

1904.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 20th June, 1904.

I have the honour to present herewith the thirteenth annual report of this Department. It covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1903, to the 31st March, 1904.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD TREGEAR, Secretary.

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

THERE is no diminution or retardation in the steadiness of New Zealand's economic advance. The year has been exceedingly prosperous for a very large majority of the workers. Municipal enterprises, such as electric tramways, &c., have absorbed surplus labour near cities, while in many of the country districts men have been hard to obtain. In spite of our reinforcements from Australia (18,188 arrivals over departures in two years), agricultural labourers were sometimes scarce at 1s. an hour, and it has not been easy to get thoroughly reliable workmen to meet the calls for hands on railway-construction.

The building trades have been very fully employed all over the colony, especially in the larger towns. Wellington alone has added to the value of inhabited property during the last five years to the extent of £1,513,722. The better class of carpenters were scarce even when 11s. a day was offered; masons and bricklayers received high wages, while the call for competent plasterers is still unsatisfied. In the iron trade a few were out of employment towards the end of last year, but all engineering-work is showing improvement, and is fast recovering from the dullness experienced after the temporary collapse of the over-inflated gold-dredging industry, which now rests on a more solid basis than on the excitement of the mining markets. The boot and shoe trade, which was somewhat depressed of late years, shows much more cheering symptoms in the past few months, and promises increase of output in a marked degree. The woollen-mills have steadily kept up their full employing-capacity, and the only drawback to their increased trade is the difficulty in getting sufficient labour, especially that of girls in the hosiery departments. Laundry-work almost doubled, and the demand for workers in this industry exceeds the supply. There was some falling-off in business among tanners and fellmongers, while the saddlery and harnessmaking trade was decidedly decadent. Tailoring, clothing (factory), and dressmaking were very buoyant and called for much overtime work.

The full employment of skilled labour in towns has been equalled by that of agricultural and pastoral workers in country districts. That the increase in cultivation and breeding of stock has been of service to all classes is shown by the steadily growing value of the colony's exports, which has risen from £8,557,443 to £14,838,192 in the last ten years, a fact in which both farmer and runholder must rejoice; while the value of the savings-banks deposits (accumulated in small amounts) in increasing by £3,861,154 in the same ten years shows that the operative classes have not only prospered, but have husbanded much of the financial results of their labour.

Attention is called to the diagram at the end of this report showing the increases of workers in the main industries of the colony during the last eight years.

The co-operative works by which our railways and roads are constructed averaged some three thousand men in their operations. A larger majority of these were single men than was the case in former years, thus showing that heads of families were better provided for elsewhere than in the past, as married men have always received preference in obtaining situations through the Department of Labour. In Wellington 518 men were sent to private employment, and only 346 to Government works. The number forwarded by the Department throughout the colony was 2,860, being considerably fewer than that of last year. Of these, 777 were married and had 3,085 dependants. The total number of those assisted since 1891 (the year the Department commenced operations) is 35,242, having 73,855 dependants, amounting together to 109,097 persons to whom the Department has been of direct service. Many of the applicants only require instructions as to localities in which their abilities can best be utilised, they not being in need of transport or other assistance. Such applicants do not appear on the books of the Department nor in the enumeration of those forwarded to work.

NUMBER OF MEN ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT SINCE INSTITUTION TO DATE.

Year.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Dependants.	Private Work.	Government Work.
1891-92	2,593	1,054	1,539	4,729	1,730	863
1892-93	3,874	1,808	2,066	7,802	2,518	1,356
1893-94	3,341	1,836	1,505	7,942	1,019	2,322
1894-95	3,030	2,007	1,023	8,883	894	2,136
1895-96	2,871	1,880	991	8,424	708	2,163
1896-97	1,718	1,084	634	4,719	652	1,066
1897-98	2,035	1,163	872	4,928	544	1,491
1898-99	2,115	1,178	937	4,759	638	1,477
1899-1900	2,147	1,115	1,032	4,471	486	1,661
1900-1	3,124	1,326	1,798	5,432	519	2,605
1901-2	1,830	713	1,117	2,747	396	1,434
1902-3	3,704	1,492	2,212	5,934	580	3,124
1903-4	2,860	777	2,083	3,085	1,216	1,644
	35,242	17,433	17,809	73,855	11,900	23,342

THE FACTORIES ACT.

Throughout the whole colony the Act has worked well. There has been little friction, and the very large majority of employers do their best to keep within the provisions of the Act. Wherever new buildings are erected solicitude is shown to have the latest improvements and conveniences supplied. The machinery is better guarded, the ventilation and sanitation are more perfect, and more attention is given to the health and comfort of the employees than before the Act reached its present state of efficiency. It is generally the fact of new businesses occupying old buildings thoroughly unfitted for factory purposes, but built as offices, shops, or residences, which makes interference on the part of Inspectors necessary so far as the habitat of the industry is concerned.

Heavy fines have been inflicted on some factory-owners for non-payment of wages, but these penalties have usually been decreed by the Court of Arbitration for breach of its award, not by a Magistrate for violation of the Factories Act. Details of such fines, &c., will be found on another page of this report.

The question of overtime and its limitation is still full of difficulties. The industrial unions of male workers are generally strong enough to see that their members are not tasked beyond their strength by protracted hours, but non-unionists (especially women) have to be very carefully watched over by the Department of Labour. The following short table shows the overtime worked last year (excluding that of men) in the four chief towns in the colony:—

Auckland ...	1,466	women and young persons worked	45,751	hours' overtime.
Wellington ...	1,361	"	"	"
Christchurch	2,218	"	"	"
Dunedin ...	1,487	"	"	"
	6,532		194,212	

This table gives an average of 30 hours' overtime for each person engaged.

The section in the Factories Act which regulates the annually increasing wage for continued employment of persons under twenty-one years of age has greatly improved their condition.

Factory Inspectors in the towns have large and steadily increasing districts to look after, and new duties are added with each year's legislation, that of Inspector of Awards bringing them especially new responsibilities, and needing time, patience, and firmness. Even in the country, where the duties are generally carried on by police officers as agents for this Department, there is much more work appertaining to the position than is popularly supposed. In one town where there are not many factories there are twelve sawmills scattered through the district, and these have to be visited in connection with the arbitration awards as well as the Factories Act. Another Inspector has forty shearing-sheds in his district, some away in the back country, and for the condition of these he is responsible.

The amount received in factory fees for the year was £2,421, which goes a long way to balance the cost of inspection.

The increase in factories and factory-hands is as follows :—

Year.						Factory-workers.	Increase.
1895	...	...	...	...	...	29,879	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	32,387	2,508
1897	...	...	...	...	...	36,918	4,531
1898	...	...	...	...	...	39,672	2,754
1899	...	...	...	...	...	45,305	5,633
1900	...	...	...	...	...	48,938	3,633
1901	...	...	...	...	...	53,460	4,522
1902	...	...	...	...	...	55,395	1,935
1903	...	...	...	...	...	59,047	3,652
1904	...	...	...	...	...	63,968	4,921
Total increase						...	34,089

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

The Act regulating shops and offices has been fairly well observed, but the principal Act is so clouded with amendments in later statutes that it is difficult to understand and is in much need of consolidation.

There is need of legislation restricting the growing practice of sending shop-girls away for an interval during the day and then requiring them to work late in the evening, but not exceeding the total number of hours mentioned in the statute. It is scarcely necessary to state that such conduct is an evasion of the law and of the intention of its promoters. It should be provided against by a similar section to that in the Factories Act (section 19), naming the hours of the day within which women and young persons can be employed.

Complaints are made of the scarcity of boy-labour for use in the occupation of messenger or errand-boy. This arises almost entirely from the prosperous condition of the colony, which not only allows parents to keep their children longer at school, but relieves them from the pecuniary pressure which formerly induced others to let their sons earn money as errand-boys. Of course, where there is likelihood of a messenger or errand-boy being promoted to be a clerk or shopman such employment may be desirable, but if this is not the case it is well that boys should not commence work at a business which will leave them in manhood without any trade or educated skill as a preparation for the struggle of life.

There has been very great interest taken during the past year in the subject of the Saturday half-holiday in shops, and it has become a "burning question" in more than one locality. In Wellington many of the leading shopkeepers have closed their establishments voluntarily on Saturday afternoon instead of on Wednesday, the day generally observed in the city.

It presses not only as a hardship, but as a grave injustice, that certain shops should be compulsorily closed by the present Act on a half-holiday, while others, selling the same goods, remain open. I may instance the closing of shops selling photographic materials or fancy goods, while chemists are allowed to remain open and sell such materials. Florists' shops are shut, while fruiterers are allowed to sell cut flowers; tobacconists' shops are closed, while publicans sell cigars and cigarettes. "Custom of the trade" is pleaded in Court, and has been allowed by Magistrates as the rule of such sales in the absence of legislative direction, but there needs some stricter line of definition. I am of opinion that there should be no exemption for any shop except those of chemists, and those only in regard to the sale of

medicines necessary for the preservation of health. There should be no exemption which permits the sale of an article in a shop privileged to be open, while the law insists on the closing of a shop the business of which depends on the regular sale of such article. The position is unfair.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The session of Parliament, 1903, produced three small Acts affecting the provisions of the Act. Two of these were for machinery purposes only—viz., the Arbitration Court Emergency Acts, Nos. 1 and 2. They mainly legalised the appointment of deputies to fill the places of members of the Court (other than the President) in case of illness, &c. The third Act—viz., “The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1903”—contained more important matter. Section 4 provides that the Court may extend an award beyond an industrial district. The original Act confined the operation of an award generally to the industrial district of origin mainly because it was considered that the circumstances controlling industry in one part of the country differed from those in others, and that no common standard of wage or earnings could be fairly applied to all districts alike. It was found afterwards by experience that cases could arise in which injustice would be wrought if an award was confined to a single district. An example may be quoted of an industry brought under an award by which high wages were compelled to be paid for certain classes of work. In the adjoining industrial district no award had been applied for in that particular trade, so poor wages were the rule, and work was executed at exceedingly low rates, with the result that the district under the award was swamped with a commodity manufactured by “cheap labour,” and the business of those working under the award was crippled almost to extinction. Now, therefore, it is left to the discretion of the Court to extend the territorial limits of an award if there is reason to suppose that injustice will be committed by its being restricted within the original district’s boundaries. Other important sections deal with combinations of either workers or employers if they take proceedings with the intention to defeat an award. Employers are perfectly free to discharge their workmen if they wish to do so, or workers to leave off their labours; but it must be individual, not collective action, and any conspiracy or combination to defeat the provisions of an award is considered as a breach of the award. Nor may an employer, even as an individual, discharge a man or woman because such person belongs to an industrial union or is entitled to the benefit of an award. He may discharge them for laziness, incompetence, drunkenness, &c., or even without reason given, but not for unionism or to defeat the law. Inspectors of Awards are provided for by the Act appointing Inspectors of Factories and Inspectors of Mines to that duty. It was a much-needed amendment, as there was often on the part of a unionist official a dislike to litigate against employers lest the names of marked men should be “black-listed.” It is the proper duty of a Government official (who is theoretically above fear or favour) to carry out the awards of the Court and institute proceedings against defaulters. So far is this the case that it is advisable to prevent unions or private individuals taking (as at present) proceedings in any such matters; there should be no possible profit to be obtained or loss encountered by private individuals through breaches of the law being committed by others. There may be, however, reasons for prosecuting an inquiry known to the union but not known to the Department of Labour. I therefore recommend that the union shall be competent to lay an information and conduct a case before the Arbitration Court only when the Inspector of Awards has declined to do so.

Many resolutions passed by societies and suggestions of private individuals have been sent to the Department of Labour in the direction of easing the work of the Arbitration Court by allowing Stipendiary Magistrates to adjudicate in minor cases of breach of award. There are continual complaints made as to the delays in hearing cases caused by the accumulation of work in the Arbitration Court. Not only does such delay allow the continuance of matters regarded as evils, but it seriously prejudices the position of the parties laying informations, as important witnesses leave their work and the district before the case is called on. If the jurisdiction of the Magistrate was limited to breaches not involving more than £50 of claim, this would probably greatly ease the work of the higher Court. The Arbitration Court could take all cases dealing with higher amounts than £50, and also settle appeals from the lower Court, but such appeals should be allowed by the Magistrate only on points of law, not of fact. Otherwise the business, by constant appeals, would be more prolonged even than at present, since the two Courts instead of one would be invoked, and the delay in the latter of these is the cause of such amendment being proposed. The appointment of another Judge of the Supreme Court would, by easing off the work of the Court of Appeal, sensibly assist the Arbitration Court.

Should an amending Bill be introduced it would be highly desirable for a clause to be inserted therein making plain the intention of Parliament concerning section 87, subsection (3), of the Act of 1900. This subsection states that "The award, by force of this Act, shall also extend to and bind every worker who, not being a member of any individual union on which the award is binding, is at any time whilst it is in force employed by any employer on whom the award is binding; and if any such worker commits any breach of the award he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, to be recovered in like manner as if he were a party to the award."

Legal opinions differ as to the meaning of the above section, but at present there is good reason to consider that by its terms non-unionists are brought under the award, but individual unionists are not. The union is regarded as under the award, and is presumably able to control its members, but the supposition entails hardship. All men in a union are not its whole-hearted supporters, and some of them either wilfully or inadvertently accept wages or earnings not permitted by the award. If there is a case proven against an employer who breaks an award by paying less than specified wages, the recipient of such wages is also a defaulter and should be prosecuted. Although in a few cases this has been done in order to make an example, still in the large majority of cases the employer alone is prosecuted, as it is considered that there is probably pressure from several directions before a man will accept less for his work than that to which he is properly entitled. But it is asserted that if unionists accept such wrong wages or rates the union is at present liable for its members breaking the award, and it is hard for a union that has had the trouble and expense of bringing a justifiable action to find itself also in the position of a delinquent. Either industrial unions should be directed to pass rules giving them power to control their members financially so far as to recover fines from them, if through their fault the union is mulcted in penalties, &c., or Parliament could, by putting the individual unionist on the same footing as the individual non-unionist, make the worker personally liable for his own breach of the law.

It is worthy of consideration whether there should not be a limit to the time for which back wages should be paid in a breach of award. That a very large sum (in one case £73, in another £88) should be paid as back wages to a worker who has broken the award by receiving illegal remuneration appears hardly defensible in a general way, however justifiable in a particular case. If prosecuted such worker would be fined instead of rewarded, and although, as stated above, the case of employer and employee are not exactly on the same footing as to indirect compulsion, there is reason to fear that, unless there has been proof of continued remonstrance as to wages, a policy more characterized by cunning than honesty may dictate silent acceptance of less pay than the award prescribed, while there is concealed the purpose of claiming the difference as a lump sum in the Arbitration Court. I do not infer or suggest that such has hitherto been the case in any action for breach of award, but the weak place is there, and should be exposed.

At meetings of Trades and Labour Councils and by delegates at the Labour Conference there has been expressed an intention to work towards making "preference for unionists" compulsory. A motion to that effect was negatived in the House of Representatives last session. Several members of Parliament who are friendly to trade-unions voted against the motion, on the expressed ground that the unions would be stronger composed of volunteers united in one cause, as at present, than if composed of conscripts forced to join the union by legal process. They considered leaving "preference" for the decision of the Court in each case as preferable. As a general rule, the Court of Arbitration only gives "preference" when coupled with conditions, but in one case, extending over an entire trade and over the whole colony (the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade; 24th September, 1903), the union can demand and obtain the dismissal of any non-unionist if his place can be adequately filled by a unionist. However, as practically the whole of the members of the trade are unionists, there is no hardship, and the award ratified the terms of an agreement already settled between employers and employed.

On one very important point in regard to the Act opinions, even legal opinions, are decidedly at variance. We have even had cross-rulings in the Arbitration Court on the subject. It is as to the interpretation of section 86, subsection (3), of the Act of 1900. Some read this section as implying that only those employers cited in the award are under its provisions, holding that it is unfair to bind a person who has not received notice that he was pecuniarily interested in the case. Others hold that the section binds all employers in the district whether cited or not, whether original parties or not, and that the unfairness

lies on those who would bind certain employers and leave others free to pay what wages, &c., they choose. Certainly under the latter reading some startling abuses are occurring. In a North Island industrial district, while every little carpenter's shop in one town is under the award, two large timber-working establishments in another town are "free lances," thus making most invidious commercial distinctions and promoting unfair competition. The evil may arise through shortness of time or funds preventing a union's secretary ascertaining all the industrial establishments in his trade in a district. This is the probable cause, but there is room in the future for corruption by the omission of certain names from citation. It would be unwise to leave the interpretation in its present state, and it needs legislative pronouncement. If some more extensive advertisement should be made by direction of Parliament as to the lists of cases to be heard by the Court, there could be no reason for citing every person, as in the case of an industrial agreement. It is the business of an employer to acquaint himself with matters relating to his trade, the wages awarded, &c., and ignorance should be no defence any more than in regard to Factory Acts or common law. This matter of wider advertisement applies to both sides equally. At present a union of seven workers can bring forward a case before the Court, and have conditions fixed without the knowledge of hundreds of men of the same business working at a distance from towns, and these latter might (like their employers) have something to say on the subject.

No better illustration of the value of legislation compulsorily regulating industry could be brought forward than that of the Outtrim (Victoria) strike, which has just been declared "off." For sixteen months the coal-miners at Outtrim (who had asked for an increase of pay) have had to endure the privations, the irritation, and ruin of a lost living. Their places have been filled by others, and the miners have had to wander away to other places in search of employment. They have lost £176,000 in wages; they have spent £100,000 subscribed by friendly unionists from their own hard earnings; and the owners have lost fully £200,000 in profits. So that in this one instance alone the Colony of Victoria has thrown away at least half a million of money, which would have been saved by an Industrial Arbitration Act.

The Inspectors of Awards have had their hands full in some districts. One Inspector recovered over £300 of back wages for workers, in addition to fines and costs of witnesses. The result of appointing Inspectors fully justifies such appointment, as the operatives have been greatly benefited and protected, not only by the cases actually taken to the Court, but by the existence of officers whose duty is to see that the law is not evaded or abrogated. The amending Act of last year has been of great service in allowing the examination of the wages-books, &c., as, formerly, even when it was known by documentary evidence to an Inspector of Factories that the awarded wages were not being paid, he was powerless to use that knowledge for the purpose of the Arbitration Act, while now as an Inspector of Awards he can do so.

New Zealand received an official visitor from the United States Department of Labour in the person of Mr. Victor S. Clark, Ph.D. A very exhaustive and able report on our Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was presented by Dr. Clark as the result of his inquiries here, and was printed at full length in the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour, November, 1903. He speaks in complimentary terms of the working of the Act in this colony, but considers that the people of the United States are under such different economic and social conditions that "compulsory arbitration" would be unfitted for adoption there at present.

The expenses incurred under the Act are as follows:—* 1901–2—Conciliation Boards £2,611, Arbitration Court £2,034; 1902–3—Conciliation Boards £404, Arbitration Court £2,289; 1903–4—Conciliation Boards £461, Arbitration Court £2,428.

The following figures are for 1903–4:—

Industrial agreements	...	...	...	...	...	19
Recommendations of Conciliation Boards	...	...	...	...	...	13
Interpretations by Board	...	...	...	...	...	2
Awards of Arbitration Court	...	...	...	...	...	25
Enforcements by Arbitration Court of awards and agreements	...	...	...	...	...	123
Interpretations, &c., by Court of Arbitration	...	...	...	...	...	21
Judgments under Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total number of cases brought before Conciliation Boards	...	...	...	...	...	15
" " " Arbitration Court	...	...	...	...	...	169
" " " under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act	...	...	...	...	...	20

* The details of cases may be found in tabular form in this report, and the texts of awards, &c., in the volumes of awards issued annually by the Department of Labour.

There has been very little work done by the Conciliation Boards this last year. The result of the statutory amendment made in 1901 to the effect that an industrial dispute could be sent straight to the Arbitration Court (passing by the Conciliation Board) on the application of either of the parties concerned has been to practically suspend the operations of the Boards.

GENERAL.

As a rule, there has been good work performed by the Servants' Registry Offices Act. It has helped to protect a class of persons which at the time of the passing of the Act badly needed protection. The position of female domestic servants has altered of late years, and they have now more certainty of good treatment than formerly, but there is still considerable necessity for supervision in order to keep the respectability of registry offices up to the present standard. It would be of great advantage if an amending section could be introduced into the Act to the effect that a receipt should be given with a duplicate on the block of the receipt-book for every fee or other money received by a registry-office keeper from a client. There are complaints that more money passes than is accounted for as fees. It is doubtful whether the private-registry-office system is not altogether a mistake. There are constant reports from clients (especially from men clients) of such offices in regard to fees paid with almost their last pence, only to find that to keep the situations arranged for is an impossibility, and that the conditions have been thoroughly misrepresented. Unfortunately, the victims are seldom in a position, either pecuniarily or socially, to institute costly legal proceedings. "To bring the work and the worker together" in the most efficient way can hardly be done impartially by any one but a State officer, who has no temptation to make profit out of his client or desire for him "to come early and often."

The duty of inspecting shearers' accommodation is no light one, but the improvement effected by the Inspectors is very marked.

The *Journal of the Department of Labour* has been issued as usual, and is widely sought for, mainly because it contains reports of the latest cases under the Arbitration Act. It finds, however, many readers outside the colony, especially in Australia and the United States, where the details of New Zealand's "progressive legislation" are watched with interest.

The fourth volume of the "Awards of the Arbitration Court" has been issued by the Department of Labour. It covers the year 1903, and includes industrial agreements, rulings, interpretation of awards, &c. The cases heard before the Arbitration Court under the Workmen's Compensation for Accidents Act are also issued in a separate publication.

I have to acknowledge the very capable and willing manner in which the members of the official staff as well as the Inspectors of Factories have performed their duties. We have received very efficient aid from officers of the Police and Public Health Departments. The manner in which the Labour Department has been treated by employers and workers leaves nothing to be desired on the grounds of courtesy and good feeling.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 31st March, 1904.

I have again to report a large increase in office and other work connected with the Department, notably in the administration of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Factories have also increased in numbers, and consequently the number of employees has increased in proportion.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Department during the year: There were 5,014 letters sent out, and 1,115 telegrams; whilst 45 circulars, totalling 4,300 copies, were sent to our agents, Inspectors, and others. The number of letters received was 5,800; telegrams, 980. Correspondence was received from all over the world asking for information *re* land laws, rates of wages, style and cost of living, and many other subjects too numerous to state here. These are answered to the best of our ability, and literature is also sent to inquirers. These replies have been the means in many cases of bringing to the colony a good class of people.

Re unemployed: In Wellington 193 married men and 671 single men were assisted to employment. The Women's Branch found work for 386 domestic servants. For the whole of the colony 777 married and 2,083 single men were assisted, having dependent on them 3,085 persons. In connection with this branch of the Department 124 letters were received from persons coming from England, and who sent references, &c., previous to their arriving in the colony. In many cases situations were procured for them before landing, the balance being provided for on or soon after arrival. It would be wise if artisans and farm and other labourers were advised to reach New Zealand, if possible, during the period of the year extending from September to the end of March, that being the busiest part of the year, when no difficulty is experienced by good men in procuring

employment; while during the slack season, extending from May until September, some difficulty may be experienced in getting into immediate work. Tradesmen and farm and general labourers are the class of men that are in most demand, whilst clerks and men fitted only for light employment are at a discount, and should not come here unless prepared to stand the risk of being out of employment for a time, or of being forced (as in the case of clerks) to tackle hard manual labour.

Re the Factories and Shops Acts: In Wellington there were only 4 cases under the Factories Act brought before the Court, and 2 under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act. For the colony there were 59 cases under the Factories Act, 38 under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, and 5 under the Servants' Registry Offices Act.

Labour Journal: This publication has, as usual, been compiled and issued monthly to twelve hundred persons in all parts of the world, and has elicited great praise from its subscribers.

Books of Awards, &c.: Vol. iv. of this publication was also issued. It has been inquired for and sent to the principal European countries, the United States of America, and Japan, while in the Commonwealth it is in great demand. By far the largest sales are made to secretaries of industrial unions in the colony, who find the book invaluable for reference. Vol. ii. of "Cases under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act" was also compiled and published.

Annual Report: The compilation of this, from the great mass of figures which has to be dealt with, occupies a great deal of time. It deals with the following subjects:—

- (a.) Reports from local Inspectors.
- (b.) Returns of cases dealt with by the Arbitration Court and Conciliation Boards.
- (c.) Statistics relating to unemployed assisted.
- (d.) Returns of accidents in factories and report on same.
- (e.) Legal decisions under the various Acts administered by the Department.
- (f.) Returns of permits to young persons, and of overtime worked.
- (g.) Reports on accommodation required for shearers.
- (h.) Statistics relating to factories.

Schedules have been collected from every factory in the colony showing the number of hands employed, ages, rates of wages paid, description of buildings, and accommodation provided for employees. And here let me say that the accommodation and sanitary conveniences provided are on the whole first class, and leave nothing to be desired—a great advance on the condition of affairs existing ten years ago.

Shearers' Accommodation Act: Strict inspection has been made of the accommodation provided for shearers, and great improvements have been effected. The accommodation provided for general farm-labourers has also been greatly improved.

Breaches of awards: Since the passing of the Amendment Act of 1903 a great deal of extra work has been thrown on Inspectors of Factories in detecting and investigating breaches of the various awards of the Arbitration Court. Not the least important part of the work in connection with this Act is the number of personal interviews between the Inspectors, employers, secretaries and members of unions, and these interviews in many cases save endless trouble and annoyance owing to the advice and assistance given in settling minor disputes, and giving clear interpretations on points in question. The investigation of breaches of awards is often intricate and laborious, and Inspectors are to be congratulated on the able and impartial manner in which they have performed these duties. Under the Amendment Act of 1903 power was also given for Inspectors of Mines to act as Inspectors of Awards. These gentlemen are now acting in the latter capacity, and are doing good work. Their duties exclusively relate to the awards affecting mining, and their practical knowledge of the industry has been of great service to the Department. The following is a summary of cases brought before the Court by Inspectors: Auckland, 2; Wellington, 59; Christchurch, 21; Dunedin, 17; Nelson, 5; Reefton, 6.

Registration of unions: Under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 72 unions have been registered during the year, showing a total of 3,558 members—viz., 43 unions of workers, with 2,822 members, and 29 unions of employers, with 736 members. The total number of unions on the register is now 372, totalling 30,720 members, divided as follows: Workers, 266, with 27,640 members; employers, 106, with 3,080 members. During the year 29 partial and 21 complete amendments to rules have been revised and registered.

Generally speaking, the year just gone has been a good one from an industrial point of view. The cry of the unemployed has not been heard, and, judging from appearances, will not be whilst the present prosperity continues. Owing to the large increase of office-work I have not been able to visit our Inspectors and agents as much as I should have liked, but with a slight rearrangement of the work I hope to be able to do a little more visiting this coming year.

I have to thank the Head Office staff for the very cheerful way in which every call has been answered, and for the general all-round excellence of the clerical work. The Inspectors in the various cities and towns of the colony deserve a meed of praise; their work has been performed in an excellent manner, and it is largely due to their tact and discretion that so little friction exists between the Department and the representatives of the many conflicting interests we have to deal with.

I have, &c.,

J. MACKAY,

Chief Clerk and Deputy Chief Inspector.

Edward Tregear, Esq., Secretary for Labour.

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

AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Auckland, 27th April, 1904.

I have the honour to forward for your information my annual report on the working of the various branches of this Department for the year ending the 31st March last.

LABOUR.

During the year, 829 men have been assisted to work, of whom 216 were married, with 839 dependent upon them, and 613 were single; 469 were sent to Government works and 360 to private employment. In addition, twenty-one wives (with thirty-six children) were also assisted to join their husbands where working.

The number of those sent to private employment being 272 in excess of the number sent last year is an indication that private employers are becoming more conversant with the advantages of applying to this Department for workers.

As in preceding years, applications for work from skilled workers were, as a rule, limited to new arrivals—local competent workmen being generally well employed.

During the year a fair supply of labour has been open, so that suitable workmen were in good demand. There has been an influx of workers from the Australian Colonies, America, and Europe. Robust men used to country-work were soon employed. There were, however, a good number seeking town and light work; in many instances with little or no experience, and physically incapable of hard manual labour. Such men find it difficult to get a start. I think it is a mistake for this class (who probably give up work at which they make a livelihood, and leave the place where they have friends to assist them) to come to a place where their sphere is naturally very limited.

FACTORIES.

Since its inception the Factories Act has been in general favour, and is now considered a great success. The cordiality with which it is supported by employers renders the work of a Factory Inspector pleasant and easy. With, I think, a corresponding benefit to all concerned, there has been a complete revolution of hitherto existing conditions under which workers laboured.

There were 1,167 factories registered for the year, employing 10,384 hands—viz., 7,458 males and 2,926 females—an increase on the previous year of 124 factories and 1,017 employees (904 males and 113 females). This return does not include the railway workshops, where a large number of workers is employed.

Five hundred and ninety permits to work in factories were issued to young persons under sixteen years of age—boys, 282; girls, 308. Of the boys, 107 had passed Standard IV., 82 Standard V., and 93 Standard VI.; and of the girls, 131 had passed Standard IV., 102 Standard V., and 75 Standard VI.

Although overtime has not been on the increase, being somewhat less than for last year, still it is carried on to a considerable extent. As I reported on former occasions, I think it would entail hardship on employers if this class of work were altogether prohibited, as there are seasons and times when it is almost an impossibility for manufacturers to meet demands within the ordinary working-time, and extra workers are not available. The check is to keep the remuneration for such work up to a scale which will tend to prohibit overtime being asked for except in the most urgent cases. Warrants were issued to 1,417 females and forty-nine boys, who worked 45,751 hours. This is an increase in the number of hours worked and by less hands, which is attributable to the summer setting in so late. [For return of overtime see page 16.]

