

1893.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

The SECRETARY, Bureau of Industries, to the Hon. the MINISTER of LABOUR.

SIR,—

Bureau of Industries, Wellington, 10th June, 1893.

I have the honour to present herewith the second annual report of this department. It covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st of April, 1892, to the 31st of March, 1893. It is not brought up to the present date, as some time has necessarily been taken up in compiling returns into statistical tables.

The report is divided into sections entitled “Labour,” “Factories,” “Shops and Shop-assistants Act,” “State Farms,” and “General.” An additional section is appended concerning the expenditure of wages among the working-classes of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, Minister of Labour.

EDWARD TREGGAR, Secretary.

## LABOUR.

THE general condition of labour during the year ending 31st March has been, on the whole, of a very satisfactory character. In certain localities there has been pressure for short periods upon the resources of the department, but this has not affected the average result—viz., that there has been a steady expansion of trade and of general employment all over the country. In the North the kauri-gum export has increased very considerably in value, and has kept a steadily-growing number of men fully employed. In the extreme South the exceptionally good harvest caused not only the usual harvesters to be in request, but also absorbed many incoming hands from Australia, who, landing at the Bluff, rapidly spread themselves about that part of the country, to the benefit of both farmers and labourers. In the Provincial Districts of Wellington and Hawke's Bay settlement is progressing so rapidly, and so much bush is being felled each year, that a large number of workmen, in addition to the local population, find employment during the winter months. The Government has had in hand, under the Public Works and Crown Lands Departments, many miles of railway and road executed under the co-operative system, and this has had the effect of every now and then allowing the Bureau to relieve the slight congestions of labour in the chief towns of the colony. Of these co-operative works, the evidence of the men employed and of the officers is highly favourable, both as to cost and execution, but will be doubtlessly more explicitly spoken of in other departmental reports.

Concerning labour in the Provincial Districts of Otago and Canterbury, neither the circumstances nor the outlook are encouraging. Otago has not been severely pinched except in the towns of Dunedin and Oamaru, and even in these localities the proportion of men out of work to those in employment has been very small. Canterbury is a difficult district to assist by our usual principle of distribution, and of balancing supply against demand. In that part of the country many workmen are employed during the summer months, both for shearing and harvesting, but with the approach of winter the demand for labour fades away, and at last disappears altogether. Very few hands are required on farms during the cold season, and, in fact, the bulk of the annual work is only suited to a nomadic population. If sufficient money could be gained during the summer for the labourers to exist on through the slack season the problem would be solved, at all events for the careful and thrifty, but I am informed on good authority that the amount to be earned appears to be less each year, on account of the general introduction of more perfect “reapers-and-binders,” and other labour-saving machinery, and that it is quite impossible for a family to draw its annual expenditure within the lines of the summer wages. The result is that many deserving men have to apply to the Government to be put upon some kind of public work, and, as there are few roads or railways in Canterbury for which money has been allotted by Parliament (most of such works having been long completed), the necessity arises for deporting labourers to other parts. This causes hardship to families, in their breadwinner being sent away to a distance, and is a source of expense, primarily to the Government, and afterwards to the men themselves. I cannot, however,

suggest a remedy, unless it is in the settlement of the men on land provided by the Government on easy terms. If only summer-workmen are required they must be induced to settle where they can provide themselves with food and occupation, or else be reintroduced each season from outside districts.

A few of the more interesting reports of Agents are printed herewith, in order that points of local interest may be brought out for the information of those resident in such localities.

The appended tables show the number of persons actually assisted by the department during the year. They set forth the occupations of those dealt with in different centres of population, and in a summarised form for the whole colony. The number of men assisted was 3,874, these having 7,802 dependents, making a total of 11,676 persons. This gives, as the result since the establishment of the Bureau in June, 1891 (one year and ten months), the number of 6,467 men assisted, these having 12,531 dependents, being a total of 18,998 persons.

I have again to call attention to the fact that, if the department is to do really valuable work in the collection of industrial statistics, it is necessary that its powers should be enlarged by statute. Where all information has to be collected from voluntary replies to questions, such information must be partial and imperfect. At present only one side of an inquiry receives attention, and in some cases the circulars to be filled up are entirely disregarded. For instance, in the statement as to wages paid, it sometimes happens that the employer's account differs very considerably from the sum stated by the employé as being received, and, as our returns are based upon documents supplied by one side, they can only be checked by personal inquiry on the other. It is necessary for securing reliable data that powers should be given to the officers of the department to collect statistics by enforcing the filling-in of proper returns. These returns should form a basis upon which a superstructure of information may be built concerning the cost of production in certain industries, comparative tables of wages paid, time worked, and cost of materials at different periods and in several countries, thus forming a guide to the proper incidence of taxation and the effects of tariffs.

The State Labour Bureau in New Zealand appears to have been somewhat more successful than those since established in others of the Australasian Colonies. In New South Wales the Parliamentary Committee appointed to report on the working of the Bureau in that colony criticizes it rather unfavourably. The machinery set up in our colony is worked by widely-extended agencies for information, by strict decentralisation, and by refusal to give aid except by sending the worker to private employment or to necessary and reproductive public work. In New South Wales the report of the Committee seemed to show that there has been neglect of the country agencies, and a tendency to centralise the unemployed in the capital city. Moreover, complaints are made that the Sydney Bureau has been used as a means of lowering wages in out-districts. The same evils are said by artisans and labourers in Queensland and Victoria to have resulted from the action of their respective Labour Bureaux. Without indorsing the above criticisms and complaints, I merely point out that they are made. In New Zealand, on the other hand, in spite of the occasional grumbling from a few, the general feeling of workmen towards the Department of Labour is one of grateful and hearty sympathy.

It will soon be necessary in New Zealand to gravely consider the subject of the classification and employment of the poorer members of our society. The present system of charitable aid is faulty in the extreme, and it will need the attention of our wisest men to organize a scheme that will deliver us from the network of our present difficulties. The dependent classes should be divided into three distinct orders—viz., the helpful poor, who only need guidance and direction to enable the work and the worker to be brought together; the helpless poor, who are to be regarded as subjects for benevolent aid; and the criminally-lazy poor, who should be compelled to work, if necessary under restriction. The organization of the whole could only be attempted by some strong central power having control and direction of all charitable aid—both that which is now administered by means of private beneficence (unequally collected by the voluntary self-taxing of the generous) and that granted by the State to hospitals, lunatic asylums, orphan asylums, &c. Our present attitude is only a confession of weakness and of inability to grapple with fast-converging difficulties.

I beg to call your attention to the excellent work performed by my small staff of officers. Mr. Mackay, the Inspector of Factories for Wellington, has acted as Chief Clerk to the Labour Department in so effective a manner that I can only describe his work as invaluable. To his tact, energy, and discernment much of the credit and success I venture to claim for the new department is due. The Agencies of the Bureau and Inspectorships of Factories were in almost all cases filled by unpaid officers, sergeants, and constables of the police in country districts, and they carried out their labour duties (added to numerous others already being performed) with a cheerfulness and thoroughness deserving grateful recognition, and, if possible, some more solid reward.

#### FACTORIES.

There appears to be a steady growth in respect to New Zealand industries if the increasing number of employés may be taken as a criterion. Details must be looked for in the tables appended to this report; but the summary shows an excess of 4,566 workers in the (financial) year 1892-93 over the number for 1891-92; in the former year 20,456 being employed, against 25,022 in the latter.

These figures must by no means be taken as representing a census of those occupied in industries: they only record the numbers of persons working under the provisions of the Factory Act—that is, where three or more persons are working together, or in places where machinery is used.

Sanitary arrangements in factories have needed the attention of Inspectors more than any other part of their duties. It is difficult in crowded towns to carry out the provisions of the Act in regard to closet-accommodation, &c.; there is a tendency on the part of occupiers to throw responsibility for

faulty conditions backward and forward between landlord and tenant. Old-established businesses in cramped quarters find it difficult to comply with the directions of the Inspector without incurring considerable expense, and there is too lax supervision as to sanitary survey in some places by the municipal officers, who allow new buildings to be erected without rejecting plans which show no proper accommodation for the health and decency of occupiers. The excuse of want of space cannot be pleaded in respect of the smaller towns; yet they are also to blame in many cases for want of cleanliness. Sometimes the Inspector of Nuisances is a mere sinecurist, or has so many duties that he neglects this particular one, the result being that, in several towns and villages, the back-premises of shops and dwellings are allowed to remain in such a state that it is wonderful that typhoid and diphtheria do not devastate the community. If such places are not factories or work-shops we cannot interfere, having no power except by remonstrance.

Improvements as to ventilation, &c., have in all cases been attended to by employers, often with cheerfulness, and always with good effect. Sometimes these have been carried out at considerable expense, and there are a few large establishments in New Zealand whose arrangements for the health and comfort of their employés may be described as approaching luxury. In others, much remains to be desired; but too great strictness cannot be employed toward small firms struggling to make a business pay, and having to count the cost of even the smallest outlay.

In Great Britain, chemical works have been recently placed among the "injurious trades." Careful inquiries into this description of manufacture in the colony show that the workmen here have none of the disadvantages under which their brother employés labour in the Old Country, that they are as healthy as others of their class, and that the conditions of employment are not severe.

The subject of "sweating" is a very important but difficult one to comment upon. There is little doubt but that sweating goes on in a few places, but it is proceeded with in a manner which the Factory Inspectors (with their present powers) cannot prevent. Such work is generally given out to persons who, not having any factory or workshop, and not assembling in any number, do not come within the provisions of the Act. Two points of difficulty are met with when attempting to put down sweating by legislative action: one is that it is hard to reconcile the right of entry to private houses with the sanctity of the home; and the other, that the sweating-wage, miserable as it is, sometimes stands between the unfortunate recipient and starvation. If the State prevents this pittance being worked for, the authorities must either regulate wages or pension indigent workers, both of which courses are at present "outside the domain of practical politics."

The cases of prosecution under the Act during the year were as follow:—

May, 1892 (Dunedin).—The manager of a large business was summoned for having girls working at upholstery-making after 6 p.m. Leave to work overtime had already been granted by the Inspector, but it had been exceeded, to the detriment of the health of the workers. Fined £1 in each case, with costs.

June, 1892 (Wellington).—The owner of a laundry refused to register, as not coming under the Factories Act. The Magistrate decided that laundry-work was a handicraft, and gave judgment against proprietor. Fined 1s. and costs.

August, 1892 (Dunedin).—The manager of freezing works refused to register, on the ground that their establishment was not a factory. The Resident Magistrate gave judgment for Inspector, and the defendant was fined 1s. and costs.

August, 1892 (Wellington).—A dressmaker was charged with having kept girls at work after 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Fined 5s. for each girl so employed, and costs.

December, 1892 (Gisborne).—A draper was prosecuted for working seven girls after 1 o'clock on Saturday. On conviction he was fined 1s. and costs.

December, 1892 (Gisborne).—A dressmaker was convicted of employing three girls after 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Fined 1s. and costs.

January, 1893 (Wanganui).—A tailor was charged with working girls after 6 p.m. He pleaded that he was not aware that the girls came back; but a fine of 25s. was inflicted, without costs.

It will be noticed that only nominal fines were inflicted, as the Inspector did not press for punishment so much as for warning.

I may perhaps be permitted to point out several directions in which it would be desirable for legislation to move at some future time for the amendment of the Factories Act:—

(1.) The scheduled fees are too abrupt in their classification, and press unequally. There is now no step between a five-shilling fee and that of a guinea. It would work more fairly if 10s. was the fee to be charged to an establishment employing from ten to twenty persons.

(2.) Although the Act recites that women and young persons are to be paid for overtime, no rate is stated. As many girls get very low wages (some only 3s. or 4s. a week) they are sometimes offered sixpence for three hours' overtime work, as a proportionate wage; such work being done with tired eyes and weary body after the eight hours' employment has been performed. It should be compulsory that any one so kept on at extra duty should be paid not less than 6d. an hour.

(3.) The rule which, in the Old Country, prevents a woman working in a factory for a month after her confinement should be in force in this colony.

(4.) The Act should state a margin of time within which wages due for statute holidays should be paid.

(5.) Section 10 of the Factories Act should be amended so as to set forth that the registration should be annual as well as the payment of fee, and also that if, after registration, the number of workers be increased to that of another class in the schedule, the Inspector should be notified, and the extra fee paid.

(6.) Some compulsory insurance fund should be provided for the support of workmen injured by accident at their work, the premiums for this insurance being paid by an association of employers.

(7.) There should be some legislation to regulate fines which can be inflicted upon employés. These are sometimes so arbitrary and inevitable as seriously to curtail the income of the mulcted person.

The sum received in fees from the factories during the year was £1,306 8s. 9d., but, as this has been paid into the Consolidated Fund, it does not lighten the expenses of the Department of Labour, from whose vote the salaries, travelling-allowances, &c., of Inspectors are taken.

“THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT, 1892.”

This Act of last session came into force on the 11th day of October, 1892. Its administration was placed in the hands of the Inspectors of Factories.

There was at first some difficulty in getting the provisions of the Act enforced. The general body of employers seemed unaware of the exact position in which they stood towards the law, much alteration having befallen the Bill in its progress through the two branches of the Legislative Assembly. Another and by far the most important reason was the difficulty of reconciling conflicting interests in town and country, or between localities in the same town, and between different trades. There seemed to be a consensus of opinion that a general half-holiday was desirable, and especially was this the case in large establishments, many of which employed, besides their shop-assistants, workers in trades and handicrafts, whose holidays were already fixed by statute and under the supervision of Inspectors of Factories. The employers held public meetings in which they not only attempted to meet the Act in a generous manner, but—especially in Dunedin and Christchurch—they showed an enthusiasm which was of a most unselfish character. The employés themselves could not have made greater efforts for this purpose than were made by some employers. The question as to the day of the week caused the most argument, but differences of opinion as to the day were forced down by the will of the majority almost everywhere, and a half-holiday established. Its duration was of the briefest character. In some places it lasted longer than in others; but, so far as a common half-day being observed as a holiday in the chief towns, it was found to be, on the voluntary system, impracticable. Suburbs lying close to the cities wished to observe a different day from the centre, and the balance of trade was upset. Shops employing only one assistant, or none beside the proprietors, were kept open in the endeavour to catch the business of the closed establishments; then shops slightly larger began to keep open, and so on, until the firms employing large numbers of shop-assistants were forced, against their more generous instincts, to yield to trade-competition through fear of loss. It thus became evident that unless a general shop-closing Act became law it was impossible that private wishes could bring about the desired result. The vicious system of giving the half-holiday in detail then obtained favour, and at present this rule of one assistant being let off duty one day, and another on some other day, is in general vogue, although there are exceptions among a few leading firms. In country towns the half-holiday on a fixed day is very generally observed; in many cases such half-holidays had been in force before the passing of the Act.

That the holiday should be given in detail must be regarded as mischievous for several reasons. If general closing of shops and trading establishments could be enforced by law, it would be possible for the united efforts of those released from labour to promote healthy sports, drills, picnic excursions, yachting, and public meetings of all kinds. This was shown to be not only likely, but existent in fact during the short time in which the general holiday in large towns lasted; and the spectacle of many hundreds of people enjoying themselves and recuperating their energies during a few hours of each week had a very encouraging effect, while the drift into the holiday by detail renders the intention of the Act almost nugatory. A solitary individual set free to roam about and fill up his or her time is not an object of cheerfulness, nor even of usefulness. A still stronger reason from an administrative point of view is the great difficulty of enforcing the Act. For an Inspector to keep lists of all the shop-assistants in a large town, they having their holidays on different days, is a heavy task. It is not only an incessant worry to the Inspector, but it is by no means conducive to public morality, for there is almost certainly much paltering with truth on the part of those questioned as to the time when the weekly half-holiday is taken. It is reasonable that an employer should desire, especially in busy seasons, to obtain all the service he can from his assistant, and it is also most natural that an assistant who has not received his holiday should deny the fact to the Inspector if affirmation should mean the infliction of a fine upon his employer, and, thence, probable dismissal for himself. I believe that every effort is now used by Inspectors (short of absolute annoyance) to see that shop-assistants get their holiday; but the present principle is bad, and the lists of off-days can never be thoroughly checked under the Act of 1892 without a system of inspection so close and rigid as to be hateful to free citizens who are employers of labour, and most of whom, I feel convinced, have the welfare of their workpeople at heart. The numerous mechanical inventions of our century have abolished the necessity for long hours of labour, while the growth of education among the labouring-classes intensifies their desire for hours of relaxation and culture, such as the illiterate workers of past generations could not have put to profitable use.

*Suggestions for Amendment.*—I think that the need for a general compulsory half-holiday is now widely admitted. If, however, the present Act be not superseded, it should at all events be added to in the following particulars: There should be a clause inserted enforcing the same sanitary precautions as in the Factories Act in regard to air-space, closets, &c. A provision should limit the hours during which females and young persons could be made to work on any one day, as the present section of the Act only limits the hours per week, and allows far too long a period of employment at one time without rest. There should also be a clause regulating the age at which children might be employed, and causing those under sixteen years of age to hold certificates of permission from the Inspector.

It would be of advantage should certain trades be exempt from ordinary rule, under conditions—notably fruiterers, confectioners, &c.

Only one prosecution was instituted last year under this Act. A hairdresser, having given his assistants a holiday in the afternoon, ordered them back to resume work for the evening after 6 p.m. He was fined 5s. for each assistant.

#### STATE FARMS.

In my report of last year it was mentioned that instructions had been given by the Government to select and set aside certain Crown lands for the purposes of State farms. The matter has by no means been lost sight of, but a great practical difficulty supervened—viz., the selection of a suitable site among the lands remaining in the possession of the State. The plans of several portions of land were submitted by the Survey Department for approval, but each failed on some vital point. For the success of the proposed farms certain conditions were necessary, such as good soil, fair climate, readiness of access, and convenient size. None of the lands submitted for selection fulfilled these necessary conditions, and it was thought better to delay the execution of the project than to attempt to carry it out in an improper manner. At the date of this report the farm in Wellington Provincial District has been secured. It is intended to place thereon elderly men with families, who, while living rent-free upon the property, shall be paid for working the farm by their labour being exercised under co-operative contract; such rural industries being promoted as shall provide work of the same character for the younger members of the families. I trust that next year I may be able to report success in this effort to meet the difficulty of finding employment for men whose advancing years and domestic responsibilities have caused them to fall out from the foremost ranks of labour, filled up by younger and stronger competitors.

#### GENERAL.

The department has commenced the issue of a journal named the *Journal of Commerce and Labour*, based on the lines of the *Board of Trade Journal* of Great Britain. It is carried on with the assistance of other departments, notably with the very important contribution of the Customs, supplied by its head, Mr. Glasgow. It is impossible, in an isolated colony, to furnish information to the extent contained in the parent journal; but, so far as the means in our power allow, the attempt has been made. Agencies have now been established for the supply of economic material for this publication, and it is probable that before long it may become an important factor in the dissemination of information on subjects relating to trade and labour.

Although at present the exports of New Zealand are mainly pastoral and agricultural, there is good reason to think that it will become, at no distant date, a great manufacturing country. The basis for this belief is the change now passing over the industries of Switzerland, a country which, in its irregular features, resembles large portions of this colony. In the broken valleys among the hills of Switzerland there is now being utilised the power resident in the mountain streams. Converted into electrical energy by machinery, the wondrous force passes down conducting-wires into factories, which are everywhere springing up as if by magic, and wherein countless hands will soon be employed among the looms and instruments of production. No country which depends on coal or other costly material for producing power can possibly compete against another which employs energy provided by Nature without cost. New Zealand's great mountain-ranges, furrowed with glaciers, have been looked upon hitherto, from the industrial point of view, as so many hundred square miles of waste and barren country, but these contain, like those of Switzerland, an unceasing supply of wealth in the free water-power now unutilised. We may look upon it as no visionary speculation which sees that when the coal supplies of older countries are too costly to mine, or are near exhaustion (now within appreciable distance), the centres of manufacturing life will shift to lands where the absence of great fertile plains is compensated for by the stored electrical energy in the mountain rivulets.

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1892, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1893.—BY LOCALITIES.

	Applicants.				Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.	
	Married.	Single.							Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.
AUCKLAND.										
MAY, 1892.										
Bushmen ..	3	4	13	7	..	19	7	..		
Labourers ..	9	6	19	15	..	34	15	..		
Warehousemen ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..		
JUNE, 1892.										
Carpenters ..	2	..	5	2	..	8	2	..		
Clerks ..	1	..	6	1	..	12	1	..		
Farmers ..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..		
Butchers ..	1	..	6	1	..	3	1	..		
Bootmakers ..	1	..	2	1	..	6	1	..		
Bushmen ..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..		
Cooks ..	1	..	4	1	..	3	1	..		
Labourers ..	12	20	66	32	..	72	32	..		
Miners ..	1	1	5	2	..	10	2	..		
JULY, 1892.										
Bricklayers ..	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..		
Carpenters ..	3	1	18	4	..	7	4	..		
Tailors ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Farmers ..	..	3	..	3	..	4	3	..		
Blacksmiths ..	1	..	4	1	..	14	1	..		
Engineers ..	2	1	8	3	..	9	3	..		
Ironworkers ..	1	1	..	2	..	5	2	..		
Bootmakers ..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..		
Bushmen ..	3	4	13	7	..	8	7	..		
Cooks ..	2	1	5	3	..	9	3	..		
Labourers ..	23	25	90	48	..	96	43	5		
AUGUST, 1892.										
Bricklayers ..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..		
Carpenters ..	1	1	4	2	..	7	2	..		
Stonemasons ..	2	..	7	2	..	2	2	..		
Farmers ..	1	..	8	1	..	4	..	1		
Blacksmiths ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..		
Bootmakers ..	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	..		
Seamen ..	1	4	..	5	..	13	5	..		
Cooks ..	4	2	5	6	..	29	6	..		
Labourers ..	11	17	47	28	..	58	26	2		
Storemen ..	1	..	3	1	..	9	1	..		
SEPTEMBER, 1892.										
Carpenters ..	1	1	7	2	..	10	2	..		
Farmers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1		
Engineers ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..		
Moulders ..	1	..	4	1	..	3	1	..		
Bootmakers ..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..		
Seamen ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..		
Bushmen ..	..	3	..	3	..	4	3	..		
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..		
Labourers ..	11	19	45	30	..	54	29	1		
OCTOBER, 1892.										
Carpenters ..	1	2	3	3	..	11	3	..		
Farm-labourers ..	1	1	7	2	..	..	2	..		
Bootmakers ..	1	..	5	1	..	2	1	..		
Bushmen ..	..	3	..	3	..	8	3	..		
Cooks ..	2	..	10	2	..	6	2	..		
Labourers ..	5	10	14	15	..	12	15	..		
NOVEMBER, 1892.										
Carpenters ..	1	1	6	2	..	7	2	..		
Stonemasons ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..		
Lawyers ..	1	..	5	1	..	9	1	..		
Farmers ..	1	7	4	8	..	15	8	..		
Grooms ..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..		
Labourers ..	5	11	17	16	..	37	16	..		
DECEMBER, 1892.										
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..		
Labourers ..	1	6	5	7	..	9	7	..		
Miners ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..		
JANUARY, 1893.										
Sawyers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..		
Bushmen ..	..	3	..	3	..	5	3	..		
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..		
Labourers ..	6	14	20	20	..	9	20	..		
Miners ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..		
FEBRUARY, 1893.										
Painters ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Clerks ..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..		
Printers ..	..	1	..	1	..	9	1	..		
Labourers ..	8	6	36	14	..	23	14	..		
MARCH, 1893.										
Bricklayers ..	1	2	4	1	2	11	3	..		
Carpenters ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..		
Stonemasons ..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..		
Farmers ..	1	1	3	2	..	5	2	..		
Bootmakers ..	..	2	..	2	..	11	2	..		
Woodturners ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..		
Labourers ..	6	18	32	17	7	59	24	..		
Miners ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..		
GISBORNE.										
MAY, 1892.										
Bushmen ..	12	17	56	29	..	50	29	..		
JUNE, 1892.										
Farm-labourers ..	2	2	8	4	..	2	4	..		
Bakers ..	1	..	5	1	..	1	1	..		
Labourers ..	4	7	16	11	..	6	9	2		
JULY, 1892.										
Farm-labourers ..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..		
Blacksmiths ..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..		
Bushmen ..	4	11	16	15	..	4	10	5		
Labourers ..	3	3	13	6	..	2	6	..		
AUGUST, 1892.										
Carpenters ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..		
Seamen ..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..		
Bushmen ..	6	9	22	15	..	3	15	..		
Labourers ..	3	..	12	3	..	1	3	..		
SEPTEMBER, 1892.										
Carpenters ..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..		
Bushmen ..	3	1	10	4	..	1	4	..		
Labourers ..	7	5	25	12	..	2	12	..		
OCTOBER, 1892.										
Carpenters ..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..		
Farm-labourers ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Bushmen ..	3	2	11	5	..	1	5	..		
Labourers ..	8	7	36	15	..	2	12	3		
NOVEMBER, 1892.										
Farm-labourers ..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..		
Woolsorters ..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..		
Hairdressers ..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..		
Labourers ..	5	11	12	16	..	1	16	..		
DECEMBER, 1892.										
Farm-labourers ..	..	3	..	3	..	1	3	..		
Station hands ..	1	..	5	1	..	1	1	..		
Ironmongers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..		
Labourers ..	2	9	7	11	..	2	11	..		
JANUARY, 1893.										
Labourers ..	3	10	10	13	..	2	13	..		
FEBRUARY, 1893.										
Labourers ..	11	1	36	12	..	4	12	..		
MARCH, 1893.										
Labourers ..	8	3	19	11	..	8	11	..		

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1892, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1893—continued.

	Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.		
	Married.	Single.					Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	
WELLINGTON.									
APRIL, 1892.									
Carpenters ..	1	2	4	3	..	7	3	..	
Painters ..	1	1	2	2	..	6	2	..	
Accountants ..	..	1	..	1	..	9	1	..	
Clerks ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	
Farm-labourers ..	2	3	4	5	..	7	5	..	
Engineers ..	..	2	..	2	..	9	2	..	
Ironworkers ..	1	1	2	2	..	4	1	1	
Butchers ..	..	3	..	3	..	5	3	..	
Bookbinders ..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	
Printers ..	1	..	3	1	..	4	1	..	
Stationers ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
Seamen ..	..	5	..	5	..	8	4	1	
Bushmen ..	3	1	8	4	..	5	4	..	
Cooks and waiters ..	3	3	6	6	..	15	6	..	
Labourers ..	47	117	146	134	30	286	158	6	
Miners ..	3	..	11	1	2	5	3	..	
Soap-makers ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
Warehousemen ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
MAY, 1892.									
Carpenters ..	1	..	1	1	..	6	1	..	
Journalists ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	
Drapers ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	
Farm-labourers ..	1	2	3	3	..	4	3	..	
Grooms ..	..	3	..	3	..	5	3	..	
Station hands ..	..	2	..	2	..	3	1	1	
Shepherds and stockmen ..	1	2	4	3	..	5	3	..	
Blacksmiths ..	4	..	18	4	..	10	3	1	
Engineers ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
Butchers ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	
Compositors ..	..	2	6	2	..	3	2	..	
Printers ..	1	1	..	2	..	3	2	..	
Bootmakers ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
Fellmongers ..	1	..	2	1	..	5	1	..	
Firemen ..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	
Seamen ..	1	7	6	8	..	14	8	..	
Wheelwrights ..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	
Bushmen ..	6	22	17	23	..	39	27	1	
Cooks and waiters ..	1	4	1	5	..	14	5	..	
Dyers ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	
Gardeners ..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	
Labourers ..	33	121	82	140	14	380	149	5	
Storemen ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
JULY, 1892.									
Carpenters ..	7	4	25	11	..	22	11	..	
Clerks ..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	
Tailors ..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	
Farm-labourers ..	..	11	..	11	..	23	11	..	
Grooms ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	
Station-hands ..	..	4	..	4	..	6	4	..	
Shearers ..	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	..	
Ironworkers ..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	
Bakers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Butchers ..	..	1	6	1	..	2	1	..	
Fishermen ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Grocers ..	1	..	3	1	..	9	1	..	
Printers ..	1	2	4	3	..	6	3	..	
Bootmakers ..	1	..	2	1	..	7	1	..	
Firemen ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Seamen ..	1	6	1	7	..	14	7	..	
Wheelwrights ..	1	..	3	1	..	5	1	..	
Brickmakers ..	1	..	3	1	..	3	1	..	
Bushmen ..	11	32	34	43	..	72	43	..	
Cooks ..	2	2	13	4	..	9	4	..	
Flax-millers ..	..	3	..	3	..	2	3	..	
Labourers ..	24	87	86	110	1	244	109	2	
Miners ..	..	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	
Tinsmiths ..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	
AUGUST, 1892.									
Carpenters ..	2	2	4	4	..	14	4	..	
Painters ..	2	..	2	2	..	5	2	..	
Accountants ..	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	..	
Artists ..	1	..	7	1	..	6	1	..	
Chemists ..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	
Farm-labourers ..	2	..	6	2	..	4	2	..	
Grooms ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	
Station hands ..	1	10	1	11	..	14	11	..	
Shearers ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	
Bakers ..	1	..	7	1	..	14	1	..	
Butchers ..	2	2	8	4	..	13	4	..	
Printers ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Seamen ..	4	..	2	4	..	9	4	..	
Brickmakers ..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	
Bushmen ..	3	16	11	19	..	29	18	1	
Chainmen ..	1	..	5	..	1	2	1	..	
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	
Flax-millers ..	1	3	1	4	..	9	3	1	
Labourers ..	100	62	485	58	104	388	159	3	
Miners ..	1	..	6	1	..	9	1	..	
Storemen ..	1	..	3	1	..	13	1	..	
SEPTEMBER, 1892.									
Bricklayers ..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	
Carpenters ..	2	1	8	3	..	7	1	2	
Painters ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	
Plasterers ..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	
Stonemasons ..	1	..	7	1	..	1	1	..	
Accountants ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Clerks ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
Dairy experts ..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	
Farm-labourers ..	1	2	2	3	..	6	3	..	
Grooms ..	1	1	5	2	..	6	2	..	
Station-hands ..	..	8	4	8	..	10	8	..	
Shearers ..	1	1	4	2	..	4	2	..	
Blacksmiths ..	1	1	3	2	..	3	2	..	
Engineers ..	1	..	1	1	..	4	..	1	
Bakers ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Compositors ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	
Bootmakers ..	1	2	5	3	..	5	3	..	
Saddlers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Seamen ..	1	1	5	2	..	2	2	..	
Sawmillers ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
Bushmen ..	12	22	18	34	..	85	33	1	
Chainmen ..	2	..	9	2	..	6	2	..	
Cooks and waiters ..	1	2	1	3	..	8	3	..	
Flax-millers ..	3	1	9	4	..	7	4	..	
Labourers ..	20	36	74	41	15	130	52	4	
Seedsmen ..	..	1	..	1	..	12	1	..	
Tinsmiths ..	1	..	2	1	..	4	1	..	
JUNE, 1892.									
Carpenters ..	2	1	6	3	..	6	3	..	
Painters ..	1	1	4	2	..	7	2	..	
Clerks ..	1	1	3	2	..	9	2	..	
Journalists ..	1	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	
Drapers ..	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	..	
Farm-labourers ..	..	6	..	6	..	12	6	..	
Station-hands ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
Blacksmiths ..	1	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	
Engine-fitters ..	..	2	..	2	..	7	2	..	
Moulders ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Bakers ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
Butchers ..	1	1	4	2	..	4	2	..	
Compositors ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Bootmakers ..	..	1	..	1	..	7	1	..	
Firemen ..	..	4	..	4	..	6	4	..	
Seamen ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Shipwrights ..	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	..	
Brickmakers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Bushmen ..	15	41	66	56	101	56	..	..	
Chainmen ..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	
Cooks ..	1	4	1	5	..	7	5	..	
Gardeners ..	..	3	..	3	..	5	3	..	
Hairdressers ..	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	..	
Labourers ..	27	116	108	140	3	285	140	3	
Miners ..	..	5	..	5	..	3	5	..	