One hundred and forty-four accidents were reported and inquired into. A youth was killed by a falling block, one man was struck in the abdomen whilst putting a belt on to a driving-wheel with a stick, one man fell from a fire-escape outside a factory, and a youth was killed by a descending lift in a warehouse. One accident (by the fall of stacks of raw sugar) injured ten men, four of them seriously, one having his spine injured, one his shoulder-blade fractured, and two each a leg broken. Of the other accidents, in two cases it was necessary to amputate a thumb, and in five cases either one or two fingers. None of the remainder were of a serious nature, being mostly slight cuts and bruises. With the exception of the man who was killed when shifting a belt (which was attributable to faulty machinery, the mechanical belt-shifter having been removed for repairs), none of these accidents could properly be deemed working-accidents, as the boy who was killed by a falling block was at the time at play swinging on the tackle which let down the block; the man who fell from the fire-escape chose that way to get into the workroom instead of the ordinary doorway; and the youth killed by the lift was at a warehouse, where he was looking over the protecting-bar for some reason not explained and his head was caught, and upon being extricated his reliever unfortunately lost hold of him, and the victim was precipitated to the bottom of the lift-well (a considerable distance), which caused his death. In all the minor cases the occurrences were purely accidental, and might possibly have been avoided by more care from the workers.

Seven charges for breaches of the Factories Act were preferred against five employers. Convictions were obtained in six cases, and in the other case judgment was confessed, and the matter settled by the employer refunding the moneys in question.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

I am sorry to again have to report that I do not consider that the provisions of this Act are satisfactory, especially those for the closing of shops—the half-holiday closing extending over the whole week, and other times of closing varying to almost any hour. Again, the Act in itself has been amended so many times that it has to an ordinary inquirer become bewildering; so that I consider that a consolidated Act, fixing a daily hour for closing *all* shops, and prescribing definite provisions for such closing, would be highly desirable for employers, employees, and the general public.

Warrants to work overtime for stock-taking purposes were issued to 121 persons, who worked 1,114 hours, during the year.

Eight charges were brought against five shopkeepers: four convictions were recorded, and the other cases were dismissed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are twenty-four licensed registry offices in this district—an increase of three on last year.

I have been called upon to regulate matters with respect to certain complaints, which I was enabled to do without resorting to prosecution.

It is a question which I think requires serious consideration, whether a legalised system of charging fees to persons seeking employment for obtaining work is a right system. It probably often occurs that the work so provided is barely worth the fees paid, and the expense of arriving at and returning from the scene of work.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The working of this Act by an Inspector of Factories as an Inspector of Awards entails a material additional responsibility, and a large amount of extra work. At the present time I have cited before the Court of Arbitration twenty employers, charged with forty breaches of award. I trust this will have the desired effect of acting as a deterrent, and I am sanguine that, now that employers are aware that responsible officers, with power to acquire information, are enforcing conformity to awards, breaches in future will be greatly lessened, and the provisions of this Act will be adhered to, with as small a degree of friction as in the case of other Acts controlled by this Department.

I have, &c.,

H. FERGUSON,

Inspector of Factories.

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

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 7th May, 1904.

I beg to submit for your consideration my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1904, and am pleased to be able to state with confidence that the work of the various branches of the labour laws under my control is progressing steadily and satisfactorily.

Trade in all branches has been very good during the year. Factories have been kept busy, and few complaints have been heard.

The iron trade has not been brisk during the year, and there have been many fitters out of work. This state of things has been brought about chiefly through the falling-off in the demand for dredging machinery, which three years ago caused such an abnormal increase in the number of men in the iron trade.

The building trade has been very brisk during the year, and there are still several large buildings in course of erection, so that there is every prospect of the trade being kept busy for some time to come. The old wooden buildings are disappearing, and brick ones are steadily growing in their places in all parts of the city.

The city tram-construction works, street-formation, and paving have given employment to a large number of men, and have added largely to the general prosperity of trade in the city; though it is to be regretted that so much of the rolling-stock should be imported ready-made.

There are 750 factories registered in the Wellington District this year—an increase of 57 over last year. There are 7,278 persons employed—viz., 4,540 men, 485 boys under sixteen years of age, 1,831 women, and 422 girls—an increase of 691 males and 130 females over last year's return.

The overtime difficulty is with us still, and I am inclined to think it will remain in spite of restrictions. There are trade seasons when it appears that a large amount of work must be done by overtime, because the persons employed in the factories cannot cope with it during ordinary working-hours, and employers say they cannot get extra hands to meet the extraordinary demands during those busy seasons. This is very noticeable in the tailoring trade. [For table of overtime worked during the year see page .]

Permits have been issued to 381 young persons to work in factories—viz., 186 boys and 195 girls. They passed standards as follows: Boys—63 Standard IV., 54 Standard V., 49 Standard VI., 20 Standard VII.; girls—53 Standard IV., 57 Standard V., 47 Standard VI., 38 Standard VII. Care is taken to obtain correct particulars of age and the production of school certificates before permits are issued.

There were 137 accidents reported during the year—two fatal, eleven of a serious nature, and 124 of a slight nature, incidental to factory-work where machinery is employed, and necessitating absence from work for a few days. The fatal accidents were thoroughly inquired into, and in each case a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The other cases were inquired into, and in every case where it was possible to guard a machine so as to minimise the risk to the worker the employer was called on to so guard his machinery at once.

There were four prosecutions during the year, and convictions and penalties were secured in each case.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

I regret to report that the system of broken time has been introduced into the district during the year. By "broken time" I mean that by assistants (junior or female) coming to work late in the morning, or by losing time during the day, they can be brought back or kept back to work at night to complete their full time; thus the shops in Newtown are kept open every night except the half-holiday night, and the assistants are in attendance till 9 o'clock. I have frequently questioned them as to the time of starting, and their answers are to the effect that they are working within their legal hours. Nevertheless it is to be regretted that the practice has come into vogue, and there is no power in the existing Act to cope with it. Overtime has increased this year in spite of my efforts to keep it down; 305 persons (women and juniors) have worked 4,882 hours, as against 247 persons working 3,010 hours last year. Section 12 of the Act is exceedingly unsatisfactory.

The question of which is the best day for the weekly half-holiday has been agitating the minds of a large number of business-people lately, and quite a number of business establishments have taken the matter up in earnest and have agreed to close their premises on Saturday from 1 o'clock. I hope they will be rewarded for their courage by the Legislature coming to their assistance and making Saturday a colonial half-holiday, with no late night; that late night is a barbarous institution—each hour that an assistant works at night is worse on her than three in the daytime. If the shops were obliged to close every evening at 6 o'clock, not one in a thousand would suffer any inconvenience after the first month.

There were two prosecutions during the year. Convictions and penalties were obtained in each case.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very satisfactorily. There is little trouble with it, and the only complaints I hear are from the licensees, who complain of the difficulty they have in getting servants to fill their engagements. There are thirteen offices registered in the district.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The enforcement of awards under this Act has given an enormous amount of additional work, and will take up a great deal of time. To date I have filed sixteen applications for enforcement of awards, which have been successfully adjudicated upon, and penalties and costs secured in each case, and in nine cases substantial amounts in back pay were ordered to be paid to the persons who had been short-paid.

In conclusion, I have to thank all with whom my duties have brought me into contact for their courtesy and readiness to conform to my requirements.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SHANAGHAN,
Inspector of Factories.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 10th May, 1904.

I have the honour to report on the carrying-out of the various awards under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act for the Wellington District during the past year.

Fifty-four alleged breaches have been filed by me for hearing by the Court; twenty-six of these have already been adjudicated upon, twenty-three being proved. The Court awarded substantial penalties in each case, besides witnesses' and other expenses; also back wages to a considerable amount.

These cases covered nearly the whole of the Wellington Industrial District, and included Wellington, Masterton, Woodville, Hastings, Napier, Palmerston North, and Foxton. The employers in most cases appear anxious to observe the law, and, indeed, they frequently report cases of other employers underpaying their workers and unfairly competing with their particular trade. There are many employers, however, in isolated districts and in small towns who have been under the impression that because they were not in business at the time the dispute was before the Court the award in their trade does not apply to them. I have explained the provisions of the Act in this respect—that an award is binding on all employers commencing business after the award is made. The greatest difficulty I have found is in obtaining information from the workers, especially in towns where there is no branch of a union. The amended Act of 1903 giving Inspectors power to make examinations of books, &c., has greatly simplified matters, and has been the means of bringing to light numerous breaches that would probably never have been detected in any other way.

The cases taken before the Court in the various towns have had a very salutary effect, and many inquiries are made by employers as to whether they are abiding by their award. I have always given any information asked for, and I also find that the *Labour Journal* containing the various awards and decisions of the Court of Arbitration is proving very useful and is much appreciated.

In the sawmilling trade some little difficulty has been experienced by employers in paying for broken time, as the award provides for a forty-six-hour week at a daily rate of pay. This does not give six days of equal length, as many mills usually work five days of eight hours and six hours on the Saturday. Employers have endeavoured to pay their men at a daily rate, and broken time then varies according to the length of the day. I have explained that in such cases wages should be computed at per hour, dividing the weekly pay by 46. Some employers have got over the difficulty by paying for the broken time at the rate of 1s. or 2s. a day more than the minimum wage. This shows a desire on the part of the employers to keep within the award.

In trades in which the awards have provided for apprentices to be indentured some difficulty has been experienced in country districts through many employers failing to indenture their youths, who, after serving twelve months or more at the trade, have been discharged or have left of their own accord. This is greatly to be regretted, as the result has been to swell the number of incompetents; but I believe this will be rectified within a short time, as nearly all awards made by the Court provide for indenturing all apprentices.

Complaints are freely made that the great delay in obtaining the decisions of the Court causes much annoyance, as not only are workers and employers left many months before their cases are settled, but there is frequently great difficulty in obtaining witnesses, as men frequently leave for other parts of the colony. No doubt this state of affairs will be soon remedied by some other method being adopted of hearing simple breaches.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HAGGER,

Inspector of Factories.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 10th April, 1904.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1903.

During that period I visited factories and workrooms throughout the colony where women and girls are employed, and have found them, with few exceptions, in a very satisfactory state. Strict attention has been paid to the sanitary condition of these places, and employers show every willingness to comply with any suggestion made by Inspectors when it has been found necessary to have alterations or improvements effected.

Notwithstanding the additional restriction placed on overtime work, still the full extent allowed by the law seems to be worked. Strict attention has been given to the regular and proper payment for such overtime, and due notice given to employees previous to working such overtime.

Re section 31, compelling an annual increase of 3s. per week to persons under twenty years of age: When this section of the Act was first introduced the argument was used that it would work out to the detriment of these young workers. Still it has now been in force three years, and no radical change has taken place. These young people have gone on just as before, but are enjoying the privileges of better wages, and in very many trades many more of these young persons could be employed if they could be got. The very greatest attention has been paid to the regular payment of these increases, and, as a general rule, very few attempts to evade it have been discovered.

Some difficulty is experienced in this matter in instances where workers change their place of employment. This is especially marked in the dressmaking trade. Frequently girls have been with as many as two or three different employers in a very short space of time. To meet this difficulty I would suggest that a provision be introduced compelling these young persons to procure a certificate showing length of time at any particular trade, such certificate to be signed by their previous employer. This would not only facilitate the work of an Inspector, but would also be a great advantage to employers.

Section 17 of the Factories Act, which compels the keeping of a correct record of all wages paid, is now found to be an important section, and especially so since the introduction of section 31, providing for regular increases of wages.

Great difficulty is experienced in getting employers to keep this record, more especially with small employers, who may employ only a few young girls. It takes them a long time to realise that the interests of these few girls in a small factory are just as important as the interests of those employed in larger establishments.

The buildings where the larger industries of the colony are carried on, such as woollen-mills and clothing and boot factories, are a credit to the country. The laundries of the colony have also improved very much. They are mostly large new buildings, with all the latest improvements in the way of ventilation, sanitary arrangements, &c., for the comfort and convenience of workers. The improved machinery which has been introduced into this line of business has proved of great advantage to the employees. I may add that the introduction of improved machinery into this industry does not mean a reduction in the number of persons employed. On the contrary, more workers could be employed if they could be got.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

There is little or nothing fresh to report with regard to these Acts. They seem to be working smoothly, and most shopkeepers appear to be thoroughly acquainted with their provisions. There is, of course, still the necessity for a colonial closing-day. I should very much like to see waitresses in refreshment-rooms and hotels brought under the provisions of the Acts, just as the ordinary shop-assistant is. These girls have to work long hours, and have no Act to protect them. I have come across many instances where these girls have to keep on duty from twelve to sixteen hours, and if they are not satisfied with this their only remedy is to go to another employer, who will treat them very little better. Also the sleeping-accommodation which is provided for these workers is a matter which should receive careful consideration.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked smoothly during the year, there being but few complaints made against office-keepers, and even these were of a trivial nature.

I have, &c.,

M. SCOTT HAWTHORNE,

Inspector of Factories.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 9th May, 1904.

I have the honour to report to you that the branch of the Department under my charge has found work for 386 women and girls during the year ended the 31st March, 1904; in thirty cases work was found on several occasions during the year.

As few Wellington girls go to service, nearly all those assisted have come from other parts of New Zealand, England, and Australia, a most welcome addition to the ranks of domestic workers, who are few in proportion to the number of employers wanting help in their homes.

The country employer finds it hard to get help of any kind. So anxious are some of them to get a servant that elderly women and women with a child to support, or even two children, are willingly taken into employers' homes, and get a fair wage as well. Hotels, as usual, get the pick of domestic workers. The wages given are high, and the privileges many. Waiting in tea-rooms is also an occupation much favoured by girls who have homes in Wellington. Factories and laundries employ so many of our working-girls that few are left to take domestic work. The reason given by the girls who have formerly been in domestic service and since taken to factory-work is the dullness and monotony of housework. Some maids assert that with some mistresses it is useless to get one's work done quickly and well, as other tasks are found for them to do, which they find very discouraging. I think there are few employers to be found nowadays who do not appreciate good servants, and do all in their power to make them as comfortable as possible and to retain their services.

I think, from observation, that a much better understanding is gradually arising between mistress and maid, founded on mutual respect and usefulness to each other, and on the more solid basis of a business transaction—of being well paid for work well done, and leaving all personal feelings aside. I am sure the trifling differences that sometimes occur between mistress and maid will soon be a thing of the past, the reason being that domestic work will be considered one of the most essential acquirements of women, no matter to what class in society they may belong.

Casual work has been found for a number of women with families to support, whose husbands are temporarily out of work, &c.

The usefulness of the Women's Branch of the Labour Department to strangers is much appreciated, and really good work is done in helping girls by advice and practical assistance.

I have, &c.,

HELEN STAVELEY.

Edward Tregear, Esq.,

Secretary to the Department of Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 6th April, 1904.

I have the honour to submit my report of the work of this section of the Department for the year now terminated.

GENERAL.

The period under review has been one of fairly satisfactory progress in most branches and departments of skilled trades.

The engineering and iron trades maintained the steady advance with which they closed last year until about the middle or a little later in this year, when there was a considerable falling-off in the engineering, boilermaking, and blacksmithing branches. These branches have remained in a quiet condition, with no apparent immediate prospects of improvement. On the other hand, the moulding, range-making, and other branches are in a very healthy state, with fair prospects of a continuance of the present activity.

The building trades have on the whole been very active during the year. Good and efficient tradesmen have been at a premium. A large number of underpaid journeymen carpenters have found employment in consequence of the scarcity of competent hands. Bricklayers, stonemasons, plumbers, gasfitters, and plasterers have had an exceedingly busy year. Since the end of February there has been a marked diminution in the joiner and carpenter branches, and quite a number of skilled artisans have had to be content with intermittent employment.

The furniture trades are still in a buoyant condition, with plenty of employment for all hands engaged; the outlook is bright and promising.

The boot and shoe trades have a much better tone than for years past, and so far as one can judge the improvement is of a permanent character.

The saddlery and harness trades are still, and to all present appearances are likely to remain, in a most unsatisfactory state, owing to the large quantity of imported goods coming into the market. The employment in these trades has been very irregular.

Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring works have not been so busy as during the two previous years. It is difficult, owing to the intermittent nature of these industries, to ascertain with any degree of accuracy their true state.

The tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking trades have had a good year; in the busy seasons a considerable amount of overtime was worked—in many instances the full limit allowed by the Factories Act; and the present prospects are such as to inspire confidence.

The woollen-mills have been exceedingly busy all through the year; they have had great difficulty indeed in securing anything like an adequate supply of females for their hosiery departments. By replacing the old looms with more modern and faster ones they have been able to increase their output considerably; they have also considerably enlarged the hosiery department by additional new and commodious buildings.

Laundry-work has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, and the number of employees has about doubled during the year.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Year by year the unskilled-labour market presents a much more pleasing aspect; we have practically no difficulty in placing the bulk of *bonâ fide* unemployed, either in private employment or on some of the public works of the colony. We have had quite a number of unskilled labourers from the other colonies; many of them have been assisted and directed into districts where employment could be found. Two hundred and fifty-eight men, with 305 persons depending on them, have been sent to employment through this office during the year—namely, 74 married and 184 single: 172 married and 99 single less than for last year.

FATORIES.

The Factories Act is, comparatively speaking, one of the easiest and most satisfactory we have to administer; every section of the Act is so well defined that there is little chance of a dual construction being put upon it. The annual increases in wages to persons under twenty years of age naturally affects those who through ineptitude cannot qualify themselves for the increased rate, but these are very few. There have been several instances where the annual increases have not been paid on due date, but when the employer's attention has been drawn to the omission the arrears were paid forthwith. In most instances the oversight was the fault of the person in charge of the department, and not of the employers themselves. Several new and improved factory buildings have been erected during the year, also new iron fire-escape staircases with doors opening outwards on to the landings. A considerable number of sanitary improvements have also been effected.

This year 1,091 factories have been registered in this district, employing 10,742 hands—namely, 7,350 males and 3,392 females. 2,218 women and young persons under sixteen years of age and 617 males over sixteen years of age have worked overtime. [For table see page 16.]

Four hundred and fifty-five certificates have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age—viz., 214 males and 241 females.

One hundred and twenty-three accidents have been reported during the year, none of which have been fatal, the most serious being that of a master joiner who lost the four fingers of his right hand on a band saw in his own workroom. There have also been forty accidents reported from the Government Workshops at Addington, none of which were serious.

There have been fifteen convictions under the Act during the year, and one case was dismissed.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

These Acts work remarkably well. I adhere to my previously expressed opinion that all shops not exempted under the Act should close on the same day; and the provisions which apply to assistants in exempted shops, hotel-bars, banks, offices, &c., should be more clearly defined and made easier to administer.

There have been ten convictions under this Act during the year. Permits have been given to work overtime to thirteen males, who worked ninety-one hours, and to 121 females, who worked 1,498 hours.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act could be much more satisfactorily administered if the license-holders were compelled to give receipts for fees received from both employers and servants. There have been two prosecutions against the same registry-office keeper; penalties of £5 and £2 and costs were imposed, with two indorsements on the license—this was for charging excessive fees. With this exception the Act has worked smoothly.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACTS.

The Amendment Act of last session having made it mandatory for Inspectors of Factories to enforce awards, it naturally brings with it increased responsibility, requiring prudence and carefulness in dealing with industrial difficulties which arise from time to time. In some instances omissions will occur through inadvertence on one side or the other, and where such is the case, and the Department is satisfied that the omission is not wilful and the offending party is willing to put things right, the duty of the Department is easy; but in all cases where a deliberate breach of any award or industrial agreement has been committed the Department has only one course open, and that is to bring the case before the Arbitration Court.

I have investigated sixty-five cases of alleged breaches of awards during the year. I have had three cases before the Arbitration Court, and in each case the decision of the Court was in favour of the Department, the employers being ordered to pay up arrears of wages. In many of the other cases that have come under my notice arrears of wages and overtime have been paid, and in others wages have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. There are twelve charges of breaches of awards awaiting the next sitting of the Arbitration Court.

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

I have, &c.,
JOHN LOMAS,
Inspector of Factories.

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

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 9th April, 1904.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of this branch of the Department for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

FACTORIES.

I am pleased to say the period has been one of general satisfaction to employers and employees. Factory-owners give more attention to the general arrangements connected with their workrooms than was customary in past years. Little or no difficulty is now experienced in their providing for the comfort of their employees in such matters as fire-escapes, sanitary arrangements, and cleanliness. The general welfare of the worker has now the attention it deserves; and it is patent to all employers that better results can be obtained by studying the comfort of those employed in their factories. One of the chief factors is good ventilation, and this is most necessary. I think the time has now passed when employers were in constant temptation of securing wealth by means which were injurious to their workers. The new factories that have sprung into existence the last year have been a decided improvement on the old idea that any place was good enough for a workroom, for I find that employers have a great desire themselves to improve the condition of the worker in this respect. The Factories Act of 1901 is much admired, and is now working exceedingly well, giving general satisfaction to the employer. It is indeed pleasing to be able to say that not a single case has been brought against any employer for not adhering to or complying with the requisition to improve the sanitary condition of his workroom, and I wish to record the valuable assistance given me by the District Health Officer (Dr. Ogston) and his assistants, and by the city officials.

During the period there has been an increase in the number of factories, which is now 648; and the number of persons employed is 8,329—viz., 5,451 males and 2,878 females. It will be seen by the above numbers that Dunedin is capable of standing heavy knocks, such as last year, when the dredging slump affected so many, and the engineering trade suffered so heavily thereby, throwing a large number of men out of work. But this was only for a very short time. New life and energy have sprung into those industries again, and now every engineering shop is steadily increasing its hands; and I feel confident there will be a much larger increase next year, as everything points in that direction.

The amount of overtime worked is as follows: 1,306 males over sixteen years of age worked 129,242 hours; 1,487 females and youths under sixteen years of age have worked 46,200 hours: making a total number of hours worked by 2,893 persons of 175,442 hours.

During the year 502 permits have been issued to young persons to work in factories—viz., 219 boys and 283 girls. Of the boys, 71 passed the Fourth Standard, 69 the Fifth, and 79 the Sixth. Of the girls, 84 passed the Fourth Standard, 107 the Fifth, and 92 the Sixth.

ACCIDENTS.

There have been 55 accidents during the year. One was fatal and three of a serious nature; the remaining 51 were of a slight nature. In all cases the machinery was inspected and inquiries made, and when additional guarding was necessary it was cheerfully done by the employers. It is now noticeable that in factories where machinery is used those in charge have a desire to guard and protect where necessary; this is a great assistance to the Inspector in carrying out his duties, for if machinery is protected properly it must have the desired effect in reducing the number of accidents.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very well. Very few complaints are heard; but where a complaint has been made I have at once made strict inquiries, and in most cases found there was little ground for such complaint.

The great difficulty is in getting good domestic servants. The competition seems keen, and some of the licensees are making it a rule to charge only the applicants, which is most unfair to others who keep strictly to the scale of fees.

There are sixteen licensed offices in the city, and all are well conducted.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

There is little to report on the working of the above Act, as the same difficulties still exist in administering it. A colonial closing-day is much needed.

I am of opinion that there should be no exemptions for fruiterers; they ought to close on the closing-day of all other shops. As the law stands at present they can sell articles that other shops have to close for selling, as under the heading of a "fruiterer" they can sell what is customary to the trade. An instance of this was given in a prosecution here against two fruiterers for selling flowers on the half-holiday, while the florist a few doors away was compelled to close for selling a like article. It was held that it was customary for fruiterers to sell flowers, and the charges against them were dismissed. This has given rise to much dissatisfaction among shopkeepers, and it makes it very difficult for the Inspector to carry out his duties.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

This Act is working as well as can be expected; but, like most of the other Acts, it requires a large amount of attention and care, so that its use may not become an abuse. It is held by some employers to be one of the most equitable Acts on the statute-books of New Zealand. It was predicted by some that it would do away with energy and competition, but I think this has been proved to be wrong. In fact, the benefits of this Act to the employers and the workers and to the community as a whole are great. All differences can now be settled without having recourse to strikes or lock-outs.

I think the Act loses a large amount of its good by the long absence of the Court from any one district: sometimes nine months elapse before a dispute can be heard. Meantime those interested may have left the district. No doubt those matters will have the attention they deserve.

It has been held that an individual member of a union cannot be cited before the Court for breach of award: if this be so, I think it is a defect, and ought to be remedied as soon as possible.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

During the year 194 men have found employment on Government and private works through the Department. Very little difficulty has been experienced by men in search of employment in obtaining it; for those willing to work there was plenty in the country districts. The city has been relieved of its surplus labour by work being plentiful on the electric-tramway lines and on the drainage-works now in course of construction.

Large numbers have come from the Old Country and the neighbouring States in search of employment. When calling at this office on arrival, if no employment was offered them they lost no time in moving into the country districts; it is only the undesirable class that hangs about the city.

Taking it altogether, this has been a very prosperous year for the workers in general, and the prospects are exceedingly good for the ensuing year.

In closing my report, I feel it is my duty to thank all employers and employees for the kind courtesy that has been shown me in the execution of my duties. It is a great assistance to any Inspector to feel that he has the confidence of both parties while doing his duty honestly and fearlessly.

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

I have, &c.,

J. B. LINDSAY.

RUSSELL.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Russell, 31st March, 1904.

I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report upon the working of the Factories Act in my district for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

I find that the Act has been working smoothly—there have been no complaints and no prosecutions.

I am sorry to say that two accidents occurred during the year, details of which have been sent to your office.

Business on the whole has been brisk.

MULLET-CANNING.

The mullet-canning factories at Russell and Purerua have had a limited supply of fish. The weather during the year has been most unpropitious for the factories and the fishermen. The Waikare factory closed down, and the plant was moved to Hokianga and re-erected there.

KAURI-GUM.

The gumfields seem to be a reserve for the settlers and others to fall back on when other spheres of labour are dull. The high prices now ruling for gum have caused an influx of men to the gumfields. Good wages have been made by those digging in the swamps.

FLAX.

The high prices now ruling for dressed flax have given an unusual activity to the industry in this district. No less than four flax-mills have been erected, giving employment to a large number of men.

WHALING.

The shore whaling at Whangaumu seems to be improved upon each season by those engaged studying closely the habits of the whales, and the manner in which they try to avoid the nets set to catch them. Eighteen whales took the nets and were killed by the whalers, but only sixteen were landed. Two of the largest whales sank with the nets on them, and all efforts to recover the whales and the nets proved unsuccessful. This was a great loss to those concerned, because the whales were very fat and would have yielded a considerable quantity of oil, and the carcasses would have made several tons of fish manure; the two nets alone were worth £50.

DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is still in an incipient stage as far as this district is concerned. The butter-factory at Ohaeawai and the creamery at Okaihau are making steady progress. In the near future dairying will be the chief and permanent industry in this district, especially when the large blocks of Native land in and around Kaikohe and Ohaeawai are finally dealt with by the Maori Lands Council, and opened up for settlement. All the land in question is suitable for dairy-farming.

TIMBER.

This industry appears to be improving. The old sawmill at Opuia was pulled down and a large and commodious mill, with modern machinery, erected in its stead. This mill commenced operations recently, and is now giving employment to seventeen hands, nine more than were employed at the old mill. The frequent heavy rains during the year caused freshes in the creeks, bringing out a large number of logs which had been lying in these creeks for nearly two years past. These logs are now in the booms at the mill. The first shipment—117,000 ft. of sawn timber—from this mill was taken to Dunedin by the brigantine "Sarah and Mary" this month. This vessel is to return and take another load for that port.

I have, &c.,

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

WM. PARDY, Inspector.

ROTORUA.

SIR,—

Police-station, Rotorua, 2nd April, 1904.

I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report upon the working of the Factories and other Acts in this district for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

During the year 30 factories were registered, wherein were employed 146 men and 9 women, as against 23 registered in 1902, wherein were employed 103 men and 6 women.

During the three months of the past year in which I have acted as Inspector of Factories in this district only one accident was reported—viz., an accidental fall of an attendant in one of the flax-mills while engaged screwing up a bolt. This was in no way due to any fault of the machinery, and, as stated, was purely accidental.

There have been no prosecutions since I took over this office, and my predecessor informs me there were none during his term of office. So far as I have been able to see, everything in connection with the factories is highly satisfactory. No overtime permits were issued.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACTS.

During the year these Acts have worked smoothly and well, and no complaints have been received from either employer or employed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are now no registered offices for servants in this district, the only office that formerly existed having closed during the latter part of the year.

LABOUR.

No applications have been received during the year for employment, the local demand being sufficient to absorb any casual or surplus labour. The past year, from all I can glean, has been a prosperous one, and capital and labour have benefited thereby.

I have, &c.,

W. T. PHAIR,

Sergeant, and Inspector of Factories.

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

GISBORNE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Gisborne, 31st March, 1904.

I have the honour so submit to you my annual report, as Inspector of Factories, for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

During the year 74 factories were registered—an increase of 5 on the preceding year—employing 688 males and 89 females, totalling 777 persons, an increase of 138 on the previous year.

Ten permits were granted to young persons under sixteen years of age to work in factories.

Five hundred and fifty-one hours' overtime were worked in factories by 64 persons, and 40 hours' overtime in shops by 11 persons.

No accidents were recorded during the year.

One license was granted and two renewed under the Servants' Registry Offices Act.

The Factories, Shops and Shop-assistants, and Servants' Registry Offices Acts have worked well during the year, there having been no complaints and no prosecutions.

The Accommodation for Shearers Act is having a good effect, the accommodation improving yearly.

This district is prospering owing to large areas of bush being felled and the clearings grassed. A number of butter-factories and creameries have been erected. Work of all kinds is plentiful, and experienced bushmen and carpenters are being inquired for.

I have, &c.,

MYLES DOYLE,

Inspector of Factories.

Edward Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector, Wellington.

NAPIER.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Napier, 2nd April, 1904.

I have the honour to present to you my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

FACTORIES.

There were 167 factories and workrooms registered during the year, an increase of 8, employing 21 boys and 42 females under sixteen years of age, 241 females above that age, and 931 males, making a total of 1,235 workers—viz., 952 males and 283 females.

Overtime warrants have been issued to 16 factory and workroom owners to work 129 females and boys 1,562½ hours. Ninety-two males have worked overtime 9,216½ hours. Of this, 62 engineers have worked 7,716½ hours, and tailors, approximately, 1,500.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories or workrooms have been issued to 18 boys and 28 girls.

Three accidents have been reported, none of which was very serious.

There were two prosecutions. Fines were imposed in each case.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

From what I have heard from employers and employees, this Act is, with one exception, giving general satisfaction. The exception is the one I have mentioned in former reports from another district—namely, the right employers have of having their employees, especially females, back to work at night. This, I trust, will soon be at an end.

There has been one prosecution—four cases against the same person. Fines were inflicted in each case.

LABOUR.

From what I can learn from those who are most likely to know, tradesmen of all classes have had a fairly good year. Work for the unskilled worker has been exceedingly good for the last six months. The previous half-year, I am informed, was not so good. The unsettled weather made it hard for the outside worker to make fair wages. There are no applicants for work on the register at the present time.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

There were two cases under this Act brought by this office during the year for breaches of the Wellington Typographical Award. Penalties were imposed in each case, and the defendant was ordered to pay up all back pay.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are two licensed registry offices in this town, both of which are well conducted.

In conclusion, I am gratified to state that from personal observation this district is progressing in a steady manner. The buildings lately erected and those in course of erection would be a credit to a much larger town than Napier. Industries of all kinds are on a fairly large scale, and I think I can safely say that in a very few years the exports will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine.

During the few months I have been here I have found the workers, with very few exceptions, a steady and industrious class.

The Chief Inspector, Wellington.

I have, &c.,

W. G. BLAKE, Inspector.

DANNEVIRKE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dannevirke, 1st April, 1904.

I beg to submit my annual report for the period ending the 31st March, 1904.

FACTORIES ACT.

I am pleased to report that factory matters are in a satisfactory condition. I have received no complaints from employers, and no complaints have reached me from employees, so that I conclude there are few abuses in contravention of the law of a tangible nature, or I should have heard something of them during the period under review.

There are 66 factories and workrooms registered this year, employing 407 males and 25 females (total, 432), against 52 last year, employing 300 males and 18 females (total, 318); an increase in factories of 14, males 107, females 7 (total, 114). Nine permits have been issued to young persons to work in factories (all boys); 2 had passed Standard IV., 5 Standard V., 2 Standard VI. In each case I obtained proof of age from Registrars of Births.

Re overtime: Very little overtime has been worked here. Six women worked 60 hours' overtime under permit at dressmaking.

There are 25 sawmills employing 221 men scattered over this district; the number includes only those actually employed in the mill, and not the bushmen and others, who quite double that number.

One accident occurred. Through inexperience or carelessness, a man got his hand severely cut by a breaking-down saw, which incapacitated him for many weeks.

There have been numerous accidents to bushmen in the bush in connection with the sawmilling industry; one was fatal.

There were no prosecutions.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

The provisions of this Act have been fairly complied with. There has been no friction, and no complaints have reached me from those employed in shops or offices. The legal half-holiday is Wednesday, and it has been strictly observed.

There were no prosecutions.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are two licensed registry offices in this town, both of which have been conducted in a creditable manner. No complaints have reached me from employers seeking employees, or persons obtaining or seeking employment.

LABOUR.

The sawmilling industry in this district employs a large number of men constantly, and at good wages; all have to be skilled or partly skilled before obtaining employment at this work. All the mills have been busy and running full time, giving constant employment.

All unskilled labour has been fully employed at bushfelling, road-making, scrub-cutting, grass-seeding, &c. Very few swagmen have been seen on the roads, and those have been mostly elderly men.

Brickmakers, bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, tailors, cabinetmakers, engineers, have all been busy and fully employed. Labour, both skilled and unskilled, has had a most prosperous year.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, has been very good and sound. So much so that the town has been growing with marvellous rapidity. Some fine buildings (business) have been erected, and several large firms have opened branches here during the period under review. As the sawmiller is clearing the land the dairy-farmer is following close up. There are now two large dairy factories.

I have, &c.,

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

A. CRUICKSHANK,

Inspector of Factories.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Palmerston North, 5th April, 1904.
I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended the 31st March.

FACTORIES.

I have registered 165 factories during the year, an increase of fifty-seven on the previous year, which is evidence of the growth of business and population in this district.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories have been granted to four boys and twelve girls under sixteen years of age.

Overtime warrants were granted to 118 women of all ages, and boys and girls under sixteen, who worked 1,626 hours.

There were two prosecutions during the year—one for working beyond the time specified by Act, and one for employing hands overtime without a warrant. In both cases fines with costs were inflicted.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are five in the town, conducted in a proper manner, and I have had no complaints lodged.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

I have visited forty shearing-sheds in my district, reports upon which have been forwarded to the Department. The sheds and houses were found to be satisfactory.

ACCIDENTS.

During the year four accidents have been reported to me. These happened to fingers and hands by saws and planing-machine, but were not of a very serious nature.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

The Act works fairly well. There have been no prosecutions under it. Notices have been served in several cases *re* sanitary arrangements, which were at once attended to. Forty-two females worked 530½ hours and four males under eighteen years worked thirteen hours' overtime.

I have, &c.,

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

H. W. KNOWLES,

Inspector of Factories.

WANGANUI.

SIR,— Wanganui, 7th April, 1904.
I have the honour to submit my report for the period ending the 31st March.

FACTORIES.

During the year the total number of factories registered in Wanganui amounted to 163, an increase on the preceding year of 22, employing 943 persons—males, 791; females, 152.

There have been two prosecutions—one under section 39, "The Factories Act, 1901," for failing to report accident, and one under section 35 for failing to pay girl's wages for statutory holidays. Convictions were recorded and fines inflicted in both cases.

Overtime warrants were issued to fifteen occupiers of factories to work 145 females and boys 2,075 hours.

Certificates of fitness have been granted to fourteen girls and sixteen boys.

Two accidents have been reported—one to an employer, who lost three fingers at a circular saw.

The Factories Act works well in this district, and seems to grow in popularity with both employers and employees.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

One employer was prosecuted for employing seven women for more than nine hours and a half in one day and over fifty-two hours in one week; he was further charged with failing to allow his assistants one hour for dinner. Convictions were recorded on all charges.

Everything is working smoothly now, and a large number of the principal shopkeepers have a movement afoot to close their shops at 9 p.m. on Saturday out of consideration for their employees.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

During the year nine registry offices have been licensed. On the whole, they are conducted satisfactorily; but on one occasion I had to administer a caution for excessive charging, the amount in excess being promptly refunded to the applicant for employment.

LABOUR.

Work in all branches has been plentiful. Thirty-four people have been assisted to employment. Several new factories are in course of erection, and new industries are about to be introduced to Wanganui.

Industrially, Wanganui is progressing rapidly, and gives promise of becoming a large manufacturing centre. The *Labour Journal* continues to be eagerly inquired for by both employers and workers, and all parties recognise and appreciate its usefulness.

I have, &c.,

W. H. McQUARTERS,
Inspector of Factories, Wanganui.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

HAWERA.

SIR,—

Police-station, Hawera, 31st March, 1904.

I have the honour to report for your information upon the working of the Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts during the past year.

There were 87 factories and workrooms registered, employing 297 males and 75 females, as against 74 factories and workrooms registered for the previous year, employing 265 males and 52 females, which shows a large increase. A brickworks has been started here recently, which will employ several hands when in full work.

Unskilled labour has at times been in great demand.

The building trade has been very brisk.

Dairying has been in a very flourishing state, a number of new arrivals in the district taking up dairy farms. Three new creameries have been erected in different parts of this district within the past few months to meet the requirements of suppliers of milk.

Bushmen have been in demand, but cannot be got.

There have been no prosecutions. The various labour Acts have been working satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

J. S. BERNARD, Sergeant,
Inspector of Factories.

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

STRATFORD.

SIR,—

Inspector of Factories' Office, Stratford, 7th May, 1904.

In forwarding my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1904, I beg to state that the Factories Act has worked smoothly for the past year, there being no prosecutions.

No overtime or young persons' permits were issued by me.

Fifty-eight factories were registered for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

The building trade keeps fairly busy, there being a number of new buildings in course of erection. The engineering trade, which includes plumbing, is very busy. Clothing trade fairly good. General retail trade not quite so brisk as this time last year, the general-store keepers going on cash lines, and not allowing the former undue-credit system.

There is very little unskilled labour required in the borough, and the road contractors are reducing hands for the winter, so that I do not think this district will afford so much employment for unskilled labour as in former years.

Many settlers on the East Road have notified me that they and their sons would like to get work on the Toko Branch Railway should the work be pushed on this winter.

Thirty-one men, with 113 persons dependent upon them, have been assisted during the year by sending them on to the Toko Railway construction-works.

Yours, &c.,

W. D. RYAN, Inspector.

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

NEW PLYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, New Plymouth, 3rd May, 1904.

I have the honour to forward my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1904, as follows :—

The total number of factories registered during the year ending as above was 130, the same number as last year, employing 529 males and 103 females, as against 483 males and 117 females last year, an increase of 46 males and a decrease of 14 females. The increase so far would lead to the conclusion that a fair advance has been made in business generally.

The past year has been unprecedented in the amount of butter sent away at good prices, but yet money is tight. The building boom which was in existence twelve months ago has fallen away, and at least two hundred artisans have sought fresh fields for labour. This, together with an increase in the number of business places, and a boom in values of suburban sections, is perhaps responsible for the complaints of business being dull.

A fresh industry has started during the past year—viz., brickmaking, on the Smart Road, a short distance from town—and is likely to do a fair trade.

The borough works now in progress—viz., drainage and sewerage, improved water-supply, together with the electric light—have been the means of affording steady employment to a fair number of the labouring-class.

One conviction was obtained against an employer for working girls after hours without a permit.

No accidents have taken place during the past year.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

Under this Act one employer was convicted for employing labour on the weekly half-holiday.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

The three persons registered under this Act supply a want, and give satisfaction to all parties interested.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. HADDRELL,
Inspector of Factories.

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

MASTERTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Masterton, 4th May, 1904.

I have the honour to present to you my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

FACTORIES ACT.

Under this Act there were 90 factories registered during the present year, employing 402 males and 68 females, making a total of 470, as against 438 males and 51 females for the year 1903, a decrease of 19 for this year. The decrease is accounted for by a few flax-mills closing down, the flax being cut out.

Four accidents were reported during the past year, one man being killed at a sawmill by a tree falling on him; the other three were slight.

The factories have been well conducted, no complaints having been made and no prosecutions have taken place.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

The Act is working well. The holidays and half-holidays have been well observed, and no complaints were made by any one of not having obtained the holidays.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are three licensed holders under this Act. The registry offices are well conducted. I have received no complaints from those seeking or obtaining employment.

I have, &c.,

JAS. O'MALLEY,
Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

BLLENHEIM.

SIR,—

Labour Department, Blenheim, 19th April, 1904.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Blenheim district for the year ended the 31st March last.

The number of factories registered was 79, a decrease of 3 on that of the previous year. The total number of hands employed, however, shows an increase, the figures being males 371 and females 23. The males increased by 10 and the females decreased by 7. The diminution among the females is due to the varying conditions of the dressmaking trade.

Labour was comfortably absorbed during the year, either by public works or private employment. A factor which should tend to increase the number of employed in the near future is the establishment of the Wellington and Marlborough Lime and Cement Company's works, about three miles from Picton. It is expected that the industry will be giving employment within a year or so to sixty or seventy hands.

The farmers have had a successful year, the returns being profitable, though the prices were not so high as those of the previous year; the harvest was a good one, though unfortunately some heavy individual losses were sustained through a flood of exceptional severity which occurred in March. Those farmers who suffered, however, bore their losses with an admirable spirit, and the particular localities affected have made a wonderful recovery. Wages on farms generally have been good.

The flax industry has maintained its prosperity and still gives employment to a large number of hands, and it is without doubt due to the large number of men required at the flax-mills that so few unemployed have been seen during the year.

In the gold-mining industry, which has been at a discount for some time, there is nothing new to report.

The building trade has been very brisk, and good carpenters have been hard to obtain.

The engineering trade has been kept fairly busy, operations being mostly in the nature of repairs. Trade in general has been good.

Both the dairy and poultry industries have made solid advancement, and the extension of poultry-farming is a marked feature.

The shearers' accommodation as a whole is good. Exceptions were noted in the case of some back-country places, where the supply of timber and building-labour were matters of difficulty; but the station-holders spoken to have agreed to make improvements.

There was one prosecution under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, and a conviction recorded. No trouble has been experienced in the working of this Act, employers generally looking forward to the half-holiday with as much pleasure as the employees. It is recognised, however, that the public convenience would be much better served if the shops half-holiday and the factories half-holiday were observed on the one day.

Two accidents were reported during the year, both unfortunately proving fatal.

I have, &c.,

D. CARMODY,

Inspector of Factories.

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

NELSON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Nelson, 31st March, 1904.

I have the honour to report on the working of the various Acts in connection with this Department for the year ending the 31st March, 1904, as follows :—

It is my pleasing duty to again report a prosperous year. The progress of the city during the last twelve months has been remarkable, and business generally throughout the district is steadily on the increase. Building trades generally have been very brisk; a great number of buildings have been erected, and a large number are still in course of erection.

Messrs. Griffin and Son's large biscuit-factory was destroyed by fire during the year, whereby about 115 hands were thrown out of employment. However, temporary premises have been erected and a number of hands again employed. The rebuilding of the new factory has commenced, and the company hope to again be in full swing before the end of the year with a much larger factory on more up-to-date lines.

FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 171 factories were registered, employing 806 males and 247 females. The Act continues to give general satisfaction to both employer and employee, and no difficulty has been experienced in carrying out its provisions. There seems to be a general desire on the part of factory-occupiers to comply with the Act, and I have had no occasion to prosecute any person during the year.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act also continues to give general satisfaction here, and no difficulty has been experienced in enforcing its provisions. The shops are all kept in a very sanitary state, and the comfort of assistants is well considered. I have had no prosecutions during the year.

Re the half-holiday: A feeling still exists among employees and also among a number of employers here that Saturday would be a better day for the closing of shops. I hope that before long Saturday will be appointed closing-day throughout the colony.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

There are only three shearing-sheds in this district, and in each case the accommodation provided is satisfactory.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are no offices under this Act in this district.

LABOUR.

There are very few unemployed in this district. Thirty-six men were sent from this office to the railway-works at Motupiko, and several others were sent to private employment. Any person really wanting work can easily obtain it.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

I have until quite recently had very little to do under this Act, as there were no awards or agreements here until a few months ago. The painters' agreement came into force in October last; since then I have had to cite two persons before the Arbitration Court for breach of the agreement in not paying the minimum wage fixed to certain employees, and three convictions followed. Industrial agreements were new to these persons, and they did not know to what extent the agreement bound them. The prosecutions thoroughly showed them their position, and I think will do a large amount of good.

Yours, &c.,

C. E. ALDRIDGE,

Inspector of Factories.

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

WESTPORT.

SIR,—

Police-station, Westport, 2nd April, 1904.

I have the honour to inform you that during the year forty-five factories were registered in the Westport district. One factory gave up business, and two new ones took its place.

The Factories Act and Shops and Shop-assistants Act are working very smoothly, not the slightest hitch occurring between employers and employees. The Inspector is not given any trouble—shops and factories are shut regularly and holidays observed.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS CULLEN,

Inspector of Factories.

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

GREYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Greymouth, 7th April, 1904.

I have the honour to forward you my first annual report on the working of the Factories Act and the Shops and Shop-assistants Act in the Grey district for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

FACTORIES.

During the year there were 100 factories registered, an increase of 38 on the previous year. These factories employed 606 persons—viz., 473 males and 133 females—an increase of 173 persons on the preceding year. Of the above number, 19 were females under sixteen years of age and 114 over sixteen, and 26 males were under sixteen and 447 over sixteen.

Permits.

For the same period 45 permits were issued for young persons—26 boys and 19 girls. Of the former, 3 had passed the Fourth Standard, 6 the Fifth, 15 the Sixth, and 2 the Seventh; and of the latter, 1 had passed the Fourth Standard, 6 the Fifth, 9 the Sixth, and 3 the Seventh.

Overtime.

Overtime warrants were issued for 160 persons—100 males who worked 3,559 hours, and 60 females who worked 2,650½ hours; total hours worked, 6,209½. The following table shows the trades in which overtime was worked :—

Trades.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Hours.	Number.	Hours.
Blacksmiths	13	132	...	...
Boilermakers	18	498	...	...
Dressmakers ... ..	...	...	6	270
Fitters and turners	21	995½	...	...
Labourers	8	198	...	...
Moulders	13	890	...	...
Patternmakers	15	27	...	...
Tailoring	12	818½	54	2,380½
	100	3,559	60	2,650½

As a rule, employers discourage the practice of working overtime; they find it more profitable to employ an extra hand or two than to work young persons longer hours.

No prosecutions took place during the year, and no serious disputes occurred between employers and their assistants. A few complaints by employees were made, but they were easily and amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

Accidents.

Several accidents occurred, one proving fatal; some were serious, such as fractured limbs, &c.; the others were of a trivial nature. Factory-owners have been very lax in the matter of reporting accidents.

The Act has been fairly well observed by occupiers during the year considering that it was new to many of them, and where breaches did occur it was through want of knowledge of the Act rather than defiance of it.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

Although of a more complex nature than the Factories Act, this Act is working fairly satisfactorily. It might be worked more smoothly if there was less latitude allowed in the manner of observing the half-holiday. At present, while the majority of the shopkeepers close on Wednesday, there are some (small shopkeepers) who have chosen Thursday, Friday, or Saturday to close. Then, again, another day may be observed (very imperfectly, though) by request of the Mayor, and as a rule there is no unanimous desire to comply with such request; the consequence is that no strict half-holiday is kept at all that week. The indiscriminate choice of a day for closing interferes with the perfect administration of the Act. There should be a uniform hour for closing also, and permits for young persons should be issued as under the Factories Act.

Overtime.

Overtime warrants were issued for 13 females over sixteen years of age, who worked 116 hours; and for 6 males over sixteen, who worked 43 hours: total, 19 persons, 159 hours.

Sanitation.

The sanitary arrangements of the town are not what can be called perfect. There were quite a number of improvements made in this respect in accordance with instructions given by the Deputy Chief Inspector on his last visit to the district. More personal attention is required on the part of employers to see that the ordinary laws of cleanliness are carried out on their premises, as employees are exceedingly careless in this respect.

LABOUR.

For the year ending the 31st March, 1904, employment was found for 125 men, having 284 dependants, on the co-operative works, Coal Creek Railway. For the same period 68 men were found work by the Railway Department at ballasting, while 18 others were sent to the North Island Main Trunk Railway and 12 to the Midland Railway; many others were assisted towards getting private employment.

Of the above number of men employed at Coal Creek works, it is gratifying to be able to record the fact that no disputes occurred to interfere with the progress of the works, or to harass the officers having control of them, and I deem it my duty to testify to the excellence of the co-operative system as being, in my opinion, an admirable and equitable one for all classes of workmen when administered by capable and practical officers. It is pleasing also to be able to state that, of the large number of "all sorts and conditions of men" seeking employment and passing through the books since I have had the honour of conducting this branch of the Department, the utmost good feeling and harmony existed in all dealings between the applicants and the Department, and one and all highly appreciate the efforts made by the Government on their behalf.

EXPORTS.

The exports of timber and minerals from the Port of Greymouth for the year ending the 31st March, 1904, were as follows: Timber, 19,945,937 ft.; bricks, 1,349 tons; coal, 178,431 tons; sleepers, 97,776; coke, 1,848 tons.

The sawmilling and flax-dressing industries are steadily expanding on the West Coast, and increasing their respective outputs.

Business in all trades in Greymouth during the year has been very satisfactory, and at present is in a sound and flourishing condition, and there is every prospect of a continued prosperity, as the population of the town is rapidly increasing. Many additions and improvements have been made to business premises, and a number of handsome private residences have been erected during the year. The building trades have been very brisk during the year.

In conclusion, I desire to state that, with one exception only, I have found factory-owners courteous and reasonable at all times to deal with, and willing to comply with the Act.

I have, &c.,

JAMES ISDELL,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

HOKITIKA.

SIR,—

Police-station, Hokitika, 13th April, 1904.

I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

The prosperity of this district, which has very perceptibly increased during the last few years, has made a still further decided improvement this last twelve months, with every prospect that it will be lasting.

The railway-bridge, which is now nearly completed over the Hokitika River, will give easy access to the large and valuable bush south of the river.

There is no lack of work, all classes being fully occupied, and house and land property is going up in value.

The causes which have contributed most materially to this result are the timber, flax, and dredging industries, which have also been the means of considerably increasing our population.

The burgesses of Hokitika have just decided to obtain a loan of £33,000 to expend in drainage-works, which will give employment to a large number for some time to come.

Thirty-six factories were registered last year, giving employment to 161 hands.

The various Acts are working very smoothly. No complaints have been received from either employers or employees. The weekly half-holiday is rigidly observed.

I have, &c.,

WM. FOLLEY,

Inspector of Factories.

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

RANGIORA.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Rangiora, 6th April, 1904.

I respectfully report that there are 68 factories in this district, employing in all 262 males and 42 females of all ages. There has been a fair amount of work done in all branches for the year. No accidents have been reported, and no prosecutions have taken place.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act appears to work fairly well in this district.

Re labour: There have been only three applications for work during the year; these were from passing swaggers, and work was found for them. There has been a fair amount of work about this district during the year, and all local hands have been fairly well employed. The builders have been very busy, and are likely to continue so for some time. The twine-mill has been working three shifts all the year. Flax-mills have worked full time. Very little overtime has been worked.

The rate of wages paid to boys between fifteen and eighteen years of age at flax-mills runs from 12s. to £1 4s. per week, and men are paid from £1 16s. to £2 2s.

I have, &c.,

T. A. EVENDEN,
Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Ashburton, 31st March, 1904.

I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

Factories: There has been an increase of twenty-nine factories registered this year. Trade generally has been good in all branches, especially the building trades. The freezing-works have been well employed, and the woollen-factory has been running night shifts to cope with orders. There have been seven accidents during the year. Two were serious: one was through a man's hand slipping on the smooth plate of a buzzer saw, resulting in the severing of part of two fingers; in the other case a boy had two of his fingers torn by the teeth of a wool-washing machine. This last case was through the boy's own recklessness and disobedience to orders. The others were only slight and purely accidental.

Shops and Shop-assistants Act: On the whole, I may state that the Act is well carried out, although at first I found the shopkeepers rather lax in closing at the proper time.

Servants' registry offices: There are only three offices licensed; they are in the hands of competent people and are well conducted.

Sanitary matters: In consequence of the principal business part of this town being so congested, I find great difficulty in keeping these matters up to a standard I should like to see, and I often avail myself of the services of the Borough Inspector to assist me in the work.

Labour: I have had only a few applications for work—from men who have come from other parts of the colony. No applications have been made by local men, which is a satisfactory indication of the general prosperity of the district.

Shearers' accommodation: On paying the annual visit to the sheds in this district, I am pleased to say that I found them all in good order, and the men well satisfied with the treatment they received.

Permits to young persons: There have been 25 certificates issued during the year—13 to males and 12 to females.

Overtime permits: Permits have been issued to 65 persons, who have worked 1,128½ hours.

In conclusion, I have to return my thanks to all for the courtesy and consideration accorded to me while in the execution of my various duties.

I have, &c.,

R. S. BEAN,
Inspector of Factories.

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

TIMARU.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Timaru, 10th May, 1904.

I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

FACTORIES.

I am pleased to say that several necessary improvements have been made during the year. I have had little or no trouble in getting factory-owners to comply with my requests, especially in matters pertaining to sanitary arrangements, and this is especially so when erecting new factories, every attention being given by employers to have everything up to date. These new arrangements are evidently being enjoyed by the employees, and no doubt pay the employer twofold, and tend to a better mutual understanding.

During the year there have been 170 factories registered, an increase of 45 on last year. The number of persons employed is 1,322—viz., 1,013 males and 309 females. During the year 59 certificates have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age—viz., 38 males and 21 females—an increase of 24 on last year.

ACCIDENTS.

During the year only two accidents were reported—one of a slight nature, the other, I am sorry to say, proved fatal; a carpenter fell from a scaffold and eventually succumbed to his injuries.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

I find a little difficulty in working this Act with hotel-assistants, but with the majority of shopkeepers I have little or no trouble. If there were one uniform day for closing all shops (including shops not in boroughs or cities), and all assistants, including hotel-assistants, were to have their half-holiday on that particular day, Inspectors would then be able to cope more fully with this work.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are only two of these offices in this town, and they are conducted satisfactorily.

LABOUR.

During the year the "unemployed" difficulty has been a comparatively easy matter to cope with, although some hundreds of young men from Victoria and New South Wales have arrived here, the great majority of whom found harvest-work at good wages. There has been and still is a great scarcity of good ploughmen in South Canterbury.

We assisted during the year 112 men with 76 dependants—namely, 15 married and 97 single.

The building trade in all its different branches has been abnormally busy during the year. Trades-people are all busy, and farmers are having a good time owing to the increased price of wool, and to lambs selling up to 17s. each, notwithstanding the low price of grain.

I have, &c.,

P. KEDDIE,

Inspector of Factories.

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

WAIMATE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Waimate, 31st March, 1904.

I have the honour of submitting to you my annual report on the working of the various labour Acts under my charge for the year ending the 31st March.

During the year fifty-six factories have been registered, the same number as for last year. The sanitary conditions of the factories are good. Every branch of trade has been active. Three factory-owners have been prosecuted for employing females on the half-holiday; each was convicted and fined.

There has been a large influx of Australians into this district in search of harvest-work. It being a bountiful harvest, all obtained employment. Notwithstanding the large number of Australians, there is almost an entire absence of swaggers on the roads; they mostly travel by rail to the various parts of the district in search of harvest-work.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act continues to work satisfactorily, and there is very little trouble in enforcing its provisions.

I have, &c.,

A. CHRISTIE,

Inspector of Factories.

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

OAMARU.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Oamaru, 10th April, 1904.

I have the honour to submit for your information a report upon the working of the Factories Act, the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, and on the condition of labour in this district for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

FACTORIES.

Sixty-three factories have been registered, in good and suitable buildings, well kept and well ventilated. I have found very little trouble in getting employers to carry out the provisions of the Act. The woollen-mill—the principal factory in my district—has been well managed, and the manager has shown a desire to do everything for the comfort and well-being of the employees. The other places registered as factories or workrooms have been well kept, and in only a few instances have I found it necessary to have certain improvements effected, which were always done at my request, the employers showing a desire to meet the wishes of the Department.

I have issued permits to 5 boys and 6 girls under sixteen years of age, and warrants for over-time to 31 males, who worked 170 hours, and 80 females, who worked 1,028 hours.

There are 335 males and 141 females employed in factories and workrooms in the district, and all seem content with the way they are treated.

There was only one prosecution for working overtime without permit. A fine of £1 and costs was inflicted.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act has worked satisfactorily. Thursday is the half-holiday. I have had little or no trouble in carrying out the provisions of the law, as the people now know what is required of them, and show a willing desire to observe the law.

LABOUR.

I am glad to say that the past year has been a good one for labouring-people in this district. I have not had the same trouble as in previous years. This is accounted for to a large extent as most of the old hands were sent to co-operative works in the North Island, where many of them have settled on land, and taken their families with them. Farming and dairying provide employment for the youth of the district, who receive good wages, and settle down to it. All trades have been busy during the period, and it is often difficult to obtain good hands at higher wages. I am glad to report a great improvement in labour during the past year.

As Inspector of Awards I have had some work with the Tailors' Union, but employers now realise their position, and I do not anticipate any trouble to speak of in future.

I have visited and inspected shearing-sheds in my district during the progress of the work, and, with one exception, I found the sheds in good order, and the sleeping-accommodation good.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS O'GRADY,

Inspector of Factories.

E. Tregear, Esq., Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

WINTON.

SIR,—

Winton, 20th April, 1904.

I have the honour to report that this district continues prosperous. Threshing for the season is about completed, and the yields on an average are very satisfactory; but the same quantity of oats is not being sent forward this season, as a number of farmers are holding owing to the prices being considerably below that of last year.

It will be noticed that there are three factories less registered here this year than was the case last year. This is owing to these having their headquarters in Invercargill, where they register. There will be, I think, a few more flax-mills and one or two sawmills erected here before the close of the present year.

All sawmills and flax-mills have been working full time during the year. Labour continues scarce. During the busy season of the year the same trouble existed as during last year, and good men were not to be had.

There are no unemployed, so to speak, in this district. Any one able and willing to work can always find employment at good remuneration.

Taking the district as a whole, there are signs of prosperity in every part of it.

I have, &c.,

H. P. RASMUSSEN,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

SIR,—

Police-station, Otautau, 14th April, 1904.

I respectfully beg to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1904.

I am pleased to have to report that the Factories Act has worked very well during the year. I have had no trouble whatever in carrying out its provisions. There has been a slight increase in the number of factories registered—viz., 30 this year, as against 28 last year—but, as the schedules show, they are all small, with the exception of flax-mills and sawmills. There have been no overtime permits granted, no accidents have been reported, and no prosecutions for breaches have been necessary.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act is working well. No complaints have been received from employees or others, and the half-holiday has been strictly observed.

The building trade during the year has been brisk. Carpenters have been fully employed at building dwellinghouses, more particularly farm homesteads. This in itself testifies to the general prosperity prevailing in the district. Painters and others connected with the building trade are kept constantly employed.

Blacksmiths and wheelwrights are kept constantly employed.

Sawmills and flax-mills have been very brisk during the year. The sawmills have not increased in number, but by the improvements in machinery and other facilities they are enabled to treat more material. As far as I can learn, the flax-mills are attracting attention, and the good prices at present ruling are making this a profitable industry.

The dairy industry has been very satisfactory to the milk-suppliers, owing principally to the good season experienced and the unusual amount of good grass.

Judging by the number of rabbits now being sent to the freezing-works, the output will not be nearly so great as for last year. However, this may possibly change in the course of the next few weeks, when the trade will be in full swing.

Unskilled labour: There has been no application for work during the year; local labouring-men do not complain. There is plenty of work, with fair wages, for all genuine working-men. There have been very few swaggers or loafers seen travelling, and very few complaints have been made as to lack of employment.