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1892, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1893—continued.

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

## WELLINGTON—continued.

OCTOBER, 1892.								
Bricklayers	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters	4	3	15	3	4	21	7	1
Stonemasons	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1
Clerks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Draughtsmen	1	3	1	1	7	1	1	1
Farm-labourers	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
Shearers	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	1
Coachsmiths	1	5	1	13	1	1	1	1
Bakers	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1
Grocers	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Compositors	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fellmongers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brewers	1	5	1	12	1	1	1	1
Bushmen	3	2	14	5	22	5	1	1
Cooks and waiters	2	1	9	3	6	2	1	1
Engine-drivers	1	6	1	4	1	1	1	1
Ironmongers	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
Labourers	17	11	89	10	18	87	26	2
Miners	1	5	1	13	1	1	1	1

NOVEMBER, 1892.								
Carpenters	2	1	6	1	2	6	3	1
Plumbers	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1
Clerks	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Farm-labourers	1	2	4	3	11	3	1	1
Blacksmiths	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Compositors	1	2	4	3	4	3	1	1
Printers	1	4	1	7	1	1	1	1
Bootmakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bushmen	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Engine-drivers	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1
Labourers	32	21	108	15	38	143	49	4
Miners	2	2	2	8	2	1	1	1
Storemen	1	1	5	2	8	2	1	1

DECEMBER, 1892.								
Carpenters	17	7	67	3	21	48	24	1
Farm-labourers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bushmen	2	10	10	12	18	12	1	1
Cooks	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Flax-millers	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Gardeners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Labourers	14	25	36	9	30	46	39	1

JUNE, 1892.								
Carpenters	1	1	7	2	7	2	1	1
Blacksmiths	3	9	3	6	3	1	1	1
Engineers	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1
Bushmen	8	10	48	18	38	18	1	1
Gardeners	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Labourers	68	16	336	4	80	189	84	1
Sailmakers	1	4	1	6	1	1	1	1

JULY, 1892.								
Labourers	12	3	53	6	9	48	15	1

AUGUST, 1892.								
Carpenters	5	34	2	3	13	5	1	1
Blacksmiths	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bootmakers	2	7	2	10	1	1	1	1
Labourers	56	74	239	82	48	251	124	6

SEPTEMBER, 1892.								
Carpenters	2	14	2	2	2	2	1	1
Painters	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tailors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bootmakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bushmen	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	1
Cooks	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
Labourers	7	17	41	24	49	22	2	1

OCTOBER, 1892.								
Farm-labourers	9	13	34	22	41	19	3	1
Blacksmiths	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moulders	1	10	1	2	1	1	1	1
Labourers	5	12	68	5	12	67	16	1

JANUARY, 1893.								
Carpenters	1	2	1	8	1	1	1	1
Blacksmiths	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bakers	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butchers	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Printers	2	8	2	2	2	1	1	1
Bushmen	18	9	78	27	29	27	1	1
Chainmen	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cooks and Waiters	1	1	5	22	1	1	1	1
Labourers	55	53	188	21	87	196	108	1
Miners	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stablemen	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1

FEBRUARY, 1893.								
Bricklayers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenters	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1
Painters	6	29	6	12	5	1	1	1
Commercial Travellers	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Journalists	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Farm-labourers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Compositors	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Seamen	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bushmen	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Cooks	1	2	1	6	3	1	1	1
Gardeners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Labourers	39	47	139	32	54	164	82	4
Storemen	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

MARCH, 1893.								
Carpenters	1	9	1	2	1	1	1	1
Farm-labourers	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Shearers	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blacksmiths	1	7	1	7	2	1	1	1
Engineers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moulders	1	6	1	6	2	1	1	1
Bakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butchers	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	1
Compositors	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
Bootmakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bushmen	6	6	20	4	8	26	12	1
Engine-drivers	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	1
Labourers	122	119	570	17	224	282	241	1
Miners	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1

## CHRISTCHURCH.

JUNE, 1892.								
Carpenters	1	1	7	2	7	2	1	1
Blacksmiths	3	9	3	6	3	1	1	1
Engineers	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1
Bushmen	8	10	48	18	38	18	1	1
Gardeners	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Labourers	68	16	336	4	80	189	84	1
Sailmakers	1	4	1	6	1	1	1	1

JULY, 1892.								
Labourers	12	3	53	6	9	48	15	1

AUGUST, 1892.								
Carpenters	5	34	2	3	13	5	1	1
Blacksmiths	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bootmakers	2	7	2	10	1	1	1	1
Labourers	56	74	239	82	48	251	124	6

SEPTEMBER, 1892.								
Carpenters	2	14	2	2	2	2	1	1
Painters	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tailors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bootmakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bushmen	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	1
Cooks	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
Labourers	7	17	41	24	49	22	2	1

OCTOBER, 1892.								
Farm-labourers	9	13	34	22	41	19	3	1
Blacksmiths	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moulders	1	10	1	2	1	1	1	1
Labourers	5	12	68	5	12	67	16	1

NOVEMBER, 1892.								
Farm-labourers	11	12	61	23	42	23	1	1
Blacksmiths	3	19	3	4	3	1	1	1
Labourers	33	4	171	37	119	36	1	1

DECEMBER, 1892.								
Carpenters	2	6	2	3	2	1	1	1
Stonemasons	2	7	2	7	2	1	1	1
Farm-labourers	1	6	7	35	5	2	1	1
Blacksmiths	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1
Engine-fitters	1	7	1	4	1	1	1	1
Bushmen	4	2	23	6	14	6	1	1
Labourers	18	73	18	41	18	1	1	1

JANUARY, 1893.								
Blacksmiths	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Printers	3	1	14	4	11	4	1	1
Labourers	19	9	85	28	86	24	4	1

FEBRUARY, 1893.								
Farm-labourers	1	3	6	4	4	1	3	1
Compositors	2	10	2	6	2	1	1	1
Cooks	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1

MARCH, 1893.									
Farm-labourers	..	4	7	16	11	..	13	10	1
Blacksmiths	..	4	1	23	3	2	14	5	..
Engineers	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	1
Labourers	..	43	10	200	..	53	72	53	..



## DUNEDIN.

	Applicants.								Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.	
	Married.	Single.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.										
DUNEDIN.														
APRIL, 1892.														
Labourers ..	10	16	50	26	..	40	26	..						
MAY, 1892.														
Carpenters ..	3	1	15	4	..	13	4	..						
Tailors ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..						
Ploughmen ..	1	..	10	1	..	3	1	..						
Shepherds ..	1	..	5	1	..	1	1	..						
Rabbits ..	..	17	25	17	..	32	17	..						
Engineers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..						
Butchers ..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..						
Confectioners ..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..						
Grocers ..	..	1	2	1	..	4	1	..						
Seamen ..	..	2	..	2	..	5	2	..						
Woodturners ..	..	1	2	1	..	6	1	..						
Cabinetmakers ..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..						
Cooks and waiters ..	2	3	6	5	..	8	4	1						
Labourers ..	48	16	225	26	38	138	63	1						
Miners ..	..	2	4	2	..	3	2	..						
JUNE, 1892.														
Carpenters ..	4	..	19	4	..	7	4	..						
Clerks ..	1	..	4	1	..	4	1	..						
Farm-labourers ..	1	2	3	3	..	4	3	..						
Grooms ..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..						
Shepherds ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..						
Rabbits ..	..	9	15	9	..	19	8	1						
Bookbinders ..	1	..	5	1	..	4	1	..						
Seamen ..	..	3	..	3	..	5	3	..						
Bushmen ..	9	..	40	..	9	10	9	..						
Cooks ..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..						
Gardeners ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1						
Labourers ..	16	18	73	24	10	52	32	2						
Miners ..	3	1	3	1	3	3	4	..						
Potters ..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..						
JULY, 1892.														
Bricklayers ..	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	1						
Carpenters ..	1	..	6	..	1	1	1	..						
Chemists ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..						
Clerks ..	1	..	3	..	1	3	1	..						
Farm-labourers ..	2	1	15	3	..	8	3	..						
Grooms ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..						
Ploughmen ..	2	..	14	2	..	5	2	..						
Rabbits ..	..	3	2	3	..	5	3	..						
Engineers ..	2	..	15	2	..	10	2	..						
Fellmongers ..	2	..	8	2	..	5	2	..						
Bushmen ..	6	8	34	11	3	13	13	1						
Cooks and waiters ..	..	2	2	2	..	3	2	..						
Labourers ..	23	18	97	22	19	104	38	3						
Miners ..	7	1	32	7	1	21	7	1						
Warehousemen ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..						
Weavers ..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..						
AUGUST, 1892.														
Carpenters ..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..						
Clerks ..	1	1	5	..	2	3	2	..						
Farm-labourers ..	1	4	6	4	1	9	5	..						
Grooms ..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..						
Rabbits ..	..	8	11	8	..	10	8	..						
Butchers ..	1	..	2	1	..	3	1	..						
Bootmakers ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..						
Fellmongers ..	1	..	3	1	..	2	1	..						
Firemen ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..						
Brushmakers ..	1	..	6	1	..	1	1	..						
Bushmen ..	12	19	85	26	5	68	30	1						
French-polishers ..	1	..	6	1	..	1	1	..						
Labourers ..	40	13	209	19	34	107	52	1						
Miners ..	..	1	3	2	4	3	4	..						
SEPTEMBER, 1892.														
Clerks ..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	1						
Tailors ..	1	..	7	1	..	3	1	..						
Farm-labourers ..	..	2	3	2	..	2	2	..						
Grooms ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..						
Ploughmen ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..						
Shearers ..	1	1	5	2	..	5	2	..						
Rabbits ..	..	6	3	6	..	15	6	..						
Bookbinders ..	1	..	5	1	..	20	1	..						
Bootmakers ..	..	4	2	4	..	6	4	..						
Fellmongers ..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..						
Woodturners ..	1	..	6	1	..	1	1	..						
Bushmen ..	13	13	58	20	6	58	25	1						
Flaxmillers ..	..	2	..	2	..	5	2	..						
Labourers ..	12	5	..	12	5	32	17	..						
Miners ..	1	2	8	3	..	3	3	..						
Potters ..	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	..						
Quarrymen ..	2	..	9	2	..	5	2	..						
OCTOBER, 1892.														
Clerks ..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..						
Farm-labourers ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..						
Rabbits ..	..	2	2	2	..	4	2	..						
Bakers ..	1	..	4	1	..	3	1	..						
Bushmen ..	4	..	11	4	..	..	4	..						
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..						
Labourers ..	54	6	281	17	43	189	59	1						
Miners ..	3	..	15	3	..	16	2	1						
NOVEMBER, 1892.														
Stonemasons ..	17	5	78	..	22	67	22	..						
Farm-labourers ..	..	1	2	1	..	6	1	..						
Rabbits ..	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	..						
Blacksmiths ..	2	..	12	2	..	13	2	..						
Engineers ..	1	..	1	1	..	12	1	..						
Bushmen ..	3	2	5	4	1	12	5	..						
Labourers ..	94	20	476	25	89	409	113	1						
Miners ..	5	2	24	7	..	13	6	1						
DECEMBER, 1892.														
Bushmen ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1						
Labourers ..	6	5	39	8	3	31	11	..						
JANUARY, 1893.														
Slaters ..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..						
Farm-labourers ..	1	2	2	3	..	5	3	..						
Rabbits ..	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	..						
Gardeners ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..						
Labourers ..	11	9	59	10	10	18	20	..						
FEBRUARY, 1893.														
Carpenters ..	2	1	7	3	..	4	3	..						
Plumbers ..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..						
Ploughmen ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..						
Labourers ..	6	4	19	10	..	24	9	1						
Nurses ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..						
Warders ..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	..						
MARCH, 1893.														
Carpenters ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..						
Rabbits ..	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	..						
Woodturners ..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..						
Domestic servants ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..						
Flax-millers ..	..	1	3	1	..	2	1	..						
Labourers ..	1	6	8	7	..	4	7	..						

TABLE showing Statistics concerning Persons for whom Employment was found by the Bureau of Industries, from the 1st April, 1892, to the 31st March, 1893.  
By TRADES.

[illegible]



TABLE showing Monthly Statistics concerning Persons for whom Employment was found by the Bureau of Industries, from the 1st April, 1892, to the 31st March, 1893.

		Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by Bureau.	Total Number dependent on Applicants.	Wives.	Parents supported by Single Men.	Children.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.	Families sent to Workmen.	Where from.									
												Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Wives.	Children.	North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Great Britain
AUCKLAND.																							
April, 1892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	..	12	11	23	32	12	2	18	23	..	54	23	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
June, "	..	19	23	42	94	19	4	71	42	..	122	42	..	..	..	40	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
July, "	..	36	39	75	141	36	7	98	75	..	156	70	5	..	..	65	2	..	5	..	1	1	..
August, "	..	22	27	49	76	21	2	53	49	..	128	46	3	..	..	40	1	..	4	..	..	4	..
September, "	..	15	26	41	58	14	2	42	41	..	80	39	2	..	..	38	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
October, "	..	10	16	26	39	10	..	29	26	..	39	26	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
November, "	..	9	20	29	34	9	..	25	29	..	71	29	..	..	..	18	1	1	5	..	..	2	..
December, "	..	1	8	9	5	1	1	3	9	..	13	9	..	..	..	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
January, 1893	..	6	20	26	20	6	..	14	26	..	18	26	..	..	..	13	..	1	8	2	..	..	2
February, "	..	8	9	17	36	8	..	28	17	..	36	17	..	..	..	9	3	..	4	..	..	..	1
March, "	..	10	25	35	41	9	5	27	26	9	94	35	..	..	..	6	7	4	14	2	1	..	1
Totals	..	148	224	372	576	145	23	408	363	9	811	362	10	..	..	281	17	6	43	4	3	3	15
CHRISTCHURCH.																							
April, 1892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	..	83	27	110	410	83	7	320	5	105	252	110	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	..	12	3	15	53	12	..	41	6	9	48	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	..	64	74	138	285	64	8	213	86	52	275	131	7	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September, "	..	12	20	32	67	12	2	53	30	2	60	29	3	..	..	1	30	1	..	..	..	..	..
October, "	..	17	25	42	120	17	5	98	27	15	113	38	4	2	14	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
November, "	..	47	16	63	251	47	5	199	23	40	165	62	1	..	..	1	61	1	..	..	..	..	..
December, "	..	29	8	37	127	29	2	96	8	29	108	35	2	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
January, 1893	..	22	11	33	101	22	..	79	33	..	99	29	4	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
February, "	..	4	3	7	22	4	..	18	7	..	11	3	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	..	51	19	70	239	51	6	182	15	55	108	68	2	..	..	..	67	3	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	341	206	547	1,675	341	35	1,299	240	307	1,239	520	27	2	14	2	540	5	..	..	..	..	..
DUNEDIN.																							
April, 1892	..	10	16	26	50	10	..	40	26	..	40	26	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	..	55	48	103	300	55	33	212	65	38	220	101	2	2	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
June, "	..	38	35	73	166	38	5	123	51	22	120	69	4	1	3	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	..	48	36	84	232	48	7	177	59	25	190	78	6	2	10	..	83	1	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	..	59	52	111	340	59	17	264	69	42	211	109	2	1	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September, "	..	34	38	72	116	34	9	73	60	12	160	70	2	3	14	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	1
October, "	..	63	10	73	314	63	9	242	30	43	217	71	2	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
November, "	..	122	31	153	600	122	29	449	41	112	534	151	2	8	21	..	149	..	..	..	4	..	..
December, "	..	7	5	12	40	7	..	33	8	4	32	11	1	2	10	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
January, 1893	..	12	14	26	63	12	4	47	15	11	29	26	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	4	..	..
February, "	..	11	7	18	30	11	2	17	18	..	29	17	1	..	..	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	2
March, "	..	1	11	12	14	1	6	7	12	..	11	12	..	1	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2
Totals	..	460	303	763	2,265	460	121	1,684	454	309	1,793	741	22	20	62	..	745	1	3	..	8	..	6
WELLINGTON.																							
April, 1892	..	62	145	207	186	53	9	124	175	32	381	199	8	2	7	92	90	3	9	1	..	..	12
May, "	..	52	175	227	146	52	14	80	213	14	510	219	8	4	18	76	114	8	11	..	2	1	13
June, "	..	51	195	246	197	51	7	139	243	3	491	243	3	2	6	100	129	7	6	..	..	..	4
July, "	..	52	163	215	185	52	6	127	214	1	447	213	2	6	15	79	117	6	2	..	4	..	7
August, "	..	123	101	224	550	123	11	416	119	105	549	218	6	1	7	62	155	2	2	..	..	..	3
September, "	..	52	86	138	161	52	7	102	121	17	316	130	8	8	16	69	57	2	3	..	..	4	1
October, "	..	36	23	59	164	36	6	122	35	24	215	56	3	..	..	29	26	1	3	..	..	..	..
November, "	..	41	33	74	136	41	5	90	28	46	199	70	4	2	2	45	13	1	7	2	2	2	4
December, "	..	33	47	80	114	33	3	78	17	63	119	80	..	3	9	57	17	2	3	..	..	..	1
January, 1893	..	82	64	146	297	82	12	203	27	119	265	145	1	3	7	104	21	..	13	..	1	..	7
February, "	..	49	57	106	179	49	10	120	40	66	197	101	5	..	..	74	13	2	15	..	1	..	1
March, "	..	135	134	269	636	135	14	487	28	241	337	268	1	3	5	84	177	2	2	..	4	..	..
Totals	..	768	1,223	1,991	2,951	759	104	2,088	1,260	731	4,026	1,942	49	34	92	871	929	36	76	3	14	7	53

TABLE showing Monthly Statistics, &c.—*continued*.

															Where from.									
Married.	Single.	Total Number Assisted by Bureau.	Total Number Dependent on Applicants.	Wives.	Parents supported by Single Men.	Children.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work.	Sickness.	Wives.	Families sent to Workmen.	Children.	North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Great Britain.	
GISBORNE.																								
April, 1892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	12	17	29	56	12	2	42	29	50	29	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	7	9	16	29	7	..	22	16	9	14	2	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	7	18	25	29	7	..	22	25	8	20	5	..	..	..	..	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	9	12	21	34	9	2	23	21	6	21	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	11	6	17	38	11	..	27	17	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
October, "	12	10	22	50	12	6	32	22	..	4	19	3	..	..	..	16	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	8	11	19	22	8	..	14	19	4	19	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	3	13	16	12	3	..	9	16	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jan., 1893	3	10	13	10	3	..	7	13	..	2	13	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	11	1	12	36	11	..	25	12	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	8	3	11	19	8	..	11	11	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	91	110	201	335	91	10	234	201	104	191	10	..	..	..	..	168	26	4	2	..	..	..	..	1

## SUMMARY of Statistics concerning Persons Assisted by Bureau of Industries, from the 1st April, 1892, to the 31st March, 1893.

Auckland ..	148	224	372	576	145	23	403	363	9	811	362	10	..	..	281	17	6	43	4	3	3	15
Christchurch	341	206	547	1,675	341	35	1,299	240	307	1,239	520	27	2	14	2	540	5	..	..	..	..	..
Dunedin ..	460	303	763	2,265	460	121	1,684	454	309	1,793	741	22	20	62	..	745	1	3	..	8	..	6
Wellington	768	1,223	1,991	2,951	759	104	2,088	1,260	731	4,026	1,942	49	34	92	871	929	36	76	3	14	7	55
Gisborne ..	91	110	201	335	91	10	234	201	..	104	191	10	..	..	168	26	4	2	..	..	..	1
Totals ..	1,808	2,066	3,874	7,802	1,796	293	5,713	2,513	1,356	7,973	3,756	118	56	168	1,322	2,257	52	124	7	25	10	77

## SUMMARY.

The total number of persons assisted by the Bureau was 3,874, having 7,802 souls dependent on them, comprised as follows: Wives, 1,796; children, 5,713; parents supported by single men, 293. The causes assigned for failure to get work were: Slackness of trade, &c., 3,756; and sickness, 118 persons. There were 56 families sent to workmen, consisting of 56 wives, and 168 children.

## REPORTS OF LOCAL INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND AGENTS OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

### AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Bureau of Industries, Auckland, 5th April, 1893.

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

This department was opened on the 9th May, 1892. Up to present dates 413 persons have been found in work, or assisted to do so—Private employment, 402; public works, 11. Large numbers besides the above called, and were supplied with any information available as to the best districts and methods of finding work. During the harvest season I refused to book any one, simply directing them to the agricultural districts, where I knew men were in demand. When the Bureau was first opened, employers seemed doubtful that the class of men which would be sent through the Bureau would be inferior workmen. I opened communication with as many contractors and other employers as I could find, assuring them that suitable men would only be sent, the result being that, after a trial, I generally received information that they (the employers) were suited.

The difficult phases of the unemployed that I met were the following: A few men past the prime of life, who, from adversity or other causes, had now for the first time to turn to labour for subsistence. As a matter of fact, employers in the present state of the labour market will not employ this class of men. No matter how willing they are to work, they are wanting in physical energy, and are unskilled in handling tools or implements of labour. It would, I am of opinion, be a wise and kind consideration if some kind of relief work could be provided for this class of men, if only for a time, to enable them to get trained and inured to manual labour.

Married men with families, who are living from hand to mouth, find it hard to get any distance to look for labour, and in the meantime their families would be destitute, so as a rule they are compelled to stop about town, picking up any odd jobs that may turn up. These men are, therefore, at many times to be classed as "unemployed."

There is still another class, and an increasing one, to swell the ranks—namely, young fellows who have always lived in towns, and were not brought up to any trade or calling. These, from the mode of life, become enervated and unfit for country work, and, in a majority of cases, feel little inclination. I succeeded last winter in finding employment for a good number of this class, but, as a rule, they soon drifted back to town, and very soon improvidently spent their earnings without looking out for more work. If these young fellows would only stay out of town it would give a better chance to the men with families I have already mentioned.

Seeing the large numbers lately arriving by the Australian boats, I apprehended that the Bureau would be rushed, but up to the present there is scarcely any perceptible difference in the labour market. A good many of the new arrivals called, but all received the same answer—"Take to the country," which they apparently have done. As a rule they were a fair class of workmen (many old New-Zealanders), and, I may say, few have asked for assistance, and, further than information and advice, none has been given. At the present, as bushfelling and clearing has not as yet set in, labour is quiescent, and there is no direct outlet, but, from deductions, I am of opinion that able and willing workmen taking to the country will not go long unemployed. Except in some special cases, I do not believe in booking all and sundry who apply. I think it better to give information and encourage the men to seek for themselves than to lead them to hang around waiting for the Bureau to find them work. As the winter approaches there is no doubt but the question will become more pressing; but, if some unforeseen event, such as a large influx, does not occur, I think that by the judicious issue of a few railway-passes and steamboat-fares (the latter of which have been reduced by the shipping companies of Auckland in a very liberal manner), guarantees for refund being got where possible, the difficulty can fairly be coped with.

### FACTORIES.

There are for this year registered 262 factories, employing 4,445 hands, distributed among the various industries. In addition to the above, there are a number of new factories whose registration is not yet completed.

With one or two exceptions that have lately been added to the list, I have visited and inspected all those under registration, seeing that the Act was as far as possible complied with. Sanitary arrangements received particular attention, and in all cases I insisted on proper ventilation. Many improvements have been made in this way. To carry out the Act in its entirety at the commencement would have been difficult, as many of the buildings could scarcely be brought within its provisions. I have therefore, for the past year, kept initiating and improving, the result being that new factories are going up and others changing to more suitable premises. In all these cases I insist on full provisions of the Act.

I have much pleasure in stating that in all instances I have been most cordially received by employers, and have had no difficulty in getting carried out any improvements I thought necessary.

The Act is, I may say, now in full force, and I am satisfied that no injustice is being done to employés by compulsory overtime or otherwise. Clause 51, granting permission to work certain overtime, has been largely availed of by certain industries; in all such cases I have insisted on at least time and a quarter being paid.

There were a number of accidents by machinery reported, fortunately none of a fatal nature, and with one exception, where a boy lost his hand, no injuries of a permanent character. I made strict inquiries into all cases, and where I thought necessary consulted the Inspector of Machinery, with a view to obviate further danger.

During the year permits to 750 persons under sixteen years have been granted. In carrying out this clause I would have been pleased if the Act had allowed a little discretion. For example, a boy or girl might apply who wanted, say, a month or two of the statutory age, having left school, and a situation available that would be filled before he or she could get the legal certificate. In the interval the applicant would be idle, and, in cases of boys about the streets, possibly get into trouble or bad habits. Their earnings in the meantime would have been very useful to a widowed mother at home. This and some other slight amendments which I think would be beneficial I would like at some future period to bring under your notice. Trade in nearly all factories appears brisk; I am not in a position to state as to profit and loss. Sweating is averred to be carried on, but, if so, I am of opinion it is not so much by registered factories as from other sources over which there is no restriction.

In concluding, I cannot but express gratitude to all with whom my duties brought me in contact for the kind and cordial manner in which I have always been received, and which consequently tended to make my duties in connection with this department of a very pleasing nature, employers and employed giving me every facility and cheerful assistance. I am now confident that all sections are assured that the Act is working for the benefit of those concerned. I am also indebted greatly to the officers of the public Press for persistent support.

From the officers appointed under the Act by the Board of Health I have received valuable assistance, and find the system of visiting in company with the Board's Inspector to work well.

#### SHOP AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

On the working of this Act I have little to report, employers and employed, the Inspector, and all concerned are very desirous to see a more complete Bill passed. The weekly half-holiday is, as far as I am aware, granted in a desultory way to all assistants, but is giving satisfaction to none. Upon the Act becoming law, meetings of owners were held, for the purpose of deciding upon closing on a certain day, but through the perverseness of a few this came to nothing, the result being (with the exception of the butchers and the majority of shops in Karangahape Road, which close Wednesday, 1 p.m.) to give the half-holiday any time during the week. It would, I am certain, give very great satisfaction to owners in general if the half-day was fixed so that it would be compulsory for all to close. The shopkeepers residents in Queen Street and centre of the city favour Saturday afternoon, whilst I think a good many of those in Karangahape Road favour Wednesday. All shop-assistants prefer Saturday. My opinion is that a satisfactory result will never be attained until there is in force a shop-closing Bill, so that all, whether employing assistants or not, must close. As it is at present, the person owning the shop can keep it open with himself and family. This, naturally, would cause jealousy and displeasure in those who had to close if employing assistants—indeed, I think there would be found owners who would dispense with assistants for the purpose of keeping open. Taking a summary of opinion, Saturday is the day preferred, and I think no other will give satisfaction. If left to the local Board to fix a day the same dissension would exist in Auckland, as in the city proper it would no doubt be Saturday, whilst the suburbs, under a different Board, would prefer Wednesday. Almost all the drapery firms have factories attached, and, as Saturday is their half-holiday, it would be awkward if the shop closed one day and the factory another.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &c.,

H. FERGUSON, Inspector.

#### GISBORNE.

SIR, —

Bureau of Industries, Gisborne, 4th April, 1893.