In conclusion, I may mention that there is a great scarcity of trained capable domestic (female) workers. They can demand almost any wage in reason, and usually get what they ask. Most of the competent workers get employment at hotels. They like the high wages given, and they usually manage to get a few hours of leisure one day a week. Good servants are scarce; some of the girls employed are most crude in their knowledge of cooking and general housework, consequently this class of servant-girl does not remain long in one place.

On the whole, the condition of the people has, at least in this part of the colony, considerably improved, noticeably so during the past couple of years, and, taking the district generally, it will compare favourably with any other part of the colony.

I have, &c.,

P. JOYCE,

Inspector of Factories.

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

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Invercargill, 31st March, 1904.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending as above.

LABOUR.

The period under review has been eminently satisfactory for both skilled and unskilled workers.

The building trade has continued brisk in all branches throughout the year, and there has been no difficulty in tradesmen finding employment; in fact, there has been a steady demand for good tradesmen, especially plasterers. Besides business premises, quite a number of good modern dwellinghouses have been erected, and yet one rarely sees an empty house.

Iron trade: Although the number of men employed in this industry is not so great as during the previous two years, the cause of which I explained last year, still those that are left have had a good year's work. I have not heard of any loss of time through slackness of trade, and the overtime returns show that a good deal of overtime has been worked.

The boot trade has been fairly steady. There was a little slackness for about six weeks, but the loss of time was nothing like that usually experienced in this trade in the larger centres.

The clothing trade has been good, and for several months was exceptionally so. With most of the firms the limit of overtime allowed to women was worked.

Employment in other skilled trades has been good, except in coachbuilding, which was a little quiet for two or three months.

Bush sawmills have all kept going steadily throughout the year, and there has at various periods been a good demand for competent men.

Flax-milling: This industry is increasing very rapidly. There are now sixty-two flax-mills in Southland, which give direct employment to 930 men and boys. This estimate is based on an average of fifteen hands to each mill, which I think is not too high if flax-cutters, carters, and paddock hands are counted. These are not usually included in the annual factory returns, though there is no doubt the paddock hands should be included. I insist on their inclusion with all mills registered with me. There are twenty-two of these mills registered in the Wyndham Police District, and fourteen in this district. The others are scattered over the Orepuki, Riverton, Otatau, and Lumsden Police Districts, and, of course, are registered in the district in which they are situated. Last year two fatal accidents occurred in flax-mills, but this year, I am pleased to say, I have not heard of any serious accidents.

Unskilled labour: This has been an exceptionally good year from a worker's point of view. At no time has there been any glut in the labour-market; in fact, for the greater part of the year the demand has been in excess of the supply, and the ordinary unemployed have been totally absent. Employment has been found for thirty-five men. Of this number only two were sent to Government work, and they were urgently required for bridge-building; the rest were sent to private employment, principally to flax-mills.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

There are 231 factories and workrooms registered in this district, employing 1,832 persons—viz., 1,457 males and 375 females. Forty-three permits were issued to boys and girls under section 27, and two under subsection (6) of the same section. The amount of overtime worked by males was 10,060 hours, and by females 9,004½ hours. This is fifty more than were worked the previous year. This Act is now working very smoothly, though, of course, it is necessary to be always on the alert. I laid seven charges for breaches of this Act, all of which were successful. There was only one charge laid in the Invercargill district; the others were in Wyndham.

Ten accidents were reported and inquired into. The most serious was that of a young man who lost a finger and got his hand badly cut on a surface-planer; the others were all of a comparatively slight nature.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act continues to work well. No prosecutions have been necessary to enforce its provisions.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are seven registry offices here; they are well conducted and give no trouble.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The amendment to this Act of last year is calculated to cause more respect to be paid to awards, but for a time it will throw a great amount of work on Inspectors. This would be considerably lessened if breaches of agreements and awards could be taken before a Stipendiary Magistrate. As it is at present, a charge may be kept hanging for six or nine months, and in that time the witnesses may be scattered all over the colony.

I have, &c.,

L. D. BROWETT,

Inspector of Factories.

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

Reports have also been received from the Inspectors of Factories at Amberley, Akaroa, Aratapu, Arrowtown, Bull's, Cambridge, Clinton, Clive, Coalgate, Collingwood, Cromwell, Culverdan, Dargaville, Denniston, Eltham, Fairlie, Featherston, Foxton, Geraldine, Gore, Greytown North, Hampden, Hamilton, Hawksbury, Hikurangi, Hokiana, Huntville, Huntly, Inglewood, Kaitia, Kaitangata, Karangahake, Kihikihi, Kimbolton, Lawrence, Leeston, Levin, Little River, Mangaweka, Mangonui, Martinborough, Marton, Mercer, Methven, Middlemarch, Milton, Moawhanga, Mosgiel, Naseby, Ngapara, Ongarue, Opunake, Ophir, Orepuki, Ormondville, Otahuhu, Otorohanga, Outram, Oxford, Paeroa, Pahiatua, Palmerston South, Papakura, Patea, Pembroke, Picton, Pleasant Point, Porangahau, Queenstown, Reefton, Riverton, Roxburgh, Southbridge, St. Bathans, Takaka, Tapanui, Taihape, Tauranga, Te Aroha, Te Awamutu, Tenui, Te Puke, Tolaga Bay, Upper Hutt, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Waitahuna, and Waitara.

RETURN showing NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS entered into and NUMBER OF CASES dealt with by BOARDS OF CONCILIATION and by the COURT OF ARBITRATION, Names of Trades affected, and the respective Districts, from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

Agreements.

Trade Affected.	Industrial District.	Trade Affected.	Industrial District.
Marlborough carpenters ...	Marlborough.	Christchurch painters ...	Canterbury.
Grey Valley workers ...	Westland.	Otago iron-workers ...	Otago and Southland.
Otago coal-miners (New Zealand Coal and Oil Company)	Otago and Southland.	Grey Valley workers ...	Westland.
Otago coal-miners (Tararua-Kaitangata Railway and Coal Company) ...	Ditto.	Canterbury plasterers (amendment) ...	Canterbury.
Otago ironworkers ...	"	Nelson painters ...	Nelson.
Dunedin bakers and pastry-cooks ...	"	Christchurch blacksmiths and farriers ...	Canterbury.
Wellington hairdressers ...	Wellington.	Canterbury slaughtermen ...	"
Auckland Flour-mill employees	Northern.	Christchurch painters (currency) ...	"
Nelson painters ...	Nelson.		
Wellington drivers ...	Wellington.		

CONCILIATION BOARD.

Recommendations.

Trade Affected.	Industrial District.	Trade Affected.	Industrial District.
Auckland brick-workers ...	Northern.	Canterbury tanners, fell-mongers, &c. ...	Canterbury.
Canterbury bakers ...	Canterbury.	Thames miners ...	Northern.
Napier wharf-labourers ...	Wellington.	Waihi miners ...	"
Christchurch livery-stable workers ...	Canterbury.	Nelson labourers ...	Nelson.
Wanganui butchers ...	Wellington.	Canterbury bakers and pastry-cooks ...	Canterbury.
Rimu gold-miners ...	Westland.	Canterbury boxmakers ...	"
Taitapu miners ...	Nelson.		

Interpretations.

Trade Affected.	Industrial District.	Trade Affected.	Industrial District.
Dunedin and suburban car- ters ...	Otago and Southland.	Dunedin and suburban car- ters ...	Otago and Southland.

ARBITRATION COURT.

Awards.

Trade Affected.	Industrial District.	Trade Affected.	Industrial District.
Auckland tailors ...	Northern.	Canterbury tanners, &c. ...	Canterbury.
New Plymouth painters ...	Taranaki.	Dunedin bakers and pastry-cooks ...	Otago and Southland.
New Plymouth carpenters ...	"	United Millers, &c., of Otago	Ditto.
Auckland tailoresses ...	Northern.	Southland carpenters (Invercargill) ...	"
New Zealand federated boot trade (extension) ...	Taranaki.	Otago and Southland carpenters ...	"
Christchurch tailoring trade ...	Canterbury.	New Zealand federated boot trade ...	Wellington.
Canterbury traction, &c., engine drivers ...	"	Wellington seamen (New Zealand) ...	"
Rangiora carpenters ...	"	Wellington wharf-labourers ...	"
Canterbury gardeners ...	"	Wanganui butchers ...	"
Waimate workers ...	"	Wanganui meat-workers ...	"
Canterbury typographers (country) ...	"	Marlborough carpenters ...	Marlborough.
Canterbury United Millers, &c. ...	"	Wellington bakers ...	Wellington.
Canterbury bakers and pastry-cooks ...	"		

ENFORCEMENTS OF AWARDS, &c., under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act during the Year ending 31st March, 1904.

District.	Trade Affected.	Defendant.	Decision.
Northern ...	Auckland United Furniture Trades	The Tonson Garlick Company	Dismissed.
" ...	"	The Direct Supply Company	Dismissed.
Wellington ...	Wellington Tinplate and Sheet-metal Operatives	Rowell ...	Fined £1, with disbursements.
" ...	Operative Butchers	Rigalsford	Fined £1, costs £2 2s., and disbursements.
" ...	Furniture Trades	Kirkcaldie and Stains	Fined £10, and arrears of wages.
" ...	"	"	Fined £2, costs £3 3s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
" ...	Carpenters	Cable	Fined £1, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
" ...	Grocers' Assistants	Wise	Fined £2, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements, and arrears of wages.
" ...	"	McIlwraith	Fined £2, counsel's fee £2 2s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements, and arrears of wages.
" ...	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	Union Steamship Company	Fined £2, witnesses' expenses and disbursements, and arrears of wages.
" ...	"	"	Fined £5, witnesses' expenses and disbursements, and arrears of wages.
" ...	"	"	Fined £2, witnesses' expenses and disbursements, and arrears of wages.
" ...	Wellington Branch, New Zealand Tailorers and Pressers	Levy	Fined £10, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
" ...	Ditto	"	Fined £10, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
" ...	"	"	Fined £1, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
" ...	Building Trades' Labourers	Ballinger and Co.	Dismissed.
" ...	Section of the Australasian Federated Seamen	W. and G. Turnbull and Co....	Arrears of wages to be paid.
" ...	Ditto	"	Fined £1 and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
" ...	"	Union Steamship Company	Dismissed.
" ...	Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators	Tingey Bros.	Dismissed.
" ...	Ditto	"	Dismissed.
" ...	"	Little	Fined £5 and costs.
" ...	"	Hughes	Fined £1, witnesses' expenses, and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
" ...	"	Storey	Dismissed.
" ...	Timber-yards and Sawmills	Prouse Bros.	Fined £5, counsel's fee £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.

District.	Trade Affected.	Defendant.	Decision.
Wellington	Wellington Timber-yards and Sawmills	Prouse Bros.	Fined £2, counsel's fee £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements. Arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	Bassett	Fined £1. Arrears to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined £1. Arrears to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined £1, arrears to be paid, witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	"	No penalty. Arrears to be paid, witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	"	Fined £1. Arrears to be paid.
"	"	Holt	Fined £1, costs £2 2s.; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined 10s.; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined 10s.; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Dismissed.
"	"	"	Fined £5 and costs; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined £1 and costs; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined 10s. and costs; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined 10s. and costs; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined £1 and costs; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined 10s. and costs; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined £2, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined £2, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined £1; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Dismissed.
"	Wellington Operative Bakers	Freeman	Fined £2, counsel's fee £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	Baillie and Co.	Fined £5, counsel's fee £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	Jackson and Son	Fined £3 10s., counsel's fee £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	Temperley	Fined 10s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined 10s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	Dinwiddie, Walker and Co.	Fined 5s., costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	Barry Bros.	Fined 5s., costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	Napier Drivers		

ENFORCEMENTS OF AWARDS, &c., under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act during the Year ending 31st March, 1904—*continued*.

District.	Trade Affected.	Defendant.	Decision.
Wellington	Napier Painters	Bartle	Dismissed.
"	"	Williams	Dismissed.
"	Wellington Saddlers	Bethel	Fined £2, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	Mills	Fined £5, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	"	Fined £2, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	McVay	Fined £5, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	"	Fined £2, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	"	Fined £5, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	"	Fined £5, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
Nelson	Nelson Painters	Louisson	Fined £4, witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	Savage and Sons	Dismissed; witnesses' expenses and disbursements allowed to Department.
"	"	"	Dismissed; witnesses' expenses and disbursements allowed to Department.
"	"	"	Fined £5, witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	"	"	Fined £4, witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
Westland	Denniston Coal-miners	Westport Coal Company	Witnesses' expenses and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	Granity Creek Coal-miners	"	No penalty; costs £3 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	Inangahua Gold-miners	Progress Mines of New Zealand	Dismissed.
"	"	"	Arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Dismissed.
"	"	New Inkerman Gold-mining Company	Fined £5, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements; arrears of wages to be paid.
Canterbury	Canterbury Bakers and Pastry-cooks	Williams	Dismissed.
"	"	Phillips	Fined £1 10s. and costs.
"	"	Schumacher and Co.	Fined £2 and costs.
"	"	"	Dismissed.
"	"	Shepherd	Fined 10s. and costs.
"	"	Kissell	Dismissed.
"	"	Norton	Withdrawn.

ENFORCEMENTS OF AWARDS, &c., under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act during the Year ending 31st March, 1904—continued.

District.	Trade Affected.	Defendant.	Decision.
Canterbury	Canterbury Bakers and Pastry-cooks	Pugh	Lapsed (defendant left district).
"	Tanners, Fellmongers, and Skinners	Bowron Bros.	No penalty; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	Wood and Co.	No penalty; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	Webster and Co.	No penalty; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	Christchurch General Labourers	Cox	Fined £1, counsel's fee £1 1s., and costs.
"	"	Maine Bros.	Fined £1, costs £2 2s.
"	Operative Bootmakers	McNaught	Fined £5 and costs.
"	Saddlers, Harness and Collar Makers	Christchurch Meat Company	Fined £3 and costs
"	Operative Butchers	Knight	Fined £2 " } Counsel's fee £7 7s.
"	"	Lane and Son	Fined £2 " }
"	"	Langdon and Steel	Fined £2 " }
"	"	Forrester	Fined £1 " }
"	"	Mann	Fined £1 and costs.
"	"	Tutton and Grimmer	Fined £1 and costs.
"	"	Dunedin Timber and Hardware Company	Dismissed.
Otago and Southland	Otago Timber-yards and Sawmills	McCallum and Co.	Fined £1, costs and solicitor's fee; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	"	Fined £1, costs and solicitor's fee; arrears of wages to be paid.
"	"	Thompson, Bridger and Co.	Dismissed.
"	"	McCallum and Co.	Fined £1, solicitor's fee £2 2s., costs, Court fees, and disbursements.
"	Dunedin and Suburban Carters	Ellis	Fined £2, solicitor's fee £2 2s., and costs.
"	"	McKewen	No penalty; ordered to pay solicitor's fee £2 2s., costs, Court fees, witnesses' expenses, and arrears of wages.
"	"	Union Steamship Company	Dismissed.
"	Section of the Australasian Federated Seamen	"	Overtime to be allowed.
"	Iron and Brass Moulders of New Zealand	Anderson and Co.	Fined £5, solicitor's fee £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.
"	Dunedin Operative Butchers	Rennie	Dismissed.
"	Tailloresses	Ross and Glendinning	Fined 1s., costs £4 19s. This is in addition to costs and back wages arranged in November, 1902.
"	Otago Coal-miners	New Zealand Coal and Oil Company	Fifteen cases brought: seven dismissed. Total fines in eight cases £82, costs £14 14s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	"	Statham and Party (miners)	Fines £25, costs £2 2s., witnesses' expenses, and disbursements.

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H.—11.

OTHER DECISIONS (*re* INTERPRETATIONS, &c.)

Trade Affected.	Application.	Industrial District.
Auckland Furniture Trade ...	Interpretation ...	Northern.
Taranaki Letterpress ...	Judgment <i>re</i> application for enforcement	Taranaki.
Christchurch Tailoring Trade ...	To set aside expert's report ...	Canterbury.
" Tinsmiths ...	Order of the Court <i>re</i> extending agreement	"
Canterbury Tanners, &c. ...	Interpretation ...	"
" Timber-yards ...	Employment of youths as firemen ...	"
Taranaki Letterpress ...	Decision <i>re</i> payment for holidays ...	Taranaki.
" ...	" <i>re</i> regulation of hours ...	"
Shipmasters' Association ...	" <i>re</i> registration ...	Wellington.
" ...	" ...	"
Wanganui Carpenters ...	" <i>re</i> place for payment of wages ...	"
Inangahua Gold-miners... ..	" <i>re</i> cyanide-workers ...	Westland.
Otago Timber-yards ...	To alter terms of award ...	Otago and Southland.
Otago Tramways ...	" ...	"
Otago Dredgemen ...	" ...	"
Otago Brickmakers ...	" ...	"
" ...	Interpretation ...	"
Wellington Seamen (New Zealand)	" ...	Wellington.
(Australasian)	" ...	"
Otago Brickmakers ...	" ...	Otago and Southland.
" Metal-workers ...	" ...	"
Nelson Carpenters ...	No jurisdiction ...	Nelson.

CASES under THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS ACT during the Year ending 31st March, 1904.

District.	Case.	Decision.
Nelson ...	Revell <i>v.</i> Rout ...	6s. per week from 24/9/1902.
" ...	McCartney <i>v.</i> Grant ...	£10 10s.
Westland ...	Seaton <i>v.</i> Greymouth-Point Elizabeth Railway and Coal Company	£2 10s. per fortnight from 9/1/1902.
Otago and Southland	Hughes <i>v.</i> the Unity Gold-dredging Company	£400.
"	Attwood <i>v.</i> Smith Bros. ...	Dismissed.
"	Hill <i>v.</i> the New Zealand Coal and Oil Company	£200.
Wellington ...	McKay <i>v.</i> Hayes and Gillon... ..	£25, in addition to amount already paid.
" ...	Hughes <i>v.</i> the Union Steamship Company	£1 4s. 3d. per week from 28/5/1903.
" ...	McCrossan <i>v.</i> Barton ...	£1 4s. per week from 6/4/1903.
" ...	Phillips <i>v.</i> Seager ...	4s. per week from 21/3/1903.
" ...	Anderson <i>v.</i> Union Steamship Company	2s. per week from 7/1/1903.
" ...	Teal <i>v.</i> Stevens ...	Dismissed.
" ...	Molloy <i>v.</i> Morrison ..	2s. 6d. per week from 28/5/1903, and £82 4s. 8d.
" ...	Levett <i>v.</i> Bignall ...	Dismissed.
" ...	Smith <i>v.</i> Griffin ...	12s. per week for fifteen weeks.
" ...	Andrews <i>v.</i> Gammon and Gammon	£5.
" ...	Rink <i>v.</i> Nathan and Co. ...	£18 18s.
Marlborough ...	Humfrees <i>v.</i> Murray ...	£100.
Westland ...	Barrowman <i>v.</i> New Greenstone Gold-dredging Company	£375 14s.

SUMMARY.

Industrial agreements 19

Conciliation Board.

Recommendations 13
 Interpretations (by Chairman of Board) 2

Arbitration Court.

Awards 25
 Enforcements of awards 121
 Other applications (interpretations, &c.) 21
 Workers compensation for accidents 19
 Total cases before Conciliation Boards... .. 15
 Total cases before Arbitration Court (including those brought under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act) 167

Reports of the cases mentioned in this return are printed in the Books of Awards, and the Decisions under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act.

TABLE showing STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1903, to the 31st March, 1904.—BY TRADES.

[illegible]

PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1903, to the 31st March, 1904.—LOCALITIES—*continued.*

Occupation.	Married.	Single.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.		Occupation.	Married.	Single.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Cause of Failure to get Work.			
							Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.								Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.		
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH—continued.																			
NOVEMBER, 1903.									FEBRUARY, 1904.										
Schoolmaster	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Cooks ..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
DECEMBER, 1903.									Saddlers ..	..	1	..	6	1	..	1	1	..	
Farm-hands	2	2	6	4	..	3	4	..	Labourers ..	..	1	5	1	4	2	6	5	1
JANUARY, 1904.									MARCH, 1904.										
Farm-hands	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers ..	..	1	1	3	..	2	1	2	..
Engineer	1	..	1	..	1	1	..										
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.																			
APRIL, 1903.									OCTOBER, 1903.										
Carpenters	1	1	2	1	1	9	1	1	Carpenters ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Boilermakers and riveters	4	2	11	1	5	10	6	..	Cooks ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	Engineers ..	..	1	1	2	2	..	3	2	..
Engineers	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	Farm-hands ..	..	7	..	7	..	4	7	..	
Engine-drivers	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	Hotel-hands ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
Painters	2	..	3	1	1	2	2	..	Riveters ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	
Farm-hands	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	Labourers ..	..	11	48	32	19	40	57	58	1
Hotel-hands	2	..	1	1	2	2	..										
Labourers	8	40	38	7	41	62	48	..										
MAY, 1903.									NOVEMBER, 1903.										
Carpenters	3	2	9	2	3	4	5	..	Butchers ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Clerks	2	..	8	..	2	6	2	..	Carpenters ..	..	1	4	4	3	2	2	5	..
Cooks	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	Clerks ..	..	..	2	5	2	..	1	2	..
Boilermakers	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	Cooks ..	..	1	2	1	3	..	4	3	..
Engineers	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Engine-drivers ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Upholsterers	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	Farm-hands ..	..	1	4	2	5	..	4	5	..
Stonemasons	3	..	3	..	2	3	..	Gardeners ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
Farm-hands	5	..	5	..	4	5	..	Hotel-hands ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
Hotel-hands	4	..	4	..	3	4	..	Labourers ..	..	6	33	16	33	6	32	38	1
Labourers	5	22	18	13	14	40	27	..										
JUNE, 1903.									DECEMBER, 1903.										
Bricklayers	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	Clerks ..	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	..	1
Carpenters	4	7	27	..	11	3	11	..	Carpenters ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
Farm-hands	2	3	7	5	..	5	5	..	Painters ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
Hotel-hands	3	..	3	..	5	3	..	Farm-hands ..	..	..	8	..	8	..	8	8	..
Stonemasons	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	Engineers ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Electricians	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Engine-drivers ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Coachbuilders	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	Labourers ..	..	6	35	19	38	3	32	41	..
Engineers	1	..	1	..	1	1	..										
Labourers	6	18	22	18	6	27	24	..										
JULY, 1903.									JANUARY, 1904.										
Butchers	2	..	8	2	..	2	2	..	Carpenters ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Carpenters	3	2	12	5	..	4	5	..	Clerks ..	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	3	..
Cooks	2	..	4	2	..	5	2	..	Cooks ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	6	1	1
Clerks	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Engine-drivers ..	..	2	..	4	2	..	2	2	..
Painters	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	Farm-hands ..	..	1	15	2	16	..	6	16	..
Farm-hand	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Gardeners ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Hotel-hands	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Hotel-hands ..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	5	..
Labourers	10	29	20	37	2	39	39	..	Station-hands ..	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	..
										Labourers ..	..	11	41	39	44	8	35	51	1
AUGUST, 1903.									FEBRUARY, 1904.										
Bakers	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	Bakers ..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..
Butchers	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Bridge-carpenters ..	..	..	1	2	..	1	3	..	1
Clerks	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Carpenters ..	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	2	..
Carpenters	4	..	4	..	3	3	1	Clerks ..	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..
Farm-hands	4	..	4	..	3	4	..	Farm-hands ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Hotel-hands	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Gardeners ..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..
Painters	1	3	4	4	..	6	4	..	Hairdressers ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Labourers	10	20	31	24	6	39	29	1	Hotel-hands ..	..	1	3	3	4	..	2	4	..
										Painters ..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	2	..
SEPTEMBER, 1903.									Plumbers and tin-smiths ..	..	1	..	3	1	..	3	1	..	
Boilermakers	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	Station-hands ..	..	1	2	2	3	..	3	3	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers ..	..	25	36	91	26	35	66	60	1
Carpenters	2	3	4	5	..	2	5	..										
Cooks	2	2	3	3	1	10	3	1										
Engineers	2	..	9	2	..	3	2	..										
Farm-hands	9	..	9	..	5	9	..	MARCH, 1904.									
Hotel-hands	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	Blacksmiths ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Hairdressers	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	Clerks ..	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..
Painters	2	..	11	2	..	4	2	..	Carpenters ..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	3	..
Plumbers	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Farm-hands ..	..	1	10	4	5	6	7	10	1
Pastry-bakers	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Hotel-hands ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..
Labourers	15	40	61	50	5	62	52	3	Labourers ..	..	20	132	86	17	135	85	152	..

TABLE of MONTHLY STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1903, to the 31st March, 1904.

Date.	Married	Single.	Total Number assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.				Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.		Wives assisted.	Children assisted.	Where from.							
				Total.	Wives.	Parents and Others.	Children.				Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.			North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Great Britain.
AUCKLAND DISTRICT.																						
April, 1903	30	108	138	115	30	13	72	..	138	64	137	1	1	..	86	6	6	29	5	3	..	3
May, "	19	78	97	70	19	2	49	18	79	37	97	..	2	2	70	1	..	18	4	3	..	1
June, "	12	33	45	37	12	8	17	12	33	28	45	..	1	2	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
July, "	21	39	60	110	21	1	88	9	51	44	58	2	3	14	52	..	3	4	1	..	..	..
August, "	16	29	45	64	16	8	40	15	30	25	43	2	1	..	37	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
Sept., "	22	60	82	86	22	13	51	42	40	70	76	6	1	2	65	3	3	3	4	..	1	3
Oct., "	20	54	74	69	20	5	44	48	26	34	74	..	2	3	56	..	..	9	2	..	..	7
Nov., "	15	55	70	51	15	..	36	65	5	41	68	2	2	7	43	2	2	7	3	..	..	13
Dec., "	6	17	23	32	6	..	26	20	3	10	22	1	1	5	17	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Jan., 1904	46	123	169	178	56	34	88	60	109	122	156	13	2	2	145	4	2	4	6	..	1	7
Feb., "	46	87	133	185	46	15	124	41	92	96	131	2	2	1	110	..	3	8	6	..	..	6
March, "	13	43	56	25	13	1	11	33	23	22	56	..	5	3	28	5	8	7	1	2	..	5
Totals ..	266	726	992	1,022	276	100	646	363	629	593	963	29	23	41	749	24	27	91	34	12	2	53

GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT.																						
April, 1903	2	1	3	4	2	..	2	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	6	1	7	22	6	..	16	..	7	6	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	1	8	9	3	1	..	2	9	..	7	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	4	17	21	14	4	..	10	21	..	22	21	..	1	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	5	5	10	17	5	..	12	10	..	11	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	18	32	50	60	18	..	42	40	10	49	50	..	1	..	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TARANAKI DISTRICT.																						
April, 1903	4	7	11	21	4	7	10	..	11	8	11	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
May, "	4	10	14	20	4	9	7	..	14	13	14	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals ..	8	17	25	41	8	16	17	..	25	21	25	..	..	..	22	1	..	..	2	..	..	..

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.																						
May, 1903	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	1	3	4	1	1	..	..	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	1	14	15	1	1	..	..	7	8	7	15	..	1	..	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	2	2	4	6	2	..	4	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Jan., 1904	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Feb., "	3	5	8	9	3	..	6	6	2	8	7	1	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
March, "	1	1	2	3	1	..	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	9	35	44	21	9	..	12	32	12	33	43	1	2	..	30	2	1	9	..	..	..	2

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.																						
April, 1903	17	49	66	56	17	..	39	15	51	92	65	1	3	6	41	12	2	2	2	..	..	7
May, "	11	39	50	36	11	3	22	29	21	65	50	..	..	..	23	14	..	6	1	..	..	6
June, "	13	35	48	57	13	3	41	29	19	49	48	..	2	4	19	12	1	..	2	..	1	13
July, "	17	35	52	44	17	1	26	49	3	55	52	..	1	..	28	9	1	3	3	5	..	3
August, "	12	34	46	39	12	6	21	40	6	55	44	2	4	2	23	16	2	1	2	..	..	2
Sept., "	25	59	84	93	25	6	62	78	6	92	80	4	1	1	38	24	9	1	1	..	11	..
Oct., "	13	59	72	35	13	8	14	31	41	71	71	1	2	2	46	14	2	1	2	2	..	5
Nov., "	9	49	58	28	9	3	16	49	9	47	57	1	1	2	33	10	2	1	..	1	..	11
Dec., "	8	46	54	24	8	1	15	50	4	47	53	1	..	..	21	5	1	1	3	1	..	22
Jan., 1904	15	69	84	46	15	2	29	76	8	60	82	2	3	1	36	12	2	3	2	..	29	..
Feb., "	31	49	80	110	31	8	71	44	36	86	78	2	1	..	37	26	..	5	1	2	..	9
March, "	22	148	170	93	22	33	38	28	142	96	169	1	..	..	72	49	7	6	6	7	4	19
Totals ..	193	671	864	661	193	74	394	518	346	815	849	15	18	18	417	203	29	30	25	18	5	137

TABLE of MONTHLY STATISTICS, &c.—continued.