I have the honour to report that, since the establishment of the Bureau in Gisborne last April, 205 men have been found employment, and a great many of them, both in writing and verbally, have expressed their thanks for the assistance and information rendered through the agency. The bulk of the men have been employed at bushfelling and on roadworks. During the past season there has been great activity and outlay in the clearing of bush-land in order to bring it into profitable occupation, chiefly for pastoral purposes. The extension of settlement has gone on with a remarkable pace, as more general confidence is felt at the prospect of the wool-producing and frozen-meat industries, wool and meat being the staple exports of this district. Remunerative employment has thus been afforded to others besides those who have been provided with work through the Bureau. It is anticipated that a still larger area of bush will be felled during the ensuing season. The prices ruling for bushfelling have varied from £1 2s. to £1 10s. per acre. In addition to the above there has been considerable expenditure by local bodies of moneys obtained under "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1860," to open up the back country with dray-roads and bridle-tracks. This expenditure must necessarily be diminished as soon as means of communication have been opened up, though it will be some time yet before such a large district is sufficiently roaded. Most of the work has been let by public tender to contractors, as required by the terms of the Counties and Road Boards Acts. The question arises whether in this particular the Acts could not be so amended as to introduce the system of co-operation under efficient control and proper safeguards. Many of the employers now favour the co-operative principle at bushfelling work, as they find the results much more effective and satisfactory where small parties of men of like calibre unite in undertaking the work. "The Contractor and Workmen's Lien Act, 1892," has been fully explained and exemplified. There has been great satisfaction expressed at the general principles of

this Act, and especially regarding the protection it affords in assuring the labourer of his earnings. In trades there has been no demand but what the local supply could amply meet. The building trade, though it has been somewhat brisk, has been found fully supplied with all local requirements.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &c.,

Hy. McKAY, Agent.

### WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Wellington, 1st May, 1893.

I have the honour to report as follows on the working of the Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts in the Wellington and other districts over which I have jurisdiction; also, in re the working of the department in regard to labour matters generally:—

#### FACTORIES.

During the last twelve months great improvements have been effected in Wellington in many of the factories and workrooms, those improvements in many cases costing fairly large sums of money. Many employers objected at the time to make such improvements; but time has taught them that the money has not been thrown away, as they now cheerfully admit that the health of their employes is better, and that, consequently, there is less lost time than formerly, while they, having more air and light, do more work. There have been few evasions of the law, only two cases in Wellington having been brought into Court during the last year—viz., one for non-registration, and one for employing females during prohibited hours—in both cases verdicts being given for the Inspector. During the year 250 permits have been issued to young persons under sixteen, in accordance with clause 53. In issuing these permits I usually ask the applicant what standard he or she has passed at school. Quite two-thirds had passed the Fifth, whilst the remainder comprise from the Third upwards. This questioning, although not required by the Act, is, in my opinion, necessary, as it gives a good idea of the standard of education reached by those who are compelled to work at an early age. In no case was there a boy or girl who could not sign his or her name in a clear and legible manner.

During the months of November and December tailoresses and dressmakers are as a rule very busy preparing summer goods, and, as a consequence, most of the houses employing this class of labour worked overtime, permission being granted in accordance with clause 51. In regard to the overtime section of this clause, I have to thank employers for giving me access (in many cases unasked) to their books showing rate of overtime paid.

Steam-laundries, depending, as many of them do, on the washing from the local and ocean-going steamers, have to avail themselves very frequently of the overtime clause, as vessels only stay in port for a few hours or days, and it is impossible to overtake the work otherwise.

Speaking generally, the Factories Act in Wellington has been carried out by employers and employes in a most satisfactory manner. Any grievances which have been brought under my notice have been at once rectified, and I think that most employers concede that a little inspection is required, as it has the effect of keeping employes more alive to the necessity of cleanliness, both in the work itself and in the places wherein they work.

The total number of factories registered up to the 1st April in the city and suburbs of Wellington is 226, employing a total of 2,912 persons.

#### SHOP AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS.

This Act, which came into force in October, 1892, has been fairly carried out, all assistants getting one half-day in the week; but the feeling among employers of labour is that it should be compulsory, as it at present compels the large warehouses to close, while others which only employ two or three assistants can remain open by giving their assistants a half-day on separate days in the week.

There has been one prosecution in this city for a breach of the Act, the employer thinking that he could bring his men back at 6 p.m. Decision was given for the Inspector.

#### LABOUR.

During the last year the labour market has been well supplied with men. A large number came from the other colonies, principally from Victoria and New South Wales.

During the winter months of last year we were enabled to find for a large number of men work at bushfelling for private employers, sending as many as twenty-five and thirty to one contract. On some of these the men made fairly good wages, and finished up their season very well satisfied; others again, though having equally good chances, did not do so well; consequently there was a little grumbling. This can be attributed to various causes, notably want of experience, and want of cohesion among the men themselves. Road contractors also availed themselves of the services of men forwarded by the department, and in most cases have expressed themselves satisfied with the selection made. Station-holders, farmers, and flax-millers have also been supplied with men and boys, the majority of whom have given satisfaction. In addition to those placed in actual employment, and forwarded by the department, many have availed themselves of the information possessed by the department as to the best districts to proceed to on their own account to look for work, notably Australians. We have had as many as twenty men in one day, possessing a few pounds of their own, and desiring no other assistance but to be informed as to the best place to which to steer. Not the least valuable part of our work has been to assist the wives and families of men who had procured work in the colony to get to their husbands, thus relieving the Benevolent and Charitable Aid Boards, and at the same time helping to give these people the chance of becoming good and prosperous settlers. We have also had many visitors from Great Britain, they



having been advised by the Agent-General in London to call upon us. We have been enabled to give them such information about labour and other matters connected with the colony that, instead of wasting time hanging about the city, they have gone at once into the country, and should in a very short time give a good account of themselves. By our system of monthly reports from agents, who are to be found in every township and city of the colony, we are constantly in receipt of information as to the requirements of labour in any particular part of the country, and by this means have saved men needless journeys to and fro looking for employment.

#### CO-OPERATIVE WORKS.

These works, both road and rail, have provided work for a large number of men, principally married, who in many instances have removed their wives and families to the scene of operations and intend to settle there permanently. This system has been explained so often that it is hardly necessary to enter into it here. The men who are sent by the Bureau to any co-operative work sign orders for the amount advanced for rail- or steamer-fare. This is deducted from their earnings by instalments, which takes away the feeling of charity an absolutely free pass might give. (I may state that this is also done in the case of men going to private employment, and in the majority of cases the arrangement is loyally carried out.)

Wellington, from its geographical position being the most convenient transshipping port, has enjoyed this last few years a little more prosperity than the other cities of the colony. The country is being opened up for settlement, and roads and railways being in progress, this has had the effect of attracting men from other parts (notably from the South), and it speaks well for the capabilities of the country beyond Wellington that it has absorbed and given remunerative employment to such a number of persons.

I have, &c.,

J. MACKAY,

Inspector of Factories.

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

#### PAHIATUA.

SIR,—

3rd April, 1893.

Since my appointment as agent for the Bureau in the Pahiatua district I have to report steady progress throughout the district, and to say that any clamour for work by residents has been due almost entirely to the fluctuations in the labour market, which may be regarded as occurring periodically, in consequence of the large number of men that are thrown out of work at the end of the bushfelling season, and of course this condition of things has been somewhat intensified at times by large numbers of men being drafted here through the Bureau. There are not a few nondescripts attracted here by the good name which Pahiatua bears outside as a place for the labourer to live in, and no doubt there are a few brought into the district by the contracting fraternity, and others who are openly averse to the Bureau and the co-operative system. But, notwithstanding the increase in our number, it is a fact that this district is a splendid field for the labourer. At present, for instance—and the bushfelling has not yet begun—I have not more than two, or may be three, applications for work per day, whereas during the months of December, January, February, and March it was not an uncommon thing for me to have twenty or even more applications—of course, these would be largely from single men. Now, this condition of things will soon alter, as many of the parties employed on the railway-line and Government roadworks will have finished their contracts, and as soon as all the money is gone they are sure to pay me their best attention. But it is doubtful whether I will be in a position to help them, as, in conversation with the Engineers about a week ago, I was informed that no more work would be ready to let for some weeks to come, and in the case of the Makuri and Makairo roadworks Mr. Reaney informed me that his instructions from Mr. Barron were to put on as many of the settlers as possible who lived in the neighbourhood of the works, so as to enable them to pay their dues to the Crown. This will necessarily throw a number of the single men out who are employed at present on these roadworks, and consequently will congest the labour market somewhat.

In concluding this report, I would like to call your attention particularly to the fact that a large amount of discontent is expressed because married men from other districts have preference on the public works to single men living in this district. They do not object to married men who are residents having preference, but many of them say that married men of low repute, or with disreputable families, should not be brought from other parts of the colony and given preference to steady single men who are struggling to build a nest for themselves.

Again, I have lately made it my business to prompt some of our councillors on local bodies to start the co-operative system in connection with their several works, but have been met with the contention that the law virtually prevents it, as they say that for all works amounting to £20 and over they must call for public tenders. The law should be amended.

I have &c.,

ALEX. REESE, Agent.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

#### WANGANUI.

SIR,—

Police-station, Wanganui, 14th April, 1893.

In accordance with Circular R, I beg to state, with regard to industries in the Wanganui district, that trade has been brisk up till January last, men at skilled labour being fully employed, and very few out of work. Lately work has begun to slacken, and there is no demand for workmen, factories being full-handed. A good many carpenters have left town for the country, where, as there are a good many new buildings to be erected, work is plentiful, especially for carpenters.

The meat-freezing works at Castlecliff are in full work just now, from forty-five to fifty men and boys being employed there, and work is likely to continue for another three months to come. There are a large number of women employed here as shopwomen and tailoresses and dressmaking hands. They receive fair wages, and work is plentiful for them at present.

With regard to unskilled labour, there is no demand here in town for labour, a considerable number being out of employment. Still, work in the country is available for good men able for farm-work and bushfelling. The men looking for work here are unused to that description of work, and therefore find it hard to get employment. A few married men living in Wanganui wish to get on Government contracts in the out-districts, as they say they would do better than remaining in town, where they only get casual employment.

The Factory Act is very well carried out here by the employers, and factories are kept in good order, and the various clauses of the Act strictly complied with. All factories (thirty) where more than two are employed have been registered, and there may be a few more who will come under the Act when trade gets better, as they will then employ more hands.

With regard to the Shop Act, it is well carried out. They started shutting up shops on Saturday afternoons, but, that not being a suitable day, it was changed to Thursday, and, as all shopkeepers, except ironmongers, agreed to close, they have done so strictly since they started. Ironmongers and timber and coal merchants close on Saturday afternoons, as also the wholesale houses. No complaints have been made by any employes regarding the working of the Factory and Shop Acts, and they both appear to work very smoothly in Wanganui since started.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

EDMOND VILLARS, Inspector.

### NELSON.

SIR,—

Bureau of Industries, Nelson, 12th March, 1893.

There have not been any applicants for employment during the month of March. In fact, there has been only one such during the past eight months. There are no real unemployed here. The building trade is pretty brisk at present, but not greater than can be met by the trade here. The non-presence of unemployed is accounted for by the male population, when arriving at manhood, leaving for other parts of the colony, so that the labour market is not overstocked.

In compliance with Circular R, of the 22nd February, 1893, I have the honour to report for your information that fifty-five factories have been registered under "The Factories Act, 1891." They are not large establishments employing numerous hands, but quite sufficient to give employment to the labour available and the needs of a small population. Some of the dressmaking establishments do business with other outside places, which helps to keep the females employed through the best part of the year. The jam-factory employs a good many youths, and does a large export trade. One biscuit-baking establishment employs about forty hands. The Anchor Foundry also gives employment to a good number of hands; their chief patrons are on the West Coast. The labour market is at no time overstocked. The timber-mills have been pretty active during the year, and the building trade brisk.

Since about two months after my taking charge of this district (20th July, 1892) I have not received any complaints from employes of any breaches of the Act by employers. Having at first received complaints concerning females being kept overtime, I put a stop to them by a prosecution and conviction. Employers exhibit willingness to comply with the provisions of the Act, several improvements having been made in the accommodation of factories. I would suggest that the district be extended to the Motueka River, to its junction with Dove River, thence to the sea.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

JOHN PRATT, Inspector.

### BLenheim.

SIR,—

Police Office, Blenheim, 31st March, 1893.

I have to report for your information on the state of my district for the year ending the 31st March, 1893. As far as the local industries and the state of the labour market are concerned, the flax-milling industry is in full swing, and the full complement of hands is employed. I inspected several of the mills lately, and I asked the hands employed if they had any complaints to make, and they said "No." The men's quarters were fairly good, and the only fault to be found was the want of cleanliness, which is the fault of the men themselves. I impressed on the employers to compel the hands employed by them to keep the places clean. The mill-owners seem to be satisfied with the ruling prices—£16 per ton delivered in Blenheim—for good fibre. The freezing-works carried on by Nelson Brothers at Spring Creek are also working full time, and fat sheep and lambs are coming in plentifully. These freezing-works have caused the Marlborough sheep market to be very brisk. The season for preserving rabbits is near at hand, and it is expected that the factories will employ the usual complement of men and boys. The condition of the working-classes is good; there are no idlers about town, and the people appear to be well fed, and well dressed when about town on Sundays or holidays. The Labour Acts have been strictly carried out since they came into force, and Wednesday is the day appointed for the half-holiday, with the exception of three firms who keep Saturday. I have no suggestion to make.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

M. SCANLAN, Inspector.

## GREYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Greymouth, 27th March, 1893.

I have the honour to report, in accordance with Circular R, dated the 22nd February, 1893, that, so far as I can learn, the Factories Act works fairly well. I have not had any trouble in getting owners to register, nor have I had any occasion to prosecute for breaches of the Act, and there appears generally to be plenty of work, especially for dressmakers and improvers, but at certain seasons of the year tailors and tailoresses are not always employed. In other trades there seems to be more men than can find employment. I have not any suggestions at present to make.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

A. BISSETT, Inspector.

SIR,—

Greymouth, 1st April, 1893.

In response to your wire of the 30th ultimo, I will endeavour to give a brief sketch of the operations of this branch of the Labour Bureau for the past year.

You will have no doubt observed from the census that the three counties entering on Greymouth present a marked preponderance of males over females, due to the attractions of mining pursuits. Many of the older hands of the digging community are becoming incapacitated from age, but they seldom leave their districts to seek lighter employment about the towns, and when permanently superannuated are usually generously provided for by friends. The bulk of the unemployed dealt with by me are miners who have adapted themselves as "handy-men," labourers suffering from the cessation of large contracts, and artisans who have speculated a visit to the Coast for an opening in their particular calling. Regarding the latter itinerants, I would mention that there is no particular demand on the Coast for special labour, and that where vacancies occur the influence of old associations leads to residents being preferred to strangers. Skilled labourers, therefore, should not risk a visit here except to fixed appointments. Regarding the work of this branch for the year, twenty-nine men were employed in making bridges on the Greymouth and Hokitika Railway, fifty on the formation of same work, and fifty-one on ballasting and plate-laying.

The married men were largely in excess of the single men, and in the last-mentioned contract it is computed that the forty-two married men engaged had a hundred and ninety-five dependants. The total earnings will be found in public accounts, but I may mention that exceptional weather was experienced during the progress of the work, the old Coast average of four working-days per week being exceeded. The average earnings per man per working-day would be in excess a little of 10s., and, as the men were camped out within easy distance of the town, the cheap living enhanced the financial results for the single men.

In respect to the rate of wages current on the Coast, I would state that a uniform rate of 10s. per day has been maintained. When the Midland Railway commenced extensive works it was feared that the influx of fresh labourers would lower the standard, but these anticipations, as far as co-operative works are concerned, have not been realised. Allowing a discount for the prevalence of rainy days, and contrasting the cost of living on the Coast with other districts more immediately in touch with the chief ports, the value of 10s. per day on the Coast is about equal to the rate of wages in other parts of the colony.

I have gone carefully through my lists, and made extensive inquiries, to get at a true estimate of the number of *bona fide* unemployed. On soliciting names for the ballasting contracts, 359 names were received, which, it is needless to say, was a surprising number. Inquiries, however, prove that exaggerated accounts of the profits of co-operative labour had got abroad, and that a number of men having small claims, or work on hand of a non-pressing character, had left their fixed employments to temporarily get a share in the supposed extravagant wages under the co-operative system. Although the work in dealing with such a number of applications was considerable, I speedily discovered what was the matter, and struck out the names of those who were procrastinating work already in hand.

As to the average number of unemployed, it is very small, and the continuous flow of contracts and casual labour gives all a chance. I estimate the number of those who have been at times really needy at from thirty to forty (married men being the majority), but I do not think there are any who throughout the year earn insufficient to provide the necessaries of life. As in other places, the more strict observance of frugal habits would largely lead to the abolition of the unemployed difficulty.

Concerning influencing agencies on the labour market here, the depression at Reefton and the irregular work at the Brunner mines brings down many inquirers, but there is no indication of the supply being unusually in excess of the demand. The cessation of the Midland Railway Company's contract would not, I think, be a matter of apprehension, as the men are mostly migratory navvies who follow railway work. The extension of the sawmilling industry is a distinct gain to the prospects of labour in this district.

In conclusion, I may remark that the co-operative system of public works is distinctly popular with the men in this district, that the men evinced high qualities of self-government, and that skill and speed in the performance of work were combined with harmony. This is no small tribute to the intelligence of the men, for the parties were mixed, and trained men, wishing for good returns, were tempted to make the pace heavy for those not so strong or expert. All pulled together, which is the main feature of success under the system; and, with the men familiarised with the rules and regulations, splendid results should follow future applications of co-operative labour on the West Coast.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

W. H. BOASE.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Bureau of Industries, Christchurch, 10th April, 1893.

*Re Factories.*—I have the honour to report that during the twelve months I have been in charge of the Christchurch district I have noticed a desire on the part of employers to make their workrooms as comfortable and convenient for their employés as they can.

In the iron trade I regret to say that I have rarely seen an establishment even half-manned in the district, and those employed are rarely busy. The same remark applies to cabinet-makers and furniture-makers, who, with two or three exceptions, have large workshops with hardly any one working in them. The chief trouble in this city is its insanitary condition. There are whole blocks in which there is absolutely no drainage except surface-drainage, and you can imagine how inefficient that must be when you consider the extent of the blocks, the flatness of the drains, and the paucity of the water-supply. This state of affairs exists over the west and north-western part of the business portion of the town.

The city authorities are very indifferent about such trifles as bad drains or faulty urinals. I invited a sanitary Inspector to accompany me to see several places where I considered it was more his duty to act than mine. He made notes of what he saw, but there he stopped. I fully expected he would have taken action; but he did not. I wrote to the factory proprietors concerned, but in those matters it is hard to compel a tenant to spend money when it is purely the landlord's business to do it. It was for that reason I took the Inspector there, as he had, or should have, the power to reach the landlord. The City Engineer will pass plans for a building, and never trouble about sanitary arrangements at all. There are instances here in which a whole allotment is covered by the building, and no closet accommodation provided.

There are altogether 300 registered factories in this district—viz., 250 in the various trades and fifty bakeries; and, so far as I know, there are thirteen, including eight bakeries, unregistered to date. I have received in factory-fees (1893) £158 8s. I have paid 1,016 visits of inspection (recorded) to date. I would here call your attention to the fact that the schedule of fees is often severely commented on. Many of the smaller proprietors complain that the difference between the second and third class in schedule is too much, and presses unduly on an employer who must employ twelve or thirteen hands, and they suggest the substitution of four instead of three classes in schedule, somewhat as follows: More than two persons and not more than eight, 5s.; more than eight and not more than fifteen, 10s. 6d.; more than fifteen and not more than thirty, 21s.; No. 1 class to remain. I have no doubt that if that alteration could be made it would relieve a large number of people, and would catch a larger number who now sail very close to the limit of Class 3. I do not think the department would suffer any loss in fees, but, on the contrary, would be a gainer.

There is a general feeling amongst bakers that they do not come under the Factories Act legally unless they employ three persons. All doubt on that head could be easily removed by the addition of the word "baker" in interpretation clause, and it would save Inspectors much time and trouble.

I cannot close this report without remarking the pleasure it has always given me to see the readiness with which the factory-owners have always attended to any instructions I have given, and the cheerful manner in which they have carried them out, even when entailing an outlay of cash. I am perfectly justified in stating that the Factories Act is working satisfactorily in this district.

*Re the Shop and Shop-assistants Act,* I have the honour to inform you that the above Act was formally recognised on Saturday, the 29th October, 1892, by almost all the shops closing at 1 o'clock. That arrangement, I regret to say, only lasted one week, as on the following Saturday there was a decided tendency on the part of small traders to keep their shops open. Then holidays coming the following week completely demoralised the Saturday half-holiday party; then, thinking that perhaps Thursday would be more generally recognised than Saturday, the principal shopkeepers agreed to close on Thursday; that they now say was a mistake, as Thursday is practically a lost day. The assistants are dissatisfied with it, and the trade of Saturday nothing like compensates for the loss occasioned by the break in the week. The principal shopkeepers complain that, while the Act makes no provision for closing, they are by force of circumstances compelled to close their premises on Thursday, whilst their neighbours, who employ no labour, can keep open altogether. The Act as at present framed is most unsatisfactory to employer and employé alike, and they both hope that it will be amended so as to embrace compulsory closing, and that a day be fixed by law, and that day Saturday. Such is the opinion of most of the persons most concerned in this city. As far as granting the half-holiday to assistants, the Act is carried out, but it is the selection of the day and the want of unanimity in closing that is so generally condemned.

*LABOUR.*—There are many reasons to account for the unsatisfactory state of the labour market in this district, the principal of which is that, being an agricultural district, with all its roads made and in good repair, there is absolutely no work for the unskilled labouring class, excepting for about three months in each year at harvest and grass-seed seasons; and that demand is being considerably decreased each year by the introduction of improved machinery. Then, again, there are a number of men who have passed the age when a private employer cares to employ them, and who are unable, from age and other causes, to stand the hardships of tent-life. They in many instances have young children dependent on them. The class of work they could well perform on stations or farms is now done by young single men, who will work for 10s. per week, and in many cases less. The runholders prefer them to the married men because they can get them cheaper, and they have no encumbrance. Again, many of those old fellows are victims of intemperance, and are always in a semi-starving condition, or else receiving charitable aid. Then there are agitators who do the men a great deal of injury by advising them to act contrary to their interests and against their better judgment—to refuse work when offered through this department, as instance their foolish conduct on the 28th ultimo. When invited by the Hon. Mr. Seddon to come and state their

case they took the advice of their agitating leaders, and declined the Minister's unusual request. Then, when the Minister selected from the register sixty-six of the most pressing cases to go to work, thirty-four either declined to answer their names or declined to go after balloting for places. I had considerable difficulty in getting married men to go, and was compelled to send ten single men to fill the order—i.e., sixty.

I am sorry to inform you that private employers have rarely patronised this office during the past year—only when they wanted work done at a ridiculously-low price, and failed elsewhere, would they honour us with a call, and that has only occurred three times. Perhaps one of the reasons for the farmers not applying here for labour may be that the department is not sufficiently advertised. The private labour agents advertise extensively, and they are certainly patronised by the farmers, &c., often to the detriment of the men, who frequently have to pay a high fee for a very poor job. Yet I fear there is a strong political undercurrent at the bottom of it. I have spoken to some and written to other employers on the advantage it would be to the men if they were engaged through this office, but they generally reply by recounting the troubles piled on them, and employ through the private office as usual. Perhaps if an advertisement was kept in the papers, and the agent authorised to advertise occasionally the class of farm-servants he had on the register, it might have the effect of drawing the attention of farmers and runholders to the office.

There are now 258 men registered since the 2nd March unprovided for—viz., 224 married men, with 479 persons dependant upon them, and thirty-four single men (twenty-five are recent arrivals from Australia, and four from Europe—i.e., within the last six months). I have passed through the office 547 men—283 sent to Government works, and 264 sent to private works, or assisted to go in search of work. I forwarded you a detailed statement of expenditure in January last.

In conclusion, I must say that the state of the labour market here is unsatisfactory, and will, I am afraid, be worse as the winter season comes on, for last year a good many men were employed in potato-digging, but that crop is curtailed this year by about 50 per cent.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

JAMES SHANAGHAN.

#### MALVERN DISTRICT.

SIR,—

Factory Office, Annat, 27th March, 1893.

I beg to inform you that no response has been made to me from those to whom I have caused statements of family income and expenditure to be forwarded, as requested by Circular No. 2.

I might say that in this district there are few persons who would be in a position to give reliable information, from the fact that most of the tradesmen work for themselves, and do not as a rule employ regular labour; and, more than that, tradesmen are often found working at some other employment. A great deal of work is done on contract also, the employer on one job often being the employé on the next. The same applies to ordinary labour, such as road-forming, remaking, and renewals, the small farmer also having a hand in this class of work as well. I might state that the ordinary rate of wages as paid in the district is 6s. per day, but, as a rule, contract-work is expected to pay better, though I have reason to question it. As a consequence, the storekeepers of the district have to give credit to a larger extent than would be given in the chief towns of the colony, and it would be rather difficult for persons who work so much on credit to arrive at the various items of household necessities as laid down in the schedule. I think that most of the working-class are, however, owners of their own houses, though, I am afraid, with mortgages to a great extent; others may rent a piece of land and run a cow or two, and thus supply themselves with milk, butter, vegetables, &c.

On the general state of the district, I may say that there has been no great want of work to complain of, and this I attribute to so many removals of the working-class to other localities.

I regret to say that, owing to the indifferent returns both in the price of grain and the yield per acre, I am afraid that a large number of the hands employed with the threshing plant will not make the amount of wages that is usually expected.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

WALTER H. HADDRELL, Inspector.

#### ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

Bureau of Industries, Ashburton, 31st March, 1893.

In reply to your Circular R, of the 22nd ultimo, I beg to inform you that I have had no difficulty in getting the Factories Act complied with in this locality. There is only one large factory, which is remarkably well conducted, but there are many small workshops which require a little looking after now and again. However, I have had no occasion to take legal proceedings against anybody.

The largest number of labourers here are employed at farm- and station-work, and they certainly have long hours and poor pay, and often disgracefully bad quarters; but they do not come within the Acts. Shopkeepers here deduct wages for the compulsory half-holiday, or else make the assistants make up the four hours during the rest of the week.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

S. MOLLER, Inspector.

## TIMARU.

SIR,—

Timaru, 31st March, 1893.

I have the honour to forward you a report of the factories for the year ending the 31st March, 1893, in the Timaru district.

There are forty-two factories and workrooms registered under the Factories Act up to date for 1893, against fifty-two last year; but there were eight places registered without fees previous to the First Schedule of the Act being amended. The fees received for 1893 amount to £25 18s., against £25 13s. for the year 1892. There are several small shops—tailors, dressmakers, &c.—that have only two hands employed, as trade is slack, but will probably increase their number in the busy season.

With reference to visiting the several workshops and factories, I have done so as often as my other duties would admit, and found them satisfactory; and, I think, would compare favourably with other parts of New Zealand, both as regards cleanliness and sanitary condition.

I have not received any complaints from any of the employers or employes. I received an anonymous letter signed "Baker Boys," in which they complain after being kept their proper number of hours in the bakehouse they were sent out with the carts. Consequently I interviewed the master bakers, and since that time I notice they drive their carts themselves—that is to say, in many cases.

Since the Factory Act has come into force there is a great improvement with regard to the cleanliness of the bakehouses in this district. In accordance with section 7, subsection (3), of "The Factories Act Amendment Act, 1892," I have had removed from three of the bakehouses the drain-pipes which were formerly in use for carrying off fæcal matter.

With regard to the half-holiday, there has been no difficulty in this district, as Thursday is the day appointed by the Borough Council, and it has been held on that day for some considerable time. I summoned one employer during the year for working his boys on the Saturday afternoon (the place being outside the borough), but the case was dismissed, the Resident Magistrate ruling that, as the boys were working in the open air, it was no part of the factory, but I presume that under section 9 of the Amendment Act a conviction could be obtained in similar cases.

With reference to "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892," I beg to call your attention to section 4, which provides for women and persons under eighteen years of age working fifty-eight hours in any one week, but it does not limit the employer to any number of hours in the one day; consequently, he may keep them till any hour he may think proper if he does not exceed the number of hours stated—namely, fifty-eight. I would further beg to state that the general opinion of the owners of workrooms here is that the 3rd section of "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892," should apply to the Factories Act with reference to the weekly half-holiday. The day appointed by the Borough Council is Thursday afternoon; therefore, no matter how many general holidays there may be during the week Thursday afternoon must still be given. This state of things can be altered by the section referred to being introduced into the Factories Act.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

H. HALLETT, Inspector.

## DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Bureau of Industries, Dunedin, 4th April, 1893.

I enclose you my report for the month ending March. I have had less demand for men from farmers and others than last year, which does not show a slackening-off of trade, but rather that many more people are being scattered over the country this year, in consequence of the cheap fares bringing hundreds of workmen from the sister colonies, who, as a rule, do not hang about town, but go straight into the interior, and become absorbed among different private employers.

The number of unemployed in Dunedin at present is, comparatively speaking, small, and the artisans among that number are very few indeed, which leads me to think that there cannot be a slackening-off in many departments of trade when compared with last year, but rather the reverse. I think, on the whole, that the country is undoubtedly becoming more prosperous, combined with a daily increase of confidence in the minds of the people.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

WM. FARNIE.

SIR,—

Inspector of Factories' Office, Dunedin, 31st March, 1893.

In reporting on the working and progress of the Factories Act, and this being the second year of its enforcement, as a matter of course those persons brought within its provisions have by this time become more familiar with it, and find that much success does not attend the evasion of the operation of the law.

By the returns which I forward for the period ending to-day it will be seen that since the first of this year some 294 factories and workrooms were registered in this district, thus giving employment especially to many females and young persons whom under the Act are most to be looked after and protected.

Whether a workroom is registered or not, I beg to suggest that no female under sixteen years of age should be employed therein who does not hold, as in ordinary cases, a certificate from the Inspector; also, that boys under sixteen years of age should be restricted from night-work and night-shifts.

I may remark that it is, and has been for some time past, the practice, each year increasing, for employers to largely avail themselves of the services of apprentices and young people styled

improvers, and when they (the young people) come to the time of earning full wages to dispense with them, and get other young people to take their places. This is done by way of economy, necessitated by keen competition, &c., in trade and business. But here the question arises—at least, in my mind—Why not extend such legislation to other circles, such as to offices and business places generally? This cropped up thus when circulating the income and expenditure forms, and asking the assistance of one of the foremost persons of the labour party here. He, in declining, said, “Why not circulate these forms amongst merchants and others of that class? I am at a loss to know why they should be exempt.” To this I made no reply, but turned the conversation to something else. Be that as it may, I respectfully advance the idea that the Act possibly might be made to apply to all classes of workers.

As for the Shops Act, with the exception of shop-assistants themselves, it is generally unpopular. Still, I hold, from observation and insight, that the provisions of the Factories Act might, with good effect, apply to females and males under sixteen years of age. As for males over that age, they might well be put on a footing with adults. However, as the Act is to be continued, I make a few suggestions as to amendments or additions thereto: Firstly, the hours between which females and young persons under sixteen years of age should be employed might be specified somewhat as in the Factories Act, obviating females working before a certain hour in the morning and after a certain hour in the evening. Secondly, that the period for lunch or midday meal for those persons be arranged. Thirdly, as to cleanliness of shops, and proper provision for water-closet accommodation for the separate sexes. Fourthly, that certain occupations be exempted from the closing-hours generally observed. Fifthly, the only businesses in this respect finding favour on public grounds are chemists and vendors of perishable goods. Sixthly, the cubic measurement of each workroom should be affixed therein on a notice conspicuously hung up, giving the dimensions and showing the number of workers it is to accommodate, which notice should be signed by the Inspector.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &c.,

T. K. WELDON, Inspector.

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TOTAL NUMBER of MEN EMPLOYED by RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS (Workshops and Maintenance Dépôts).

—			Men.	Apprentices.	—			Men.	Apprentices.
Auckland	...	...	63	21	Westport	...	...	14	3
Napier	...	...	20	6	Christchurch	...	...	191	41
Wanganui	...	...	46	10	Dunedin	...	...	122	32
Wellington	...	...	62	17	Maintenance Dépôts	...	...	66	5
Nelson	...	...	6	...					
Picton	...	...	5	...	Totals	...	...	607	136
Greymouth	...	...	12	1					

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[For details, see next page.]

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## RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.—BUILDING and REPAIRING ENGINES and ROLLING-STOCK.

	Men.			Apprentices.			Men.			Apprentices.	
	Number employed.	Average Wages per Day.	Timework.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.		Number employed.	Average Wages per Day.	Timework.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.
NEWMARKET, AUCKLAND.						GREYMOUTH.					
Labourers .. ..	11	£ 0 5 9	..	..	..	Fitters .. ..	2	£ 0 10 3	1	£ 0 7 0	..
Lifters .. ..	4	0 6 2	..	..	..	Blacksmiths .. ..	1	0 10 0	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	3	0 5 10	..	..	..	Boilermakers .. ..	1	0 10 0	..	..	..
Improvers, Painters' ..	1	0 7 6	..	..	..	Carpenters .. ..	1	0 10 0	..	..	..
Fitters .. ..	9	0 9 3	6	0 8 9	..	Labourers .. ..	5	0 4 10	..	..	..
Coppersmiths .. ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 12 0	..	Painters .. ..	1	0 10 0	..	..	..
Brass-moulders .. ..	1	0 9 6	1	0 7 0	..	Strikers .. ..	1	0 3 6	..	..	..
Turners .. ..	3	0 10 0	2	0 13 6	..	WESTPORT.					
Blacksmiths .. ..	5	0 9 6	3	0 8 0	..	Fitters .. ..	2	0 10 6	2	0 12 6	..
Sawyers .. ..	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	Turners .. ..	1	0 10 0	..	..	..
Trimmers .. ..	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	Boilermakers' Helpers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..
Sailmakers .. ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	Boilermakers .. ..	2	0 10 0	..	..	..
Painters .. ..	2	0 8 6	2	0 16 6	..	Labourers .. ..	4	0 6 4	..	..	..
Polishers .. ..	1	0 6 6	..	..	..	Blacksmiths .. ..	1	0 10 0	1	0 15 0	..
Enginemmen .. ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	Carpenters .. ..	1	0 8 6	..	..	..
Watchmen .. ..	1	0 6 6	..	..	..	Train Examiners .. ..	2	0 8 9	..	..	..
Boilermakers .. ..	1	0 10 0	2	0 10 6	..	ADDINGTON (CHRISTCHURCH).					
Pattern-makers .. ..	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	Lifters .. ..	7	0 7 0	..	..	..
Spring-makers .. ..	1	0 9 0	1	0 9 0	..	Labourers .. ..	42	0 5 6	..	..	..
Carpenters .. ..	6	0 9 0	3	0 9 4	..	Strikers .. ..	13	0 6 1	..	..	..
Strikers .. ..	8	0 6 7	..	..	..	Storemen .. ..	1	0 7 6	..	..	..
NAPIER.						Improvers, Fitters' ..	9	0 7 6	..	..	..
Carpenters .. ..	2	0 9 0	2	0 12 6	..	Improvers, Boilermakers' ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	..
Fitters .. ..	3	0 9 6	1	0 7 0	..	Watchmen .. ..	1	0 7 6	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .. ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 9 0	..	Carpenters and Sawyers ..	13	0 9 3	5	0 17 4	..
Strikers .. ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	Pattern-makers .. ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 9 0	..
Painters .. ..	1	0 9 6	1	0 12 0	..	Grinders .. ..	2	0 7 3	..	..	..
Boilermakers .. ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 15 0	..	Fitters .. ..	23	0 9 3	13	0 10 8	..
Labourers .. ..	5	0 6 6	..	..	..	Crossing Fitters .. ..	2	0 8 6	..	..	..
Lifters .. ..	3	0 7 0	..	..	..	Machinists .. ..	9	0 7 0	..	..	..
Watchmen .. ..	1	0 6 0	..	..	..	Turners .. ..	14	0 9 3	5	0 8 8	..
Enginemmen .. ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	Blacksmiths .. ..	10	0 9 6	5	0 8 9	..
Storemen .. ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	Spring-makers .. ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 5 0	..
WANGANUI.						Tinsmiths .. ..	1	0 9 0	1	0 9 0	..
Labourers .. ..	5	0 5 0	..	..	..	Coppersmiths .. ..	1	0 10 0	1	0 5 0	..
Blacksmiths .. ..	2	0 9 9	1	0 15 0	..	Furnacemen .. ..	1	0 9 0	..	..	..
Spring-makers .. ..	1	0 8 6	1	0 5 0	..	Enginemmen .. ..	3	0 7 9	..	..	..
Coppersmiths .. ..	1	0 10 0	1	0 7 0	..	Forgers' Helpers .. ..	4	0 7 0	..	..	..
Strikers .. ..	3	0 6 0	..	..	..	Trimmers .. ..	1	0 9 0	1	0 15 0	..
Boilermakers .. ..	5	0 9 9	2	0 13 0	..	Boilermakers .. ..	8	0 9 10	4	0 12 0	..
Fitters .. ..	3	0 9 4	2	0 7 0	..	Painters .. ..	5	0 8 9	3	0 13 6	..
Machinists .. ..	2	0 6 9	..	..	..	Sailmakers .. ..	7	0 7 6	..	..	..
Turners .. ..	2	0 10 0	1	0 7 0	..	Brass-moulders* .. ..	1	..	1	0 12 0	..
Carpenters .. ..	5	0 8 10	2	0 14 0	..	Forgers† .. ..	1	..	..	..	..
Painters .. ..	5	0 8 3	..	..	..	Improvers, Sawyers' ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..
Lifters .. ..	3	0 7 6	..	..	..	Boilermakers' Helpers ..	8	0 7 0	..	..	..
Sailmakers .. ..	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	* Average wages per day, piecework, 14s. † Average wages per day, piecework, £1 3s. 4d.					
Enginemmen .. ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	DUNEDIN.					
Watchmen .. ..	2	0 6 6	..	..	..	Strikers .. ..	14	0 6 3	..	..	..
Boilermakers' Helpers ..	1	0 6 6	..	..	..	Lifters .. ..	7	0 6 6	..	..	..
Improvers, Fitters' ..	3	0 6 9	..	..	..	Labourers .. ..	16	0 6 0	..	..	..
WELLINGTON.						Improvers, Boilermakers' ..	2	0 8 0	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	9	0 5 8	..	..	..	Improvers, Blacksmiths' ..	1	0 3 6	..	..	..
Watchmen .. ..	2	0 6 0	..	..	..	Watchmen .. ..	2	0 6 6	..	..	..
Enginemmen .. ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	Machinists .. ..	9	0 7 6	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	5	0 7 6	..	..	..	Turners .. ..	8	0 9 1	3	0 7 0	..
Moulders .. ..	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	Enginemmen .. ..	3	0 8 0	..	..	..
Fitters .. ..	9	0 9 3	6	0 10 7	..	Fitters .. ..	22	0 9 6	14	0 10 9	..
Turners .. ..	4	0 9 8	2	0 9 6	..	Tinsmiths .. ..	1	0 8 6	1	0 9 0	..
Blacksmiths .. ..	3	0 10 6	1	0 7 0	..	Coppersmiths .. ..	1	0 10 0	1	0 7 0	..
Spring-makers .. ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 9 0	..	Blacksmiths .. ..	8	0 9 6	2	0 13 6	..
Coppersmiths .. ..	1	0 10 0	1	0 15 0	..	Spring-makers .. ..	1	0 10 0	1	0 7 0	..
Improvers, Carpenters' ..	1	0 6 0	..	..	..	Oliver-man .. ..	1	0 8 6	..	..	..
Strikers .. ..	7	0 7 3	..	..	..	Boilermakers .. ..	4	0 10 3	2	0 8 0	..
Riveters .. ..	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	Carpenters .. ..	13	0 9 3	5	0 12 9	..
Boilermakers .. ..	3	0 10 0	2	0 6 0	..	Trimmers .. ..	1	0 9 6	1	0 7 0	..
Carpenters .. ..	9	0 9 3	2	0 10 6	..	Painters .. ..	5	0 8 6	2	0 15 0	..
Painters .. ..	2	0 9 0	1	0 15 0	..	Boilermakers' Helpers ..	3	0 7 0	..	..	..
Lifters .. ..	3	0 7 6	..	..	..	MAINTENANCE DÉPÔTS.					
Brassmoulders .. ..	..	..	1	0 12 0	..	GENERAL ARTISANS' WORK.					
NELSON.						Carpenters .. ..	21	2 15 0	3	1 0 0	..
Fitters .. ..	1	0 10 6	..	..	..	Carpenter Improvers .. ..	4	1 14 6	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .. ..	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	Fitters .. ..	5	2 11 0	..	..	..
Strikers .. ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	Blacksmiths .. ..	12	2 15 0	..	..	..
Boilermakers .. ..	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	Strikers .. ..	11	2 1 0	..	..	..
Painters .. ..	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	Engine-drivers .. ..	1	2 14 0	..	..	..
PICTON.						Painters .. ..	2	2 17 0	2	1 2 6	..
Fitters .. ..	1	0 9 6	..	..	..	Labourers .. ..	1	1 19 0	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .. ..	1	0 9 6	..	..	..	Building Carpenters ..	1	3 12 0	..	..	..
Carpenters .. ..	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	Leading Fitters .. ..	1	3 0 0	..	..	..
Cleaners .. ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	Plumbers .. ..	2	2 15 6	..	..	..
Strikers .. ..	1	0 3 6	..	..	..	Skilled Labourers .. ..	1	2 2 0	..	..	..
						Signal Cleaners .. ..	2	2 3 6	..	..	..
						Shop Foremen .. ..	1	3 3 0	..	..	..
						Leading Carpenters .. ..	1	3 6 0	..	..	..



## FACTORIES.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

## AUCKLAND (PROVINCIAL DISTRICT).

Manufacture of Biscuits, Jams, &c.													
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	3	0	9	6	0	6	0					
15	..	1	..	..	0	6	0						
16	1	4	0	10	0	0	6	6					
17	2	2	0	15	0	0	10	0					
18	1	5	0	15	0	0	10	0					
19	3	4	1	0	0	0	12	0					
20	..	1	..	..	0	12	6						
Over 20	23	4	1	17	6	1	1	3					

Fruit and Vegetable					Evaporating.				
14	..	1	..	0	6	0			
16	..	3	..	0	6	0			
17	..	2	..	0	6	0			
19	1	1	1	0	0	6	0		
Over 20	1	..	1	5	0				

Sugar-refining					Works.
14	7	..	0 12 6		
15	3	..	0 15 4		
16	3	..	0 18 8		
17	1	..	1 6 0		
18	3	..	1 6 8		
19	3	..	1 15 0		
Over 20	96	..	2 7 6	.. 2 17 4	

Fish-curing and -canning Works.									
19	1	..	1	15	0				
Over 20	4	..	1	15	0				

Bakeries, &c.										
15	3	..	0	8	6					
16	4	1	0	9	4	0	7	6		
17	5	1	0	10	6	0	7	6		
18	1	2	0	15	0	0	8	0		
20	3	..	1	10	0					
Over 20	21	..	2	2	6					

					Butter-making.				
15	2	..	0	12	6				
18	1	..	0	12	6				
20	2	..	1	10	0				
Over 20	6	..	2	1	8				

Hat and Cap Factories.										
16	1	1	0	7	6	0	7	6		
18	2	2	0	16	0	0	11	3		
Over 20	10	10	2	10	6	0	17	1	..	0 15 0

Clothing Manufacturers.										
14	4	13	0	5	0	0	2	7		
15	7	44	0	7	2	0	4	7	..	0 2 6
16	7	69	0	8	2	0	7	9	..	0 8 2
17	9	63	0	13	8	0	10	0	..	0 13 2
18	11	58	0	16	0	0	10	8	..	0 14 1
19	4	77	0	18	1	0	11	8	..	0 15 10
20	3	47	1	3	4	0	16	0	..	0 17 0
Over 20	18	153	2	0	3	0	16	0	..	0 17 6

Tailoring.											
14	6	3	0	5	0	0	2	6	..	..	4
15	11	6	0	6	9	0	5	0	..	..	2
16	12	14	0	8	8	0	6	0	..	..	..
17	8	6	0	10	0	0	9	3	..	..	2
18	12	7	0	12	8	0	11	0	..	..	2
19	12	22	1	0	5	0	15	10	..	0 17 7	2
20	6	6	1	6	8	0	16	7	..	0 18 6	1
Over 20	86	94	2	1	9	1	1	3	2	3 0 1 3 1	3

Dressmaking and Millinery.										
14	..	6	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..
15	..	15	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..
16	..	45	..	0	5	2	..	..	..	..
17	..	40	..	0	6	10	..	..	..	..
18	..	34	..	0	7	8	..	..	..	..
19	..	33	..	0	9	2	..	..	..	..
20	..	18	..	0	11	8	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	83	..	0	16	9	..	..	..	..

Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, &c.										
14	18	6	0	5	4	0	5	3		
15	16	7	0	7	0	0	6	6		
16	16	3	0	8	6	0	7	8		
17	15	11	0	10	0	0	8	5		
18	15	10	0	14	0	0	11	3		
19	25	3	0	17	6	0	14	2		
20	9	5	1	1	6	0	17	6		
Over 20	176	36	2	10	0	1	6	11	2 15	0

## Cabinet-making and Upholstering.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	4	..	0	5	6					
15	5	..	0	5	10					
16	11	..	0	6	10					
17	8	..	0	9	6					
18	6	2	0	10	11	0	11	0		
19	6	..	0	15	7					
20	2	..	0	18	6					
Over 20	66	8	1	18	7	0	18	0	2 5 0	0 15 4

Perambulator Manufacturing.									
14	2	..	0	5	6				
15	3	..	0	7	6				
16	1	..	0	10	0				
17	1	..	0	15	0				
18	2	..	0	17	6				
Over 20	5	..	1	10	0				

Wood-turning.										
14	2	..	0	6	6					
15	1	..	0	7	0					
16	1	..	0	7	0					
17	1	..	0	7	0	..	..	..		1
18	2	..	0	10	0					
19	1	..	0	15	0					
20	1	..	1	7	6					
Over 20	7	..	2	8	0					

Monumental Mason Works.										
Over 20	8	..	2	14	0					

				Ship- and Boat-building.			
17	2	..	0	6	6		
19	2	..	0	14	0		
Over 20	5	..	2	3	7		

Sawmilling, &c.									
14	22	..	0	8	2				
15	28	..	0	9	9				
16	21	..	0	13	8				
17	26	..	0	16	8				
18	20	..	0	18	9				
19	17	..	1	5	2				
20	6	..	1	6	6				
Over 20	219	..	1	16	4	..	2	5	0

## Engineering, Boiler-making, and Blacksmithing Works.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	6	..	0	5	9					
15	7	..	0	7	3					
16	18	..	0	9	0					
17	11	..	0	12	2					
18	20	..	0	12	9					
19	12	..	1	0	10					
20	10	..	1	5	0					
Over 20	116	..	2	2	11	..	2	6	0	

General Blacksmithing, &c.					
15	2	..	0	6	6
16	3	..	0	7	6
17	3	..	0	12	6
18	3	..	0	12	6
19	3	..	0	17	6
20	1	..	1	0	0
Over 20	16	..	1	15	8

Making and Repairing Agricultural Implements.									
16	3	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	1
17	1	..	0	10	0				
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 20	9	..	2	7	0				

## FACTORIES—continued.

AUCKLAND (PROVINCIAL DISTRICT)—continued.																			
Ages.		Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.		Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gas-fitting Works.									Leather Manufacturing.										
14	9	..	0 6 4	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			16	2	..	0 9 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
15	6	..	0 7 0							18	3	..	1 0 0						
16	9	..	0 7 2							19	1	..	1 5 0						
17	2	..	0 12 6							Over 20	5	..	2 0 0						
18	5	..	0 14 8																
19	6	..	0 16 4							14	3	..	0 6 0						
20	5	..	0 19 2							15	4	..	0 7 0						
Over 20	36	..	2 1 2							16	4	..	0 14 0						
Pottery Works.									17	2	..	0 17 6							
15	1	..	0 10 0							18	1	..	0 17 6						
16	2	..	0 17 6							19	1	..	0 17 6						
18	3	..	1 0 0							20	3	..	1 5 0						
19	2	..	1 5 0							Over 20	52	..	2 2 0						
20	2	..	1 7 9							Tanning and Currying.									
Over 20	33	..	2 0 0							14	3	..	0 6 0						
Meat-freezing and -preserving Works.									15	4	..	0 7 0							
15	1	..	0 12 0							16	4	..	0 14 0						
16	1	..	0 12 0							17	2	..	0 17 6						
18	1	..	0 15 0							18	1	..	0 17 6						
19	..	1	..	0 14 0						19	1	..	0 17 6						
Over 20	34	..	1 3 11	9 12 0						20	3	..	1 5 0						
Gasworks.									Over 20	62	..	1 1 19	70 15 0	2 8 6					
14	1	..	0 6 0							Saddle- and Harness-making.									
15	1	..	0 6 7							14	20	..	0 5 0						
17	1	..	0 14 10							15	24	..	3 0 6	90 5 4					
18	1	..	1 0 10							16	20	..	1 0 8	20 7 00	5 0				
Over 20	75	..	1 19 7							17	28	..	3 0 10	60 10 0					
Sail- and Tent-making.									18	24	..	2 0 12	60 12 6						
15	1	..	0 10 0							19	12	..	0 14 9						
16	2	..	0 12 6	..	0 8 0					20	14	..	1 0 18	110 11 0					
18	2	..	1 5 0							Over 20	308	..	31 2 1	01 2 9	1 19 5				
Over 20	12	..	2 5 0	..	1 10 0					Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.									
Rope and Twine Works.									Over 20	4	..	2 7 10							
14	30	..	0 6 0							Manufacturing Chemicals.									
15	8	..	0 8 6							15	..	3	..	0 6 10					
16	7	..	0 9 0							16	2	..	0 8 6						
17	2	..	0 10 0							17	..	3	..	0 8 4					
18	2	..	0 15 0							20	..	1	..	0 17 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0							Over 20	6	..	2 8 4						
Over 20	15	..	2 4 9							Tea-blending and -packing Companies.									
Flax-milling.									14	3	..	0 6 6							
14	27	..	0 10 10							15	2	..	0 7 0						
15	7	..	0 14 5							16	5	..	0 9 7						
16	28	..	0 15 0							18	4	..	0 13 8						
17	12	..	0 16 8							19	1	..	1 0 0						
18	28	..	0 19 4							20	2	..	1 0 0						
19	10	1	1 2 6	..	..	0 15 0				Over 20	4	..	2 2 6						
20	7	2	1 2 6	..	..	0 15 0				Cigarette and Tobacco Factories.									
Over 20	96	4	1 8 5	..	1 6 11	0 15 0				14	1	..	1 0 6	00 6 0					
Woollen-mills.									15	1	..	7 0 6	00 7 6						
15	3	..	0 11 0							16	3	..	3 0 6	00 7 6					
16	4	1	0 11 00	11 0						17	1	..	5 0 12	00 9 6					
17	5	4	0 15 00	15 0						18	..	5	..	0 12 0	..	0 16 0			
18	3	7	1 2 01	1 0						19	1	..	2 1 0	0	..	0 18 0			
19	4	4	1 2 61	5 0						20	..	3	..	0 15 0	..	1 0 0			
20	9	7	1 5 01	5 0						Over 20	9	..	6 2 18	01 2 6	2 3 91	4 0			
Over 20	19	11	3 0 01	5 0						Flour-milling.									
Photographic Studios.									14	2	..	0 5 9							
14	1	..	0 5 0							15	3	..	0 11 6						
15	1	..	0 7 6							16	2	..	0 12 6						
16	..	2	..	0 7 6						17	2	..	0 14 6						
17	3	..	0 8 6	..	..	..	1			18	1	..	0 18 0						
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			19	1	..	1 5 0						
Over 20	6	7	2 1 91	2 5	..	..	1			Over 20	49	..	2 2 10						
Oilskin Clothing Factories.									Watchmaking and Jewellery.										
14	3	..	0 6 0							16	1	..	0 7 6						
15	2	..	0 7 6							17	3	..	0 8 8						
17	..	1	..	0 10 0						18	2	..	0 15 0						
18	..	1	..	0 8 0						20	1	..	0 17 0						
20	..	5	..	0 9 2						Over 20	7	..	2 10 0						
Laundry Works.									Sorting and Packing Kauri-gum.										
14	1	1	0 10 00	5 0						14	3	..	0 7 4						
15	..	1	..	0 6 0						15	5	..	0 11 9						
17	..	2	..	0 8 0						16	5	..	0 14 4						
18	..	1	..	0 12 0						17	2	..	0 17 6						
19	..	2	..	0 17 0						18	1	..	0 15 0						
20	..	1	..	0 10 0						20	1	..	2 2 0						
Over 20	..	8	..	0 18 10						Over 20	106	..	2 3 0						

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

AUCKLAND (PROVINCIAL DISTRICT)—continued.

Brush- and Broom-making.										Soap-works.														
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
14	1	..	0	9	0							16	3	..	0	7	0							
16	7	..	0	10	6							17	1	..	0	9	0							
17	1	..	0	12	0							18	3	..	0	15	0							
18	2	1	1	0	0	0	10	0				Over 20	46	..	1	16	0							
19	2	..	1	0	0																			
20	1	..	0	18	0																			
Over 20	5	3	2	3	4	0	12	0	..	0	11	0												
Paper-box and -bag Manufacturing.										Coopering.														
14	..	2	..	..	..	..	0	7	6			14	1	..	0	5	0							
17	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	10	0			16	4	..	0	7	8							
18	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	15	0			18	1	..	0	14	0							
20	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	15	0			19	5	..	0	18	0	..	1	10	0			
Over 20	..	5	..	..	..	..	0	15	6			20	2	..	1	2	6							
												Over 20	6	..	1	17	0							
Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.										Umbrella Factories.														
15	2	..	0	7	0							16	1	..	1	0	0							
16	1	..	0	10	0							19	1	..	1	0	0							
17	1	..	0	15	0							20	..	2	..	0	11	0						
18	1	..	1	0	0							Over 20	2	5	1	2	6	0	12	4				
19	2	..	1	0	0																			
Over 20	16	..	2	0	1																			
Brewing, Malting, &c.										Ammunition Factories.														
14	3	..	0	7	0							14	1	1	0	7	6	..	..	0	9	0		
15	1	..	0	8	0							15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	4		
16	3	..	0	10	10							16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0		
17	1	..	0	8	0							17	2	4	0	12	6	0	12	6	..	0	10	8
18	5	..	1	4	2							18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	0	11	8		
19	5	..	1	4	2							19	..	1	..	0	15	0						
Over 20	73	..	2	3	1							Over 20	5	2	3	7	0	0	17	9				
										Gun Making and Repairing.														
												16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
												17	2	..	0	10	0							
												20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
												Over 20	2	..	2	14	0						1	

WANGANUI.