Date.		Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.			Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.		Wives assisted.	Children assisted.	Where from.						
					Total.	Wives.	Parents and Others.				Children.	Slackness of Trade, &c.			Sickness.	North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Great Britain.
NELSON, WESTLAND, AND MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT.																					
April, 1903	9	10	19	36	9	10	17	2	17	29	19	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
May, "	8	6	14	41	8	..	33	..	14	13	14	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..
June, "	8	10	18	29	8	5	16	..	18	16	18	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
July, "	16	38	54	71	16	21	34	..	54	71	54	..	..	..	4	48	2	..	..	..
August, "	10	14	24	53	10	12	31	..	24	14	24	..	..	..	3	21	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	7	11	18	23	7	4	12	..	18	20	18	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	1	1	2	9	1	2	6	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	8	7	15	52	8	2	42	..	15	16	15	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	3	3	6	7	3	1	3	..	6	2	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1904	5	12	17	19	5	6	8	..	17	21	17	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	7	24	31	56	7	16	33	..	31	25	31	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..
March, "	3	9	12	16	3	7	6	..	12	5	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	85	145	230	412	85	86	241	2	228	236	230	..	..	..	7	220	3	..	..	..
NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.																					
April, 1903	24	70	94	116	24	23	69	3	91	58	91	3	..	..	5	70	6	4	1	..
May, "	15	56	71	70	15	8	47	9	62	41	71	..	..	..	3	52	7	4	..	..
June, "	5	8	13	19	5	3	11	6	7	16	13	..	1	5	3	9	..	..	..	..
July, "	4	1	5	19	4	..	15	1	4	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	2	5	7	12	2	..	10	5	2	11	6	1	1	4	..	7	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	3	8	11	14	3	6	5	5	6	11	11	..	..	..	1	9	..	1	..	..
Oct., "	9	10	19	31	9	..	22	11	8	13	18	1	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	2	8	10	4	2	..	2	10	..	9	10	..	..	..	1	6	..	2	..	..
Dec., "	..	5	5	2	..	2	..	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Jan., 1904	5	6	11	14	5	..	9	5	6	6	11	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	6	6	12	13	6	..	7	8	4	5	12	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	1	..
March, "	14	21	35	60	14	9	37	3	32	18	35	..	..	..	..	26	..	2	..	..
Totals ..	89	204	293	374	89	51	234	71	222	195	288	5	2	9	20	214	16	12	3	1	
SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.																					
April, 1903	1	..	1	4	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
May, "	..	7	7	4	..	4	..	6	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
June, "	1	11	12	11	1	4	6	11	1	4	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
July, "	1	4	5	7	1	2	4	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
August, "	1	4	5	5	1	..	4	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	2	9	11	10	2	..	8	11	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	..	9	9	3	..	3	..	9	..	6	8	1	..	..	2	6	..	1	..	..
Jan., 1904	..	11	11	2	..	2	..	11	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	..
Feb., "	2	11	13	8	2	..	6	13	..	6	13	..	..	..	2	10	1	..	..	..
March, "	5	14	19	26	5	8	13	4	15	10	19	..	1	..	1	12	5	..	..	..
Totals ..	13	95	108	80	13	23	44	90	18	47	107	1	1	..	5	88	9	1	1	..	
NORTH OTAGO DISTRICT.																					
May, 1903	..	8	8	3	..	3	..	..	8	5	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
June, "	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
August, "	5	3	8	37	5	3	29	..	8	13	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	..	5	5	8	..	8	..	1	4	8	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	..	4	4	4	..	4	..	..	4	8	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1904	3	..	3	11	3	..	8	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
March, "	..	9	9	6	..	6	..	..	9	8	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	8	36	44	69	8	24	37	3	41	47	44	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..
DUNEDIN DISTRICT.																					
April, 1903	16	20	36	73	16	15	42	2	34	62	35	1	1	..	..	35	..	..	..	1
May, "	3	..	3	16	3	..	13	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
June, "	2	1	3	14	2	5	7	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
August, "	6	3	9	16	6	4	6	2	7	5	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	17	9	26	39	17	3	19	8	18	35	25	1	1	3	..	25	..	1	..	..
Oct., "	12	8	20	46	12	10	24	3	17	18	19	1	2	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	7	20	27	24	7	1	16	25	2	38	26	1	1	..	2	19	2	..	..	4
Dec., "	4	10	14	12	4	..	8	13	1	12	14	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..
Jan., 1904	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	12	12	24	59	12	11	36	7	17	20	23	1	1	..	..	21	..	..	..	3
March, "	5	7	12	33	5	12	16	2	10	11	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	84	91	175	332	84	61	187	64	111	208	169	6	7	6	2	161	2	1	1	..	

TABLE of MONTHLY STATISTICS, &c.—continued.

Date.	Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.				Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.		Wives assisted.	Children assisted.	Where from.							
				Total.	Wives.	Parents and Others.	Children.				Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.			North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Great Britain
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.																						
April, 1903	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
June, "	..	1	3	4	3	1	..	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
August, "	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
September, "	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
October, "	..	1	1	2	4	1	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
November, "	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		
December, "	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1		
January, 1904	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..		
February, "	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	9	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..		
March, "	..	2	10	12	6	2	..	4	12	3	12	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	3	1
Totals	..	4	31	35	13	4	..	9	33	2	23	34	1	..	..	16	5	..	9	5

SUMMARY of STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1903, to the 31st March, 1904.

Auckland District ..	266	726	992	1,022	276	100	646	363	629	593	963	29	23	41	749	24	27	91	34	12	2	53
Wellington South District ..	193	671	864	661	193	74	394	518	346	815	849	15	18	18	417	203	29	30	25	18	5	137
North Canterbury District ..	89	204	293	374	89	51	234	71	222	195	288	5	2	9	20	214	16	12	3	1	..	27
Dunedin District ..	84	91	175	332	84	61	187	64	111	208	169	6	7	6	2	161	2	1	1	..	..	8
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay District ..	18	32	50	60	18	..	42	40	10	49	50	..	1	..	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taranaki District ..	8	17	25	41	8	16	17	..	25	21	25	..	..	..	22	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Wellington North District ..	9	35	44	21	9	..	12	32	12	33	43	1	2	..	30	2	1	9	..	..	..	2
Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough District ..	85	145	230	412	85	86	241	2	228	236	230	..	..	..	7	220	3	..	..	..	..	..
South Canterbury District ..	13	95	108	80	13	23	44	90	18	47	107	1	1	..	5	88	9	1	1	..	..	4
North Otago District ..	8	36	44	69	8	24	37	3	41	47	44	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southland District ..	4	31	35	13	4	..	9	33	2	23	34	1	..	..	..	16	5	..	..	9	..	5
Totals ..	777	2,083	2,860	3,085	787	435	1,863	1,216	1,644	2,267	2,802	58	54	74	1,301	974	92	144	66	40	7	236

91 men were assisted on more than one occasion during the year.

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

April, 1903	..	6	31	37	5	..	..	5	37	..	9	37	..	..	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	..	6	28	34	6	..	..	6	34	..	8	34	..	..	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	..	5	35	40	8	..	..	8	40	..	10	40	..	..	19	11	3	..	2	..	..	5
July, "	..	4	26	30	6	..	..	6	30	..	7	30	..	..	18	6	1	2	..	1	..	2
September, "	..	8	25	33	12	..	..	12	33	..	8	33	..	..	21	8	1	3	..	..	..	..
October, "	..	6	42	48	12	..	..	12	48	..	11	48	..	..	27	10	1	4	2	3	..	1
November, "	..	7	26	33	9	..	..	9	33	..	8	33	..	..	22	4	..	1	..	..	..	6
December, "	..	5	24	29	15	..	..	15	28	1	6	29	..	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
January, 1904	..	1	13	14	1	..	..	1	14	..	2	14	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
February, "	..	9	39	48	12	..	..	12	48	..	11	48	..	..	30	12	..	3	2	..	..	1
March, "	..	11	29	40	8	..	..	8	40	..	9	40	..	..	25	8	3	1	..	..	..	3
Totals ..	..	68	318	386	94	..	..	94	385	1	89	386	..	..	260	72	9	12	8	4	..	21

30 women were assisted on more than one occasion during the year.

The total number of persons assisted by the men's and women's departments is 3,246. Included in this number are 91 men and 30 women who were assisted on more than one occasion during the year.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1903-4.

Auckland (144—1 fatal).—Boy employed at coachbuilding was killed by the block of some tackle that gave way striking him on the head. Ten men employed at sugar-works were injured through the collapsing of a big stack of sugar—one receiving compound fracture of the right leg below the knee; the second, serious injuries to spine and hip; third, fracture of left leg below the knee; fourth, dislocated ankle right leg; fifth, scalp injuries; sixth, broken collarbone; seventh, injuries to hip and spine; eighth, cut about head and shoulders; ninth, injuries to elbow and neck; tenth, injury to knee. Man employed at printing-works had arm badly lacerated through being caught in folding-machine. Man employed at furniture-factory had two fingers cut off by circular saw, through piece of wood flying and causing his fingers to come into contact with saw. Man employed at sawmill lost thumb and finger through contact with circular saw. Man employed at boot-factory lost top of finger in machine. Plumber fell while repairing roof, sustaining injuries to head and breaking ribs. Man employed at foundry had finger badly crushed by roll of lead. Blacksmith had small bone of foot broken when shoeing horse. Man employed at joinery-works lost second and part of third and fourth fingers of right hand in mortising-machine, caused by reaching over the machine. Man employed at joinery-works was working a surface plane when timber canted, throwing his hand on to the knife, resulting in loss of thumb of right hand. Young woman employed at printing-office was working punching-machine when her finger was caught and lacerated so badly that it had to be amputated. Youth employed at printing-works taking slips off litho. machine got his hand caught in rollers, lacerating the flesh of wrist and fracturing small bones in hand. Young woman employed at jam-factory was assisting to carry a large pan of boiling jam when her foot slipped, causing her to fall flat on the floor, with result that a quantity of the jam was spilled over her head, face, and arms, badly scalding her. Woman employed at laundry got arm caught in steam-mangle and had to have it amputated. Girl employed at wire-mattress factory got finger caught in cog-wheels, losing it at first joint. Man employed at sausage-making got hand caught in machine, losing a portion of one finger and having two others injured. Youth employed at saddlery-factory was travelling on lift and allowed his foot to project, losing one toe and portion of another. Man employed at sawmill lost two fingers and injured two others in circular saw. Youth working drilling-machine got three fingers caught in cogs, losing one finger and crushing others. Man employed at sawmill was oiling the machinery about 10 ft. from floor when he fell and fractured his skull. The remaining cases were of a less serious nature, consisting of cuts, bruises, &c.

Aratapu (2).—Both of slight nature.

Ashburton (4).—Two in a foundry and two in a woollen-mill. None serious.

Blenheim (2—fatal).—Boy nine years of age was watching his father working a fencing-machine, and came in contact with revolving shaft, getting a leg and arm broken: he succumbed to the injuries. A young man was feeding a circular saw, cutting firewood, when a piece of timber rebounded, striking him in the abdomen and causing his death.

Brunnerton (3).—Man at sawmill was felling a tree, when a branch fell, severely fracturing his skull. Sawyer lost two fingers in circular saw. Man employed at breaking down in a sawmill had leg broken by big fitch of timber.

Bull's (1).—Employee at sawmill injured his arm in rollers.

Christchurch (123).—Youth working at printing-office lost a finger whilst cleaning linotype machine in motion. Blacksmith was working at anvil when piece of steel flew and struck him in the right eye: the sight will probably be lost. Youth working a drilling-machine got his coat-sleeve caught in machine, breaking his arm near the wrist. Man working in quarry was charging a hole with explosive when charge went off prematurely blowing two fingers off and breaking his thumb. Man working circular saw in joinery-works lost the fourth finger and got hand badly lacerated while clearing away sawdust. Boy working in foundry got coat caught in shafting resulting in arm being broken. Man working a leather-splitting machine slipped his hand on to the knife and lost a finger. Youth employed at planing-machine was clearing away some shavings and got hand caught in the knives, which necessitated amputation at the wrist. Man employed at agricultural-implement works got finger badly crushed in cogs of watering-cart. Man employed at boot-factory broke second and third fingers in the press-machine. Man working an iron-turning lathe got his hand caught, one bone in wrist being broken and back of hand badly lacerated. Man employed at foundry slipped and broke one of his ribs while lifting steel plates. Youth working at a circular saw lost part of thumb. Boy working at biscuit-factory got his fingers badly crushed in the lozenge-mixer. Man was trying to work gas-engine without putting on the gas, and when pulling round the fly-wheels they came down on his big toe and nearly severed it. Boy was helping to start a gas-engine when crank came down on to his right foot and severed the second toe. Man was working a circular saw, and when reaching for something under the bench his hand was caught, four fingers being cut off. Man employed at foundry was cutting a piece of timber with small circular saw when wood flew up and crushed the end of the thumb of his right hand and split the bone. Man employed at furniture-factory was working a surface-planer when a piece of wood jumped and forced his hand on to the plane, resulting in the loss of two fingers. Boy employed at boot-factory was putting leather through press-rollers and got his finger badly broken, necessitating amputation. Man employed at engineering-works was helping to put plate into furnace when his hand got caught underneath, breaking his first finger and badly bruising others. The remaining cases were of a less serious nature, consisting of cuts and bruises incidental to factory-work where machinery is employed.

Dannevirke (1).—Man employed at sawmill was brushing off some sawdust from travelling bench when his hand came in contact with breaking-down saw, the tops of two fingers being cut off.

Dunedin (55—1 fatal).—Man employed at paper-mills got hand caught in rollers, severe wound being inflicted: tetanus set in and caused death. Man employed at chemical-works fell through ceiling and broke one of his ribs. Youth at joinery-works working a buzzer got his hands caught in machine, resulting in loss of three fingers of left hand and two of right. Youth employed at pastrycook's got two fingers caught in mincing-machine: it was found necessary to amputate one of the fingers. Man employed at brick-yards got finger badly crushed in cog-wheels of machine. Man employed at brick-yards was loading a dray with metal when a quantity of metal fell, fracturing his left leg and causing a scalp wound. Man employed at tramway-works got his finger-bone crushed between the pulley and rope. Fitter employed at Railway Workshops had four fingers of right hand cut off at second joint by hydraulic machine used for making carriage-wheels. Man employed at Railway Workshops was shifting a belt of machine and got two of his fingers caught in the gear wheels: both had to be amputated. Man employed at ironworks was struck in the eye with drift: the eye had to be removed. The remaining cases were of a less serious nature.

Gore (2).—Man employed at stacking bags of manure got backbone fractured by a fall of one of the stacks. The other case was of a very slight nature.

Greymouth (3—1 fatal).—Man working in a sawmill got his leg entangled in rope attached to the saw-shaft with the result that his leg was torn off; he died from injury. Man working on a dredge was tightening a screw of winch when his shirt-sleeve caught a protruding nut on winch-shaft; his clothes were torn off, and his left arm pulled off at the shoulder. The other accident was of a slight nature.

Havelock (1).—Man employed at sawmill was caught in the belt and slightly injured.

Hawera (4—1 fatal).—Man employed at bacon-factory was caught in belting of machine, and was hurled around the shaft, breaking his arm and severely damaging his legs and body; he succumbed to the injuries. Man employed at sawmill accidentally got his hand in contact with a band saw, and had the thumb of right hand severed. Two other accidents of a slight nature.

Hikurangi (3).—Men employed at sawmills: One got his forearm severely cut by circular saw; one had toes of foot crushed by falling log; the third had leg cut to the bone through the slipping of the axe.

Invercargill (10).—Man employed in furniture-factory was working a planing-machine and got a finger cut off and thumb badly cut. Man in sawmill was cutting a piece of white-pine timber with a circular saw when wood flew back and struck him in the stomach. Girl employed at milk-preserving factory had part of the flesh of finger cut off through getting it under the die of lid-stamping machine. The other seven accidents were of a slight nature.

Inglewood (1).—Young man was cleaning a pulley on shaft 12 ft. above ground when his chisel slipped and he fell to the ground, fracturing small bone in his wrist.

Kumara (2).—Man working in sawmill lost three fingers in circular saw. Man in sawmill was struck on the head by the fly-wheel of the engine.

Levin (2).—Sawmill-worker had hand cut by circular saw whilst adjusting the packing. Sawmill-hand had a leg broken by a log of timber.

Kaponga (1).—Plumber was fitting up an establishment with acetylene gas, when gasometer exploded, severing his nose and blowing out all his teeth.

Manaia (1).—Plumber was injured by explosion of a gasometer; injury not permanent.

Mercer (1).—Man employed at sawmill was endeavouring to transfer driving-belt with his foot, which was caught, and his leg severely crushed below the knee.

Milton (1).—Man employed at flaxmill had arm drawn into scutching-machine, which resulted in his arm and wrist being badly mangled.

Napier (3).—Boy employed at woollen-mill got hand badly crushed in wool-scouring machine, losing the tops of two fingers. Boy employed at saddlery cut his arm badly with piece of glass. Young man employed at rope-works got hand struck with revolving spinner and bruised his fingers.

Nelson (1).—Man employed at sawmill fell against the breaking-down saw and cut his leg badly.

Otaki (2).—Sawmill-hand got two fingers cut off whilst removing a piece of timber from saw-bench. Man employed at sawmill was jacking a log when it rolled right over him, badly bruising him.

Outram (1).—Man working at sawmill slipped on one of the rollers of bench and fell on to the circular saw, cutting his head in two places; fortunately the saw was not in motion.

Paeroa (1).—Man employed as engine-driver at sawmill lost an arm and had leg broken and was otherwise injured through attempting to put on belt whilst machinery was in motion.

Palmerston North (4).—Man employed at sawmill cut off top of his thumb at a planing-machine. Man employed at sawmill lost top of finger in planing-machine. Man employed at agricultural-implement works got finger badly crushed in cogs of machinery. Man employed at implement-works lost tip of finger through slipping on to the band saw.

Rotorua (2).—Man working at flaxmill slipped and broke his arm. Boy injured his thumb in cogs of circular saw.

Russell (2).—Man employed at sawmill was struck on the chest by piece of wood which flew back from circular saw. The other accident was of a slight nature.

Stratford (1).—Man employed at tannery broke his arm in a hide-splitting machine in motion.

Thames (1—fatal).—Boy employed at sawmill was caught in shafting, and died within five hours through shock and loss of blood.

Timaru (2—1 fatal).—Labourer fell from scaffolding of building, receiving internal injuries which terminated fatally. The other accident was of a slight nature.

Upper Hutt (2).—Man employed at sawmill lost three fingers through bringing them in contact with circular saw. Man employed in bush in connection with sawmill was struck on the arm by an iron dog flying out of a log, and incapacitated from work for several weeks.

Waipawa (2).—Man employed at sawmill dropped a timber-jack on to his foot, severely cutting and bruising it. Man employed at sawmill lost top of finger in circular saw.

Wanganui (2).—Man employed by Meat Company was crushed between a railway-wagon and the staging. Youth employed at sash and door factory had finger torn with bit of boring-machine.

Whangarei (5).—None serious.

Wellington (137—2 fatal, 11 serious).—Carpenter engaged in demolishing an old building fell from the roof and was killed: Man employed at a foundry was passing a large dryer-cylinder that was suspended by a chain sling, when the chain broke and the man was caught and killed instantly: Verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at the inquest held in each case. Apprentice employed in a foundry had two fingers caught in the bevel wheels of a drilling-machine. Man employed at a foundry had his foot badly burned with molten metal. Girl employed in a cardboard-box factory lost her left thumb in riveting-machine. Youth employed in a joinery-factory lost thumb of right hand in circular saw. Girl employed at a clothing-factory had her right arm broken through interfering with the machinery. Youth employed at joinery-factory lost part of thumb of left hand in knives of planing-machine. Boy employed at a boot-factory had his fingers crushed in a press. Man employed at a printing-office had his right hand crushed in a machine. Man employed at a joinery-factory lost two fingers in a circular saw. Pattern-maker lost two fingers of left hand through contact with knives of surface-planer. Man employed at a grain-mill received serious injuries through being caught in the driving-shaft. The remaining cases were of a slight nature incidental to factory-work where machinery is employed, and necessitating a few days' absence from work.

LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE YEAR 1903-4.

APRIL, 1903.

Wanganui.—One case under the Shops Act, for not allowing shop-assistant a half-holiday for weeks ending the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th March; penalty £2, with £1 10s. 6d costs.

Napier.—One case under "The Factories Act, 1901," for breach of subsection (2) of section 33; penalty £1 10s., with £3 17s. costs.

Christchurch.—One case under "The Factories Act, 1901," section 22, and section 2 of Amendment Act, 1902, for working girls overtime without permit; penalty £1, with 7s. costs.

MAY, 1903.

Christchurch.—One case under section 26 of the Factories Act, for working a girl aged fourteen, who had only passed Standard III., without a certificate; penalty £1, with 7s. costs. One case, against same persons, for failing to register their premises until the 27th April, 1903; penalty 1s., with 7s. costs. One case under section 26 of the Factories Act, for employing boy fifteen years of age without a certificate; penalty £1, with 7s. costs. In another charge, under section 33, against same person the defendant was convicted without fine, the Magistrate taking into consideration the fine imposed in the first charge. One case under the Shops Act, for breach of section 5; penalty £1, with 7s. costs. One case under the Factories Act, section 19, subsection (c), and subsection (2) of section 33; case dismissed.

Dunedin.—One case under the Shops Act (Chinaman), for failing to close on half-holiday; penalty £1, with 7s. costs.

JUNE, 1903.

Aratapu.—Three cases under the Factories Act, for failing to report accidents. In two cases defendants were convicted and fined 10s. and costs. The third case was dismissed, as the employee injured had returned to work within forty-eight hours of the accident.

JULY, 1903.

Christchurch.—Two cases under section 5 of the Shops Act, for employing assistants on the half-holiday; defendants fined 5s. and 1s. respectively and costs (7s. each). One case under the Factories Act, for employing four young women (tailoresses) for five hours continuously on the Saturday half-holiday; penalty £1, with 7s. costs.

Dunedin.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday. The Magistrate dismissed the case, holding that there was no proof that the shop was open for business purposes.

AUGUST, 1903.

Auckland.—Two charges for breaches of the Shops Act were brought against a baker—first, for employing an assistant after one o'clock on the half-holiday; and, second, for failing to close his shop on the same day. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 10s. and costs on the first charge, and 1s. and costs on the second.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Timaru.—Messrs. Guinness and Le Cren, auctioneers, were summoned by the Inspector of Factories for committing a breach of section 5 of "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894," by not giving all their employees a half-holiday on the day fixed for the purpose. The Magistrate convicted defendants, and a penalty of 5s. was imposed, with £1 8s. costs.

Wellington.—Mr. H. Hurrell, manager of the Rouse and Hurrell Company (Limited), was fined the sum of 5s., and 7s. costs, for a breach of section 31 of "The Factories Act, 1901," by employing a boy without payment. Defendant admitted the offence, and also agreed to pay 5s.

per week to the boy for the whole time he was employed in the factory. William Henry Cummins (father of the boy mentioned in the previous case) was also fined 5s., and 7s. costs, for a breach of sections 31 and 52, by entering into an agreement with the Rouse and Hurrell Company that his son, aged 14½ years, should work in their factory for one year without wages.

Pahiatua.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, against Tan Foon, a Chinese storekeeper, for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday; fined 1s., and 7s. costs.

OCTOBER, 1903.

Auckland.—Mr. John C. Hendle was proceeded against for a breach of the Shops Act in employing an assistant after hours on the statutory half-holiday. A penalty of 5s. was imposed, with 7s. costs. Mr. E. H. H. Thorn was also fined the sum of 10s., with £1 9s. costs, for a similar offence. Messrs. Parker, Lamb, and Co., sawmillers, were proceeded against by the Inspector of Factories for a breach of section 39 of the Factories Act, for neglecting to notify him of the occurrence of an accident at their sawmill. The Magistrates convicted the defendants, and a penalty of £2 was imposed, with 9s. costs.

Hastings.—Messrs. Land and Heighway were summoned before Mr. A. Turnbull, S.M., for a breach of the Factories Act by employing a boy under sixteen years of age without a permit; a penalty of £2 was imposed, with 7s. costs, and solicitor's fee £1 1s.

Wellington.—Messrs. James Smith and Sons were fined 5s., and 7s. costs, for a breach of the Factories Act, by working assistants later than 6 p.m. without a permit. The offence was admitted.

Mangaweka.—One case against Mr. J. H. Wiltshire, under the Factories Act, for employing a girl under the age of sixteen years without a permit. Defendant convicted and fined 10s., with 7s. costs.

Invercargill.—(Factories Act): One case against Mr. James Donnelly, for failing to thoroughly cleanse and limewash rooms of a bakehouse. The Magistrate convicted, and a penalty of £1 was imposed, with £2 11s. costs.

NOVEMBER, 1903.

New Plymouth.—(Shops Act): Mr. J. Colesby, for employing an assistant on the half-holiday, was summoned by the Inspector of Factories. The Magistrate convicted defendant, who pleaded guilty, and a penalty of 5s. was imposed, with 7s. costs, and solicitor's fee 10s. 6d.

Wanganui.—Mrs. Margaret Clark, for keeping a servants' registry office open without a license, was fined 5s. without costs. Messrs. Newham and Brady were fined 5s., and 7s. costs, for each of three charges of breaches of the Factories Act by failing to give a holiday on Labour Day to three employees. Messrs. Young and Collins, for a similar offence, were fined 5s., and 9s. costs; the same firm were also fined 5s., and 9s. costs, for employing a lad without a permit.

Wellington.—(Shops Act): Mr. T. G. Dean, for failing to grant a whole holiday on the King's Birthday (9th instant) to two girls, was fined 10s., and 7s. costs.

Christchurch.—Mrs. K. C. Thompson was summoned by the Inspector of Factories for a breach of section 16 of "The Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1895," for receiving £1 fee, being 12s. 6d. in excess of the fee prescribed by regulations, from the servant, and for receiving £1 from the employer for the same engagement; the Magistrate inflicted a fine of £5, and £3 18s. costs, on the first information, and £2 on the second. Miss M. Carrick, for a breach of section 33, subsection (1), by working two girls on Labour Day, was fined 5s., and 7s. costs; Miss Carrick was also fined 5s. for working the same two girls without a permit on the evening of the 16th October.

DECEMBER, 1903.

Auckland.—Messrs. John Hall and George Johnston, of Otahuhu, were proceeded against for a breach of section 8 of the Shops Act by not granting a half-holiday to their assistants. The Magistrate, Mr. Brabant, dismissed the cases. A further charge against Mr. Johnston, under section 13, for employing a boy more than fifty-two hours per week, was also dismissed.

Whangarei.—Mr. H. S. Hill was fined £1, and 10s. 6d. costs, for employing a lad under eighteen on Labour Day (breach of section 33 of "The Factories Act, 1901").

New Plymouth.—For employing girls after hours without a permit Miss Mary O'Connor was fined 5s., and 7s. costs, and £1 1s. solicitor's fee. The same defendant was also charged for failing to keep the outer door of factory unlocked while work was proceeding. This charge was dismissed.

Wanganui.—Mr. Joseph Westbrooke, for keeping his shop open on the statutory half-holiday, was fined 1s., with 7s. costs.

Napier.—For failing to give an employee the half-holiday under "The Factories Act, 1901," Mrs. McFarlane was fined 10s., with £1 8s. costs.

Palmerston North.—The U.F.C.A., for a breach of section 2 of "The Factories Act Amendment Act, 1902," by employing persons later than time stated on Inspector's warrant, was convicted, and fined £1, and £1 8s. costs.

Mr. Simmons was fined £1, and £1 8s. costs, for employing his milliners after hours without a permit.

Christchurch.—For working her girl employees in excess of the hours allowed by the Factories Act Miss M. Goodey was fined £1, and 7s. costs. On a second charge, for working the same girls for more than four hours and a quarter without a meal on five days in the same week, the defendant was fined 5s., with 7s. costs. Mr. A. Hunt and Miss A. Hynes, for keeping their shops open on the statutory half-holiday, were both convicted, and fined £1, with 7s. costs, each.

Waimate.—Messrs. R. Inskter and G. Shackleton and Mrs. Florence Dowl were each fined 10s., and 17s. 6d. costs, for failing to give their employees a half-holiday under "The Factories Act, 1901."

JANUARY, 1904.

Napier.—Messrs. Newton and Co., for breaches of "The Shop and Shop-assistants Act, 1894," by employing their assistants on the statutory half-holiday, were fined 5s., and 7s. costs, on each charge (four cases).

Wellington.—Mr. R. Alward, for failing to grant a half-holiday to his assistant, was fined 10s., and 15s. costs. For employing an assistant under eighteen years of age for more than fifty-two hours in a week Mr. Alward was fined 10s., and 7s. costs.

Christchurch.—Mr. Thomas P. Lord, for failing to close his shop during Christmas week, was fined £3, and 7s. costs. Jim Lee, for a similar offence during New Year week, was fined £3, and 7s. costs. Mrs. F. E. Rogers, for a similar offence during New Year week, was fined £2, and 7s. costs. For working his daughter in his factory on New Year's Day Mr. J. Wyatt was fined £1, and 7s. costs; and on a second charge for working her on Saturday afternoon a fine of £1 was imposed, with 7s. costs.

Oamaru.—Mr. Norman Hood, for a breach of the Factories Act by working his employees after hours without a permit, was fined £1, and 7s. costs.

FEBRUARY, 1904.

Wanganui.—W. S. Duston, confectioner, was prosecuted under the Shops Act (a) for employing seven women for over nine hours and a half in a day; penalty 7s., with £1 8s. costs: (b) for failing to allow an hour for dinner; penalty 1s., with 17s. 6d. costs: (c) for working assistants over fifty-two hours in one week; penalty 7s., with £1 8s. costs. Two cases under the Factories Act—against Miss A. M. Signall, dressmaker, for failing to pay for statutory holiday; penalty 5s., with 7s. costs: and against John Wilson, contractor, for failing to report accident; penalty 5s., with 7s. costs.

Wellington.—John Walters, laundryman, Brooklyn, was fined £1, with 7s. costs, for failing to grant Saturday afternoon half-holiday (under the Factories Act).

Christchurch.—Walter Scarf and Wong Soy were fined 5s. and £2 respectively, with 7s. costs each, for working employees on Saturday afternoon (Factories Act).

Timaru.—The Canterbury Farmers' Co-operative Association were fined £2, with £1 8s. costs, under the Shops Act, for employing assistants on the half-holiday.

Dunedin.—(Factories Act): James Mann was charged with failing (a) to obtain certificate of fitness for lad under sixteen years; penalty 10s., with 7s. costs: and (b) to report accident that happened to the lad; penalty £1, with 7s. costs. Abraham Myers, for employing two women for over four hours and a quarter (5 hours 50 minutes) without an interval for meals; penalty £2, with 14s. costs. James McBride and Son were charged with failing to register brickworks; case dismissed on ground that the occupation of the factory was not proved: fresh information laid. Agnes Henderson (D.I.C.) was fined £2, with 14s. costs, for employing two women for more than four hours and a quarter without an interval for meal. Wah Gaun was charged under the Shops Act with refusing to close shop on half-holiday; penalty £1 10s., with 7s. costs.