Bakeries, &c.										Cabinet-making and Upholstering.									
14	1	..	0	10	0					14	4	..	0	8	0				
15	3	..	0	11	0					15	4	..	0	10	0				
16	1	..	0	12	3					16	4	..	0	12	6				
17	3	..	0	18	4					18	4	..	0	15	4				
18	1	1	1	10	0	0	15	0		19	2	..	0	15	6				
19	2	2	1	11	0	0	15	0		20	1	..	0	10	0				
Over 20	9	2	2	0	10	0	17	6		Over 20	21	1	2	12	6	0	12	6	
Butter-making.										Engineering, Boiler-making, and Blacksmithing Works.									
14	3	..	0	10	0					16	3	..	0	10	0				
15	1	..	0	12	0					17	3	..	0	10	0				
18	1	..	0	15	0					18	3	..	0	17	6				
20	1	..	1	10	0					19	1	..	1	0	0				
Over 20	5	1	2	11	0	0	15	0		20	4	..	1	10	0				
Tailoring.										Over 20	19	..	2	12	8				
14	5	3	0	5	0	0	4	0											
15	1	2	0	5	0	0	7	0	..	0	10	0							
16	4	4	0	8	0	0	7	0											
17	6	10	0	10	9	0	8	9	..	1	0	0							
18	6	7	0	18	4	0	10	0											
19	1	8	1	2	6	0	15	0											
20	4	4	..	..	..	2	0	0	1	0	0								
Over 20	33	16	2	14	7	1	0	4	2	10	0	1	10	0					
Dressmaking and Millinery.										Carriage- and Coach-building.									
14	..	7	..	0	2	6	..	..	..	15	3	..	0	5	6				
15	..	5	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	16	3	..	0	7	6				
16	..	6	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	17	8	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	17
17	..	8	..	0	7	8	..	..	..	18	3	..	0	11	3				
18	..	19	..	0	10	8	..	..	..	19	5	..	0	19	5				
19	..	13	..	0	12	10	..	..	..	20	1	..	1	10	0				
20	..	10	..	0	14	4	..	..	..	Over 20	37	..	2	10	1				
Over 20	..	39	..	1	0	9													
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.										Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting Works.									
14	14	..	0	8	3					15	2	..	0	6	0				
15	14	1	0	10	0	0	8	0		16	6	..	0	8	2				
16	18	..	0	12	11					17	4	..	0	11	0				
17	8	1	0	17	2	0	8	0		18	2	..	0	19	0				
18	11	..	0	17	11	..	1	0	0	19	3	..	1	0	0				
19	4	1	1	5	4	0	10	0		Over 20	21	..	2	1	4				
20	5	..	1	11	3														
Over 20	58	..	2	8	3														
										Freezing, Fellmongering, &c.									
										14	1	..	0	12	0				
										15	1	..	0	18	0				
										16	2	..	1	4	0				
										18	1	..	1	4	0				
										20	1	..	1	4	0				
										Over 20	57	..	2	9	10				
										Wool-dumping.									
										Over 20	8	..	2	8	9				
										Gasworks.									
										Over 20	7	..	3	1	11				
										Sail- and Tent-making.									
										18	1	..	0	15	0				
										Over 20	1	1	2	8	0	0	14	0	

## FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piece-work.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piece-work.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

## WANGANUI—continued.

Flax-milling.																	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	3	..	0	10	0												
15	3	..	0	14	6												
16	11	..	1	0	0												
17	8	..	1	5	0												
18	17	..	1	7	0												
19	7	..	1	10	0												
20	14	..	1	12	0												
Over 20	135	..	1	18	0												
Saddle- and Harness-making.																	
16	1	..	0	7	6												
17	3	..	0	8	9												
19	1	..	1	5	0												
Over 20	5	..	2	1	4												
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.																	
14	5		3	0	6	0	0	4	6								
15	3		2	0	7	6	0	6	3								
16	4		1	0	8	9	0	7	6								
17	3		1	0	10	0	0	10	0								
18	1		1	0	15	0	0	12	6								
19	1	..	0	17	6												
20	4		1	1	7	6	0	15	0								
Over 20	21		2	2	4	0	1	5	0								
Flour-milling.																	
16	1	..	0	10	0												
17	1	..	0	10	0												
Over 20	7	..	2	7	9												
Watchmaking and Jewellery.																	
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1							
Over 20	2	..	2	17	6												

Sawmilling, &c.																	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	5	..	0	6	4												
15	1	..	0	7	0												
16	13	..	0	11	0												
17	9	..	0	14	2												
18	4	..	0	15	0												
19	1	..	1	10	0												
20	2	..	1	19	0												
Over 20	123	..	2	2	0			2	5	0							
Blacksmithing, &c.																	
16	2	..	0	9	6												
18	1	..	0	10	0												
19	2	..	0	15	0												
20	2	..	1	1	6												
Over 20	15	..	2	8	11												
Soap-works.																	
16	1	..	1	10	0												
18	1	..	1	10	0												
Over 20	2	..	3	0	0												
Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.																	
16	1	..	0	15	0												
Over 20	10	..	1	19	6												
Brewing and Malting.																	
16	1	..	0	10	0												
Over 20	16	..	2	3	2												
Coopering.																	
15	1	..	0	6	0												
16	1	..	0	7	0												
17	1	..	0	13	0												
18	3	..	0	15	6												
19	1	..	1	0	0												
Over 20	18	..	2	6	9												

## NAPIER.

Bakeries, &c.																	
14	1	..	0	5	0												
15	1	..	0	8	0												
17	1	..	0	12	0												
18	6	..	0	15	10												
19	3	..	1	5	0												
20	1	..	1	16	0												
Over 20	30	..	1	18	6												
Cheese Factories.																	
Over 20	10	..	2	5	0												
Shirt-making.																	
16	..	1	..	..	..	0	17	6									
Over 20	..	1	..	..	..	0	17	6									
Tailoring.																	
14	2	..	0	8	0												
15	1	2	0	10	0	0	5	0									
16	4	12	0	13	9	0	7	0									
17	3	4	0	15	0	0	10	8									
18	1	4	0	15	8	0	12	6	..	..							
19	6	..	1	3	9												
20	..	2	..	1	1	0											
Over 20	27	10	2	10	3	1	0	9	2	12	0	1	4	0			
Dressmaking and Millinery.																	
14	..	3	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..							
15	..	5	..	0	5	6	..	..	..	..							
16	..	16	..	0	5	6	..	..	..	..							
17	..	16	..	0	9	1	..	..	..	..							
18	..	9	..	0	10	3	..	..	..	..							
19	..	16	..	0	10	10											
20	..	13	..	0	14	0											
Over 20	..	43	..	1	1	7											
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.																	
14	1	..	0	10	0												
15	9	..	0	12	0												
16	6	..	0	12	6												
17	4	..	0	15	0												
18	4	..	1	0	0												
19	9	..	1	3	9												
20	3	..	1	8	3												
Over 20	68	..	2	9	0												

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.													
14	3	..	0	6	0								
15	4	..	0	8	0								
16	3	..	0	9	6								
17	2	..	0	10	0								
18	4	..	0	11	8								
19	1	..	0	7	0								
20	3	..	1	6	6								
Over 20	34	2	2	7	8	1	0	0					
Engineering, Boiler-making, Blacksmithing, &c.													
15	2	..	0	5	6								
16	1	..	0	12	0								
17	1	..	0	13	6								
18	4	..	0	17	0								
19	5	..	0	17	0								
20	1	..	0	10	0								
Over 20	25	..	3	0	0								
Carriage- and Coach-building.													
14	1	..	0	5	0								
16	3	..	0	9	4								
17	3	..	0	9	9								
18	4	..	0	13	0								
19	2	..	0	15	6								
20	2	..	1	3	0								
Over 20	38	..	2	12	0								
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting Works.													
14	2	..	0	6	0								
15	1	..	0	8	0								
16	3	..	0	11	3								
17	2	..	0	13	9								
18	2	..	0	15	0								
19	1	..	1	0	0								
Over 20	12	..	2	7	3								
Brick-making.													
Over 20	6	..	2	11	6	..	2	10	0				
Gut Works.													
16	1	..	1	9	0								
18	1	..	1	9	0								
Over 20	10	..	2	2	0								

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

NAPIER—continued.

Meat-freezing.														
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	10	0									
16	2	..	0	10	0									
17	3	..	1	0	6									
18	2	..	1	6	0									
19	1	..	0	16	0									
Over 20	96	..	2	12	4	..	3	0	0					
Gasworks.														
14	1	..	0	6	0									
16	2	..	0	16	6									
Over 20	18	..	1	16	4									
Sail- and Tent-making.														
16	2	..	0	15	0									
Over 20	1	..	2	0	0									
Photographic Studios.														
15	1	..	0	6	0									
20	..	1	..	..	0	5	0							
Over 20	5	3	1	18	0	1	7	6						
Saddle- and Harness-making.														
15	2	..	0	6	0									
16	3	..	0	7	3									
17	6	..	0	10	10									
18	1	..	0	12	0									
19	5	..	1	2	0									
Over 20	25	..	2	13	2	..	0	0						
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.														
14	6	..	0	7	6									
15	1	1	0	9	0	0	7	6						
16	2	..	0	10	0									
17	..	3	..	..	0	12	6							
18	2	..	0	15	0									
19	1	1	1	10	0	1	3	0						
20	1	..	2	0	0									
Over 20	25	5	2	3	4	1	3	6	1	19	0			
Watchmaking and Jewellery.														
15	1	..	0	10	0									
18	1	..	0	12	6									
19	1	..	1	5	0									
Over 20	2	..	2	10	0									

Continued.

Monumental Mason Works.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	1	..	0	10	0						
Over 20	1	..	2	2	0						
Sawmilling, &c.											
15	2	..	0	10	0						
16	2	..	0	16	0						
17	1	..	0	16	0						
18	3	..	1	4	0						
Over 20	87	..	2	11	3	..	2	0	0		
Blacksmithing, &c.											
16	3	..	0	12	6						
17	1	..	0	12	6						
18	6	..	0	18	0						
19	1	..	1	5	0						
Over 20	17	..	2	3	9						
Soap-works.											
18	1	..	1	13	0						
Over 20	5	..	2	11	9						
Aerated Water and Cordial Factories.											
15	2	..	0	15	0						
17	1	..	0	15	0						
18	1	..	1	12	6						
19	1	..	0	15	0						
20	1	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	21	..	2	11	9						
Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.											
17	2	..	1	2	6						
18	4	..	1	5	0						
19	4	..	1	5	0						
Over 20	50	..	2	2	5						
Wool-dumping.											
Over 20	16	..	2	6	9						
Brewing and Malting.											
16	1	..	0	12	0						
18	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	18	..	2	6	0						
Coopering.											
14	1	..	0	6	0						
Over 20	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	0		

WELLINGTON (PROVINCIAL DISTRICT).

Biscuit and Confectionery Works.													
15	3	..	0	8	0								
16	4	..	0	9	6								
17	1	..	0	10	0								
18	1	..	0	10	0								
19	1	..	0	16	0								
20	4	..	1	8	0								
Over 20	7	..	3	2	6	..	2	0	0				
Bakeries.													
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				
15	3	..	0	15	0								
16	9	1	0	11	2	0	8	0					
17	2	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	1				
18	6	..	0	15	6								
19	1	..	0	14	0								
20	4	..	1	5	0								
Over 20	48	..	2	5	9								
Butter and Cheese Factories.													
Over 20	4	..	2	4	0								
Hat and Cap Factories.													
17	..	3	..	0	7	0	..	0	15	0			
Over 20	6	8	2	12	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	16	0
Shirt-making.													
15	..	1	..	0	2	6							
16	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	3	6				
17	..	2	..	..	..	..	0	4	9				
18	..	4	..	0	19	0	..	0	5	3			
19	..	2	..	..	..	..	0	7	4				
20	..	2	..	..	..	..	0	14	6				
Over 20	..	3	..	1	10	0	..	1	0	0			

Hosiery.														
14	..	1	..	0	5	0								
15	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	0				
17	..	4	..	0	5	0	..	..	0	12	0			
18	..	2	..	0	10	0	..	..	0	15	0			
19	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	15	0			
Over 20	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0				
Tailoring.														
14	1	5	0	5	0	0	3	6						
15	2	13	0	6	3	0	7	10						
16	11	21	0	11	9	0	8	9						
17	6	24	0	12	6	0	11	10	..	0	10	0		
18	7	16	0	16	0	0	13	4	..	0	15	0		
19	2	14	1	1	0	0	15	6						
20	2	6	1	7	6	0	17	8	..	0	19	0		
Over 20	99	110	2	10	0	1	3	6	2	11	6	1	1	10
Dressmaking and Millinery.														
14	..	3	..	0	3	9			..				17	
15	..	16	..	0	4	6	..		..				20	
16	..	46	..	0	5	0	..		..				8	
17	..	45	..	0	7	6	..		..				9	
18	..	38	..	0	9	5								
19	..	29	..	0	13	2								
20	..	22	..	0	14	10								
Over 20	..	109	..	1	0	2	..		..		..		2	
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.														
14	15	1	0	7	0	0	5	0						
15	29	3	0	8	6	0	8	0						
16	30	6	0	9	3	0	9	0						
17	31	5	0	13	5	0	11	6						
18	31	4	0	17	0	0	12	5						
19	15	6	0	17	9	0	13	4	1	7	6			
20	9	5	1	2	8	0	16	3						
Over 20	291	16	2	13	6	1	1	5	3	3	9			

## FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
WELLINGTON (PROVINCIAL DISTRICT)—continued.																					
Cabinet-making and Upholstering.									Sewing-machines, Repairing, &c.												
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
14	3	..	0	6	6				Over 20	4	..	3	7	6							
15	8	1	0	7	50	5	0	..	14	2	..	0	9	0							
16	8	..	0	9	8				15	2	..	0	10	0							
17	11	2	0	12	80	7	6		16	3	..	0	15	0							
18	3	..	0	14	4				18	9	..	1	9	11	..	1	1	0			
19	5	1	0	13	70	14	0		Over 20	29	..	2	6	7	..	2	4	3			
20	3	1	1	8	41	0	0		Pottery.												
Over 20	63	3	2	10	71	0	2		16	1	..	0	15	0							
Perambulator and Wickerware Manufacture.									20	2	..	1	13	0							
14	2	..	0	6	6				Over 20	3	..	2	10	0							
16	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	7	0	Manure-works.											
17	3	..	0	8	0				18	1	..	1	0	0							
19	1	..	1	10	0				Over 20	4	..	2	3	6							
Over 20	5	2	2	11	6	..	..	1	3	6	Freezing-works.										
Venetian Blind and Shutter Manufacture.									14	4	..	0	15	9							
14	3	..	0	8	8				15	6	..	0	15	0							
20	3	..	1	15	0				16	4	..	1	2	6							
Over 20	1	..	2	8	0				17	1	..	1	15	0							
Sawmilling, &c.									18	3	..	1	5	0							
14	2	..	0	8	6				19	1	..	1	10	0							
15	8	..	0	8	7				Over 20	207	..	2	10	1	..	2	13	2			
16	17	..	0	16	5				Sausage-casings and Gut Factories.												
17	12	..	0	19	11				17	1	..	0	15	0							
18	15	..	0	18	4				18	2	..	1	1	0							
19	4	..	1	3	2				Over 20	18	..	1	17	3							
20	3	..	1	10	8				Gasworks.												
Over 20	311	..	2	4	2	..	2	9	2	Over 20	37	..	2	16	6						
Engineering, Boiler-making, and Blacksmithing Works.									Sail- and Tent-making.												
14	5	..	0	10	4				14	3	..	0	8	0							
15	11	..	0	8	8				17	..	4	..	0	10	0						
16	16	..	0	11	3				18	..	2	..	0	15	0						
17	13	..	0	14	0				19	1	3	2	0	0	15	0					
18	13	..	0	14	4				Over 20	2	2	5	0	0	18	0					
19	8	..	0	18	2				Rope and Twine Works.												
20	18	..	1	0	10				14	2	..	0	8	6							
Over 20	174	..	2	14	7				Over 20	1	..	2	2	0							
Electrical Lighting, &c.									Flaxmilling.												
Over 20	3	..	2	15	0				14	6	..	1	3	2	..	1	10	0			
Blacksmithing, &c.									15	13	..	0	17	11							
14	1	..	0	15	0				16	17	..	0	16	10	..	1	1	0			
18	2	..	0	17	6				17	19	..	0	19	7	..	1	10	0			
19	4	..	0	16	3	..	..	..	18	39	..	1	2	6	..	1	10	4			
20	1	..	2	0	0				19	23	..	1	2	9	..	1	7	6			
Over 20	18	..	2	14	6				20	15	..	1	1	3	..	2	0	7			
Brass-workings.									Over 20	368	..	1	11	1	..	2	3	8			
14	1	..	0	8	0				Woollen Mills.												
16	1	..	0	5	0				14	7	2	0	8	20	9	0					
17	2	..	0	12	6				15	10	7	0	10	10	11	7	..	1	1	3	
18	1	..	0	18	0				16	5	12	0	11	40	11	9	..	1	2	9	
19	1	..	0	10	0				17	10	5	0	19	10	12	0	..	0	17	7	
20	1	..	0	16	0				18	4	..	1	4	8							
Over 20	5	..	2	18	5				19	2	1	1	12	4	..	..	1	4	3		
Carriage- and Coach-building.									20	1	5	1	9	8	..	..	1	5	6		
14	2	..	0	3	9				Over 20	66	27	2	18	71	2	0	2	4	41	14	5
15	13	..	0	6	9				Photographic Studios.												
16	9	..	0	9	7				14	1	..	0	6	0							
17	10	..	0	11	6				16	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	..	1		
18	14	..	0	18	5				17	1	2	0	10	0	0	5	6				
19	5	..	1	3	2				18	..	1	..	0	10	0						
20	7	..	1	3	3				19	..	3	..	0	17	6						
Over 20	84	..	2	8	9	..	2	15	5	20	1	1	2	10	0	15	0				
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gas-fitting Works.									Over 20	8	9	2	17	61	6	5					
14	1	..	0	6	0				Waterproof-clothing Manufacture.												
15	2	..	0	6	0				15	1	6	0	7	60	5	2					
16	5	..	0	7	5				16	..	5	..	0	10	5						
17	12	..	0	10	0				17	..	3	..	0	15	0						
18	8	..	0	15	11				18	..	2	..	0	15	0						
19	5	..	0	14	0				19	..	2	..	0	15	0						
20	1	..	1	2	6				Over 20	5	20	3	0	61	9	5					
Over 20	56	..	2	11	10				Laundry Works.												
Tinware and Japanning.									15	..	6	..	0	10	0						
14	3	..	0	7	4				16	..	2	..	0	9	0						
15	1	..	0	7	6				17	..	5	..	0	15	0						
16	6	..	0	8	0				18	1	4	1	0	0	14	6					
17	4	..	0	14	0				19	..	1	..	0	12	0						
18	3	..	1	1	0	..	1	5	0	20	..	2	..	0	15	0					
20	3	..	..	..	..	2	0	0		Over 20	2	18	1	15	0	1	2	5			
Over 20	15	..	2	13	5	..	2	11	5												



## FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		

## NELSON AND MARLBOROUGH—continued.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.										Flax-milling.									
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.										£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.									
15	1	..	0	7	6					14	1	..	0	10	0				
16	1	..	0	7	6					15	3	..	0	14	0				
17	1	..	0	17	0					16	9	..	0	17	10	..	0	12	0
18	2	..	1	0	0					17	3	..	1	0	0	..	0	13	6
19	2	..	1	5	0					18	18	..	1	2	6	..	1	0	3
20	1	..	1	5	0					19	3	..	1	2	6	..	1	2	6
Over 20	16	..	2	9	0	..	2	8	0	20	2	..	1	5	0				
Engineering, Boiler-making, Blacksmithing, &c.										Over 20	135	..	1	11	6	..	1	17	5
16	3	..	0	10	0					Saddle- and Harness-making.									
17	1	..	0	10	0					16	1	..	0	7	6				
18	3	..	0	14	3					17	1	..	0	10	0				
19	3	..	0	17	8					18	1	..	0	12	6				
20	4	..	0	19	0					19	1	..	0	14	0				
Over 20	25	..	2	9	1					20	1	..	0	14	0				
Carriage- and Coach-building.										Over 20	8	..	1	19	10				
16	4	..	0	10	7					Flour-milling.									
17	2	..	0	12	6					18	1	..	0	15	0				
18	3	..	0	19	2					19	1	..	1	10	0				
19	2	..	1	2	6					Over 20	10	..	2	2	6				
Over 20	12	..	2	7	4					Watchmaking and Jewellery.									
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting Works.										17	2	..	0	5	0				
16	1	..	0	7	6					Over 20	4	..	2	12	6				
18	1	..	0	10	0					Sawmilling, &c.									
20	1	..	1	10	0					15	1	..	0	15	0				
Brick-works.										19	2	..	1	4	0				
17	1	..	0	10	0					Over 20	79	..	2	4	6	..	2	8	0
Over 20	1	..	1	0	0					Soap-works.									
Freezing-works.										Over 20	3	..	2	6	8				
Over 20	14	..	2	0	0					Aërated Water and Cordial Factories.									
Gasworks.										Over 20	12	..	2	0	0				
Over 20	11	..	2	16	0					Wool-dumping.									
Photographic Studios.										17	1	..	0	10	0				
Over 20	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0		Over 20	3	..	2	10	0				
Tanning.										Brewing and Malting.									
17	1	..	0	11	0					15	2	..	0	12	6				
19	1	..	0	8	0					19	1	..	1	0	0				
20	1	..	1	7	0					Over 20	34	..	2	8	10				

## CHRISTCHURCH (CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT).

Jam Manufacture.										Hosiery, Knitting, &c.																
Over 20	2	1	1	16	0	0	12	0		15	..	2	..	..	..	0	7	6								
										16	..	4	..	..	..	0	8	0								
										17	..	6	..	..	..	0	13	2								
14	3	..	0	6	0					18	..	1	..	..	..	0	18	0								
15	4	6	0	6	3	0	6	6		20	..	1	..	..	..	0	16	0								
16	9	3	0	8	5	0	6	8		Over 20	..	4	..	0	13	0	..	0	19	0						
17	3	2	0	10	8	0	6	6		Clothing Manufacture.																
18	3	3	0	16	6	0	7	8		14	2	4	0	5	0	0	2	6								
19	2	1	0	10	0	0	7	0		15	3	16	0	9	2	0	4	3	..	0	12	2				
20	..	3	..	..	0	13	4			16	5	26	0	8	0	0	4	1	..	0	14	7				
Over 20	18	..	2	1	8					17	6	29	0	12	1	0	5	4	..	0	15	2				
Bakeries.										18	2	35	0	13	9	0	7	1	..	0	16	4				
14	1	..	0	7	0					19	5	31	0	18	6	0	11	0	..	0	17	0				
15	3	..	0	12	4					20	1	19	0	17	6	0	17	6	..	0	17	3				
16	5	..	0	10	11					Over 20	75	187	2	9	7	1	0	3	2	1	11	1	0	1		
17	6	..	0	10	1					Tailoring.																
18	10	..	0	18	3					14	4	1	0	4	5	0	5	0								
19	6	..	0	14	1					15	8	11	0	6	7	0	7	6	..	..			1			
20	7	..	1	2	1					16	12	13	0	8	5	0	8	3	..	0	16	0	..	2		
Over 20	64	..	1	16	8					17	7	12	0	12	5	0	7	9	..	0	16	0				
Butter- and Cheese-making.										18	13	13	0	14	10	0	10	11	1	0	0	0	18	0		
15	2	..	0	7	6					19	15	13	1	0	4	0	16	4	0	10	0	0	18	0	1	1
Over 20	4	..	1	19	4					20	12	10	1	6	6	1	0	3	1	15	0	1	0	0		
Hat and Cap Factories.										Over 20	105	56	2	10	7	1	2	10	2	2	5	0	19	9		
19	..	1	..	0	10	0				Dressmaking and Millinery.																
Over 20	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	6		14	..	5	..	0	3	4										
Shirt-making.										15	..	41	..	0	4	6										
15	..	1	..	0	2	6				16	..	84	..	0	4	11										
16	..	1	..	0	5	0				17	..	87	..	0	6	6										
17	..	1	..	0	6	0				18	..	80	..	0	8	3										
19	..	2	..	0	9	0				19	..	50	..	0	10	1	..	0	12	3						
Over 20	..	3	..	0	10	8				20	..	43	..	0	11	10	..	0	9	10						
										Over 20	..	241	..	1	1	1	..	0	18	2						



**FACTORIES—continued.**

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

**CHRISTCHURCH—continued.**

**Printing, Bookbinding, Publishing, &c.**

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
14	11	1	0	7	3	0	4	0							
15	25	3	0	8	4	0	5	4	0	6	1				
16	34	7	0	9	5	0	6	8	0	8	1	0	7	9	1
17	32	8	0	11	2	0	5	10	0	10	9	0	10	0	1
18	24	10	0	13	9	0	7	5	0	10	9	0	10	1	1
19	24	4	0	18	5	0	16	11	1	2	6				
20	22	10	1	3	0	17	6	1	10	0	0	15	0		1
Over 20	293	12	2	14	8	0	15	7	3	2	7	0	17	6	

**Cabinet-making, Upholstering, and Furniture Manufacture.**

14	3	..	0	5	0										
15	6	..	0	6	8										
16	3	1	0	7	8	0	10	0							
17	13	1	0	8	5	0	10	0							
18	6	..	0	13	11										
19	8	..	0	16	1										
20	3	1	0	14	2	0	12	6							
Over 20	69	3	2	6	11	2	4	1	10	0					

**Chair-making.**

17	3	..	0	8	10										
18	2	..	0	15	0										
19	1	..	0	15	0										
20	2	..	1	10	6										
Over 20	7	..	2	4	2										

**Engineering, Boiler-making, and Blacksmithing Works.**

14	7	..	0	6	2										
15	9	..	0	7	5										
16	17	..	0	8	2										
17	21	..	0	8	10										
18	13	..	0	14	11										
19	15	..	0	18	5										
20	13	..	1	5	6										
Over 20	141	..	2	7	8										

**Carriage- and Coach-building.**

14	1	..	0	5	0										
15	4	..	0	5	5										1
16	10	..	0	8	4										
17	11	..	0	10	7										1
18	24	..	0	14	10										
19	6	..	0	17	0										1
20	7	..	1	1	8										
Over 20	78	..	2	5	2										

**Plumbing, Tinsmithing, &c.**

14	6	..	0	6	0										
15	5	..	0	6	3										
16	7	..	0	6	10										
17	6	..	0	9	0										
18	3	..	0	11	6										
19	9	..	0	7	1										
20	6	..	0	16	10										
Over 20	36	..	1	12	5										

**Brickmaking, &c.**

14	1	..	0	5	0										
15	5	..	0	15	0										
16	1	..	0	18	0										
17	8	..	0	18	11										
18	3	..	1	3	0										
19	1	..	1	4	0										
Over 20	32	..	2	2	1										

**Pottery Works.**

14	1	..	0	6	0										
16	1	..	0	15	0										
19	1	..	0	18	0										
Over 20	28	..	1	19	7										

**Freezing and Boiling-down Works.**

14	5	..	0	15	0										
15	2	1	0	15	0	0	9	0							
16	3	1	0	18	0										
17	4	..	1	4	0										
18	5	2	1	9	0										
19	2	..	0	18	0										
Over 20	112	1	2	6	9										

**Sausage-casings Manufacture.**

18	3	..	1	5	0										
20	1	..	1	5	0										
Over 20	11	..	2	2	4										

**Gasworks.**

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
16	3	..	0	8	8										
17	1	..	0	10	0										
18	1	..	0	14	0										
Over 20	30	..	2	19	3										

**Patent Fuel.**

16	2	..	0	12	6										
17	1	..	0	12	6										
19	1	..	0	12	6										
20	1	..	0	12	6										
Over 20	1	..	2	5	0										

**Sail- and Tent-making.**

14	1	..	0	5	0										
16	2	..	0	9	3										
18	1	..	1	0	0										
20	1	..	1	15	0										
Over 20	4	..	2	5	0										

**Rope and Twine Works.**

15	3	..	0	5	0										
18	1	..	0	10	0										
20	1	..	1	0	0										
Over 20	1	..	1	16	0										

**Flax-milling.**

14	9	..	0	11	1										
15	7	..	0	11	10										
16	11	..	0	14	1										
17	5	..	0	13	2										
18	5	..	0	16	5										
19	2	..	1	2	0										
20	3	..	1	5	0										
Over 20	40	..	1	10	4										

**Woollen Mills.**

14	24	9	0	7	11	0	6	8							
15	14	8	0	9	4	0	9	9	0	11	0				
16	10	22	0	14	7	0	11	8				0	19	4	
17	12	14	0	16	5	0	15	5	1	1	0	1	2	1	
18	10	18	0	19	4	0	18	8				1	1	9	
19	6	14	1	2	11	1	1	6				1	3	1	
20	2	6	1	3	3	1	1	8				1	8	1	
Over 20	126	86	2	7	3	1	2	0	2	1	7	1	8	5	

**Flock Manufacture.**

16	2	..	0	5	0										
Over 20	3	..	..	..	..	2	0	0							

**Carpet-weaving.**

Over 20	3	..	..	..	..	2	0	0							
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**Photographic Studios.**

14	1	2	0	6	0	0	2	6							
15	4	5	0	7	0	0	5	1							
16	5	3	0	7	0	0	6	2							
17	..	1	..	..	0	8	6								
18	2	5	0	8	9	0	11	11							
19	5	3	1	1	0	0	12	6							
20	2	4	1	2	6	0	16	11							
Over 20	5	3	2	15	0	1	2	6							

**Laundry Works.**

16	..	1	..	0	10	0									
17	...	1	..	0	7	6									
19	..	1	..	0	12	0									
Over 20	..	11	..	1	2	3									

## FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

## CHRISTCHURCH—continued.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.										Piano Making and Repairing.											
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
14	12	8	0	6	20	5	4				14	2	..	0	6	9					
15	26	18	0	6	90	6	1				15	2	..	0	7	6					
16	49	28	0	8	20	6	80	8	5		16	2	..	0	12	6					
17	29	24	0	9	40	8	50	14	9		19	1	..	0	15	0					
18	39	22	0	13	90	11	70	15	11		Over 20	7	..	2	10	8					
19	18	18	0	18	70	15	11		0	12	6										
20	13	7	1	1	100	19	20	15	10	17	0										
Over 20	353	76	2	7	7	1	1	0	1	17	6	1	11	6							
Tea-blending and -packing Companies.										Saw-milling, &c.											
14	2	..	0	7	0						15	4	..	0	9	0					
15	6	..	0	8	6						16	4	..	0	11	9					
16	5	..	0	11	2						17	8	..	0	12	11					
17	2	..	0	12	0						18	2	..	0	12	0					
Over 20	8	..	1	15	7	..	2	10	0		19	7	..	0	18	11					
Coffee- and Chicory-mills.										20	1	..	1	1	0						
19	1	..	0	12	6						Over 20	45	..	2	4	10					
Over 20	9	..	2	1	0	..	2	0	0		Blacksmiths and Millwrights.										
Pickle, Sauce, and Vinegar Works.										15	2	..	0	5	0						
17	3	4	0	9	80	8	0				16	6	..	0	5	0	..	2	5	0	
19	..	1	..	..	0	12	0				17	4	..	0	9	0					
Over 20	1	3	2	15	0	0	12	4			18	6	..	0	16	3					
Ham- and Bacon-curing.										19	1	..	0	10	0						
19	1	..	1	16	0						20	3	..	1	16	8					
Over 20	13	..	2	0	9						Over 20	24	..	2	1	7	..	3	0	0	
Flour-milling.										Agricultural Implements Manufacture.											
15	4	..	0	5	6						14	1	..	0	5	0					
16	2	..	0	15	0						15	5	..	0	8	5					
17	2	..	0	8	9						16	15	..	0	10	9					
18	4	..	0	14	5						17	12	..	0	12	4					
19	1	..	0	10	0						18	13	..	0	14	11					
Over 20	70	..	2	7	6						19	11	..	1	2	1					
Chaff-cutting, Corn-crushing, &c.										20	9	..	0	19	1						
15	1	..	0	12	6						Over 20	138	..	2	11	0					
17	1	..	0	10	0						Brush Manufacture.										
18	4	..	0	16	3						14	1	..	..	..	0	8	0			
19	1	..	1	5	0						15	1	1	0	5	0	..	..	0	7	0
Over 20	35	..	1	18	1						16	1	..	0	6	0					
Watchmaking and Jewellery.										17	2	..	0	12	6	..	0	10	0		
14	1	..	0	1	6						19	1	..	..	..	0	17	6			
15	2	..	0	9	3	..	..	..		1	20	1	..	1	2	6					
16	3	..	0	6	6						Over 20	4	..	2	0	0	..	1	12	0	
17	2	..	0	16	3	..	..	..		1	Paper-bag Making.										
18	4	..	0	8	9						14	..	1	..	0	6	0				
20	1	..	1	0	0						16	..	2	..	0	6	9				
Over 20	18	..	2	8	2						17	..	2	..	0	12	6				
Perambulator Manufacture.										18	..	1	..	0	10	0					
14	1	..	0	5	0						19	4	..	0	12	6					
15	1	..	0	9	0						20	..	1	..	0	9	0				
16	1	..	0	10	0						Over 20	2	4	1	5	0	0	19	1		
18	1	..	1	0	0						Soap and Candle Works.										
19	..	1	..	1	4	0					14	1	..	0	7	6					
Over 20	..	1	..	1	4	0					17	1	..	0	10	0					
Wickerware.										Over 20	6	..	2	4	0	..	2	2	0		
15	1	..	0	7	6						Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacture.										
17	1	..	0	10	0						15	2	..	0	9	0					
19	1	..	0	15	0						17	2	..	0	13	9					
Over 20	2	..	3	0	0	..	2	15	0		18	1	..	0	12	6					
Cycle Works.										19	1	..	1	15	0						
14	1	..	9	3	6						Over 20	17	..	1	17	2					
15	10	..	0	5	0	..	..	..		1	Fellmongery and Wool-scouring.										
16	7	..	0	6	7						14	6	..	0	12	0					
17	13	..	0	8	4						15	9	..	0	11	8					
18	6	..	0	11	3						16	7	..	0	17	3					
19	8	..	0	16	1						17	9	..	0	15	8					
20	8	..	0	19	8						18	24	..	0	19	2					
Over 20	23	..	2	3	2						19	15	..	1	6	11	..	0	10	0	
Venetian-blind and Shutter Manufacture.										20	8	..	1	12	3	..	0	10	0		
15	1	..	0	9	0						Over 20	172	..	2	0	11	..	2	17	8	
16	1	..	0	6	0						Brewing and Malting.										
17	2	..	0	18	0						14	1	..	0	5	0					
Over 20	2	..	1	10	0						15	1	..	0	10	0					
Wood-turning.										16	3	..	0	10	0						
15	2	..	0	5	6						18	3	..	0	18	4					
17	1	..	0	10	0						19	1	..	1	10	0					
18	1	..	0	17	6						20	1	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	4	..	2	4	2	..	2	10	0		Over 20	74	..	2	2	8					
										Coopering.											
										16	1	..	0	7	0						
										19	2	..	1	5	0						
										Over 20	3	..	1	13	4						

[illegible]

Bakeries, &c.							
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18	5	..	0 11 3				
19	2	..	0 18 9				
Over 20	12	..	2 8 1				
Tailoring.							
14	..	1	..	0 5 0			
15	1	..	0 10 0				
16	2	1	0 10 0	0 10 0			
17	..	3	..	0 10 0			
18	..	6	..	0 12 6			
19	2	2	0 18 0	0 15 0			
20	..	3	..	0 17 6			
Over 20	6	3	2 4 0	1 1 8			
Dressmaking and Millinery.							
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	8	..	0 8 0	..	..	..
17	..	2	..	0 10 0	..	..	..
18	..	1	..	0 11 0			
19	..	2	..	0 12 6	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	1 0 0			
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.							
14	6	..	0 8 6				
15	7	..	0 10 0				
16	6	..	0 17 6				
17	6	1	1 1 0	0 6 0			
18	9	1	1 4 0	0 6 0			
19	3	..	1 10 0				
20	3	..	1 13 9				
Over 20	27	1	2 18 9	0 15 0			
Engineering, Boiler-making, Blacksmithing, &c.							
16	4	..	0 10 0				
17	3	..	0 14 0				
18	7	..	0 17 6				
19	1	..	1 1 0				
20	1	..	1 11 0				
Over 20	10	..	3 0 0				

DUNEDIN (OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT).														
Jam, Biscuits, Confectionery, &c.														
14	15	2	0	6	0	0	6	0						
15	23	8	0	7	1	0	7	0						
16	20	7	0	8	4	0	7	1						
17	10	5	0	9	0	0	8	0						
18	11	6	0	9	2	0	8	8						
19	3	4	0	17	6	0	9	0						
20	2	3	1	3	9	0	14	6						
Over 20	58	4	2	0	3	0	17	6						
Bakeries, &c.														
14	8	..	0	5	10									
15	6	..	0	6	3									
16	6	1	0	9	4	0	6	0						
17	5	..	0	14	10									
18	7	..	0	15	6									
19	5	1	0	17	8	0	6	0						
Over 20	58	..	2	1	10									
Butter and Cheese.														
15	4	..	0	10	0									
16	2	..	0	15	0									
17	1	..	1	0	0									
18	1	..	1	3	9									
Over 20	17	..	2	0	0									
Hat and Cap Factories.														
15	1	1	0	5	0	0	2	6						
16	1	..	0	6	0									
17	..	1	..	0	7	0								
18	..	3	..	0	7	6	..	0	7	6				
19	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	0						
Over 20	2	5	1	17	6	0	18	3	..	0	15	6		
Shirt-making.														
14	..	1	..	0	5	0								
15	..	3	..	0	6	3								
16	..	4	..	0	8	9	..	0	15	0				
18	..	22	..	0	10	0	..	0	15	1				
19	..	5	..	0	10	0								
20	..	19	..	0	13	3	..	1	1	0				
Over 20	1	34	1	10	0	1	0	6	..	1	2	6		
Hosiery.														
14	..	6	..	0	5	6	..	0	8	0				
15	1	11	0	7	0	0	..	0	9	6				
16	..	19	..	0	8	0	..	0	10	0				
17	..	4	..	0	12	6								
18	..	4	..	0	13	3	..	0	14	0				
19	..	8	..	0	13	6	..	0	15	11				
20	..	15	..	0	17	0	..	0	17	6				
Over 20	..	21	..	1	0	0	..	1	1	3				
Clothing Manufacture.														
14	..	9	..	0	3	6	..	0	4	9				
15	10	45	0	8	4	0	5	9	..	0	6	8		
16	9	87	0	8	10	0	9	3	..	0	11	7		
17	12	68	0	10	0	0	10	7	1	5	0	0	13	8
18	11	77	0	15	9	0	14	0	..	0	15	6		
19	7	57	1	0	2	0	16	3	..	0	18	0		
20	7	34	1	8	3	0	18	11	..	0	18	6		
Over 20	69	308	2	13	5	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	7	7
Tailoring.														
14	4	1	0	5	0	0	5	0						
15	10	11	0	5	0	0	5	0						
16	15	11	0	7	6	0	5	0						
17	9	25	0	7										

## FACTORIES—continued.

DUNEDIN (OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT)—continued.									DUNEDIN (OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT)—continued.															
Ages.		Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.		Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.						
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.									Agricultural-implement Makers.															
14	29	3	0	6	8	0	5	0		14	3	..	0	7	0									
15	30	8	0	7	2	0	5	9		15	11	..	0	8	0									
16	18	..	0	8	1					16	11	..	0	9	6									
17	12	4	0	10	9	0	7	4		17	10	..	0	12	6									
18	27	6	0	15	0	0	10	6		18	15	..	0	14	6									
19	17	1	0	16	5	0	14	0		19	4	..	0	16	3									
20	24	..	1	3	4	..	1	5	0	Over 20	106	..	2	12	6									
Over 20	190	15	2	12	6	0	18	10	3															
Cabinet-making and Upholstering.									Brass Workings.															
14	2	..	0	5	0					15	1	..	0	9	0									
15	7	..	0	6	10					16	1	..	0	9	0									
16	13	..	0	7	4					17	2	..	0	10	0									
17	14	2	0	9	9	0	9	9		Over 20	10	..	1	11	1									
18	12	1	0	13	10	0	12	6																
19	7	1	1	0	2	0	15	0																
20	4	..	1	0	6					14	10	..	0	5	9									
Over 20	60	1	2	2	2	1	0	0		15	6	..	0	7	6									
Venetian Blind and Shutter Manufacturer.									16	4	..	0	8	2										
14	1	..	0	6	0					17	3	..	0	12	6									
15	1	..	0	7	6					18	8	..	0	13	0									
16	1	..	0	8	0					20	1	..	0	18	0									
17	3	..	0	8	9					Over 20	34	..	2	1	1									
18	1	..	1	3	0																			
Over 20	5	..	1	17	6					Sewing-machine Repairs.														
Wood Turning and Carving.									18	1	..	0	7	6										
14	1	..	0	5	0					Over 20	1	1	2	15	0	10	0							
16	1	..	0	7	6																			
17	2	..	0	12	6					14	3	..	0	12	0									
19	2	..	0	18	3					15	1	..	0	14	0									
20	1	..	1	5	0					16	1	..	0	18	0									
Over 20	7	..	2	2	0					17	1	..	1	1	0									
Box-making.									18	2	..	1	5	0										
15	1	1	0	7	0	0	7	0		Over 20	18	..	1	18	2									
17	4	1	0	12	0	0	8	0																
20	..	2	..	0	12	0				18	1	..	0	18	0									
Over 20	5	..	2	0	0					Over 20	5	..	1	11	3									
Piano Manufacturing and Repairing.									Manure-works.															
16	1	..	0	5	0					18	1	..	0	18	0									
17	2	..	0	7	6					Over 20	5	..	1	11	3									
Over 20	5	..	1	10	0																			
Sawmilling, &c.									Freezing-works.															
14	2	..	0	5	0					Over 20	24	..	2	13	0									
15	3	..	0	6	9																			
16	8	..	0	11	8					17	2	..	0	18	0									
17	8	..	0	12	9					Over 20	29	..	2	15	4									
18	14	..	0	15	0																			
19	1	..	0	17	8					16	2	..	0	7	3									
20	3	..	1	0	4					18	..	3	..	0	7	4								
Over 20	120	..	2	4	10					Over 20	21	13	1	17	1	0	15	0						
Carriage- and Coach-building.									Rope and Twine Works.															
15	3	..	0	5	0					14	19	..	0	10	0									
16	5	..	0	7	3					15	8	..	0	11	0									
17	4	..	0	9	0					16	4	..	0	12	0									
18	2	..	0	12	0					17	4	..	0	14	0									
19	6	..	0	12	3					18	2	..	0	16	0									
20	3	..	0	17	0					19	5	..	0	17	0									
Over 20	53	..	2	10	0					Over 20	24	..	2	0	0									
Engineering, Boiler-making, and Blacksmithing Works.									Flax-milling.															
14	4	..	0	5	0	..	0	10	0	14	5	..	0	10	0									
15	17	..	0	8	5	..	0	12	0	15	7	..	0	15	4	..	1	0	0					
16	31	..	0	12	0					16	8	..	0	16	0									
17	23	..	0	14	4					17	7	..	0	19	3	..	1	5	0					
18	24	..	0	15	8	..	1	0	0	18	6	..	1	1	0									
19	27	..	1	2	5					19	8	..	1	2	6	..	1	10	0					
20	34	..	1	5	5	..	1	16	0	20	6	..	1	5	0	..	1	12	0					
Over 20	261	..	2	16	10	..	3	0	6	Over 20	30	..	1	12	4	..	1	18	6					
Electrical Engineering.									Woollen and Flock Mills.															
15	1	..	0	6	0					14	20	4	0	8	8	0	8							
16	1	..	0	10	0					15	14	44	0	10	8	0	9	8	..	0	12	0		
18	3	..	0	15	0					16	16	26	0	11	4	0	10	0	..	0	14	2		
19	2	..	1	0	0					17	18	41	0	13	8	0	12	0	..	0	16	10		
20	3	..	1	5	0					18	14	38	0	19	4	0	16	0	..	0	19	0		
Over 20	19	..	3	0	0					19	9	36	1	3	4	0	17	4	..	1	1	0		
Blacksmithing, &c.									20	16	52	1	7	6	1	0	0	..	1	2	4			
15	1	..	0	5	0					Over 20	170	119	2	17	9	1	9	0	2	6	10	1	4	0
17	3	..	0	15	0																			
19	1	..	0	18	0					Photographic Studios.														
Over 20	16	..	2	7	2					14	2	..	0	5	0									
										16	..	1	..	0	5	0								
										17	1	..	0	6	0									
										19	2	..	0	13	0									
										Over 20	4	6	2	8	4	0	15	4	..	1	7	6		

**FACTORIES—continued.**

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
DUNEDIN (OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT)—continued.																	
Waterproof-clothing Manufacture.									Making Cigarettes.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	..		5	..	0	6	0	..	0	13	0						
16	..		4	..	..	..	..	..	0	18	0						
17	..		10	..	0	10	0	..	0	19	0						
18	..		4	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0						
19	1		2	0	12	6	..	..	1	1	0						
Over 20	1		17	4	0	0	1	0	0	..	1	6	6				
Laundry Works.									Flour-milling.								
15	..		4	..	0	7	0										
16	..		6	..	0	9	7										
17	..		3	..	0	12	8										
18	..		5	..	0	15	6										
19	..		2	..	0	16	0										
20	..		2	..	0	16	0										
Over 20	4		30	2	1	10	0	18	9	..	0	18	0				
Portmanteau- and Bag-making.									Watchmaking and Jewellery.								
14	2		..	0	10	0											
15	1		..	0	10	0											
16	1		..	0	15	0											
Over 20	2		..	2	10	0											
Leather-manufacturing.									Lapidary Works.								
14	1		..	0	10	0											
16	2		..	0	13	0											
Over 20	7		..	2	0	0											
Tanning and Currying.									Perambulator Manufacturing.								
15	2		..	0	9	6											
16	1		..	0	11	6											
17	1		..	0	15	4											
18	2		..	0	17	6											
19	2		..	0	17	6											
20	4		..	1	10	0											
Over 20	37		..	1	18	2	..	2	0	0							
Saddle- and Harness-making.									Cement-making.								
14	1		..	0	5	0											
15	1		..	0	6	0											
16	3		..	0	7	3											
17	7		..	0	11	4											
18	4		..	0	12	6											
19	3		..	1	0	0											
20	2		..	1	5	0											
Over 20	23		..	1	19	0											
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.									Brush, Broom, and Cork Factory.								
14	6		4	0	5	0	0	5	0								
15	12		12	0	6	2	0	5	0								
16	16		16	0	9	0	0	6	10								
17	11		5	0	13	0	0	9	2								
18	17		14	0	16	0	0	12	7								
19	13		16	0	16	4	0	15	0								
20	8		4	0	18	2	0	15	8								
Over 20	246		58	1	16	6	1	2	5	2	0	0					
Dyeing and Rug-making Works.									Making Paper Bags.								
14	2		1	0	9	6	0	8	0								
17	1		..	0	14	0											
18	1		..	1	0	0											
Over 20	3		5	2	6	8	1	1	6								
Chemical and Acid Works.									Paper-making.								
14	2		1	0	5	0	0	10	0								
15	1		..	0	7	0											
16	2		..	0	10	0											
17	2		..	0	15	0											
18	5		..	1	5	0											
19	1		..	1	10	0											
20	..		1	..	..	0	12	0									
Over 20	20		2	2	13	2	0	12	0								
Tea-blending and -packing Companies.									Soap- and Candle-making.								
15	5		..	0	7	0											
16	7		..	0	8	6											
17	2		..	0	12	6											
Over 20	2		..	2	7	6											
Packing Coffee, Spices, &c.									Aërated-water and Cordial Factories.								
14	1		..	0	6	0											
15	5		..	0	8	0											
16	7		..	0	10	0											
17	7		..	0	15	4											
18	3		2	1	3	6	0	10	0								
20	1		..	1	5	0											
Over 20	18		2	2	3	6	0	10	0								
									Fellmongering.								
14	5		..	0	12	0											
15	2		..	0	13	0											
16	3		..	0	15	0											
18	3		..	0	19	3											
19	2		..	1	3	4											
20	5		..	1	9	0											
Over 20	54		..	2	1	9											
									Brewing and Malting.								
14	1		..	0	5	0											
16	2		..	0	17	6											
17	1		..	1	0	0											
18	3		..	1	2	6											
19	2		..	1	5	0											
Over 20	78		..	2	6	8											

## FACTORIES—continued.

INVERCARGILL (SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT).																							
Ages.		Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.		Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.					
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Bakeries, &c.																							
15	1	..	0	7	0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	15	3	..	0	17	0	£	s.	d.			
16	3	..	0	11	0							16	3	..	1	0	0						
18	2	..	0	15	0							18	2	..	1	10	0						
19	3	..	0	18	9							20	26	..	2	0	0						
20	5	..	1	1	8							Over 20	73	..	2	15	0						
Over 20	16	..	1	19	3																		
Cheese-factories.																							
17	1	..	1	5	0							15	3	..	0	12	0	..	1	10	0		
18	1	..	1	5	0							17	1	..	..	..	..	1	10	0			
19	1	..	1	10	0							18	4	..	1	8	6						
Over 20	1	..	2	10	0							19	3	..	1	10	0	..	1	10	0		
												20	1	..	1	10	0						
												Over 20	70	..	1	16	0	..	1	17	0		
Bacon-curing.																							
19	1	..	0	15	0																		
20	1	..	1	0	0							14	2	..	0	10	0						
Over 20	1	..	1	5	0							16	2	..	0	15	0						
												17	1	..	1	5	0						
												Over 20	9	..	1	15	0						
Hosiery.																							
15	..	5	..	..	..	0	2	6				18	3	..	1	0	0						
16	..	3	..	..	..	0	5	0				Over 20	3	..	1	13	0						
17	..	3	..	..	..	0	7	6															
19	..	3	..	..	..	0	18	0															
20	..	1	..	..	..	0	15	0															
Tailoring.																							
14	1	..	0	6	0							15	..	1	..	0	5	0					
15	..	2	..	0	5	0						16	..	2	..	0	7	0					
16	8	8	0	8	11	0	6	6				17	..	1	..	0	7	6					
17	3	7	0	11	0	0	7	6				19	..	2	..	0	10	0					
18	4	9	0	13	10	12	6					20	..	2	..	0	15	0					
19	3	9	1	0	4	0	15	0				Over 20	..	2	..	0	15	0					
20	1	3	1	5	0	0	18	4															
Over 20	32	28	2	14	8	1	5	6	2	15	0	1	6	0									
Dressmaking and Millinery.																							
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5														
15	..	3	..	0	5	9	..	..	7														
16	..	19	..	0	6	3	..	..	9														
17	..	26	..	0	7	2	..	..	4														
18	..	18	..	0	7	11	..	..	1														
19	..	16	..	0	9	6	..	..															
20	..	15	..	0	13	5	..	..															
Over 20	..	49	..	1	0	1	..	..															
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.																							
14	9	..	0	8	0							15	1	..	0	12	6						
15	3	..	0	10	0							16	1	..	0	12	6						
16	11	..	0	10	0							17	1	..	1	5	0						
17	8	..	0	13	9							19	2	..	1	5	0						
18	8	..	0	19	2							Over 20	19	..	2	10	0						
19	1	..	1	7	6																		
20	3	..	1	11	8																		
Over 20	36	1	2	5	10	0	12	6	2	14	2												
Cabinet-making and Upholstering.																							
14	1	..	0	6	0							15	1	..	0	6	0						
15	3	..	0	7	8							16	11	..	0	15	7						
16	2	..	0	10	0							17	7	..	1	1	0						
17	2	..	0	15	0							18	3	..	1	10	0						
18	1	..	0	15	0							19	3	..	1	10	0						
19	1	..	1	5	0							20	2	..	1	15	0						
Over 20	9	2	2	8	8	0	12	6				Over 20	83	..	2	3	9	..	3	0	0		
Engineering, Boiler-making, Blacksmithing, &c.																							
17	3	..	0	5	6							14	1	..	0	14	0						
18	9	..	0	8	7							15	1	..	1	2	0						
20	3	..	0	15	0							Over 20	10	..	2	5	0						
Over 20	19	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	5														
Carriage- and Coach-building.																							
15	2	..	0	5	0							17	1	..	0	7	0						
16	1	..	0	7	6							15	1	..	0	7	6						
17	3	..	0	12	6							16	4	..	0	8	0						
18	3	..	0	14	2							17	1	..	0	10	0						
19	2	..	1	5	0							18	3	..	0	15	0						
20	2	..	1	5	0							19	1	..	0	15	0						
Over 20	21	..	2	1	11							Over 20	18	..	1	9	3						
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gas-fitting Works.																							
14	1	..	0	6	0							17	1	..	1	5	0						
16	2	..	0	8	9							18	1	..	0	14	0						
17	2	..	0	11	6							20	1	..	2	0	0						
18	1	..	0	17	0							Over 20	16	..	2	6	0						
Over 20	6	..	2	1	8																		
Freezing-works.																							
15	3	..	0	17	0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	15	3	..	0	17	0	£	s.	d.			
16	3	..	1	0	0							16	3	..	1	0	0						
18	2	..	1	10	0							18	2	..	1	10	0						
20	26	..	2	0	0							20	26	..	2	0	0						
Over 20	73	..	2	15	0							Over 20	73	..	2	15	0						
Meat-preserving Works.																							
15	3	..	0	12	0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	15	3	..	0	12	0	£	s.	d.			
17	1	..	..	..	..	1	10	0				17	1	..	..	..	..	1	10	0			
18	4	..	1	8	6							18	4	..	1	8	6						
19	3	..	1	10	0	..	1	10	0			19	3	..	1	10	0	..	1	10	0		
20	1	..	1	10	0							20	1	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	70	..	1	16	0	..	1	17	0			Over 20	70	..	1	16	0	..	1	17	0		
Rope and Twine Works.																							
14	2	..	0	10	0							14	2	..	0	10	0						
16	2	..	0	15	0							16	2	..	0	15	0						
17	1	..	1	5	0							17	1	..	1	5	0						
Over 20	9	..	1	15	0							Over 20	9	..	1	15	0						
Flax-milling.																							
18	3	..	1	0	0							18	3	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	3	..	1	13	0							Over 20	3	..	1	13	0						
Photographic Studios.																							
15	..	1	..	0	5	0						15	..	1	..	0	5	0					
16	..	2	..	0	7	0						16	..	2	..	0	7	0					
17	..	1	..	0	7	6						17	..	1	..	0	7	6					
19	..	2	..	0	10	0						19	..	2	..	0	10	0					
20	..	2	..	0	15	0						20	..	2	..	0	15	0					
Over 20	..	2	..	0	15	0						Over 20	..	2	..	0	15	0					
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.																							
14	3	..	0	6	3							14	3	..	0	6	3						
15	1	..	0	7	6							15	1	..	0	7	6						
16	2	3	0	7	6	0	7	6				16	2	3	0	7	6	0	7	6			
17	1	1	0	10	0	0	12	6				17	1	1	0	10	0	0	12	6			
18	4	1	0	11	8	0	12	6				18	4	1	0	11	8	0	12	6			
19	3	..	1	2	6							19	3	..	1	2	6						
20	..	2	..	0	15	0						20	..	2	..	0	15	0					
Over 20	29	8	2	3	10	0	16	6	2	7	3	Over 20	29	8	2	3	10	0	16	6	2	7	3
Flour-milling.																							
15	1	..	0	12	6				</														

## SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Manufacture of jams, biscuits, and confectionery	306	87	Sail- and tent-making .. ..	60	28
Fruit and vegetable evaporating .. ..	2	7	Rope and twine works .. ..	154	..
Sugar-refining works .. ..	116	..	Flax-milling .. ..	1,262	7
Fish-curing and -canning works .. ..	24	..	Woollen-mills .. ..	635	630
Bakeries .. ..	447	12	Carpet-weaving .. ..	3	..
Butter and cheese factories .. ..	75	1	Photographic studios .. ..	65	80
Bacon-curing .. ..	3	..	Waterproof-clothing manufacture .. ..	13	67
Hat and cap factories .. ..	26	38	Laundry works .. ..	8	120
Shirt-making .. ..	1	113	Leather manufacturing .. ..	21	..
Hosiery .. ..	1	140	Portmanteau and bag-making .. ..	12	..
Clothing manufacture .. ..	287	1,556	Tanning and currying .. ..	322	..
Tailoring .. ..	811	922	Saddle- and harness-making .. ..	394	12
Dressmaking and millinery .. ..	..	2,436	Manufacture of boots and shoes .. ..	1,859	613
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding..	1,995	230	Whip-thong manufacture .. ..	3	..
Cabinet-making and upholstery .. ..	580	34	Dyeing- and cleaning-works..	11	15
Perambulator manufacturing .. ..	25	3	Chemical and acid works .. ..	45	10
Wood turning and carving .. ..	45	..	Tea blending and packing .. ..	98	..
Venetian-blind manufacture .. ..	25	..	Coffee- and spice-mills .. ..	60	6
Ship- and boat-building .. ..	9	..	Pickle, sauce, and vinegar works .. ..	4	8
Sawmilling, &c. .. ..	1,481	..	Ham- and bacon-curing .. ..	14	..
Monumental mason works .. ..	10	..	Making cigarettes, tobacco, &c. .. ..	16	36
Chair-making .. ..	15	..	Flour-milling .. ..	249	..
Box-making .. ..	10	4	Chaff-cutting and corn-crushing .. ..	42	..
Piano manufacturing and repairing .. ..	22	..	Watchmaking and jewellery works .. ..	94	1
Engineering, boilermaking, &c. .. ..	1,291	..	Lapidary works .. ..	3	..
Blacksmithing, &c. .. ..	195	..	Perambulator manufacture .. ..	7	3
Electrical engineering .. ..	32	..	Wickerware .. ..	5	..
Making and repairing agricultural implements	379	..	Cycle works .. ..	77	..
Galvanised-iron works .. ..	22	..	Cement-making .. ..	25	..
Carriage- and coach-building..	671	1	Sorting and packing kauri-gum .. ..	123	..
Plumbing, tinsmithing, and gasfitting works	388	..	Brush and broom manufacture .. ..	42	9
Brassworkings .. ..	26	..	Paper-bag making .. ..	6	28
Tinware and japanning .. ..	35	..	Paper manufacture .. ..	36	5
Sewing-machine repairs .. ..	6	1	Soap- and candle-making .. ..	137	4
Brickmaking .. ..	140	..	Aerated-water and cordial factories .. ..	165	..
Pottery works .. ..	70	..	Fellmongery and wool-scouring .. ..	445	..
Meat-freezing and -preserving works .. ..	791	7	Brewing and malting .. ..	404	..
Gut-works .. ..	48	..	Coopering .. ..	73	..
Manure-works .. ..	11	..	Bottle sorting and washing .. ..	5	..
Wool-dumping .. ..	28	..	Drugs and herbal remedies .. ..	4	..
Gasworks .. ..	228	..	Umbrella factories .. ..	4	7
Patent fuel .. ..	6	..	Ammunition factories .. ..	8	19
			Gun making and repairing .. ..	6	..
			Totals .. ..	17,702	7,320

TOTAL number of persons under the Factories Act—

1891-92	..	..	..	20,456
1892-93*	..	..	..	25,022

Increase	..	..	..	4,566
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\* Does not include employés of Railway Commissioners.

### RETURNS OF EXPENDITURE BY WORKING-MEN.

The Department of Labour has attempted to follow the lead of statisticians in older countries by obtaining returns of expenditure of wages. In Great Britain similar tables have been compiled from information collected, and, although this has not been done in an exhaustive manner, the results are full of interest. It is considered that some guide to the variations in the rise and fall of wages may be found by the consideration of the manner in which the wages are distributed for food, clothing, lodging, &c.\*

In a general way it may be accepted as a fact that the purchasing-power of wages varies according to the rise and fall of the price of the most necessary articles of consumption, but this method of preparing a standard is of too vague and general a character to be applicable for use in particular cases, and we must have, even for this purpose, a fundamental base of expenditure on which to compute the relative rise and fall. To this is superadded several advantages in the direct method of ascertaining by actual inquiry, it being granted that in the answers to such inquiries there is good ground for believing that the returns made are within fairly reasonable limits, and have the appearance of being made in good faith.

About 800 schedules were sent out, and 146 returned, of which some were imperfect. The North Island was the more barren of results, and, consequently, disturbs the equilibrium of the returns as a whole. The mode of distributing the schedules was as follows: Small parcels of from four to twelve were sent out to inspectors of factories, bureau agents, secretaries of trade-unions, and others, with letters requesting them to hand the schedules to working-men who would be likely to make *bond fide* returns. The officers were particularly requested to explain the nature of the schedules, and that no revelation of any person's private affairs would result.

There are many difficulties in the way of collecting information of this kind. The principal objections made were as follows:—

1. *No regular family accounts were kept.* It appears that very few reliable *accounts* of house-keeping expenses are to be found.

2. *The return would reveal private affairs.* In answer to this, every effort has been used, by cancelling the initials of writers and by widening the districts, to prevent recognition.†

3. *The returns may be inimical to the interests of the working-classes, either by revealing certain persons as unionists or by inducing cheap labour to come and undersell them.* This objection is quite visionary and unsubstantial.

4. *The working-classes should not be asked to reveal information as to their expenditure if the professional and mercantile classes are not also asked.* As to this, although efforts will be made to obtain statistics from the wealthier classes, it is well known that, in the expenditure of incomes above £200 a year, so much depends on the habits, whether thrifty or extravagant, of individuals, that it will be difficult to obtain a fair average.