Wyndham.—E. G. Macpherson and W. J. Marsh were charged with (a) failing to keep wage-book and other records as per section 17, Factories Act; penalties 5s. each, with 7s. costs each: and (b) with employing women in factory between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. without permit (two charges); penalties 10s. each, with 18s. and 16s. costs respectively.

MARCH, 1904.

Auckland.—(Factories Act): Wah Sing was fined £1, with 9s. costs, for employing females on Saturday afternoon. Annie Cuthbertson and E. Kirk were fined £1 10s., with £1 7s. costs, and 10s., with 9s. costs, respectively, for employing girls after 6 p.m. without permit (three charges in the first case). W. Crosher and Sons were charged with receiving premium of £75 from an apprentice; confessed judgment; premium ordered to be returned.

Christchurch.—(Shops Act): William Murphy was charged with delivering goods on the half-holiday; penalty £1, with 7s. costs.

Lyttelton.—(Factories Act): Wong Soy was fined £2, and 7s. costs, for working females in his laundry on Saturday afternoon.

Timaru.—(Shops Act): The Canterbury Farmers' Co-operative Association were charged with employing two assistants on the half-holiday; case dismissed on the ground that the Borough Council had not appointed the day for closing at a "special" meeting.

DAYS APPOINTED FOR THE CLOSING OF SHOPS FOR 1904.

COMPLETE list of days appointed by City and Borough Councils and Town Boards for the closing of shops in their respective districts:—

Tuesday Afternoon.—Papakura.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Arrowtown, Auckland and suburbs, Balclutha, Birkenhead, Blenheim, Brunnerton, Bull's, Cambridge, Campbelltown, Clinton, Clyde (see Wairoa), Cromwell, Dannevirke, Devonport, Dunedin and suburbs, Feilding, Foxton, Gore, Green Island, Greymouth, Halcombe, Hamilton, Hampden, Havelock, Hastings, Hawera, Hawksbury, Hokitika, Invercargill and suburbs, Kaitangata, Kaikora North, Kumara, Lawrence, Lower Hutt, Manaia, Marton, Mataura, Milton, Motueka, Napier, Nelson, Newmarket, Ngaruawahia, Normanby, Onehunga, Opotiki, Opunake, Ormonville, Otautau, Pahiatua, Palmerston North, Palmerston South, Patea, Petone, Queenstown, Riverton, Ross, Rotorua, Southbridge, Tapanui, Taradale, Te Awamutu, Turakina, Waihi, Waipawa, Wairoa, Waverley, Wellington and suburbs, Winton, Woodville, Wyndham.

Thursday Afternoon.—Akaroa, Alexandra South, Ashburton, Carterton, Christchurch and suburbs, Eltham, Featherston, Geraldine, Gisborne, Greytown (Allanton), Greytown North, Hampstead, Helensville, Inglewood, Kaiapoi, Kamo, Kihikihi, Masterton, Mosgiel, Naseby, New Plymouth, Oamaru, Picton, Rangiora, Richmond, Roxburgh, Stratford, Tauranga, Te Aroha, Temuka, Thames, Timaru, Tinwald, Waimate, Waitara, Wanganui, Westport, Whangarei.

Saturday Afternoon.—Amberley, Outram.

PERMITS GRANTED (14 to 16 Years of Age), under Sections 25 to 27, Factories Act, during the Year 1903-4.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Ashburton	13	12	2	7	4	..	3	5	4	..
Auckland	282	308	107	82	93	..	131	102	75	..
Christchurch	214	241	56	54	103	1	94	55	92	..
Dunedin	219	233	71	69	79	..	84	107	92	..
Invercargill	25	18	3	6	15	1	3	3	11	1
Masterton	22	9	2	8	10	2	2	4	3	..
Mosgiel	8	24	4	..	4	..	7	8	9	..
Napier	18	28	2	11	4	1	7	10	9	2
Nelson	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	1
Palmerston North	4	12	..	1	3	..	2	4	6	..
Timaru	38	21	10	10	17	1	3	9	7	2
Wanganui	16	14	2	6	8	..	7	2	4	1
Wellington	186	195	63	54	49	20	53	57	47	38
Sundry small places	171	64	52	60	49	10	14	16	26	8
Totals	1,218	1,235	376	368	438	36	410	384	388	53

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS under "The Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1898."

(Section 12: "This Act shall not apply to shearing-sheds in which the total number of shearers employed is less than six.")

District.	Number of Sheds inspected.	Condition.
Akaroa	18	Accommodation satisfactory.
Alexandra South	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Amberley	23	Accommodation satisfactory.
Arrowtown	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ashburton	12	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ashhurst	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Balclutha	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Blenheim	5	Accommodation satisfactory on four stations; one very unsatisfactory. Notice served for improvements.
Cambridge	5	Accommodation mostly satisfactory. The only unsatisfactory station is being cut up into small holdings.
Clinton	8	Accommodation satisfactory except in two cases, where improvements have been ordered.
Clive	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Coalgate	10	Accommodation satisfactory.
Cromwell	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Culverden	7	Accommodation satisfactory.
Dannevirke	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Eltham	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Fairlie	13	Accommodation satisfactory except in two cases, where improvements have been ordered.
Featherston	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Feilding	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Foxton	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Geraldine	15	Accommodation satisfactory. Improvements ordered last year have been carried out.
Gisborne	37	Accommodation satisfactory with three exceptions. Notice to improve given. Improvements ordered last year have been carried out.
Gore	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Greytown	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Hampden	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Hastings	3	Orders given to improve in each case.
Hawkebury	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Hunterville	10	Accommodation satisfactory.
Huntly	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Kaikoura	10	Improvements to be effected in one case. Others satisfactory.
Kimbolton	11	Accommodation satisfactory.
Kurow	18	Accommodation satisfactory except in one case, where improvements have been ordered. Improvements ordered last year have been carried out.

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS—*continued.*

District.	Number of Sheds inspected.	Condition.
Lawrence ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Levin ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Little River ..	11	Accommodation satisfactory.
Lumsden ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory except in two cases, where improvements have been ordered.
Malvern (Annat) ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Manaia ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Martinborough ..	16	Accommodation satisfactory except in one case, where improvements have been ordered.
Marton ..	11	Accommodation satisfactory.
Mataura ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Middlemarch ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Milton ..	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Moawhanga ..	7	Accommodation satisfactory except in one case, where improvements have been ordered.
Napier ..	25	Accommodation satisfactory. The shearing is mostly done by Maoris, who prefer to sleep at home or in tents.
Naseby ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Nelson ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ngapara ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ngaruawahia ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Oamaru ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory except in one case, where the erection of a suitable building has been ordered.
Ophir ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ormond ..	14	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ormondville ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory with two exceptions. Notice to improve has been served. Improvements ordered last year have been carried out.
Otaki ..	7	Accommodation satisfactory.
Otautau ..	12	Accommodation satisfactory.
Outram ..	7	Accommodation satisfactory.
Owaka ..	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Oxford ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory.
Pahiatua ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Palmerston North ..	41	Accommodation satisfactory. The shearing is done by settlers, who mostly sleep at home.
Palmerston South ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory at three sheds. Notice to improve served on the others.
Pembroke ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory. Shearing is largely done by settlers, who sleep at home.
Pleasant Point ..	10	Accommodation satisfactory with one exception. Notice to improve has been served.
Porangahau ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Port Awanui ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory.
Queenstown ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory with one exception. Notice to improve has been served.
Rangiora ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Roxburgh ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory with one exception, where a new building has to be erected.
St. Bathans ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory. One station which had not satisfactory accommodation has now been cut up into small holdings.
Stratford ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory.
Tapanui ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Te Aroha ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Temuka ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Te Nui ..	18	Accommodation satisfactory with five exceptions. Notice to improve has been served.
Timaru ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory with two exceptions. Notice to improve has been served.
Tolaga Bay ..	19	Accommodation satisfactory. Notice to improve has been served.
Waimate ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory.
Waipawa ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory with two exceptions. Notice has been given to improve.
Waipukurau ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory with two exceptions. Notice to improve has been given.
Wairoa ..	29	Accommodation satisfactory.
Waitahuna ..	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Waitotara ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory.
Wanganui ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Woodville ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Wyndham ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory.

RETURN of HOURS of OVERTIME worked during 1903-4 in Factories of the Principal Towns of New Zealand.

Trades.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Nelson.	Ashburton.	Timaru.	Invercargill.	Smaller Towns.
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	..	3,747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacon-curing ..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	394
Baking-powder manufacturing	100	2,558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket and perambulator making	140	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	321	128	4,813	3,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot and shoe manufacturing ..	3,223	1,879	8,823	5,626	..	..	..	12	..	..	64	..	..
Breadbaking ..	..	2,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing, malting, &c. ..	..	2,558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick and tile manufacturing ..	..	176	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293
Brush and broom manufacturing	36	548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	72	1,185	652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Calico-bag making ..	..	..	1,788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemicals-manufacturing ..	85	..	99	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding and blacksmithing	78	..	1,116	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	226	..	784
Cycle engineering ..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	5,221	47,050	4,571	28,449	7,716	..	..	27	..	..	312	6,178	2,933
Flax-dressing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Flourmilling ..	1,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas-manufacturing ..	9,739	654	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hat and cap manufacturing ..	1,566	635	76	967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting ..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
Jam-manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581	..	..	..	57
Joinery-work ..	..	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,766
Laundry-work ..	4,265	5,487	7,706	1,831	..	105	..	94	..	..	..	89	39
Millinery and dressmaking ..	11,362	8,175	18,169	6,841	1,071	138	1,573	724	108	1,027	897	4,624	4,123
Packing (general) ..	..	1,314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photography ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pickle and sauce manufacturing	..	..	1,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing, gasfitting, &c. ..	41	5,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	3,559	6,818	6,218	9,880	..	..	93	10	..	..	..	..	8
Rope and twine manufacturing	3,267	..	..	7,271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle and harness manufacturing	58	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267
Sail and tent manufacturing ..	350	..	..	49,690	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	..	..
Sawmilling ..	88	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,416
Shirt-making ..	2,128	991	147	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap and candle manufacturing	..	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-refining ..	11,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring and clothing manufacturing	19,355	31,977	16,321	9,818	1,172	69	469	573	468	41	800	7,148	5,338
Tanning, fellmongering, &c. ..	..	..	..	518	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea-packing ..	..	2,469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing, &c. ..	1,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	..
Umbrella-making ..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venetian-blind making ..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmaking and jewellery ..	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	..	185	699	549	..	..	..	186	..	..	..	..	..
Wood-turning ..	..	..	894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling ..	..	3,955	2,561	45,386	9	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	338
Totals ..	81,314	131,022	75,848	170,453	9,978	334	2,137	1,626	1,157	1,128	2,515	18,463	28,766

FACTORIES.

These statistics cover the period from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

[In each case the foremen and forewomen mentioned are included in the numbers.]

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	8	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 6.

Agricultural-implement Making.

14 to 16	5	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	25/ to 51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Ammunition-manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	12	..	9/ to 11/	..	10/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	59	15/	9/ to 13/	..	10/ to 18/	3	..	9/ to 14/6	..
Over 20	17	40	30/ to 60/	12/ to 35/	..	10/ to 19/	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 72/ to 80/.

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Bacon-curing and Sausage-making.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	1	30/ to 70/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 1: total, 8.

Baking-powder Manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	..	7/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	45/ to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Baking (Bread and Confectionery).

14 to 16	10	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	3	..	7/ to 19/	..
17 to 20	27	2	5/ to 45/	10/ to 20/	..	..	6	..	11/ to 27/	..
Over 20	171	7	20/ to 80/	10/ to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 65; fifteen persons, 2: total, 67.

Baking (Pastry and Confectionery).

14 to 16	5	2	6/ to 8/	10/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	3	12/6	8/ to 18/	..	..	2	..	15/ to 20/	..
Over 20	30	3	40/ to 60/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 20.

Biscuit and Confectionery Making.

14 to 16	7	22	7/6 to 10/	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	39	60	10/ to 33/	8/ to 17/6	..	..	2	..	15/ to 20/	..
Over 20	91	22	20/ to 60/	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 3: total, 6.

Butter and Cheese Making and Packing.

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	44	5	20/ to 90/	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 10; fifteen persons, 2: total, 12.

Brewing (Malting, Bottling, &c.).

14 to 16	18	..	7/6 to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	12/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	162	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brewers, 120/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 2: total, 14.

Billiard-table Manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
Over 20	2	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Boat-building.

14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	4	..	6/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	8	..	7/ to 25/	..	..	..	9	..	10/ to 25/	..
Over 20	62	..	16/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 2: total, 11.

Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.

14 to 16	14	..	5/ to 16/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	39	..	7/ to 32/6	..	..	..	7	..	8/ to 25/	..
Over 20	116	..	15/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 37; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 1: total, 42.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Boot-manufacturing (Benchmen).

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	8	..	6/ to 17/	..
17 to 20	4	..	17/6 to 42/	..	..	..	7	..	6/ to 25/	..
Over 20	171	..	31/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Clickers).

14 to 16	2	..	6/	..	..	..	2	..	6/	..
17 to 20	6	..	16/ to 42/	..	..	..	7	..	12/6 to 19/	..
Over 20	48	..	42/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Finishers).

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	5	..	7/6 to 11/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 25/	..
Over 20	65	..	33/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Fitters and Table-hands).

14 to 16	..	2	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 9/
17 to 20	..	6	..	8/ to 17/6	..	..	..	2	..	7/ to 8/
Over 20	..	13	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Machinists).

14 to 16	..	17	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	13	..	5/ to 11/
17 to 20	..	45	..	5/ to 27/6	..	..	..	6	..	8/ to 11/
Over 20	5	50	16/ to 45/	13/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Rough-stuff Cutters).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	15/ to 18/	..
Over 20	22	..	25/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (General Hands).

14 to 16	11	3	5/ to 10/	5/ to 9/	..	..	3	..	5/6 to 14/	..
17 to 20	16	9	8/ to 30/	6/ to 22/	..	..	5	1	14/ to 18/	14/
Over 20	102	13	25/ to 70/	15/ to 25/	14/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Upper-makers).

14 to 16	1	1	7/6	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	6	Occupiers	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Repairers).

14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 11/	..
17 to 20	8	..	6/ to 35/	..	..	..	2	..	15/ to 20/	..
Over 20	104	..	20/ to 50/	..	25/6 to 54/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 68; fifteen persons, 8; thirty persons, 6; over thirty persons, 7: total, 89.

Basket and Wickerware Manufacturing.

14 to 16	19	..	5/ to 15/	..	10/	..	3	..	6/ to 16/	..
17 to 20	15	..	14/ to 40/	..	40/	..	7	..	12/ to 20/	..
Over 20	29	2	20/ to 53/	17/6	40/ to 43/	..	..	..	..	..

Also, ten males and three females, pupils at Blind Institute.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 11.

Brick, Tile, and Pottery Manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	..	14/ to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	18/ to 36/	..	..	..	1	..	18/	..
Over 20	120	..	20/ to 60/	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 3: total, 16.

Brush, Broom, and Bellows Manufacturing.

14 to 16	10	5	5/ to 16/	10/	18/	7/ to 14/	1	..	8/	..
17 to 20	14	5	..	..	15/ to 40/	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	3	30/ to 65/	20/	40/ to 50/	14/ to 15/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 10.

Cardboard-box Making.

14 to 16	1	3	10/	..	..	12/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	3	..	..	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	10	36/	..	..	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Carpet-sewing.

17 to 20	..	3	..	5/ to 30/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Cabinetmaking, Upholstering, and Wood-turning.

14 to 16	37	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	17	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	41	2	7/ to 48/	7/6 to 8/	..	..	50	..	5/ to 33/	..
Over 20	226	4	12/6 to 60/	12/6 to 17/6	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 64; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 3; over thirty persons, 1: total, 71.

Carpentering and Joinery Work.

14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	13	..	10/ to 45/	..	..	..	6	..	10/ to 25/	..
Over 20	88	..	10/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 80; thirty persons, 1: total, 31.

Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters).

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	1	..	18/	..
Over 20	22	..	30/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).

14 to 16	2	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..
17 to 20	5	..	12/6 to 30/	..	31/6	..	1	..	15/	..
Over 20	19	..	35/ to 45/	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists and Finishers).

14 to 16	2	30	10/	5/ to 14/6	..	7/6 to 16/	..	47	..	5/ to 10/
17 to 20	2	115	12/6 to 16/6	5/ to 25/	..	9/ to 26/	..	19	..	5/ to 7/6
Over 20	8	119	37/6 to 105/	8/ to 37/6	..	9/6 to 29/	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Waterproof-garment Makers).

14 to 16	..	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	1	..	6/	..
17 to 20	1	26	20/	7/6 to 20/	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	18	30/ to 60/	15/ to 22/6	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 3; over thirty persons, 5: total, 9.

Chaff-cutting, Corn-crushing, and Firewood-cutting.

17 to 20	9	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	57	..	20/ to 53/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 22.

Cigarette-making.

14 to 16	..	2	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	1	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Coachbuilding (Body-makers).

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	6/ to 30/	..	..	..	3	..	6/ to 10/	..
Over 20	31	..	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).

14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	13	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	2	..	6/ to 16/	..
Over 20	34	..	22/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Painters).

14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 9/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	25/ to 60/	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Trimmers).

14 to 16	1	..	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	..	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	45/ to 60/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	9	..	6/ to 42	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..
Over 20	24	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (General Hands).

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	13/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	7	..	9/ to 39/	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	36/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 16; fifteen persons, 5; over thirty persons, 3: total, 24.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Coopering.

14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	9/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	36/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Coffee and Spice Grinding.

14 to 16	8	..	6/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 1; total, 4.

Cycle Manufacturing and Repairing.

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	11	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..
Over 20	22	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 1; total, 9.

Cork-cutting.

14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Corset and Surgical-belt Making.

17 to 20	..	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	2	..	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Cutlery Repairing.

17 to 20	1	..	22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	34/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Chemicals and Drug Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	4	7/6 to 10/	5/	..	9/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	8	7/6 to 25/	7/ to 20/	..	10/ to 10/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	3	30/ to 50/	10/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen to 124/7.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; thirty persons, 1; total, 6.

Dyeing and Cleaning.

14 to 16	..	..	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	1	..	5/
17 to 20	1	2	30/	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	6	35/ to 60/	16/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Dress and Millinery Making (Dressmakers).

14 to 16	..	51	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	42	..	5/ to 7/
17 to 20	..	186	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	36	..	5/ to 8/
Over 20	..	244	..	5/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Head dressmakers, 70/ to 120/

Dress and Millinery Making (Milliners).

14 to 16	..	27	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	15	..	5/
17 to 20	..	86	..	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	12	..	5/ to 12/6
Over 20	..	106	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Head milliners, 45/ to 60/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 127; fifteen persons, 6; thirty persons, 5; over thirty persons, 4; total, 142.

Dentistry.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..
17 to 20	10	..	5/ to 40/	..	..	..	17	..	5/ to 20/	..
Over 20	37	..	10/ to 70/	..	..	..	7	..	7/6 to 20/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 24; fifteen persons, 1; total, 25.

Engineering (Fitters and Turners).

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 5/11	..	..	..	7	..	5/ to 8/	..
17 to 20	17	..	5/ to 23/	..	..	..	39	..	5/ to 18/	..
Over 20	69	..	6/ to 90/	..	..	..	16	..	9/ to 25/	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Engineering (Pattern-makers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9/	..
17 to 20	4	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	3	..	7/	..
Over 20	19	..	40/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Boilermakers, Strikers, Labourers, &c.).

14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	3	..	5/ to 24/	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 20/	..
Over 20	43	..	25/ to 72/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..

Engineering (Iron-moulders, Labourers, &c.).

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/10	..	..	..	13	..	5/ to 21/	..
17 to 20	7	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	24/6 to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Brass and Copper Smiths and Moulders).

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	8/ to 21/	..	..	..	7	..	7/ to 15/	..
Over 20	20	..	40/ to 66/	..	..	..	1	..	12/	..

Engineering (Blacksmiths, &c.).

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	1	..	7/	..
17 to 20	8	..	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	6	..	7/ to 20/	..
Over 20	41	..	19/7 to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Range and Stove Makers).

14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	7/ to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	20/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Bolt and Nut Makers).

14 to 16	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Heel- and Toe-plate Makers).

14 to 16	6	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Iron Cot and Bedstead Makers).

14 to 16	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Galvanised-iron Manufacturers).

14 to 16	2	..	15/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	15/ to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	26/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Galvanised-ware, Spouting, and Ridging Makers).

14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	12/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	24/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Electrical Engineering.

17 to 20	5	..	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	3	..	6/ to 15/	..
Over 20	11	..	12/6 to 100/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 15/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 30; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 6; over thirty persons, 5: total, 45.

Engraving.

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Electro-plating.

Over 20	3	..	30/ to 47/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Fire-kindler and Fly-paper Manufacturing.

14 to 16	7	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	1	15/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	1	Occupiers	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Flax-scutching.

17 to 20	9	..	18/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	..	36/ to 60/	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 2: total, 3.

Flock-milling.

Over 20	2	..	20/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Flour-milling.

14 to 16	4	..	12/ to 15/
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	30/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Fruit-preserving.

14 to 16	3	1	7/ to 12/6	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	11	17/6 to 27/6	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	5	30/ to 45/	10/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Fellmongering.

14 to 16	5	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	30/ to 54/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 2: total, 4.

Fish-curing.

Over 20	23	..	30/ to 45/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 1: total, 6.

Gas, Coke, and Coal-tar Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	..	10/10 to 15/	..	..	..	1	..	10/10	..
17 to 20	6	..	16/3 to 30/	..	..	..	4	..	10/ to 12/	..
Over 20	232	..	24/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

Glass Bevelling and Silvering.

17 to 20	2	..	12/6 to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Glass and Glassware Manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	34/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 100/.

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Gunsmithing.

14 to 16	1	..	7/8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Gum Sorting and Packing.

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	147	..	20/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 60/ to 100/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 4: total, 15.

Hat and Cap Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	4	17/6	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	5	..	5/
17 to 20	4	16	20/ to 35/	5/ to 22/6	..	12/ to 18/6	3	3	10/ to 25/	5/ to 12/6
Over 20	16	18	40/ to 57/6	15/ to 47/6	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 70/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 6.

Hosiery-knitting.

14 to 16	..	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	11/	..	15/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	5	Occupier	..	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Incandescent-burner Preparing.

Over 20	1	1	Occupier	22/6
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Laundry-work (Europeans).

14 to 16	1	19	15/	5/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	35	12/6 to 25/	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	82	20/ to 50/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Managers, 60/ to 70/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 18; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 23. Also thirty-three females employed at benevolent institutions.

Laundry-work (Chinese).

Over 20	24	..	15/ to 25/*
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* Board included.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 12.

Lapidary-work.

14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Lime, Cement, and Mortar Making.

14 to 16	1	..	21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	24/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	118	..	36/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Linen-bag Making.

14 to 16	..	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	2	..	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Monumental Masonry.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	4	..	12/6 to 35/	..	..	..	3	..	15/ to 32/6	..
Over 20	36	..	22/6 to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 2: total, 7.

Meat Freezing and Preserving (Tinsmiths).

Over 20	9	..	27/6 to 60/
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Meat Freezing and Preserving (Linen-bag Makers).

14 to 16	..	2	10/
17 to 20	..	1	15/
Over 20	..	2	20/ to 30/

Meat Freezing and Preserving (General Hands).

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	54	..	25/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 80/ to 125/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Manure-manufacturing.

Over 20	5	..	35/ to 63/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Oilmen's Stores Manufacturing.

14 to 16	8	16	8/ to 14/	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	9	15/ to 30/	7/ to 19/	11/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	8	25/ to 70/	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; thirty persons, 2: total, 6.

Organ-building.

Over 20	4	..	60/ to 72/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Paint and Varnish Making.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	23/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	37/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Papermilling.

14 to 16	6	6	10/ to 12/	10/ to 14/	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	2	16/ to 24/	..	..	15/ to 16/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	1	20/ to 50/	..	14/	12/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Paper-bag Making.

14 to 16	2	4	6/ to 9/	5/ to 6/	..	9/3	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	4	15/ to 30/	15/	..	8/10 to 13/1	1	..	20/	..
Over 20	5	4	35/ to 60/	17/6	..	13/2 to 16/3	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; total, 2.

Picture-framing.

14 to 16	4	..	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 17/	..	..	..	1	..	17/6	..
Over 20	17	..	44/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 12.

Photographing.

14 to 16	1	4	6/	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	5	5/ to 20/	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	30	32	25/ to 30/	10/ to 35/	17/6	30/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15; fifteen persons, 1; total, 16.

Plumbing.

14 to 16	22	..	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	16	..	5/ to 13/	..
17 to 20	20	..	7/ to 30/	..	..	..	18	..	7/6 to 25/	..
Over 20	137	..	22/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 39; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 1; total, 43.

Portmanteau-making.

14 to 16	4	4	8/	5/ to 9/	5/ to 6/	8/6	2	..	8/ to 9/	..
17 to 20	7	14	10/ to 32/	6/ to 25/	15/	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	2	25/ to 60/	17/6	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1; total, 4.

Piano-repairing.

17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	21/	..
Over 20	17	..	40/ to 75/	..	60/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Printing and Publishing (Artists, Engravers, Embossers, and Electrotypers).

14 to 16	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 8/
17 to 20	3	1	10/ to 15/	13/	..	..	1	1	10/	5/
Over 20	10	1	50/ to 100/	22/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Lithographers).

14 to 16	6	2	6/ to 9/	5/	..	..	1	..	10/	..
17 to 20	1	1	24/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	15/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Stereotypers).

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..
Over 20	8	..	40/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Linotype Operators and Engineers).

14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	2	..	42/ to 50/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..
Over 20	41	..	20/ to 100/

Printing and Publishing (Monoline Operators).

Over 20	1	1	60/	36/
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Printing and Publishing (Machinists).

14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 10/	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	16	..	12/ to 30/	5	..	12/ to 21/	..
Over 20	27	..	22/6 to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Compositors).

14 to 16	6	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	4	1	12/6 to 25/	25/	..	..	6	..	12/6 to 25/	..
Over 20	32	4	60/ to 70/	25/ to 30/	..	..	1	..	25/	..

Printing and Publishing (Publishers).

14 to 16	4	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	17/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Bookbinders and Stationery-makers).

14 to 16	8	27	5/ to 10/	5/ to 8/6	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 12/	..
17 to 20	12	49	7/6 to 30/	5/ to 18/	..	..	3	..	10/ to 18/	..
Over 20	52	47	25/ to 75/	6/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Printing and Publishing (General Hands, &c.).

14 to 16	8	1	5/ to 9/	5/	..	..	..	..	10/ to 25/	..
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Over 20	36	1	25/ to 60/	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 20; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 4; over thirty persons, 4: total, 29.

Rag-sorting.

17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Rope and Twine Manufacturing.

14 to 16	6	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 75/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	17	8	5/ to 10/	5/ to 12/	..	..	7	..	5/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	19	16	8/ to 45/	5/ to 25/	..	..	18	..	8/6 to 30/	..
Over 20	153	7	30/ to 70/	11/ to 35/	50/ to 51/	12/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 25; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 2: total, 32.

Sail and Tent Making.

14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
Over 20	21	5	12/ to 65/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 1: total, 4.

Sawmilling (Machine-hands).

14 to 16	36	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 8/	..
17 to 20	64	..	14/ to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	16/	..
Over 20	171	..	27/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling (Joiners, Wood-carvers, and Wood-turners).

14 to 16	4	..	8/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	13/ to 39/	..	..	..	4	..	10/ to 24/	..
Over 20	81	..	33/ to 78/	..	42/ to 80/	..	1	..	36/	..

Sawmilling (Engineers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..
Over 20	20	..	42/ to 95/	..	..	..	1	..	24/	..

Sawmilling (Labourers).

14 to 16	6	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	207	..	22/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling (General Hands).

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	48	..	35/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 4; over thirty persons, 6: total, 16.

Seed Cleaning and Packing.

14 to 16	2	..	10/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	8	..	..	..	12/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	1	30/ to 50/	..	..	15/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Sewing-machine Repairing.

17 to 20	3	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	37/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Shirt-making.

14 to 16	3	22	10/ to 17/6	6/ to 15/6	..	5/4 to 11/3	1	53	7/6	5/ to 8/
17 to 20	5	133	17/6 to 40/	7/6 to 25/	..	6/8 to 18/3	2	14	10/6 to 20/	5/ to 12/6
Over 20	19	131	30/ to 60/	12/6 to 40/	..	9/ to 25/6	..	1	..	7/2

Foremen, 80/ to 135/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 3: total, 8.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Soap-manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	1	8/	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	3	..	11/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	17/6 to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Stone-crushing.

Over 20	19	..	30/ to 51/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Sugar-refining.

14 to 16	11	..	12/3 to 17/
17 to 20	30	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	171	..	20/ to 66/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 69/ to 90/.

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Scientific-instrument Making.

14 to 16	1	..	11/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
Over 20	4	..	50/ to 80/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Sausage-casing Preparing.

Over 20	3	..	40/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Tanning and Currying.

14 to 16	2	..	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	3	..	12/6 to 35/	..
17 to 20	5	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	67	..	30/ to 60/	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 5.

Tinware-manufacturing.

14 to 16	19	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	37	..	25/ to 60/	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; over thirty persons, 1: total, 8.

Tobacco-cutting and Cigar-manufacturing.

17 to 20	2	5	10/ to 15/	6/ to 14/	..	12/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	3	30/ to 67/6	6/ to 14/	..	12/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Tea-packing.

14 to 16	24	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	13/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 3: total, 5.

Tailoring (Order-work).

14 to 16	6	9	5/ to 8/	5/ to 15/	..	..	15	27	5/ to 12/6	5/ to 15/
17 to 20	13	91	5/ to 50/	5/ to 30/	40/ to 50/	18/ to 20/	11	31	7/6 to 15/	5/ to 17/6
Over 20	237	184	20/ to 70/	11/6 to 35/	35/ to 60/	18/ to 40/9	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 45; fifteen persons, 26; thirty persons, 8: total, 79.