The returns in Table II. are the actual copies of papers sent in. They have not been modified to fit any theory, and seldom show the expenditure and income balancing each other. The returns in Great Britain generally show a deficit; they overstate expenditure; but in New Zealand they almost invariably show a surplus unaccounted for. It is obviously difficult that the whole expenditure should be fairly stated; some of it is sure to dribble away by unnoticed channels. We may point out, for instance, that the expenditure for "beer and other beverages" is very light, because only the beer consumed at the family-table has been taken into account. Many, however, of those making returns wrote against this item "Prohibitionist" or "Teetotaler," but these have been expunged, as probably leading to identification. Some of those who make no entry under "house-rent" live on their employers' premises: it is encouraging to notice how many have houses of their own. Some have omitted entries under "fish" and "vegetables," not because they do not eat fish, but because they catch them themselves; and so, also, many get their vegetables from their own little gardens. In New Zealand "schooling" is free, the Government providing education, and the items entered under this head are for "books" only.

It is to be hoped that on future occasions the schedules will not be looked on with distrust. We received a higher average of returns—146 out of 800 schedules—than was the case in Great Britain, where 730 were distributed, and only 36 returned filled in; but this result can be bettered considerably. When those who have to fill up the schedules see by this present report how little the privacy of any one's family's affairs is invaded or exposed, it is probable that fuller confidence will be reposed in the department, and more returns filled in.

\* The first person to move in the direction of this inquiry was Ad. Blanquin, whose observations in "Les Classes Ouvrières en France pendant l'Année 1848" were of great value. In 1849 the subject was treated by Von Leugkerke in his book called "Über die Ländliche Arbeiterfrage," his observations being made on the results of statistics obtained from agricultural societies. The inquiry was systematized by Le Play and Ducpétiaux in 1855, the latter's work on "Budgets Économiques des Classes Ouvrières en Belgique" winning favour with the International Statistical Congress, which, in its sitting held at Brussels in 1853, had recorded its desire that "in every country means should be devised to lay the foundation of domestic economy among the working-classes."

In Germany, the statistical officers of Frankfort and Berlin have published returns giving information on the household expenses of families of the working-classes. Several tables concerning family expenditure in Silesia, Alsace, Bavaria, and the Rhineland have been published by P. Dehn in Hirth's Annals. Dr. Engel, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Prussia, published in 1857 a treatise which appeared in the Journal of the Statistical Bureau of Saxony, and which attracted great attention. Other information relating to this subject may be found in P. Bal-lins's "Haushalt der Arbeitenden Klassen," Part I., Berlin, 1883; G. Schnapper's "5 Dorfgemeinden auf dem L. Taunus;" in Schmoller's Discussions, four volumes, Leipzig, 1883; and in the "Tüb. Zeitschrift, 1880." For Italy, as regards the agricultural classes, information is to be found in A. V. Studnitz's "Bilanci di famiglie Coloniche," Rome, 1882.

† The districts used in Table II. have been formed by drawing an "east and west" line through the centre of the North Island, calling the northern half "North District" and the southern half "North Central." Similarly, the South Island has been divided by an "east and west" line, the upper half being called "South Central" and the lower "South."



Table I. shows the average expenditure of families having less or more than £100 per annum available for expenditure.

Table II. shows the actual returns received from working-men in New Zealand.

Table III. shows a few examples taken from similar statistics of Great Britain (C.—5861, 1889).

NOTE.—In Table II., those who do not state amount of house-rent sometimes live on employers' premises, if not owning their own houses. The omission of entries under the heads "fish," "vegetables," &c., by no means infers that these edibles are not consumed by writers of statement. The settlers themselves sometimes catch fish, and in many instances the vegetables are grown at home. So also with "jams," "pickles," &c., which, being home-made, are not entered in house-bills. The "beer" only refers to beer and other beverages consumed in the house. "Schooling" in New Zealand is provided by Government, and is free, only school-books being provided by parents.

TABLE I.

	Families having £100 per Annum, or less, as Total Net Earnings for Expenditure.	Families having more than £100 per Annum as Total Net Earnings for Expenditure.
Nominal rate of wages per week ... ..	£1 5s. 1d.	£2 10s. 7d.
Number of hours constituting week's work ... ..	48	50
Amount of lost time per year—		
From sickness ... ..	2 days	1 day.
From want of employment ... ..	30 days	5 days.
From holidays ... ..	5 days	8 days.
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time ... ..	£74 10s.	£125 9s.
Number of family and ages (males and females to be distinguished)	3 boys 2 girls	3 boys. 2 girls.
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time	£6 extra	£38 extra.
Total net earnings available for the expenditure of family, per year	£80 10s.	£163 9s.
Extent and character of house-accommodation ... ..	4-roomed house	4-roomed house.
Amounts paid for—		
House-rent, per week or year... ..	6/- per week	7/- per week.*
Rates, taxes, water, per year ... ..	9/2	18/-
Fuel and light: coal, gas, candles, &c., per week—		
Winter ... ..	1/5	3/9
Summer ... ..	1/1	3/-
Bread, flour ... .. per week	3/9	4/4
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain foods ... ..	8d.	1/-
Butchers' meat ... ..	3/5	5/4
Bacon ... ..	8d.	5d.
Fish ... ..	1d.	3d.
Vegetables ... ..	6d.	1/3
Cheese ... ..	1d.	3½d.
Butter ... ..	1/4	2/4
Milk ... ..	1/1	2/3
Tea ... ..	1/5	1/8
Coffee ... ..	2½d.	2d.
Cocoa ... ..	1d.	1d.
Sugar ... ..	1/3	2/-
Salt and other seasonings ... ..	4½d.	5d.
Pickles ... ..	1d.	1d.
Jams ... ..	2d.	6d.
Treacle ... ..	1d.	1d.
Beer or other food-beverages, exclusive of those specially mentioned above	...	4d.
Washing and cleaning materials ... ..	8d.	1/3
Education and recreation—		
Schooling, &c., for children ... ..	1d. (books)	3d. (books).
Books, papers ... ..	5d.	1/3
Recreation, holiday expenses ... ..	8d.	1/-
Boots and clothing ... .. per year	£11 3s.	£31.
Bedding, furniture, and repairs ... ..	£2 10s.	£5.
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies	£2 4s. 7d.	£3 5s.
Medical attendance and drugs ... ..	£1	£1 11s.
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies	£2	£24.

\* Many own their own houses.

TABLE II.

	South.	South.	South.	South Central.	South Central.	South.	South Central.	North Central.	South Central.	South Central.
Reference number ..	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Trade or occupation	Bootmaker	Boot clicker	Bootmaker	Settler and labourer	Wharf labourer	Labourer	Baker	Baker	Baker	Mail contractor
Nominal rate of wages per week	£1/16	£2/10	£1/15	£1/16(c)	£2	£2/2	£2/10	£2/10	£3	£2/10
If working by piece, earnings per week	..	£2/4/8	..	..	1/3 per hour	72	..	..	..	..
Number of hours constituting week's work	48	47 3/4	48	48	48	..	60	50	50	54
Amount of lost time per year—	..	2 days	75 days	..(d)	Irregular	..	..	2 weeks	2 weeks	..
From sickness	..	15 1/2 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From want of employment	..	15 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From holidays	..	£116	..	..	£104	£109	£135/10	£130	£114	£130
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time	£39/12	£116	£36/18/3	£90	5 m., 1 f.(f)	2 boys	2 m., 5 f.(h)	3 m., 1 f.(i)	1 m., 2 f.(k)	2 m., 1 f.(l)
Number of family and ages (males and females to be distinguished)	5 m., 4 f.(a)	3(b)	2 m., 2 f.	1 boy, 2 yrs.	5 m., 1 f.(f)	..	..	..	..	..
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time	3; £233	1; £116	..	..	1; £39	..	..	..	..	..
Total net earnings available for the expenditure of family per year	£326/12	£116	£36/18/3	£90	£143	£109	£135/10	£130	£114	£130
Extent and character of house-accommodation	Five rooms	Five rooms	Four rooms	Three rooms	Five rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms
Amounts paid for—	£17/10 p. an.	£22 per ann.	9/6 per wk.	Own	Own	8/ per week	10/ per week	9/ per wk.	Own	5/
House-rent, per week or year	£1/5	..	3/	..	..(g)	..	..	..	..	..
Rates, taxes, water, per year	4/6	2/8	..	4d.	4/6	3/	5/	5/	3/	4/
Fuel and light—coal, gas, candles, &c., per week	..	2/	..	4d.	3/	3/	3/6	4/	2/6	2/
Winter	..	1/9	4/	2/	6/8	4/	3/6	3/	1/	4/
Summer	..	2d.	1/	4d.	1/	2/	1/	2/	3/6	5/
Bread, flour	..	3/	6/	3/	7/	3/	5/	5/	12/	7/6
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain-foods	..	4d.	6d.	1/6	1/	1/6	1/	1/	..	1/
Butcher's meat	..	1d.	6d.	..	1/	1/6	1/	6d.	..	6d.
Bacon	..	1/	6d.	..	2/	1/6	1/	6d.	..	3/
Fish	..	1/	6d.	..	1/	1/6	1/	6d.	..	3/
Vegetables	..	2/6	..	..	1/6	1/6	1/	6d.	..	3/
Cheese	..	9d.	..	..	1/6	1/6	1/	6d.	..	3/
Butter	..	4/9	2/	(Has cow)	1/6	2/6	4/	2/	..	1/6
Milk	..	1/9	1/9	6d.	3/	2/	2/	2/	..	2/6
Tea	..	2d.	1/6	..	5d.	6d.	9d.	1/	..	4d.
Coffee	..	2d.	..	..	2/6	6d.	1/3	5d.	..	2/
Cocoa	..	3/6	1/4	..	3d.	2/6	1/3	1/9	..	2/
Sugar	..	2d.	2d.	..	3d.	6d.	9d.	2d.	..	2/6
Salt and other seasonings	..	3d.	2d.	..	3d.	6d.	9d.	2d.	..	2/6
Pickles	..	1/	1/	..	1/	..	..	1/	..	3d.
Jams	..	4d.	..	..	6d.	..	..	3d.	..	..
Treacle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer or other food-beverages, specially mentioned above	..	..	..	..	..	..	1/	..	..	..
Washing and cleaning materials	..	9d.	1/	3d.	6d.	1/	1/	1/	..	1/
Education and recreation—	..	..	7/ per ann.	..	£1/5 per yr.	..	£1 pr. ann.	1/ per week	£1 per year	..
Schooling, &c., for children	..	1/6	..	1/2 per wk.	£2/19 per yr.	..	6d. per wk.	..	£1/5 per yr.	..
Books, papers	..	..	..	2/6 per wk.	..	..	£1 pr. ann.	..	..	..
Recreation, holiday expenses	..	..	..	£14	£26/10	£6	£15	£12	£8	£5
Books and clothing	..	£30	£20	£5	£26/10	£3/8	£4	£2	£2/10	£3
Bedding, furniture, and repairs	..	£5	£2/12	£2/18	£3/18	..	£1/6	£7	£10/1/6	£3
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies	..	£6/10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical attendance and drugs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
If annual	..	£1	2/	..	..	£1/10	..	2/	Lodge	..
If weekly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Or according to arrangement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies, per year	£84/17/8	£10	..	..(e)	£20	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Males, 20, 18, and 3 years; females, 23, 14, 12, and 6 years. (b) Husband, wife, and infant. (c) When working out. (d) Sometimes working on own property. (e) Improvements of homestead. (f) Males, 15, 14, 12, 9 and 3 years; female, 15 years. (g) £1 5s. per year, and insurance £1. (h) Ages, 14, 13, 11, 8, 6, and 5 years, and 6 months. (i) Males, 2 years, and 6 months; female, 3 years. (j) Males, 12 years; females, 17 and 14 years. (k) Males, 13 and 14 years; female, 12 years. (l) Males, 12 years; females, 17 and 14 years. (m) Interest, insurance, &c., 8s. per week.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	North Central.	South.	North.	South.	South.	South.	North Central.	North Central.	South Central.
Reference number ..	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Trade or occupation ..	Storeman	Pipemaker	Painter	Jewellers' assistant	Woollen-factory hand	Plasterer	Compositor	Woollen-factory hand	Miller	Ironworker	Miner and road-confr.	Miner
Nominal rate of wages per week ..	£3	£3	£3	£3	£2	£2/8	£3	£2	£2/10	£2/14	£2	£3
If working by piece, earnings per week ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of hours constituting week's work ..	54	44	44	48	54	48	48	54	72	48	48	48
Amount of lost time per year—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From sickness ..	..	3 weeks	1 week	..	..	..	3 weeks	..	1 week	10 days	..	..
From want of employment ..	..	1 week	2 months	14 days	16 days	3 months	4 days	20 days	5 days	2 months	2 months	40 days
From holidays ..	..	..	6 days	£150	£98	£70	£144	£98	£120	£115	4 days	4 days
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time ..	£156	£132	£100	£150	£98	£70	£144	£98	£120	£115	£50	£130
Number of family and ages (males and females to be distinguished) ..	2 f. (a)	1 m., 3 f. (c)	1 m., 2 f. (d)	3 boys	2 m., 1 f. (f)	1 m., 2 f. (i)	3 m., 1 f. (j)	2 m., 3 f. (k)	2 m., 1 f. (l)	1 m., 3 f. (m)	4 m., 1 f. (n)	..
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3; £150	..
Total net earnings available for the expenditure of family per year ..	£156	£132	£100	£150	£98	£70	£144	£98	£120	£115	£200	..
Extent and character of house-accommodation ..	Four rooms	Four rooms	Three rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Three rooms	Hut
Amounts paid for—	..	..	..	9/	Own	Own	£13 per year	7/ per week	8/ per week	8/6 per week	4/ per week	£1 per year
House-rent, per week or year ..	£3	10/	8/	..	12/	£1/9	..	£1/5 per yr.	..	..	..	..
Rates, taxes, water, per year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and light—coal, gas, candles, &c., per week ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread, flour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain foods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butcher's meat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt and other seasonings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pickles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jams ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treacle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer or other food-beverages, exclusive of those specially mentioned above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washing and cleaning materials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education and recreation—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schooling, &c., for children ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books, papers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recreation, holiday expenses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedding, furniture, and repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical attendance and drugs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
If annual ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
If weekly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Or according to arrangement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies, per year ..	£60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Females, 4½ and 1½ years. (b) Government Life Insurance. (c) Male, 5 years; females, 7, 4, and 1 year. (d) Male, 6 years; females, 10 and 4 years. (e) Light only. (f) Males, 12 and 1 year; females, 3 years. (g) Home-made beer. (h) Also house insurance, £1 5s.; life insurance, £4 17s. (i) Male, 2 years; females, 6 and 4 years. (j) Males, 4, 2, and 1 year; female, 3 years. (k) Males, 13 and 11 years; females, 10, 10, and 6 years. (l) Males, 3 and 2 years; female, 1 year. (m) Male, 6 months; females, 14, 7, and 4 years. (n) Males, 24, 18, 15, and 12 years; female, 21 years. (o) Light only. (p) Males, 13 and 11 years; females, 10, 10, and 6 years.

TABLE II.—continued.

	North Central.	South Central.	South.	South Central.	South.	South Central.	South.	South Central.	North.	South Central.	South Central.
Reference number ..	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
Trade or occupation	Railway porter	Labourer	Bricklayer	Grocer.	Grocer (foreman)	Grocer	Labourer	Labourer	Labourer	Boot-finisher	Coach-painter
Nominal rate of wages per week	£2/5	£2	£2	£2/10	£3	£3	£2/2	£2	£2	£1	£3
If working by piece, earnings per week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of hours constituting week's work	54	60	44	45	54	54	48	48	48	44	48
Amount of lost time per year—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From sickness ..	..	..	4 months	..	..	..	3 months	1 month	3 weeks	2 months	4 weeks
From want of employment ..	..	..	1 week	..	..	..	8 days	3 days	..	8 days	..
From holidays ..	..	..	£70	£125	£150	£150	£70	£96	£93/10	£40	£150
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time	£117	£80	£122	£125	£150	£150	£70	£96	£93/10	£40	£150
Number of family and ages (males and females to be distinguished)	3 m., 3 f. (a)	..	4 m., 1 f. (c)	2 m., 1 f.	2 m., 2 f.	1 girl, 4 yrs.	1 m., 1½ yrs.	5 males (d)	3 m., 2 f. (e)	2 m., 1 f. (f)	3 m., 1 f. (g)
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time	..	..	3; £52	..	..	..	..	..	..	2; £60	..
Total net earnings available for the expenditure of family per year	£117	£80	£122	£125	£150	£150	£70	£96	£93/10	£100	£138
Extent and character of house-accommodation.	Four rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Five rooms	Five rooms	Five rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms
Amounts paid for—	£26 p. yr. (b)	£1 per year	Own	10/	8/	14/	5/ per week	£15/4 per yr.	3/ per week	7/ per week	Own
House-rent, per week or year	..	..	32/6 per yr.	3/6	5/	..	2/6	3/6	2/	2/6	5/
Rates, taxes, water, per year	..	5/	3/	..	..	4/	..	2/6	1/6	2/6	4/6
Fuel and light—coal, gas, candles, &c., per week	..	4/	3/6	2/3	4/	1/9	2/4	3/	5/6	2/9	5/
Winter ..	..	3/	7/	9d.	5/	2/6	7/	1/6	6d.	1/	..
Summer ..	..	2/	1/	4/	..	6d.	..	5/	1/	2/6	3/
Bread, flour ..	..	1/6	6d.	..	..	1/	..	8d.	..	6d.	..
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain-foods ..	..	1/	1/	6d.	..	1/	..	1/	..	1/	..
Butcher's meat ..	..	1/	1/	1/	..	1/	..	2/	1/6	2/	2/8
Bacon ..	..	1/	1/	2/4	2/	1/6	2/4	1/9	Cow	1/6	2/8
Fish ..	..	1/	2/3	1/	..	1/	1/3	2/4	2/	1/	1/6
Vegetables ..	..	9d.	..	6d.	2/	..	..	6d.	2/	6d.	1/
Cheese ..	..	1/	3/	1/6	1/6	9d.	2/	6d.	1/	4d.	2/6
Butter ..	..	1/	3d.	6d.	3d.	..	1d.	7d.	3/	1/6	2/6
Milk ..	..	1/	6d.	6d.	..	..	..	6d.	6d.	3d.	3d.
Tea ..	..	..	10d.	1/	..	..	..	5d.	..	1d.	2d.
Coffee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3d.	..	6d.	9d.
Cocoa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1d.	..
Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt and other seasonings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pickles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jams ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tracle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer or other food-beverages, exclusive of those specially mentioned above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washing and cleaning materials	..	6d.	6d.	1/	2/	1/	1/6	1/	6d.	6d.	1/
Education and recreation—	3d. per week	..	£5/8 per yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schooling, &c., for children	£2/10 per yr.	£2 per year	..	6d. per week	1/ per week	1/ per week	1/ per week	6d. per week	6d.	4/ per year	1/ per week
Books, papers ..	..	..	..	£5 per year	£30	£20	£14	£15	..	£2 per year	£2 per year
Recreation, holiday expenses	..	..	..	£16	£10	..	..	£2	£15	£13 per year	£2 per year
Boots and clothing	..	..	..	£2	£4/2	..	..	£2	£6	£1/10	£2
Bedding, furniture, and repairs	..	..	..	£4	..	12/	..	..	..	£4/7/6	£3/6/6
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies	..	..	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical attendance and drugs—	..	£10	..	Lodge	Lodge	..	£10 last year	£4	£1	£2	..
If annual ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
If weekly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Or according to arrangement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies, per year	14/ per year	..	..	£10	..	..	..	..	..	£3	..

(a) Males, 8, 4, and 2 years; females, 6, 6, and 1 year. (b) Including 4 acres of land. (c) Males, 23, 16, 13, and 11 years; female, 22 years. (d) Ages, 14, 9, 8, 5 and 9 years. (e) Males, 13, 6, and 5 years; females, 16 and 8 years. (f) Males, 13 and 5 years; female, 27 years. (g) Males, 12, 7, and 1 year; female, 10 years.

TABLE II.—continued.

	South.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.
Reference number ..	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.
Trade or occupation ..	Gardener	Gardener	Gardener	Sawmill-hand	Bushman at saw-mill	Sawmill-hand	Tailor	Tailor	Saddler	Labourer
Nominal rate of wages per week ..	£2 5s.	£2	£1 10s.	£2 2s.	£2 1s.	£2 2s.	£3	£3	£1 15s.	£1 2s.
If working by piece, earnings per week ..	54	48	48	48	48	48	50	50	48	48
Number of hours constituting week's work ..	3 weeks	2 days	8 weeks	..	..	52 days	10 weeks	4 months	..	13 weeks
Amount of lost time per year—	..	6 days	2 weeks	..	..	..	14 days	..	..	..
From sickness ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From want of employment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From holidays ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time ..	£110 5s.	£90	£60	£111/9 (92)	£107 5s.	£85	£120	£98	£87 10s.	£46 12s.
Number of family and ages (males and females to be distinguished) ..	3 m., 1 f. (a)	1 m., 2 f.	2 m., 2 f.	7	5	3 m., 2 f. (c)	4 m., 4 f.	4 m., 2 f.	3 m., 1 f. (d)	5 m., 2 f. (g)
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time ..	..	1; £30	..	1; £4 15s.	..	..	..	..	..	2; £41 12s.
Total net earnings available for the expenditure of family per year ..	£110 5s. (b)	£120	£60	£168	£107 5s.	£85	£120	£98	£87 10s.	£46 12s.
Extent and character of house-accommodation ..	Five rooms	Four rooms	Six rooms	Five rooms	Four rooms	Two rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms
Amounts paid for—	Own	8/	3/6	..	1/	9/6	8/	7/	6/	Own
House-rent, per week or year ..	£4	4/	2/	1/ month	..	..	3/	..	..	£7/10 per yr.
Rates, taxes, water, per year ..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	5/	2/6	£1/5 per yr.
Fuel and light—coal, gas, candles, &c., per week ..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	4/	1/	£4 per year
Winter ..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	5/	..	..
Summer ..	4/8	2/3	4/6	3/11	4/9	3/6	5/	4/6	3/6	..
Bread, flour ..	2/6	2d.	1/	6/	9d.	1/	2/	9d.	1/	..
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain foods ..	8/	4/	2/	..	4d.	3/6	7/	6d.	3/6	..
Butcher's meat ..	1/4	2/	..	..	..	..	..	1/	6d.	..
Bacon ..	1/	1/2	..	..	..	..	..	2/	..	..
Fish ..	6d.	1/6	1/6	1/6	..	2/6	3/	1/	..	..
Vegetables ..	2/6	1/9	1/2	1/6	..	2/3	1/6	1/8	..	..
Cheese ..	2/6	1/3	2/	2/9	..	2/8	1/6	1/6	..	..
Butter ..	2/	1d.	6d.	2d.	3d.	6d.	1/	1/3	..	..
Milk ..	6d.	4d.	..	..	..	..	..	1/3	1/8	..
Tea ..	10d.	..	..	5d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	5d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoa ..	1/6	1/3	..	2/9	2/9	1/4	1/6	6d.	1/	..
Sugar ..	6d.	1d.	6d.	2d.	3d.	6d.	1/	1/6	..	..
Salt and other seasonings ..	6d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pickles ..	6d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jams ..	10d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treacle ..	2/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer or other food-beverages, specially mentioned above ..	1/6	9d.	6d.	1/	1/	6d.	..	6d.	6d.	1/6
Washing and cleaning materials ..	£12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education and recreation—	8d. per week	6d. per week	3d. per week	6d. per week	..	3d. per week	..	..	..	..
Schooling, &c., for children ..	£1 per year	6d. per week	..	..	..	£2 per year	..	..	£1 per year	6d. per week
Recreation, holiday expenses ..	£25	£20	Cannot say	£45	£42	£5 10s.	£15	..	£5	£3
Books, papers ..	£6	£20	£2 12s.	..	..	£4	..	..	£1	£41
Boots and clothing ..	£2 12s.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£3/4 (e)	£4 10s.
Bedding, furniture, and repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7/	Lodge
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical attendance and drugs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
If annual ..	..	10/6	..	£15 last year	£5	..	..	..	..	..
If weekly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Or according to arrangement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies, per year ..	£20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£9	£1

(a) Males, 11, 10, and 2 years; female, 15 years. (b) Also house-property, £50. (c) Males, 8, 6, and 2 years; females, 8 and 4 years. (d) Males, 6, 5, and 2 years; female, 6 weeks. (e) Insurance. (f) Males, 13, 11, 7, and 3 years; females, 9 and 5 years. (g) Males, 15, 11, 8, 6, and 1 year; females, 20, 18, 16, and 13 years. (h) Males, 17, 15, 13, 5, and 2 years; females, 9 and 7 years. (i) Insurance.

TABLE II.—continued.

	South.	South Central.	North Central.	South.	South.	South Central.	North.	North Central.	South.	South Central.
Reference number ..	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.
Trade or occupation	Cabinet-maker	Cabinet-maker	Cabinet-maker	Express-driver	Cartier	Cartier	Labourer	Shearer and Labourer	Labourer	Boot-finisher
Nominal rate of wages per week	£2/14	£2/14 (a)	£2	£2/10	£2/5	£2/10	£1/5	£1/15	£1/16	£2/10
If working by piece, earnings per week	48	48	55	60	68	60	48	54	48	48
Number of hours constituting week's work	..	..	..	..	6 weeks	..	..	6 weeks	..	..
Amount of lost time per year—	..	4 months	..	..	..	..	..	14 weeks	..	..
From sickness ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From want of employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From holidays ..	..	9 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time	£140	£34/9	£104	£109	£105	£130	£65	£56	£95	£120
Number of family and ages (males and females to be distinguished)	6 m., 3 f.	5 m., 2 f.	1 boy, 7 yrs	1 girl	4 girls (d)	3 m., 5 f. (f)	..	2 m., 1 f. (g)	2 m., 2 f. (h)	5 m., 2 f. (i)
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time	..	2; £70/14	..	1; £18	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total net earnings available for the expenditure of family per year	£140	£165/3	£104	£120	£105	£130	£65	£56	£95	£120
Extent and character of house-accommodation	Seven rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Five rooms	Two rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Six rooms
Amounts paid for—	12/ per week	7/ per week	5/ per week	£1 per yr. (b)	8/6 per wk.	7/ per week	2/6 per wk.	4/ per week	20/ per yr. (i)	.. (k)
House-rent, per week or year	..	11/	..	18/10	7/6 per yr. (e)	4/	..	5/	..	£1/10
Rates, taxes, water, per year	..	4/	..	..	3/	..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and light—coal, gas, candles, &c., per week	..	..	5/6	3/	..	..	3/	..	1/2	7/
Winter ..	..	..	3/6	4/	..	..	2/	..	1/	4/
Summer ..	..	..	2/	2/3	..	..	1/	4/6	3/	5/
Bread, flour ..	..	10/	6d.	6d.	3d.	4/9	..	1/	7d.	5/
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain-foods ..	..	5/6	3/	5/	6/	10/	2/	6/	3/	7/
Butcher's meat ..	..	1/4	6d.	Eggs, 1/	1/	8d.	..	..	9d.	..
Bacon ..	..	..	6d.	1d.	..	1/	..	..	8d.	..
Fish ..	..	2/6	1/	1d.	6d.	1/3	1/	..	1/2	..
Vegetables ..	..	1/	6d.	1d.	..	3d.	..	3d.	1/6	..
Cheese ..	..	1/	6d.	1d.	..	3d.	..	1/	1/6	..
Butter ..	..	4/	1/	1/9	2/	2/8	8d.	1/	1/6	..
Milk ..	..	2/4	3/	2/7	2/	2/4	1/6	1/9	1/6	..
Tea ..	..	2/	3/	9d.	1/6	2/	..	1/	1/6	..
Coffee ..	..	1/	6d.	3d.	..	5d.	..	3d.	3d.	..
Cocoa ..	..	..	6d.	11d. (c)	..	8d.	..	1/	5d.	..
Sugar ..	..	2/6	1/	8d.	1/6	1/6	8d.	1/	2/	..
Salt and other seasonings ..	..	6d.	6d.	2 1/2	2d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	6d.	..
Pickles ..	..	1/	6d.	6d.	..	6d.	..	1/	1/	..
Jams ..	..	2/	..	..	..	..	..	1/	3d.	..
Treacle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4d.	..
Beer or other food-beverages, exclusive of those specially mentioned above	1/	..	..	Herbal, 1d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washing and cleaning materials	..	6d.	..	1/1	1/	1/	1/	2d.	1/	1/
Education and recreation—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schooling, &c., for children	..	..	..	..	5/ per year	..	..	6d. per week	..	..
Books, papers ..	..	3d.	..	£1 per year	1/ per week	..	..	..	..	..
Recreation, holiday expenses	..	2/ per week	6d. per week	1/ per week	1/ per week	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and clothing	..	8/ per week	£3 per year	1/6 per wk.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedding, furniture, and repairs	..	£30	£20	£28/10	£14	£35	£7	£10	£20/10	..
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies	..	..	£3	£1	..	£5	..	£1	£2/10	..
Medical attendance and drugs—	..	£1/18/6	..	£3/14	£1/1	..	..	£5	£9/13/4 (o)	..
If annual ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
If weekly ..	..	£5	£5	£1/10	..	£5	..	..	£1/10	..
Or according to arrangement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies, per year	..	..	..	£9/4	..	..	£17	£3/3	..	..