Umbrella-making.

17 to 20	2	3	30/ to 38/	7/6 to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	5	55/	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Underclothing-manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	10	..	5/ to 6/	..	6/6 to 12/6	..	14	..	5/
17 to 20	1	35	20/	7/ to 25/	..	8/1 to 20/	..	1	..	8/
Over 20	6	35	30/ to 60/	15/ to 23/	..	10/8 to 21/9	..	..	..	..

Forewomen, 60/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 2: total, 5.

Venetian-blind Making.

14 to 16	2	..	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	28/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Wire-working.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Wire-mattress Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	8/	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/
17 to 20	8	2	15/ to 52/6	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	1	30/ to 60/	30/	42/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 1; total, 9.

Watch and Jewellery Making.

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	15	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	20	..	7/6 to 45/	..	..	..	15	..	5/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	85	..	25/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 27; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1; total, 29.

Wool-sorting.

17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Wool, Flax, &c., Dumping for Export.

Over 20	16	..	42/ to 60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

WELLINGTON (CITY).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; thirty persons, 1; total, 7.

Agricultural-implement Making.

Over 20	6	..	30/ to 48/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Bacon-curing.

17 to 20	2	3	25/	15/ to 17/6
Over 20	15	2	45/ to 60/	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Basket and Perambulator Making.

14 to 16	8	..	7/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	1	15/ to 35/	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	4	45/ to 60/	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 2; total, 5.

Billiard-table Making.

Over 20	8	..	46/ to 70/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Blacksmithing (General).

14 to 16	3	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	..	51/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 19.

Carriage-building (Blacksmiths).

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	20/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	..	40/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Carriage-building (Painters).

14 to 16	3	..	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	54/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Carriage-building.

14 to 16	5	..	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	60/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 4; over thirty persons, 1; total, 10.

Boat-building.

14 to 16	2	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	45/ to 61/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*

Bootmaking.

14 to 16	16	10	7/ to 12/6	7/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	25	27	10/ to 35/	9/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	210	42	25/ to 60/	18/ to 27/6	42/ to 52/	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 65/ to 80/.

Forewomen .. 40/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 32; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 2: total, 37.

Bottling (Beer and Stout).

17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	30/ to 47/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Brewing and Malting.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	53	..	40/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brewers, 80/ to 240/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Bread Baking.

14 to 16	14	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	140	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 52; fifteen persons, 2: total, 54.

Confectionery-making.

14 to 16	10	19	6/ to 12/	6/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	16	12/ to 30/	8/ to 16/	..	13/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	4	35/ to 65/	13/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 70/ to 75/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total,

Brick and Pottery Manufacturing.

14 to 16	19	..	12/6 to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	34	..	14/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	125	..	40/ to 60/	..	80/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 5; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 11.

Brush-making.

14 to 16	4	2	6/ to 13/	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	3	41/9 to 54/	10/ to 22/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Butter-making.

14 to 16	5	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	38/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 80/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 3: total, 4.

Butter-box Making.

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	16/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	29/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Candle-making.

14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Cardboard-box Making.

14 to 16	2	6	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	8	..	..	..	11/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	4	40/ to 60/	14/	..	15/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1: total, 2.

Cork-cutting.

Over 20	2	..	60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.

Drug and Chemical Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	1	7/6 to 10/	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	15	10/ to 17/6	7/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	2	20/ to 60/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 80/ to 100/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Cycle Engineering.

14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	44	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 70/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 17; fifteen persons, 1: total, 18.

Clothing-manufacturing.

14 to 16	7	85	8/6 to 15/	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	134	12/6 to 35/	8/6 to 30/	..	12/ to 27/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	57	137	32/6 to 65/	15/ to 35/	45/ to 60/	13/ to 28/	..	..	..	..

Foremen 70/ to 90/.

Forewomen .. 45/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 7: total, 8.

Condiment-making.

14 to 16	2	6	8/ to 10/	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	16	12/ to 20/	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	6	30/ to 65/	10/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 2: total, 5.

Coopering.

17 to 20	2	..	21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	36/ to 60/	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 72/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Cabinetmaking.

14 to 16	20	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	35	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	130	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 66/ to 80/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 32; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 3: total, 37.

Upholstering.

14 to 16	6	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	4	15/ to 35/	16/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	36	11	55/ to 66/	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 70/ to 75/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 2: total, 10.

Dress and Millinery Making (Dressmakers).

14 to 16	..	140	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	154	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	294	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Head dressmakers, 55/ to 160/.

Dress and Millinery Making (Milliners).

14 to 16	..	11	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	30	..	5/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	27	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Head milliners, 50/ to 60/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 58; fifteen persons, 9; thirty persons, 4; over thirty persons, 12: total, 83.

Dentistry (Mechanical).

17 to 20	12	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..
Over 20	23	3	20/ to 57/6	15/ to 30/	..	..	4	..	10/ to 22/6	..

Managers, 70/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13.

Dyeing and Cleaning.

14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	6	20/ to 25/	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	8	27/6 to 55/	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Engineering (Fitters).

14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	8	..	5/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	64	..	6/ to 25/	..	..	43	..	7/6 to 18/4	..	..
Over 20	52	..	35/ to 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 92/.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*

Engineering (Blacksmiths).										
14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 13/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	2	..	20/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	38	..	36/ to 53/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 78/ to 87/.										

Engineering (Pattern-makers).										
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	5	..	9/ to 12/	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 12/6	..
Over 20	9	..	58/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 81/6.										

Engineering (Boilermakers).										
14 to 16	3	..	6/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..
17 to 20	8	..	7/ to 35/	..	..	..	5	..	10/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	41	..	30/ to 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/ to 78/.										

Engineering (Moulders).										
14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 16/	..
17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	9	..	15/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	52	..	39/ to 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/ to 81/.										

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 4: total, 9.

Brass-founding.										
14 to 16	21	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	49/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 2: total, 6.

Coppersmithing.										
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	40/6 to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering Jobbing.										
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	15/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	40/ to 57/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Electrical Engineering.										
14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	20/ to 55/	..	..	..	2	..	10/	..
Over 20	46	..	60/ to 65/	..	..	..	2	..	25/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; over thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Engraving.										
14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/	..	..	..	2	..	12/6	..
Over 20	9	..	50/ to 65/	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Fellmongering.										
14 to 16	3	..	12/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	159	..	36/ to 55/	..	65/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 75/ to 80/.										

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 3: total, 7.

Flock-making.										
Over 20	3	1	36/	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Fur-rug Making.										
17 to 20	..	2	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	1	50/	20/	35/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Fibrous-plaster Making.										
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	55/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Flour-milling.										
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.

Gas and Coke Making.

14 to 16	5	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	74	..	35/ to 66/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 70/ to 80/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

Fire-kindler Making.

14 to 16	1	..	..	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Glass Bevelling and Silvering.

14 to 16	2	..	11/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	26/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	30/ to 48/3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Gunsmithing.

17 to 20	1	..	32/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Hat and Cap Making.

14 to 16	4	4	10/ to 15/	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	8	25/	8/ to 25/	..	22/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	3	..	16/ to 30/	60/ to 65/	27/6	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 2: total, 3.

Hair-working.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 15/	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Hosiery-knitting.

14 to 16	1	26	14/	6/ to 14/	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	24	18/	12/ to 20/	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	24	50/ to 65/	14/ to 25/	..	24/ to 30/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; over thirty persons, 2: total, 3.

Incandescent-mantle Making.

14 to 16	..	5	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	9	..	8/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	8	Occupier	15/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Laundry-work (Europeans).

14 to 16	..	12	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	62	18/ to 20/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	102	30/ to 60/	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Forewomen, 40/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 26; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 30.

Laundry-work (Chinese).

Over 20	35	..	25/ to 45/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 12.

Lens-grinding.

17 to 20	2	..	17/6 to 27/6
Over 20	3	2	56/3	22/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Meat Freezing.

14 to 16	5	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	127	..	48/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 70/ to 72/6.

Meat Freezing (Preservers).

14 to 16	9	..	12/ to 18/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	25/ to 33/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	37	..	42/ to 60/	..	60/

Foremen, 70/ to 80/.

Meat Freezing (Oleo Refiners).

Over 20	40	..	48/ to 75/
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Foremen, 80/ to 85/.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*

Meat Freezing (General Hands).

14 to 16	3	..	18/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	142	..	48/ to 60/	..	65/	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 80/.

Meat Freezing (Boiling-down and Manure Hands).

17 to 20	8	..	25/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	42/ to 50/	..	80/	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 80/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; over thirty persons, 2: total, 6.

Meat-bag Making.

14 to 16	..	1	..	..	..	20/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	..	..	22/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	5	..	..	60/	33/ to 43/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Monumental Masonry.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	45/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Needlework.

14 to 16	..	4	..	5/ to 9/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	6	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	14	..	12/ to 40/	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Organ-building.

Over 20	3	..	60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Photographing.

14 to 16	2	4	7/6 to 10/	5/ to 7/6
17 to 20	6	14	20/ to 25/	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	12	40/ to 60/	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Operators, 65/ to 75/ 40/ to 45/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 12; fifteen persons, 1: total, 13.

Photo-enlarging.

14 to 16	1	2	12/6	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	3	15/ to 25/	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	3	50/ to 80/	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Picture-frame Making.

14 to 16	3	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	2	15/ to 25/	14/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	40/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8.

Plumbing.

14 to 16	28	..	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	52	..	10/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	124	..	40/ to 61/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 20; fifteen persons, 5; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 28.

Portmanteau-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20/	..	..
Over 20	6	..	40/ to 60/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Printing (Type-setting Hands).

14 to 16	16	..	6/ to 14/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	22	2	12/6 to 35/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	109	2	35/ to 65/	17/6 to 25/

Foremen, 70/ to 110/.

Printing (Type-setting Machinists.)

Over 20	19	..	66/ to 80/
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Printing (Lithographers).

14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 12/6
17 to 20	5	3	15/ to 20/	9/6 to 12/6
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 70/

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.

Printing (Bookbinders and Stationery-makers).

14 to 16	10	9	6/ to 8/6	5/ to 9/5	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	24	27	7/6 to 30/	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	15	42/6 to 75/	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 80/.

Printing (General Hands).

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	50/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 80/ to 140/.

Printing (Machinists).

14 to 16	3	1	8/ to 10/	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	2	12/6 to 25/	9/6 to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	30/ to 67/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 80/ to 100/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 12; fifteen persons, 4; over thirty persons, 4: total, 20.

Paint and Varnish Making.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	1	25/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Packing, &c. (Oilmen's Stores).

14 to 16	..	5	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	4	15/ to 22/6	10/ to 15/	..	12/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	5	32/6 to 60/	10/ to 25/	..	15/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 2.

Range and Stove Making.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..
Over 20	24	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 72/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Rope-making.

14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Railway Maintenance (Blacksmiths), not including Government Railway Workshops.

Over 20	8	..	45/ to 63/
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Railway Maintenance (Fitters).

14 to 16	4	..	10/ to 12/6
17 to 20	7	..	15/ to 33/
Over 20	17	..	54/ to 69/

Railway Maintenance (Car-painters).

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	39/
Over 20	6	..	54/ to 78/

Railway Maintenance (Car-builders).

Over 20	8	..	60/
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Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Rag-sorting, Bottle-cleaning, &c.

14 to 16	..	1	..	..	..	15/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	24/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Sail, Tent, and Flag Making.

14 to 16	2	2	10/ to 13/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	4	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	8	40/ to 60/	20/ to 30/	48/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 2: total, 3.

Sash and Door Making (General Hands).

14 to 16	12	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	20/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	88	..	35/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.

Sash and Door Making (Joiners).

14 to 16	2	..	9/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	10	..	13/ to 35/	..	..	..	4	..	10/ to 20/	..
Over 20	55	..	48/ to 61/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 70/ to 90/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 3; over thirty persons, 1: total, 8.

Carpentering and Joinery Work.

14 to 16	16	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 18/	..
17 to 20	20	..	20/ to 45/	..	..	..	9	..	15/ to 30/	..
Over 20	166	..	60/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 37; fifteen persons, 3: total, 40.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 13/	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 8/6	..
17 to 20	4	3	12/ to 25/	10/ to 16/	..	..	8	..	8/6 to 26/	..
Over 20	65	3	35/ to 66/	25/ to 45/	56/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 70/ to 90/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14; thirty persons, 1: total, 15.

Sausage-casing Cleaning.

14 to 16	5	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	..	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 80/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 2.

Shirt-making.

14 to 16	..	17	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	50	..	8/ to 24/	..	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	76	..	15/ to 35/	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 2: total, 20.

Soap-making.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	40/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	40/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Shipwrighting.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15/ to 25/	..
Over 20	10	..	70/10 to 78/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Shipwrighting (Joiners).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18/	..
Over 20	6	..	52/ to 67/8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Shipwrighting (Painters).

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..
Over 20	4	..	59/1 to 70/10

Shipwrighting (Boilermakers).

Over 20	15	..	44/ to 76/
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Shipwrighting (Fitters).

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..
Over 20	5	..	45/ to 76/

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	7	21	5/ to 12/6	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	21	47	7/ to 30/	7/6 to 25/	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	235	159	55/ to 65/	21/ to 32/6	38/ to 80/	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 40; fifteen persons, 9; thirty persons, 4; over thirty persons, 5: total, 58.

Tanning and Currying.

17 to 20	6	..	18/ to 34/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	93	..	35/ to 60/	..	50/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 70/ to 72/.

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 2.

Tea-mixing, &c.

14 to 16	15	..	6/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	3	15/ to 35/	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	3	30/ to 70/	14/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 5.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON (CITY) — continued.

Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	17	..	6/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	6/ to 31/	..	33/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	53	..	30/ to 60/	..	67/6	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 9 ; fifteen persons, 3 ; thirty persons, 1 : total, 13.

Tool-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
Over 20	7	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Umbrella-making.

17 to 20	..	2	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Venetian-blind Making.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	24/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Watch and Jewellery Making.

14 to 16	14	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	69	..	40/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 70/ to 80/.

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 19 ; fifteen persons, 1 ; thirty persons, 2 : total, 22.

Wax-vesta Making (Box-makers).

14 to 16	..	2	..	..	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	9	..	..	15/ to 18/	14/ to 22/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	6	47/ to 70/	25/	..	14/ to 20/	..	..	..	..

Wax-vesta Making (Taper Makers and Cutters).

17 to 20	..	1	..	..	..	27/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	6	..	..	..	24/ to 33/	..	..	..	..

Wax-vesta Making (Box-fillers).

14 to 16	..	4	..	..	..	15/ to 18/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	30	15/ to 28/
Over 20	..	29	15/ to 32/

Wax-vesta Making (Dippers).

Over 20	4	..	40/ to 47/6
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Wax-vesta Making (Packers).

17 to 20	..	4	19/ to 27/
Over 20	6	2	30/ to 80/	20/ to 30/

Number of Factories : Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Waterproof-clothing Making.

17 to 20	..	3	..	9/ to 16/6	..	18/ to 24/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	19	..	20/ to 30/	..	20/ to 27/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to fifteen persons, 2.

Wire Spring and Mattress Making.

14 to 16	4	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Woollen-milling.

14 to 16	20	16	8/ to 17/	7/ to 16/	..	15/ to 16/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	21	18/ to 36/	13/ to 27/	..	16/ to 31/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	43	23	40/ to 70/	18/ to 30/	20/ to 48/	27/ to 38/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Wood Carving and Turning.

14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	1	..	9/	..
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 6.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	22/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	45	4	12/6 to 60/	10/ to 15/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15; fifteen persons, 1: total, 16.

Agricultural-implement Making (Blacksmiths).

17 to 20	2	..	30/	..	..	..	4	..	8/ to 14/	..
Over 20	33	..	25/ to 78/	..	..	..	2	..	22/6 to 30/	..

Agricultural-implement Making (Blacksmiths' Strikers).

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..
17 to 20	15	..	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..
Over 20	27	..	20/ to 44/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Making (Carpenters and Wheelwrights).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 8/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8/ to 25/	..
Over 20	41	..	36/ to 80/

Agricultural-implement Making (Engine-drivers).

Over 20	4	..	48/ to 54/
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Agricultural-implement Making (Fitters).

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 10/	7	..	5/ to 12/	..
17 to 20	12	..	8/ to 42/	10	..	11/ to 16/	..
Over 20	46	..	25/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Making (Machinists).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8/	..
17 to 20	6	..	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	5	..	6/ to 36/	..
Over 20	33	..	27/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Making (Moulders).

14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 8/	..
17 to 20	2	..	48/ to 54/	..	..	..	9	..	8/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	30	..	44/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Making (Pattern-makers).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11/	..
Over 20	5	..	60/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Making (Painters).

17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	2	..	8/ to 15/	..
Over 20	12	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Making (Storemen).

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..
Over 20	6	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Making (Tinsmiths).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12/	..
Over 20	3	..	42/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Making (Turners).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12/ to 16/	..
Over 20	17	..	42/ to 80/	..	..	..	1	..	18/	..

Agricultural-implement Making (Unskilled Labourers).

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	44/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 7.

Apple-packing and Cider-making.

17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Bacon-curing.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	27/ to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	30/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Baking-powder Manufacturing.

14 to 16	4	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	45/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Basket and Wickerware Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 8/	..	..	..	3	..	13/ to 25/	..
17 to 20	10	..	7/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	17/ to 53/	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 1: total, 6.

Billiard-table Making.

Over 20	2	..	56/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Biscuit, Cocoa, and Confectionery Making.

14 to 16	16	40	6/ to 12/6	5/ to 9/	..	6/ to 14/1	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	24	43	9/ to 30/	6/ to 12/6	..	9/ to 13/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	92	20	15/ to 100/	8/ to 40/	..	7/6 to 17/3	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 19.

Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.

14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	5	..	7/6 to 18/	..
17 to 20	19	..	6/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	100	..	21/ to 72/	..	..	..	1	..	35/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 46; fifteen persons, 1: total, 47.

Boat-building.

Over 20	2	..	32/6
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Boot-manufacturing (Benohmen).

14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	7	..	10/ to 30/	..
17 to 20	21	..	7/6 to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	252	..	22/6 to 120/	..	20/ to 45/	..	2	..	22/6 to 25/	..

Boot-manufacturing (Clickers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	38/10 to 40/	..	2	..	6/4 to 10/	..
17 to 20	9	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	7	..	11/ to 25/	..
Over 20	71	..	18/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Eyeletting, Socking, and Sizing Hands).

14 to 16	2	4	6/ to 12/6	5/ to 10/	..	..	3	..	6/ to 7/6	..
17 to 20	4	8	5/ to 16/	6/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	4	15/ to 35/	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Finishers).

14 to 16	7	3	5/ to 18/	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	1	14/ to 32/6	22/6	..	..	5	..	12/6 to 28/	..
Over 20	81	1	26/ to 65/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Fitters and Table-hands).

14 to 16	..	35	..	5/ to 8/6	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 14/
17 to 20	..	37	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	5	..	14/ to 17/6
Over 20	7	48	18/ to 80/	6/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Heel-building and Attaching Hands).

14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	1	12/6 to 25/	6/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Machinists).

14 to 16	..	20	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	58	17/6	6/ to 22/6	..	..	..	2	..	14/6 to 15/
Over 20	21	60	10/ to 60/	6/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Packers and Showroom Hands).

14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	1	22/6 to 25/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	2	30/ to 90/	17/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Press and Rough-stuff Men).

14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	8/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Boot-manufacturing (Pump and Welt Men).

17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	42/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 69; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 8: total, 81.

Bottle-cleaning.

Over 20	3	2	35/	20/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Bread-baking.

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 13/
17 to 20	24	1	6/ to 45/	12/6	..	..	3	..	15/ to 39/6	..
Over 20	182	2	20/ to 70/	15/	..	..	1	..	40/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 74; fifteen persons, 2: total, 76.

Brewing, Bottling, and Malting.

14 to 16	7	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	123	..	20/ to 100/	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 15.

Brick and Tile Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	..	6/	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	21	..	18/ to 36/	..	24/ to 49/6	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	118	..	30/ to 66/	..	36/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 4: total, 9.

Brush-making.

14 to 16	3	3	5/ to 9/	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	9	7/6 to 35/	9/ to 20/	35/	12/6 to 23/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	5	30/ to 62/6	20/ to 25/	36/ to 47/6	14/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Building and Joinery Work.

14 to 16	10	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	12	..	5/ to 20/	..
17 to 20	30	..	6/ to 44/	..	..	..	20	..	5/ to 30/	..
Over 20	216	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	4	..	20/ to 54/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 58; fifteen persons, 5: total, 63.

Butter-making and Cream-separating.

14 to 16	5	..	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	12/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	36	..	27/6 to 67/6	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; thirty persons, 2: total, 9.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	31	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	9	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	43	5	5/ to 49/6	7/6 to 20/	..	..	33	2	5/ to 25/	5/
Over 20	193	13	22/6 to 80/	12/6 to 35/	25/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 35; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 3: total, 41.

Carriage-lamp Making.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Chaff-cutting and Corn-crushing.

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	27/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 2: total, 4.

Cigarette-manufacturing.

17 to 20	..	5	..	7/ to 9/	..	14/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	3	35/ to 42/	..	..	23/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Clothing-manufacturing (Supervisors, &c.).

17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	59/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Coat Hands).

14 to 16	..	4	..	7/ to 8/	..	17/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	25	..	15/	..	12/ to 18/5	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	53	40/ to 60/	25/ to 30/6	..	18/ to 37/	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters).

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Dungaree Hands).

14 to 16	1	17	5/	5/6 to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	13	12/6	7/6 to 10/	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	26	30/ to 40/	15/ to 25/	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Folders, Brushers, &c.).

14 to 16	3	3	5/ to 12/6	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	5	40/	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists).

14 to 16	..	5	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	34	..	7/ to 16/6	..	..	1	..	..	10/
Over 20	..	61	..	16/ to 29/6	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Mackintosh Hands).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	..	6	..	10/ to 16/6	..	..	2	..	9/6 to 10/6	..
Over 20	2	21	60/ to 120/	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	28/ to 55/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Trouser Hands).

17 to 20	..	10	..	7/6 to 18/	..	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	36	..	20/ to 25/	..	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Vest Hands).

17 to 20	..	14	..	12/6 to 17/6	..	13/6 to 22/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	22	..	12/6 to 25/	..	18/ to 25/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 3; over thirty persons, 3; total, 7.

Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).

14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	2	..	12/ to 20/	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	50/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Body-makers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	2	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	6	..	15/ to 35/	..
Over 20	25	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..

Coachbuilding (Painters).

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	7	..	16/ to 27/6	..	..	..	5	..	16/ to 25/	..
Over 20	20	..	35/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Strikers and Vicemen).

14 to 16	5	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	14/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Trimmers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
Over 20	12	..	54/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
17 to 20	3	..	17/6 to 20/	..	..	..	6	..	10/ to 25/	..
Over 20	15	..	42/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 16; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 4; total, 22.

Coffee, Chicory, and Spice Making.

14 to 16	4	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	22/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Concrete Blocks and Drain-pipe Manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	38/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Coopering.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Coppersmithing.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Corset-manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	5	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	7	..	18/ to 29/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Cycle-manufacturing.

14 to 16	41	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	51	1	7/6 to 35/	20/	6/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	145	3	20/ to 70/	12/6 to 20/	38/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 46; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 2: total, 52.

Dentistry.

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	14	..	5/ to 21/	..
Over 20	48	..	25/ to 100/	..	60/	..	7	..	5/ to 50/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 19; fifteen persons, 1: total, 20.

Dressmaking (Dressmakers).

14 to 16	..	107	..	5/ to 13/	..	..	..	43	..	5/ to 6/6
17 to 20	..	225	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	33	..	5/ to 10/
Over 20	..	372	..	5/ to 180/	..	17/	..	..	..	..

Dressmaking (Mantle-makers).

14 to 16	..	11	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 7/6
17 to 20	..	25	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 11/
Over 20	..	34	..	10/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dressmaking (Milliners).

14 to 16	..	15	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	7	..	5/ to 7/6
17 to 20	..	41	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 11/
Over 20	..	49	..	10/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 113; fifteen persons, 6; thirty persons, 6; over thirty persons, 9: total, 134.

Drug and Herbal Medicines Manufacturing.

14 to 16	17	..	7/ to 8/	..	9/ to 10/6	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	10/ to 40/	..	9/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	2	20/ to 84/	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 3: total, 9.

Dyeing and Cleaning.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
Over 20	7	1	37/6 to 60/	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Electrical Engineering.

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	9/ to 12/	..
Over 20	23	..	8/ to 160/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; thirty persons, 1: total, 6.

Engraving.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Feather-dressing.

17 to 20	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Fireworks-manufacturing.

Over 20	2	..	45/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
							M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Fish-curing.

Over 20 | 4 | .. | 30/ to 40/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Flour and Oatmeal Milling.

17 to 20 | 9 | .. | 15/ to 42/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 64 | .. | 30/ to 100/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 2: total, 5.

Gas-manufacturing (Retort Hands).

Over 20 | 24 | .. | 42/ to 134/5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Gas-manufacturing (Stove-makers and Fitters).

17 to 20 | 1 | .. | 16/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 17 | .. | 27/ to 72/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Glass-blowing.

Over 20 | 2 | .. | 35/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Glazing Window-sashes.

14 to 16 | 1 | .. | 8/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 1 | .. | 20/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 4 | .. | 55/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Glue-making.

14 to 16 | 1 | .. | 20/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 1 | .. | 40/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Hat and Cap Manufacturing.

14 to 16 | 2 | 3 | 10/ to 12/6 | 8/ | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 5/6 to 7/6
 17 to 20 | 1 | 6 | 12/6 | 11/6 to 20/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 9/
 Over 20 | 5 | 11 | 40/ to 50/ | 10/ to 25/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; thirty persons, 1: total, 5.

Hosiery-knitting.

14 to 16 | .. | 17 | .. | 5/ to 16/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 7/
 17 to 20 | 2 | 12 | 30/ to 40/ | 14/ to 20/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 9/
 Over 20 | .. | 24 | .. | 20/ to 24/ | .. | 15/ | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 7.

Iron Bedstead and Fender Manufacturing.

14 to 16 | 3 | .. | 10/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 10/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 4 | .. | 13/ to 36/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 15/ | ..
 Over 20 | 24 | .. | 36/ to 140/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Engineering and Ironfounding (Blacksmiths).

14 to 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 8/ to 12/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 2 | .. | 30/ | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 9/ to 18/ | ..
 Over 20 | 25 | .. | 42/ to 84/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Boilermakers).

14 to 16 | 1 | .. | 10/ | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 6/ to 12/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 3 | .. | 10/ to 18/ | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 12/ to 18/ | ..
 Over 20 | 19 | .. | 36/ to 84/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Brass-moulders and Finishers).

14 to 16 | 2 | .. | 6/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 1 | .. | 15/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 8 | .. | 30/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Carpenters and Wheelwrights).

Over 20 | 1 | .. | 54/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Engine-drivers).

Over 20 | 3 | .. | 48/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Fitters).

14 to 16 | 4 | .. | 6/ to 11/ | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 6/ to 9/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 11 | .. | 6/ to 30/ | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 7/ to 24/ | ..
 Over 20 | 41 | .. | 22/6 to 120/ | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 24/ to 25/3 | ..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Engineering and Ironfounding (Galvanisers).

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Machinists).

14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Moulders).

14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	4	..	6/	..
17 to 20	13	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	8	..	8/ to 21/	..
Over 20	40	..	20/ to 66/	..	..	..	4	..	24/ to 30/	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Pattern-makers).

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	3	..	6/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12/ to 15/	..
Over 20	12	..	42/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Range-makers).

14 to 16	13	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	9/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Storemen).

14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	41/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Sheet-iron Workers).

14 to 16	6	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	42/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Turners).

14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	2	..	14/	..
17 to 20	8	..	5/ to 17/	..	..	..	2	..	17/ to 38/9	..
Over 20	23	..	24/ to 78/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Boilermakers' Assistants and Metal-workers).

14 to 16	6	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	16	..	12/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	68	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 4; over thirty persons, 4; total, 23.

Iron and Wire Fence Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Laundry-work.

14 to 16	1	6	7/6	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	40	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	322	15/ to 125/	10/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 39; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 4; total, 48.

There are also 169 persons employed at benevolent institutions without wages: Mount Magdala Asylum, 126; Samaritan Home, 8; St. Mary's Home, 18; Salvation Army Refuge, 11; St. Saviour's Guild, 6.

Lead-headed Nail Making.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	17/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Leather-belt Making.

Over 20	4	..	30/ to 55/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Linen-bag Making.

14 to 16	2	9	10/ to 15/	7/6 to 10/	1	..	5/
17 to 20	1	3	15/	15/	..	..	38/	..	..	..
Over 20	7	6	25/ to 42/	..	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; total, 2.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Organ-building and Piano-repairing.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Perambulator-manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	2	6/ to 12/	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	2	8/ to 15/	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	1	22/6 to 48/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Photography.

14 to 16	3	9	5/ to 10/	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	10	12/ to 42/	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	26	25/ to 60/	7/6 to 60/	60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15; fifteen persons, 4; total, 19.

Pickles, Jam, and Sauce Manufacturing.

14 to 16	8	3	6/ to 10/	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	16	14	12/ to 30/	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	13	30/ to 60/	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1; total, 7.

Picture-framing.

14 to 16	10	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	35/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15.

Ping-pong Racquet Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	1	41/	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Plaster-figure Making.

Over 20	2	..	10/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Plumbing and Gasfitting.

14 to 16	17	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	16	..	11/ to 48/	..	..	..	14	..	5/ to 25/	..
Over 20	89	..	20/ to 78/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1; total, 18.

Printing and Publishing (Artists and Engravers).

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	2	55/ to 120/	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Bookbinding).

14 to 16	2	15	7/6	5/ to 10/	..	..	1	2	5/	5/
17 to 20	5	28	12/6 to 22/6	6/ to 17/	..	..	4	8	10/ to 20/	5/ to 17/6
Over 20	37	28	25/ to 80/	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Cardboard-box Makers).