(a) Also extra work, £26 net. (b) Freehold. (c) Currants, &c. (d) 10, 8, 6, and 4 years. (e) Insurance. (f) Ages, 12, 10, 9, 7, 5, 3, and 1 years; 3 months. (g) Males, 4 and 3 years; female, 3 months. (h) Males, 30 and 4 years; females, 20 and 24 years. (i) Lease, but £5 for repairs; 3s. 11d. rates. (j) Males, 37, 12, 11, 9, and 7 years; females, 32 and 5 years. (k) Building society (see below). (l) Friendly and Building. (m) Mainly on plants and flowers. (n) Home-made. (o) Lodge, £3; shop benefit, £1; union, £1; life insurance, £3 12s. 4d.; house insurance, £1 1s. (p) Spent in improvements to property, &c. (q) Ages, 24, 22, 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, and 1 year.

TABLE II.—continued.

	South Central.	South.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South.	South Central.	South.	South Central.	South.
Reference number ..	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.
Trade or occupation ..	Carpenter	Carpenter	Carpenter	Carpenter	Carpenter	Carpenter	Miner	Miner	Miner	Carpenter	Carpenter	Carpenter
Nominal rate of wages per week ..	£2/14	£2/14	£2/15	£3	£3/12	£3/12	£2/10	£3/3	£3/3	£2/10	£2/8	£2/10
If working by piece, earnings per week ..	48'	48	44	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	40
Number of hours constituting week's work ..	6 months	3 months	8 weeks	52 days	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	5 weeks	3 days	45 days
Amount of lost time per year—	£70	£105	£120	£130	£113/8	£113/8	£90	£157	£164	£90	£70	£110
From want of employment ..	1 m., 1 f. (b)	1 m., 2 f. (c)	2 m., 4 f. (d)	1 m., 3 f. (g)	2 m. (i)	2 m. (i)	1 m., 2 f. (m)	2 boys (n)	2 boys (n)	2 m., 1 f. (o)	2 f. (q)	2 m., 1 f. (r)
From sickness ..	Girl; £6/5	£76/5	£150	£130	£125	£113/8	£90	£157	£164	£70	£70	£110
From holidays ..	Four rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Seven rooms	Four rooms	One room	Tent, 6' x 8'	Three rooms	Two rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time ..	£70	£105	£120	£130	£125	£113/8	£90	£157	£164	£70	£70	£110
Number of family and ages (males and females to be distinguished) ..	1 m., 1 f. (b)	1 m., 2 f. (c)	2 m., 4 f. (d)	1 m., 3 f. (g)	2 m. (i)	2 m. (i)	1 m., 2 f. (m)	2 boys (n)	2 boys (n)	2 m., 1 f. (o)	2 f. (q)	2 m., 1 f. (r)
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time ..	£76/5	£105	£150	£130	£125	£113/8	£90	£157	£164	£70	£70	£110
Total net earnings available for the expenditure of family per year ..	£76/5	£105	£150	£130	£125	£113/8	£90	£157	£164	£70	£70	£110
Extent and character of house-accommodation ..	Four rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Seven rooms	Four rooms	One room	Tent, 6' x 8'	Three rooms	Two rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms
Amounts paid for—	6/6 per wk	Own house	£3/10	Own house	8/ per week	Nil	Own house	Own house	4/ per wk. (p)	5/ per week	5/ per week	7/6 per wk.
House-rent, per week or year ..	£2/5	£1/4	2/6	Rates, £2	Rates, 6/8	Rates, 6/8	5/6	5/6	2/6	3/	5/	7/6 per wk.
Rates, taxes, water, per year ..	2/	3/6	2/6	9/	2/2	2/2	1/	1/6	2/6	3/	5/	7/6 per wk.
Fuel and light—coal, gas, candles, &c., per week ..	2/	4/	3/6	4/	1/8	1/8	1/	1/6	2/6	3/	5/	7/6 per wk.
Winter ..	2/	4/	3/6	4/	1/8	1/8	1/	1/6	2/6	3/	5/	7/6 per wk.
Summer ..	2/	4/	3/6	4/	1/8	1/8	1/	1/6	2/6	3/	5/	7/6 per wk.
Bread, flour ..	2d.	4/	3/6	4/	1/8	1/8	1/	1/6	2/6	3/	5/	7/6 per wk.
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain foods ..	3/	5/	3/6	4/	1/8	1/8	1/	1/6	2/6	3/	5/	7/6 per wk.
Butcher's meat ..	6d.	5/	1/	1/	6/	6/	2/	2/6	2/6	3/	5/	7/6 per wk.
Bacon ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Fish ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Vegetables ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Cheese ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Butter ..	2/	2/	2/6	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/6	2/6	2/	2/	2/
Milk ..	1/3	1/3	1/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6
Tea ..	1/	1/	1/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6
Coffee ..	1/	1/	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6
Cocoa ..	1/	1/	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6
Sugar ..	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.
Salt and other seasonings ..	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.
Pickles ..	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.
Jams ..	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.
Treacle ..	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.
Beer or other food-beverages, exclusive of those specially mentioned above ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Washing and cleaning materials ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Education and recreation—	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Schooling, &c., for children ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Books, papers ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Recreation, holiday expenses ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Boots and clothing ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Bedding, furniture, and repairs ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Medical attendance and drugs—	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
If annual ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
If weekly ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Or according to arrangement ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies, per year ..	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.

(a) About £1 8s. as secretary to lodge, and £25 per annum. (b) Male, 12 years; female, 15 years. (c) Male, 2 years; female, 9 and 7 years. (d) Males, 17 and 11 years; females, 16, 13, 8, and 5 years. (e) Union, £2 15s.; life insurance, £2 15s. (f) Bad weather and holidays. (g) Male, 14 years; females, 12, 10, and 9 years. (h) Foresters, £2 15s.; insurance, £2 15s. (i) Life insurance. (j) Two months last year. (k) Males, 17 and 11 years; females, 16, 13, 8, and 5 years. (l) Males, 17 and 11 years; females, 16, 13, 8, and 5 years. (m) Male, 3 years; females, 22 and 11 years. (n) Ages, 2½ and 1 year. (o) Males, 2 and 1 year; female, 4 years. (p) Interest on a mortgage. (q) Wife and daughter. (r) Males, 14 and 12 years; female, 5 years.

TABLE II.—continued.

	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South Central.	South.	North.	North Central.	South Central.	
Reference number ..	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.
Trade or occupation	Blacksmith	Blacksmith	Blacksmith	Brewer	Surfaceman at roadwork	Cordial manufacturer	Confectioner	Chocolatier	Confectioner	Drapers' assistant	Shop-assistant	Clerk
Nominal rate of wages per week	£2/2	£1/8/7	£2/14	£4	£1/13	£1/10	£2	£3	£2/5	£3/5	£2	£3
If working by piece, earnings per week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of hours constituting week's work	48	48	48	54	48	60	52	50	50	54	58	48
Amount of lost time per year—	..	4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From sickness ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From want of employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From holidays ..	10 (public)	6 days	6 days	8 days	3 days	3 weeks	5 days	14 days	10 days	..	..	..
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time	£105	£70	£110	£198	£85/16	£78/10	£104	£140	£113	£169	£104	£156
Number of family and ages (males and females to be distinguished)	1 f. (a)	3 m., 4 f. (b)	1 m., 4 f. (c)	1 m., 1 f. (d)	3 m., 5 f. (f)	Self & wife	3 m. (g)	5 m., 4 f. (j)	1 m., 1 f. (k)	2 m., 4 f. (m)	3	1 m., 1 f. (p)
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2; £68	..	..	..	..
Total net-earnings available for the expenditure of family per year	£105	£70	£110	£198	£85/16	£78/10	£104	£208	£113	£169	£104	£156
Extent and character of house-accommodation	Two rooms	Five rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Five rooms	Three rooms	.. (h)	Six rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Four rooms
Amounts paid for—												
House-rent, per week or year	Own	11/	4/ per week	Own	Own	Own	.. (i)	11/ per week	£27 per year	Own	10/ per week	Own
Rates, taxes, water, per year	£1/15	..	..	£1/7/4	11/	10/	£1/5	4/6	3/6	.. (n)	..	18/
Fuel and light—coal, gas, candles, &c., per week	3/4	..	..	..	2/	2/	..	..	..	4/	3/	2/6
Winter ..	..	5/	5/	3/	2/	1/6	..	..	..	2/	2/	2/6
Summer ..	..	4/	3/	2/6	1/9	1/6	2/	7/6	2/6	5/9	2/6	2/6
Bread, flour ..	2/6	12/	1/6	3/	6/	6d.	2/	..	..	1/	6d.	6d.
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain-foods ..	1/	9/	4/	2/	1/	4/	3/9	6/6	2/	3/	5/	4/
Butcher's meat ..	1/	1/	1/	1/	5/	6d.	1d.	1/6	..	3d.	1/	1/
Bacon ..	6d.	1/	6d.	1/	..	..	..	2/6	1/	..	1/	1/
Fish ..	2/	6d.	1/	1/	..	..	..	2/	2/	..	6d.	1/
Vegetables ..	..	6d.	1/	1/	..	..	..	2/	2/	..	1/	1/
Cheese ..	1/8	3/	1/6	2/	1/6	9d.	2d.	3/	2/	Cow	1/	..
Butter ..	1/4	4/	1/9	1/9	1/6	1/3	1/8	9/6	1/9	Cow	1/6	1/6
Milk ..	1/4	2/	2/6	2/	2/	1/3	1/6	2/4	1/	1/	1/3	1/2
Tea ..	..	6d.	1/6	6d.	6d.	..	1d.	10d.	1/	1/	1/	1/
Coffee ..	..	6d.	1/6	3d.	..	..	2d.	4d.	..	4d.	..	6d.
Cocoa ..	..	2/6	1/6	2/	1/	1/	10d.	9/6	1/	3/	1/6	1/
Sugar ..	3d.	2/	6d.	3d.	6d.	6d.	2d.	6d.	6d.	2d.	3d.	6d.
Salt and other seasonings ..	..	..	..	3d.	..	..	2d.	10d.	..	2d.	..	6d.
Pickles ..	..	1/6	1/	6d.	..	..	2d.	..	..	..	..	1/
Jams ..	..	..	..	3d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treacle ..	..	..	1/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer or other food-beverages, exclusive of those specially mentioned above	..	..	1/	..	..	..	..	1/	.. (l)	..	2/	..
Washing and cleaning materials	..	..	1/6	..	1/	6d.	1/	6d.	1/	6d.	1/	1/
Education and recreation—												
Schooling, &c., for children	6d. per week	6d. per week	1/ per week	3d. per week	1/ per week	..	..	£1/10 per yr.	6d. per week	..	..	..
Books, papers ..	2/ per week	..	1/ per week	1/6 per wk.	1/ per week	£3 per year	..	6d. per week	1/ per week	2d. per week	1/6 per week	£2 per year
Recreation, holiday expenses	£18	£27	£10	£30	£15	£11	£25	£70	£10 per yr.	£40	£15	£30
Boots and clothing ..	..	£5	£4	£4/6/8	£5	£2	£3	£5/8	£1	2/	£2	£10
Bedding, furniture, and repairs	£3/16/8	..	..	£4/6/8	£5/4	£4/6/8	£3	..	..	.. (o)	..	£2/16
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies ..	..	..	£2	£5	..	..	£5	..	£1	£1	£1/10	£1/8/6
Medical attendance and drugs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
If annual ..	£1	1/6	..	£5	..	..	£5	..	£1	£1	£1/10	£1/8/6
If weekly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Or according to arrangement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies, per year	..	..	..	£45	..	£12/7/4	£20; paying off home	..	..	..	..	£30

(a) Age 2 years. (b) Males, 6 years to 12 years; females, 8 years to 1 year. (c) Male (baby); females, 16, 14, 12, and 9 years. (d) Male, 14 years; female, 7 years. (e) Bedding, £1 10s.; house, £9 10s. (f) Males, 10, 8, and 2 years; females, 15, 12, 7, 5, and 3 years. (g) Males, 5, 5, and 4 years. (h) Four rooms and half an acre of land. (i) £1 a year (interest). (j) Male, 11, 11, 11, and 1 year; females, 20, 17, 8, and 6 years. (k) Male, 5 years; female, 3 years. (l) Tobacco, 3d. per week. (m) Males, 9 and 4½ years; females, 7, 6, 3, and 1 year. (n) Rates, 15s.; insurance, 10s. (o) Building society, £15 15s.; life insurance, £5 10s. (p) Male, 2½ years; female, 1 year.



TABLE II.—continued.

	South Central.	North.	South Central.	South.	South.	South.	South Central.	North.	North.	North.
Reference number ..	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.
Trade or occupation	Tram-driver	Gun-digger	Gun-digger	Bushman	Iron-moulder	Fireman	Miller	Saw-miller	Groom	Settler
Nominal rate of wages per week	£3	£1/5	£1/16	£2/2	£3	£2/8	£2/10	£2/10	£1/9	£1/10
If working by piece, earnings per week	..	48	54	..	48	51	60	54	72	60
Number of hours constituting week's work	84	..	..	6 weeks (d)	4 days	5 days	7 days	2 weeks	..	..
Amount of lost time per year—	..	..	..	2 weeks	£154	..	£119/11/8	1 week	..	..
From sickness ..	..	..	..	£92/8	£154	4 m., 2 f. (f)	£119/11/8	3 m., 4 f. (h)	£75/8	..
From want of employment	..	..	..	..	1; £64/8/4	..	..	..	1 m., 1 f. (m)	..
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time	£150	£52	£75	£92/8	£154	..	..	..	..	..
Number of family and ages (males and females to be distinguished)	1 m., 2 f. (a)	Self & wife	3 m., 3 f. (c)	..	7 m., 2 f. (f)	4 m., 2 f.	1 m., 4 f. (g)	..	..	1 baby
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time	..	..	1; £30	..	1; £64/8/4	..	..	..	..	..
Total net earnings available for the expenditure of family per year	£150	£52	£155	£92/8	£218/8/4	£120	£119/11/8	£115	£75/8	£75
Extent and character of house-accommodation	Five rooms	Two rooms	Four rooms	Three rooms	Five rooms	Five rooms	Four rooms	Six rooms	Five rooms	Two rooms
Amounts paid for—	Own (b)	Own	Free	Own	10/ per week	£20 per year	8/ per week	Own (h)	Own	Own
House-rent, per week or year	£11/10	7/6, lease	£2/5	6/	..	£2	..	5/8	9/4	6/7
Rates, taxes, water, per year	..	..	1/6	8/	7/	4/6	4/4	2/6 light	4/	1/
Fuel and light—coal, gas, candles, &c., per week	..	..	1/6	6/	5/5	3/6	3/4	1/6 only	..	..
Winter ..	..	..	7/6	2/6	9/	3/6	8/	5/6	3/	2/
Summer ..	..	..	..	1/	1/6	1/6	2/	1/6	6d.	6d.
Bread, flour ..	..	..	5/	5/	11/	4/6	4/	5/	4/	4/
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain foods ..	..	..	3d.	..	1/4	..	1/	..	..	..
Butcher's meat ..	..	..	3d.	..	1/	..	1/	..	..	..
Bacon ..	..	..	3d.	..	1/	..	1/	..	..	..
Fish ..	..	..	3d.	..	2/	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables ..	..	..	1d.	..	6d.	..	..	..	..	..
Cheese ..	..	..	1d.	..	6d.	..	..	..	..	..
Butter ..	..	10d.	7/	10d.	6/	3/	..	..	8d.	..
Milk ..	..	1/	5/	1/	3/6	1/6	1/5	..	9d.	2/
Tea ..	..	1/	2/	2/	3/	1/6	2/	..	1/1	..
Coffee ..	..	2d.	2d.	1/	1/	..	..	..	3d.	..
Cocoa ..	..	7d.	2d.	6d.	2/6	1/6	3/	..	1/	..
Sugar ..	..	10d.	2d.	1/6	6d.	..	3d.	..	3d.	..
Salt and other seasonings ..	..	1d.	6d.	6d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pickles ..	..	..	2d.	..	..	..	1/	..	..	..
Jams ..	..	3d.	..	6d.	1/	6d.	..	..	..	..
Treacle ..	..	4d.	..	..	2/	..	..	..	..	..
Beer or other food-beverages, exclusive of those specially mentioned above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washing and cleaning materials	..	3d.	..	6d.	2/	6d.	1/	1/6	6d.	6d.
Education and recreation—	1/ per week	..	5/	..	£3/9 1/2 per yr.	£4 per year	1/ per week	2/ per week	..	..
Schooling, &c., for children	2/ per week	6d. per week	£1/6	..	£1/10 per yr.	£3 per year	1/ per week	1/ per week	..	..
Books, papers ..	..	..	..	..	£1 per yr.	£2 per year	..	..	..	..
Recreation, holiday expenses	..	..	..	..	£35	£10	£14	£15	..	..
Boots and clothing ..	..	..	..	..	£10	£5	..	..	..	..
Bedding, furniture, and repairs ..	..	..	..	..	£19	£3	..	..	..	..
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies ..	..	..	..	..	£6	..	..	..	..	..
Medical attendance and drugs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
If annual ..	..	10/ drugs	..	..	£1/19	£3	..	£4/10/8 (k)	..	..
If weekly ..	..	..	..	..	Lodge	..	£20 last yr.	..	..	..
Or according to arrangement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies, per year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Male, 3 years; females, 13 and 5 years. (b) Building society. (c) Males, 18, 9, and 5 years; females, 16, 13, and 7 years. (d) Bad weather. (e) Self and wife only. (f) Males, 23, 20, 19, 11, 9 and 7 years; females, 13 and 5 years. (g) Male, 3 years; females, 13, 11, 8, and 6 years. (h) Males, 4, 4, and 2 years; females, 19, 16, 12, and 9 years. (i) Two girls out at service. (j) Lease, £1 18s. 10d. (k) Insurance. (m) Any surplus invested in cattle. (n) Male, 1 year; female, 3 years.

TABLE II.—continued.

Reference number ..	South.	South.	South Central.	North Central.	North Central.	North Central.	South Central.	South	South Central.	105. Tinsmith	106. Tinsmith
Trade or occupation ..	97. Butcher	98. Butcher	99. Butcher	100. Composer	101. Composer	102. Blacksmith	103. Miner	104. Miner	105. Tinsmith	106. Tinsmith	
Nominal rate of wages per week ..	£1/15	£2	£2/5	£2/13/3	£3	£3	£1/15	£1/10	£2/8	£2/5	
If working by piece, earnings per week ..	45	76	72	45	44 to 48	48	57	48	47 1/2	48	
Number of hours constituting week's work ..	..	..	8 weeks	3 months	35 weeks	2 months	7 days	40 days	..	..	
Amount of lost time per year—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 days	..	..	
From sickness ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 m., 3 f. (j)	..	..	
From want of employment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2; £52	..	..	
From holidays ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time ..	£91	£104	£100	£96	£40	£100	£70	£122	£120/16	£100	
Number of family and ages (males and females to be distinguished) ..	7 m., 3 f. (a)	3 f. (b)	1 m., 2 f. (c)	1 girl	4 m., 1 f. (e)	2 m., 1 f. (h)	2 m., 2 f. (i)	4 m., 3 f. (j)	.. (k)	1, 6 mos.	
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time ..	3; £100	..	..	..	1 boy, £18	..	..	..	..	..	
Total net earnings available for the expenditure of family per year ..	£131	£104	£100	£96	£78	£100	£70	£122	£120/16	£100	
Extent and character of house-accommodation ..	Four rooms	Four rooms	Three rooms	Five rooms	Four rooms	Two rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	Four rooms	
Amounts paid for—	..	10/ per week	5/ per week	£36 per year	£9 per year	6/ per week	Own	4/6 per week	..	9/ per week	
House-rent, per week or year ..	Own	2/6	4/	2/	£2/6	..	16/	..	.. (l)	..	
Rates, taxes, water, per year ..	12/	..	..	..	5/	1/	..	3/6	6/	4/	
Fuel and light—coal, gas, candles, &c., per week ..	5/	..	..	..	3/6	1/	2/	3/6	3/	..	
Winter ..	..	..	..	..	5/6	6/6	6/	5/	2/6	2/8	
Summer ..	6/	3/	4/6	1/	6d.	2/6	2/	1/9	2/	..	
Bread, flour ..	..	4/	5/	4/	9/	6/	5/	3/	5/	4/	
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain-foods ..	..	..	8d.	1/	1/	6d.	1/	1/2	1 1/4	1/	
Butcher's meat ..	1/6	1/	2/	3d.	6d.	..	1/	1/	1/6	2/	
Bacon ..	1/	6d.	6d.	8d.	2/6	3/	1/	1/6	1/	1/	
Fish ..	..	..	11d.	3/	2d.	6d.	..	1/1	1/	6d.	
Vegetables ..	..	..	1/9	2/	2/6	3/	2/	2/	2/	1/	
Cheese ..	..	..	2/	3/	2/	2/3	1/	2/4	1/9	1/9	
Butter ..	..	..	1/6	1/	6d.	6d.	6d.	2/	1/6	1/	
Milk ..	1/9	1/2	1/9	2/	2/	1/3	1/	2/	1/	1/	
Tea ..	..	1d.	..	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	..	3d.	6d.	
Coffee ..	..	1d.	..	6d.	2d.	6d.	..	..	1/6	1/9	
Cocoa ..	..	10d.	1/6	1/	2/	2/	2/	2/6	1/	6d.	
Sugar ..	6d.	3d.	3d.	1/	6d.	3d.	6d.	3d.	1/	9d.	
Salt and other seasonings ..	6d.	3d.	1/3	1/	5d.	..	..	2/	6d.	..	
Pickles ..	1/	6d.	..	..	..	1/6	..	1/	..	..	
Jams ..	..	..	..	2/	..	9d.	..	1/	..	..	
Treacle ..	..	..	..	6d.	1/2	..	6d.	9d.	1/	6d.	
Beer or other food-beverages, exclusive of those specially mentioned above ..	9d.	..	1/	..	.. (f)	..	..	..	..	..	
Washing and cleaning materials ..	..	..	..	1/ per week	6d. per week	2/ per week	3d. per week	1/2 per week	1/3 per week	6d. per week	
Education and recreation—	£3 per year	..	6d. per week	..	.. (g)	1/ per week	..	..	1/6 per week	..	
Schooling, &c., for children ..	2/ per week	..	£3 per year	£10	.. (g)	£20	£10	£16	£8	£4	
Books, papers ..	£5 per year	£20	£28	..	.. (g)	£3	..	£4	£2	..	
Recreation, holiday expenses ..	..	..	..	..	.. (d)	..	..	..	£11/12/9	..	
Boots and clothing ..	per year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bedding, furniture, and repairs ..	..	..	£3/5	..	£3/18, union	..	..	..	..	..	
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Medical attendance and drugs—	..	£3/3	Paid by lod	£4	..	£5	£3	1/	..	£3	
If annual ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
If weekly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Or according to arrangement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies, per year ..	£17/14	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1 1/4 per yr.	£10 (m)	..	

(a) Males, 23, 18, 15, 10, 7, 3, and 1 year; females, 15, 11½, and 6 years. (b) Ages, 8, 5, and 3 years. (c) Male, 2 years; females, 6 and 3½ years. (d) 25 4s. trade society, £10 per annum insurance. (e) Males, 14, 8½, 6, and 2½ years; female, 1½ years. (f) 4s. 6d. per annum (school-books). (g) £8 12s. 6d. last year, but average £28. (h) Males, 9 and 7 years; female, 1 year. (i) Males, 9 and 2 years; females 8 and 1 year. (j) Males, 18, 16, 9, and 1 year; females, 24, 13, and 3 years. (k) Family all married and away. (l) Insurance, £1 13s. 10d.; rates, 10s. 2d.; males, 9 and 7 years; females 8 and 1 year. (m) Additional to the £11 12s. 9d.

TABLE III.—COMPARATIVE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Reference number ..	Northumber-land.	Glanorgan.	Dumfries.	Stafford.	Huddersfield.	Kent.	London.	Birmingham.	Greenock.
Trade or occupation ..	Miner	Miner	Joiner	Shoemaker (finisher)	Weaver	Agricultural labourer	Joiner	Engineer (machinist)	Boiler-maker
Nominal rate of wages per week ..	18/	18/	£17/7½	18/	£1/4	15/	9d. per hour	£4	£19/3
If working by piece, earnings per week ..	54	54	51	52½	59*	65†	.. (g)	54	54
Number of hours constituting week's work ..	12 days	11 weeks	2 weeks	5 weeks	4 weeks	2 weeks	5 weeks	8 weeks	1 week
Amount of lost time per year—	1 week	1 week	1 week	3 weeks	8 days	1 day	2 weeks	2 weeks	20 weeks
From want of employment ..	£29/8	£32/8	£68/4	£45/1/8	£62/10	£42	£80	£150	3 weeks
From holidays ..	2 boys, 4 girls	2 boys, 4 girls	1 boy, 3 girls	1 boy	1 boy, 1 girl	2 girls	1 boy, 1 girl	2 boys	£40/19
Average earnings per year, allowing for lost time ..	2 : £29	2 : £29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 girls
Number of family at work, and net earnings per year, allowing for lost time ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total net earnings available for the expenditure of family per year ..	£29/5	£75/16	£68/4	£55	£62/10	£42	£80	£150	£44/16
Extent and character of house-accommodation ..	Three rooms	..	Two rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Four rooms	Two rooms and kitchen	Six rooms	Two rooms
Amounts paid for—	2/ per week	5/ per week.	£8 per year	4/ per week	£3/6/8	2/6 per week	10/ per week	10/ per week	£8/12/4 per yr.
House-rent, per week or year ..	1/	1/9	1/7½	15/	1/10½	1/7½	1/8	8/	£1/14/1
Rates, taxes, water, per year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1/1½
Fuel and light—coal, gas, candles, &c., per week ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread, flour ..	4/	5/	4/	2/	1/8	8/	2/6	8/6	1/
Oatmeal, rice, or other grain foods ..	7d.	1½d.	1/	8d.	2d.	2d.	1d.	6d.	8d.
Butcher's meat ..	2/6	2/	2/6	2/8	8/	1/3	4/6	4/	2/
Bacon ..	1/2	6d.	1/4	4d.	..	10d.	1/	9d.	1/
Fish ..	..	3d.	..	3d.	1d.	..	4d.	..	6d.
Vegetables ..	..	1/6	6d.	3d.	8d.	..	1/9	2/6	3d.
Cheese ..	8d.	6d.	9d.	4d.	1d.	8d.	2d.	3d.	..
Butter ..	1/6	3/3	2/	2/1½	2½d.	10d.	1/	2/6	1/
Milk ..	7d.	2d.	1½	10½d.	2½d.	4d.	1/	3/	1/
Tea ..	6d.	1/4	1/6	6d.	8d.	7d.	1/	6d.	6d.
Coffee ..	2d.	2d.	..	2d.	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoa ..	3d.	1d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar ..	10d.	6d.	1/8	8d.	10d.	2d.	..	4d.	..
Salt and other seasonings ..	1d.	4d.	3d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	9d.	8d.	6d.
Pickles ..	..	1d.	..	4d.	4d.	..	2d.	1d.	1d.
Jams ..	..	3d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treacle ..	3d.	..	..	1d.	2d.	1½d.	8d.	6d.	4d.
Beer or other food-beverages, exclusive of those specially mentioned above ..	..	6d.	..	..	..	3d.	1/6	6d.	..
Washing and cleaning materials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education and recreation—	..	9d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	5d.	6d.	6d.	3½d.
Schooling, &c., for children ..	10d. per week	2d. per week	1/1 per week	2d. per week	3d. per week	3d. per week	5d. per week	2/3 per week	..
Books, papers ..	3d. per week	3d. per week	3d. per week	6d. per week	17/4 per year	2d. per week	1/ per week	1/ per week	2d. per week
Recreation, holiday expenses ..	6d. per week	..	..	..	3d. per week	8/ per year	..	..	£2 per year
Boots and clothing ..	£3	£12	£7	£7/16/9	£1/1	£3	£8	£13	£8/13/7
Bedding, furniture, and repairs ..	£1/10	£1	£1	£1	£1/1	10/	10/	£4	..
Payments to friendly, trade, or building societies ..	£1/5	£1/5	£1/14/8	£1/10/6	£2/15/4	£2/14	£2/12	£6/10	£5/4/6
Medical attendance and drugs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
If annual ..	13/	..	£1/10	5/	15/	15/	£3/3	£1	9/
If weekly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Or according to arrangement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual savings (if any) in bank, co-operative, building, or other societies, per year ..	.. (a)	.. (b)	.. (c)	.. (d)	.. (e)	.. (f)	.. (h)	.. (i)	.. (j)

(a) Leaving deficit of £20 14s. 8d. (b) Deficit, £4 18s. (c) Deficit, £2 19s. 2d. (d) Deficit, £1 8s. 7d. (e) Surplus, £26 13s. 3d.; but nothing put in for boots, clothing, &c. (f) Deficit, £2 5s. 10d. (g) 47 hours for 12 weeks, 53 for 40 weeks. (h) Also to be added £1 0s. amount paid for travelling to and from work. Deficit, £5 17s. (i) Surplus, £21 10s. 8d. (j) Deficit, £10 11s. 8d.

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