14 to 16	..	7	..	5/	..	..	6/6 to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	8	11/ to 20/	..	..	..	11/ to 15/	1	..	15/
Over 20	2	9	66/ to 77/	..	..	..	11/3 to 21/	1	..	25/

Printing and Publishing (Storekeepers, &c.).

14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	2	10/ to 12/6	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	20/ to 80/	..	22/6	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Compositors).

14 to 16	3	1	5/ to 10/	5/	..	..	2	..	10/	..
17 to 20	4	1	7/6 to 22/6	23/5	..	..	3	..	12/6 to 30/	..
Over 20	85	5	40/ to 95/	23/5	40/ to 60/	40/ to 58/	2	..	30/ to 35/	..

Printing and Publishing (Machinists and Engineers).

14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 15/	..
17 to 20	12	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	7	..	10/ to 30/	..
Over 20	62	..	17/6 to 125/	..	..	..	4	..	25/ to 30/	..

Printing and Publishing (Linotype-operators).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10/	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	50	..	45/ to 97/6	..	84/3 to 108/	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Printing and Publishing (Lithographers).

14 to 16	1	1	17/6	5/	..	..	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..
17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	5	..	10/ to 25/	..
Over 20	5	..	40/ to 65/	..	..	..	1	..	32/6	..

Printing and Publishing (Paper-bag Makers).

14 to 16	2	1	5/ to 7/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	5/	..	17/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	7	32/	10/ to 15/	..	14/ to 15/	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Process Hands).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	4	..	11/ to 28/6	..
Over 20	10	..	23/6 to 90/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..

Printing and Publishing (Publishing Hands).

14 to 16	6	..	7/6 to 10/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	1	12/6 to 15/	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	17/6 to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Stereotypers).

17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	32/6 to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Ticket-writers).

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 18; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 4: total, 26.

Quarrying and Road-metal Preparing.

17 to 20	4	..	11/3 to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	65	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 2: total, 5.

Rope and Twine Making.

14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	12/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	40/ to 42/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	10	..	8/6 to 15/	..
17 to 20	11	1	8/ to 42/	20/	..	..	8	..	8/6 to 20/	..
Over 20	81	1	15/ to 60/	20/	42/ to 70/	..	2	..	15/ to 25/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 22; thirty persons, 1: total, 23.

Sawing Firewood.

Over 20	9	..	30/ to 48/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Sail and Tent Making.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	1	22/6	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	1	40/ to 60/	22/	50/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Sawmilling (Mill-hands).

14 to 16	12	..	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	14/ to 42/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	48	..	25/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling (Sash and Door Hands).

14 to 16	2	..	15/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 25/	..
Over 20	44	..	27/6 to 90/	..	..	..	2	..	20/ to 25/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 2: total, 7.

Saw-sharpening.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Seed Cleaning and Packing.

14 to 16	2	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	20/ to 85/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 1: total, 9.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Sewing-machine Repairing.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Ship-carpentering.

Over 20	8	..	40/ to 68/	3	..	25/	..
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Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Shirt-making.

14 to 16	1	3	10/	5/ to 8/	..	7/6	..	13	..	5/ to 7/6
17 to 20	1	36	15/	6/ to 15/6	..	8/ to 16/5	..	2	..	5/
Over 20	5	67	38/ to 42/	10/ to 27/6	..	8/ to 18/6	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14; fifteen persons, 2; over thirty persons, 2: total, 18.

Soap and Candle Making.

14 to 16	2	1	6/ to 7/	8/7	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	3	20/ to 36/	10/9 to 17/6	20/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	25/ to 92/3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1: total, 5.

Tailoring (Coat Hands).

14 to 16	8	4	5/ to 10/	5/ to 15/	5/	..	1	4	8/	5/ to 10/8
17 to 20	12	2	15/ to 40/	14/2 to 25/	20/	..	10	15	10/ to 30/	6/ to 14/9
Over 20	148	46	30/ to 70/	22/6 to 32/6	29/4 to 67/	24/ to 30/	4	..	15/ to 25/	..

Tailoring (Cutters).

Over 20	37	..	70/ to 140/
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Tailoring (Machinists).

17 to 20	..	5	..	15/ to 27/6
Over 20	..	37	..	20/ to 32/6

Tailoring (Pressers).

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	25/ to 46/5	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	42/6 to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tailoring (Trousers Hands).

14 to 16	..	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	3	..	6/ to 10/10
17 to 20	5	16	5/ to 20/	5/ to 25/	..	24/	..	11	..	5/ to 14/2
Over 20	19	77	25/ to 55/	20/ to 35/	30/ to 45/	15/ to 45/	..	3	..	8/ to 19/2

Tailoring (Vest Hands).

14 to 16	..	6	..	5/ to 10/10	..	5/	..	3	..	5/ to 15/
17 to 20	1	9	12/6	12/6 to 22/6	..	12/6 to 25/	..	11	..	5/ to 14/2
Over 20	3	53	45/ to 50/	17/6 to 32/6	..	22/4 to 45/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 36; fifteen persons, 5; thirty persons, 7; over thirty persons, 4: total, 52.

Tailoring (Ladies).

14 to 16	2	2	5/ to 7/6	5/ to 6/6	..	..	..	15	..	5/ to 6/
17 to 20	3	43	13/6 to 30/	9/ to 15/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	49	50/ to 90/	10/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

Tanning (Basil Finishers).

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 33/
Over 20	42	..	36/ to 70/	..	40/10 to 54/2

Tanning (Beamsmen).

Over 20	18	..	42/ to 70/
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Tanning (Curriers).

17 to 20	49/6 to 80/	8	..	5/ to 40/	..
Over 20	40	1	..	35/	..

Tanning (Engineers and Carpenters).

Over 20	15	..	40/ to 80/
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Tanning (Fellmongers and Wool-washers).

14 to 16	7	..	11/ to 27/
17 to 20	40	..	12/ to 36/
Over 20	147	..	22/ to 60/	..	17/6 to 70/

Tanning (Peltmen).

14 to 16	4	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	29	..	17/6 to 36/	..	19/6 to 42/3	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	142	..	33/ to 80/	..	39/9 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Tanning (Press-men).

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	42/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tanning (Shed-men).

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	17/6 to 23/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tanning (Tanners).

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	39/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tanning (Unskilled Labourers).

14 to 16	9	..	12/6 to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	62	..	21/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 7: total, 18.

Tea-packing.

14 to 16	16	1	6/ to 12/6	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	4	6/ to 20/	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	2	27/6 to 50/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 8.

Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	16	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	9	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	25/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; thirty persons, 1: total, 10.

Toe and Heel Plate Making.

Over 20	1	..	43/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Toy and Mat Making.

Over 20	17*
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* Salvation Army Prison Brigade Home without wages.

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Underclothing-making (Ladies).

14 to 16	..	6	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 8/
17 to 20	..	7	..	6/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	22	..	10/ to 18/	..	15/ to 16/ 5	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13; fifteen persons, 1: total, 14.

Umbrella-making.

17 to 20	1	2	30/	8/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	1	45/	28/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Venetian-blind Manufacturing.

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	3	..	20/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	17	2	30/ to 70/	15/ to 17/6	..	..	2	..	20/ to 22/6	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Watch-making and Jewellery-work.

14 to 16	10	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 8/	..
17 to 20	9	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	7	..	7/6 to 25/	..
Over 20	73	1	30/ to 80/	15/	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 29; fifteen persons, 1: total, 30.

Whip-thong Making.

14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	6/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Wine Making and Bottling.

17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	25/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Wire-working.

14 to 16	4	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	8/6 to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Wood-box and Packing-case Making.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	35/ to 60/	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Wood Carving and Turning.

14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..
Over 20	10	..	45/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Woollen-milling (Burling Hands).

14 to 16	..	3	..	..	..	8/4 to 19/6	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	4	..	..	..	25/6 to 28/9	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	17	60/	..	..	29/5 to 33/	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Carders).

14 to 16	5	..	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	17/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	35/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Designing and Pattern Hands).

14 to 16	..	1	..	8/
17 to 20	1	..	25/
Over 20	3	..	40/ to 120/

Woollen-milling (Dyers).

Over 20	7	..	42/ to 100/
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Woollen-milling (Engineers).

Over 20	13	..	40/ to 80/
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Woollen-milling (Finishers).

14 to 16	5	1	11/ to 14/	8/
17 to 20	5	..	20/ to 30/
Over 20	13	3	35/ to 80/	25/ to 26/

Woollen-milling (Knitters).

14 to 16	..	13	..	6/ to 9/	..	10/5 to 11/4	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	16	16/ to 20/	9/ to 18/	..	12/9 to 24/3	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	27	30/ to 65/	30/	47/	21/3 to 29/10

Woollen-milling (Milling Hands).

Over 20	12	..	42/ to 60/
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Woollen-milling (Spinners).

14 to 16	10	3	8/ to 14/	8/	11/6 to 15/4
17 to 20	11	..	17/ to 25/	..	17/6 to 18/6
Over 20	16	..	35/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Turners, Winders, and Drawers).

14 to 16	4	13	14/	8/ to 11/	12/9	9/ to 10/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	2	18/9 to 22/	10/3 to 16/3
Over 20	12	2	42/ to 70/	23/6

Woollen-milling (Warpers).

Over 20	4	60/6 to 68/8
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Woollen-milling (Watchmen, &c.).

Over 20	3	1	36/ to 80/	25/
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Woollen-milling (Weavers).

17 to 20	..	30	23/6 to 29/5
Over 20	..	59	20/ to 36/6

Woollen-milling (Wool-classers).

17 to 20	4	..	17/ to 25/	..	51/6 to 59/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	42/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

DUNEDIN (CITY).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	14/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	27/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; over thirty persons, 1; total, 5.

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Fitters and Turners).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	5/ to 15/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	7/6 to 26/	..
Over 20	23	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	7/6 to 14/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	6/ to 26/	..
Over 20	15	..	42/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Moulders and Assistants).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	14/ to 30/	..
Over 20	8	..	42/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Carpenters, Painters, and Assistants).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	13/ to 21/	..
Over 20	19	..	36/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Storemen, Yardmen, and Engine-drivers).

Over 20	4	..	48/ to 60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1; total, 4.

Bacon-curing.

17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Bread and Pastry Baking.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	10/ to 32/6	..
Over 20	136	..	27/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 45.

Basket-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6/ to 11/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17/	..
Over 20	7	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 14/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	7/6 to 42/	..
Over 20	54	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 29.

Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	13/ to 18/	..
Over 20	8	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Trimmers).

14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Body-makers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	5/6 to 20/	..
Over 20	22	..	36/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	36/	..
Over 20	6	..	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding (Painters).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7/6 to 30/	..
Over 20	4	..	48/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 3; total, 5.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*

Boot-manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	19	5/ to 10/6	5/ to 10/6
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	38	10/ to 32/6	7/ to 17/6
Over 20	261	63	22/6 to 80/	15/ to 30/	25/ to 60/	20/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 31; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 4; over thirty persons, 2: total, 39.

Brewing, Malting, &c.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	123	..	30/ to 110/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 7.

Brick, Tile, and Pottery Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	74	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 4: total, 6.

Brush and Broom Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	4	5/ to 10/	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	4	8/ to 25/	12/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	4	45/ to 60/	15/ to 20/	23/ to 44/	12/6	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

Butter and Cheese Manufacturing.

14 to 16	6	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	46	..	40/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13; over thirty persons, 1: total, 14.

Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.

14 to 16	52	56	9/ to 12/6	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	63	82	9/ to 22/6	6/ to 12/	15/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	118	44	20/ to 90/	12/ to 30/	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 3: total, 10.

Bicycle Manufacturing and Sewing-machine Repairing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	..	3	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	20	..	7/6 to 35/	..
Over 20	48	..	35/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; thirty persons, 3: total, 12.

Cardboard-box Manufacturing.

14 to 16	4	3	6/ to 12/6	..	..	7/ to 8/6	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..
17 to 20	3	7	12/6 to 25/	..	..	14/ to 16/	10	..	7/6 to 15/	..
Over 20	13	22	25/ to 60/	20/ to 40/	..	14/ to 19/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Cabinetmaking, Upholstering, and Wood-turning.

14 to 16	..	1	..	10/	..	..	29	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	46	..	10/ to 27/6	..
Over 20	173	6	20/ to 66/	18/ to 20/	..	..	1	..	20/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 27; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 34.

Calico-bag Making.

14 to 16	1	2	8/	7/	..	10/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	3	60/	15/	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Carpentering and Joinery Work.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	6/ to 26/	..
Over 20	59	..	58/8 to 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 10; fifteen persons, 3: total, 13.

Cement Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	42	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Chemical, Acid, and Drug Manufacturing.

14 to 16	8	8	7/6 to 10/	8/6	..	6/ to 8/6	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	7	6/ to 40/	7/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	53	7	25/ to 80/	14/ to 20/	..	15/6	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 3: total, 8.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
							M.	F.	M	F.
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.										
Cigarette-manufacturing.										
14 to 16	..	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	4	Occupier	20/ to 27/6	..	17/6	..	..	..	..
Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.										
Clothing-manufacturing (General).										
14 to 16	13	5	7/6 to 10/	..	10/	15/ to 19/	..	62	..	5/ to 12/6
17 to 20	11	65	12/6 to 27/6	20/ to 25/	18/	10/6 to 33/3	..	97	..	5/ to 22/6
Over 20	60	263	30/ to 130/	17/6 to 35/	55/ to 70/9	9/6 to 27/10	..	..	..	..
Forewomen, 60/.										
Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters).										
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14/	..
Over 20	8	1	30/ to 60/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).										
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 10/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13/	..
Over 20	7	..	50/ to 55/	..	33/10 to 48/	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Waterproof-garment Makers).										
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5/
17 to 20	1	17	20/6	9/6 to 15/	..	14/6 to 17/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	39	32/6 to 70/	12/6 to 30/	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..
Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 6: total, 13.										
Coffee and Spice Grinding.										
14 to 16	11	..	7/6 to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	2	8/ to 25/	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	1	32/6 to 60/	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 2: total, 5.										
Coopering.										
Over 20	6	..	45/	..	57/6	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.										
Dentistry.										
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	1	..	50/	..	..	..	6	1	5/ to 10/	15/
Over 20	12	..	60/ to 90/	..	..	..	15	..	5/ to 20/	..
Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 1: total, 7.										
Dressmaking.										
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	5/ to 11/	..
17 to 20	..	125	..	6/ to 30/	..	..	128	..	5/ to 12/	..
Over 20	..	337	..	10/ to 140/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 54; fifteen persons, 10; thirty persons, 4; over thirty persons, 4: total, 72.										
Engraving.										
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 6/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17/6	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.										
Engineering (Range-makers).										
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5/ to 10/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	15/ to 25/	..
Over 20	108	..	27/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Spouting and Ridging Hands).										
14 to 16	8	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Electroplaters).										
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..
Over 20	11	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Pattern-makers).										
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8/ to 14/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5/ to 25/	..
Over 20	18	..	39/ to 84/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Brass and Copper Smiths, and Moulders).										
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	5/ to 27/6	..
Over 20	63	..	20/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*

Engineering (Moulders and Labourers, &c.).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	10/ to 32/6	..
Over 20	93	..	17/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Blacksmiths).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	6	..	14/ to 17/6	..
Over 20	38	..	25/ to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Boilermakers, Strikers, Labourers, Rivet-boys, &c.).

14 to 16	7	..	6/ to 17/6	..	..	..	5	..	10/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	33	..	8/6 to 36/	..	..	..	14	..	15/ to 25/6	..
Over 20	157	..	21/ to 84/	..	..	..	5	..	25/ to 30/	..

Engineering (Iron-milling Hands).

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	35	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Fitters and Turners).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	5/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	30	..	7/6 to 24/	49	..	12/ to 30/	..
Over 20	97	..	20/ to 90/	5	..	14/ to 25/	..

Engineering (Lead-pipe Makers).

Over 20	3	..	42/ to 48/
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Engineering (Plumbers, Tinsmiths, &c.).

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	8	..	7/6 to 30/	..
Over 20	18	..	40/ to 75/

Engineering (Drawing-hands and Carpenters).

14 to 16	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	2	..	5/ to 6/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8/ to 30/	..
Over 20	19	..	15/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 3; over thirty persons, 8: total, 24.

Fellmongering.

14 to 16	3	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	18/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	20/ to 55/	..	60/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; thirty persons, 1: total, 6.

Fish-curing.

17 to 20	1	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Fly-dressing.

Over 20	..	2	..	12/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Flock-milling.

17 to 20	2	..	8/6 to 25/
Over 20	6	..	35/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Flour-milling.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	15/ to 33/	..
Over 20	32	..	40/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20	54	..	39/ to 73/6
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Grass-seed Cleaning.

17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

FACORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*

Gunsmithing.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	27/6 to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Hat and Cap Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	4	..	5/ to 11/	16/	..	11	14	5/ to 12/	5/ to 8/
17 to 20	10	23	12/ to 32/6	7/ to 20/	..	10/3 to 18/3	3	23	10/ to 23/	5/ to 15/
Over 20	41	35	32/6 to 80/	10/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 6; over thirty persons, 1: total, 8.

Hair-combing.

17 to 20	2	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Hosiery-knitting.

14 to 16	..	5	..	20/	..	8/ to 14/	..	28	..	5/ to 9/
17 to 20	..	25	..	20/ to 21/	..	12/ to 20/	..	3	..	12/
Over 20	6	34	32/6 to 60/	20/	..	12/6 to 22/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 7.

Ink-manufacturing.

Over 20	2	..	30/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Lapidary-work.

14 to 16	1	1	8/6	7/
17 to 20	2	1	20/ to 35/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	1	40/ to 50/	..	..	10/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Laundry-work.

14 to 16	1	8	10/	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	7	..	11/	..	20/ to 23/4	..	..	..	..
Over 20	42	74	20/ to 60/	10/ to 24/	..	15/ to 26/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 22; fifteen persons, 2; over thirty persons, 2: total, 26.

Manure-mixing.

Over 20	11	..	30/ to 50/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Mat and Rug Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	9	10/ to 15/	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	5	20/ to 27/6	11/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	3	36/ to 55/	20/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 2: total, 3.

Meat Freezing and Preserving.

14 to 16	5	..	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	21/ to 25/	..	57/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	47	..	30/ to 70/	..	48/ to 57/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

Monumental Masonry.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	48/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Paint-manufacturing.

Over 20	3	..	40/ to 50/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Paper-bag Making.

14 to 16	..	2	..	7/
17 to 20	..	3	..	11/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	3	70/	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Paper-milling.

14 to 16	1	1	..	9/6	10/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	1	..	12/	20/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	1	30/ to 80/	..	50/ to 80/	17/6	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.

DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*

Photographing.

14 to 16	4	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 12/6
17 to 20	1	7	50/	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 17/6
Over 20	18	17	30/ to 60/	13/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 10; fifteen persons, 1; total, 11.

Piano and Organ Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	35/ to 67/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Plumbing, Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, and Tin-canister Making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	7	..	18/ to 35/	..	..	..	27	..	10/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	125	..	27/6 to 70/	..	..	..	4	..	25/ to 35/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13; fifteen persons, 8; thirty persons, 2; total, 23.

Printing (Artists, Embossers, Engravers, and Electrotypers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 9/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 25/	..
Over 20	21	..	30/ to 140/	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..

Printing and Publishing (Stereotypers).

17 to 20	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	35/ to 60/

Printing and Publishing (Linotype Operators).

Over 20	19	..	72/ to 96/4	1	..	30/	..
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Printing and Publishing (Linotype Engineers).

14 to 16	1	..	10/
17 to 20	1	..	30/
Over 20	4	..	52/6 to 75/

Printing and Publishing (Lithographers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	7/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	15/ to 19/	..
Over 20	17	..	45/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Publishers).

14 to 16	5	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	20/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Machinists).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	6/ to 14/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	10/ to 27/6	..
Over 20	51	..	35/ to 100/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..

Printing and Publishing (Compositors).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	1	..	22/6	..	..	..	11	..	10/6 to 22/6	..
Over 20	58	..	57/6 to 110/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (Stationery-makers, Bookbinders, and Paper-rulers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	7/ to 12/	5/ to 9/6
17 to 20	..	1	..	15/	..	..	4	20	15/ to 20/	10/ to 15/6
Over 20	39	15	45/ to 75/	17/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing (General Hands).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	20/	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 5; total, 20.

Rabbit Packing and Sorting (for Export).

14 to 16	5	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	25/ to 32/	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	51	..	30/ to 50/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; total, 7.

Rope and Twine Manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	..	10/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	21	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	34	..	25/ to 130/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.

Saddle, Harness, and Collar Making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5/ to 7/6	11/
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	8/6 to 30/	..
Over 20	47	2	20/ to 70/	21/ to 22/6	45/	..	1	..	25/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11; fifteen persons, 2: total, 13.

Sail, Tent, and Oilskin-coat Manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	10/ to 14/	5/
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	10/ to 23/	6/ to 15/
Over 20	118	15	20/ to 72/	10/ to 30/	..	25/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 7.

Sauce, Pickle, and Vinegar Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	2	20/ to 60/	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Sawmilling and Joinery Work.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	12/6 to 15/	..
17 to 20	4	..	8/ to 24/	..	..	..	36	..	8/ to 30/	..
Over 20	205	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	2	..	25/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; over thirty persons, 4: total, 6.

Shirt-making.

14 to 16	..	3	..	..	..	5/ to 18/	..	34	..	5/ to 8/
17 to 20	..	16	..	13/6	..	6/ to 16/	..	26	..	6/6 to 18/
Over 20	..	102	..	22/ to 47/6	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 3: total, 12.

Soap, Candle, Starch, and Washing-compound Manufacturing.

14 to 16	4	2	7/6 to 10/	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	6	15/ to 30/	8/ to 13/6	15/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	60	2	25/ to 130/	12/6	15/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Tailoring (Shop Trade).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	23	5/ to 10/	5/ to 15/
17 to 20	2	..	..	..	22/6 to 50/	..	18	54	15/ to 27/6	7/6 to 25/
Over 20	153	161	23/ to 120/	10/ to 40/	30/ to 60/	18/6 to 36/	4	10	20/ to 30/	10/ to 22/6

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 39; fifteen persons, 15; thirty persons, 5: total, 59.

Tanning, Currying, and Leather Dressing.

14 to 16	5	..	8/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	73	..	36/ to 70/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Tea Blending and Packing.

14 to 16	12	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	12/6 to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Umbrella-manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10/	10/
17 to 20	..	1	..	13/	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
Over 20	3	..	occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Venetian-blind Manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6/ to 12/	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	14/6	..	..	3	..	12/ to 22/	..
Over 20	8	..	30/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1: total, 2.

Watch and Jewellery Making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	5/ to 30/	..
Over 20	50	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15; fifteen persons, 2: total, 17.

Wax Vesta Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	10	8/ to 18/6	6/ to 10/	..	9/ to 15/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	22	30/	10/ to 14/	27/	11/ to 34/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	16	27/6 to 140/	21/ to 30/	..	9/ to 23/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*

Wire-mattress Manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	17/6 to 30/	..
Over 20	10	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Wool Dumping (for Export).

Over 20	15	..	40/ to 60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Woollen-milling (Carding, Combing, and Spinning).

14 to 16	11	17	7/ to 15/	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	21	10/ to 17/6	7/ to 16/	..	18/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	8	20/ to 70/	9/ to 14/	..	18/ to 23/	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Warping, Winding, and Twisting).

14 to 16	..	5	..	8/ to 12/	..	22/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	4	7/ to 9/	14/	..	22/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	5	42/ to 70/	..	..	22/	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Milling, Darning, Picking, and Finishing).

14 to 16	..	11	..	7/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	16	..	7/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	7	30/ to 60/	16/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Weaving and Designing).

17 to 20	1	..	45/
Over 20	8	47	27/6 to 80/	20/ to 43/

Woollen-milling (Dyeing).

Over 20	6	..	36/ to 85/
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Woollen-milling (Engineers, Firemen, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Labourers, &c.).

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	33/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Miscellaneous, Supervision, Carting, Folding, Reeling, &c.).

14 to 16	..	4	..	7/ to 12/	..	16/ to 27/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	5	20/	12/ to 17/6	..	20/ to 27/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	3	36/ to 100/	16/	..	27/	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Wool Sorting and Classing).

17 to 20	..	..	30/ to 60/	..	47/6 to 51/6	..	1	..	15/	..
Over 20	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Wool Scouring and Drying).

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	36/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Hosiery-knitting).

14 to 16	2	39	7/ to 18/	7/ to 17/6	..	12/6 to 24/6	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	43	..	7/ to 17/6	..	12/ to 42/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	91	36/ to 100/	15/ to 27/6	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

NAPIER.

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	1	12/ to 15/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	1	25/ to 100/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1; total, 2.

Bootmaking.

17 to 20	3	..	30/	..	30/	..	1	..	20/	..
Over 20	12	..	20/ to 30/	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Basket and Perambulator Making.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Bread and Confectionery Making.

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	35	3	20/ to 55/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.

NAPIER—continued.

Brewing and Malting.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	15/ to 110/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 2.

Brick-making and Lime-burning.

Over 20	17	..	50/ to 56/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1; total, 2.

Butter-making.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	37/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	17/6 to 42/	..	7/6	..	1	..	10/	..
Over 20	39	..	30/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 10; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; total, 13.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	9/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 2; total, 5.

Coffee Roasting and Grinding.

Over 20	1	..	45/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Cycle Fitting and Repairing.

14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	8/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Dentistry.

17 to 20	..	1	..	15/	..	..	1	..	5/	..
Over 20	3	..	occupiers	..	..	..	1	1	30/	15/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Dress and Millinery Making.

14 to 16	..	20	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	22	..	5/ to 8/	..
17 to 20	..	58	..	5/ to 20/	..	15/	4	..	5/ to 15/	..
Over 20	..	73	..	5/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 21; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1; total, 26.

Engineering.

14 to 16	2	..	5/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	17	..	6/ to 16/	..
Over 20	45	..	36/ to 90/	..	..	..	3	..	13/ to 18/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; over thirty persons, 2; total, 3.

Fellmongering and Woollscouring.

14 to 16	2	..	14/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; total, 3.

Firewood-cutting and Grain-crushing.

17 to 20	1	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Gas-manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	31	..	30/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Hat and Cap Making.

Over 20	1	1	40/	20/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Joinery-work.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	3	..	15/ to 23/6	..
17 to 20	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	42/ to 62/8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

NAPIER—continued.

Hosiery-knitting.

14 to 16	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Laundry-work.

17 to 20	..	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	4	occupiers	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Manure-making.

Over 20	5	..	40/ to 60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Meat-freezing.

17 to 20	5	..	30/
Over 20	62	..	42/ to 60/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Monumental Masonry.

Over 20	4	..	50/ to 80/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Photographing.

14 to 16	..	1	..	daughter
Over 20	..	2	..	occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	6/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	36/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; thirty persons, 1: total, 9.

Printing and Bookbinding.

14 to 16	4	1	7/6	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	40/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 2: total, 4.

Sail and Oilskin Making.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	1	25/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
Over 20	30	..	20/ to 100/	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; over thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Sheep-dip Manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Sausage manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	1	20/ to 50/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	15/ to 30/	..
Over 20	70	..	20/ to 81/	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; over thirty persons, 2: total, 3.

Soap-manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5/ to 7/6	5/ to 7/6
17 to 20	6	8	11/ to 25/	5/ to 19/	..	21/	2	6	10/ to 12/6	5/ to 17/6
Over 20	61	13	25/ to 100/	21/ to 28/6	42/ to 60/	25/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 3: total, 19.

Tanning.

Over 20	6	..	42/ to 60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

NAPIER—continued.

Rope and Twine Manufacturing.

17 to 20	8	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Umbrella-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	8/	5/
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8/
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	1	..	12/6

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Watch and Jewellery Making.

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Wool-dumping and Seed-cleaning.

17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	..	38/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 1: total, 7.

Wine-making.

Over 20	2	..	36/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Woollen-milling.

14 to 16	3	4	7/ to 8/	7/ to 8/	..	8/6
17 to 20	7	16	10/ to 30/	12/ to 20/	..	10/ to 17/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	12	30/ to 80/	25/ to 30/	..	18/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

WANGANUI.

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

Over 20	7	..	20/ to 45/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Bacon-curing.

14 to 16	2	..	7/6	..	19/2
Over 20	3	..	45/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Bread, Bisquit, and Confectionery Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	2	11/ to 15/	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	2	12/ to 45/	13/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	37	..	12/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11; fifteen persons, 1: total, 12.

Bootmaking.

Over 20	9	..	30/ to 60/	..	47/6 to 50/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Brewing and Bottling.

17 to 20	7	..	8/ to 26/3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Brick-making.

Over 20	11	..	40/ to 54/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Brush-making.

14 to 16	1	..	7/
17 to 20	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	1	40/ to 60/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Basket-making.

17 to 20	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Butter-making.

17 to 20	12	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	35/ to 72/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 10; fifteen persons, 1: total, 11.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WANGANUI—*continued.*

Bag-making (for Frozen Sheep).

17 to 20 | .. | 2 | .. | 8/ to 10/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Blacksmithing.

17 to 20 | 5 | .. | 10/6 to 32/6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 10 | .. | 42/ to 54/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Carriage-building and Blacksmithing.

14 to 16 | 4 | .. | 6/ to 7/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 3 | .. | 15/ to 25/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 17 | .. | 20/ to 60/ | .. | 28/ to 35/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16 | 4 | .. | 6/ to 15/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 10/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 15 | 1 | 6/ to 51/ | 12/ | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 30/ | ..
 Over 20 | 35 | .. | 25/ to 80/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 2: total, 4.

Chaff and Firewood Cutting.

Over 20 | 13 | .. | 36/ to 50/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Cycle-engineering.

14 to 16 | 3 | .. | 7/6 to 10/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 4 | .. | 15/ to 30/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 13 | .. | 35/ to 65/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Dressmaking.

14 to 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 5/ | ..
 17 to 20 | .. | 6 | .. | 6/ to 12/6 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 5/ to 11/ | ..
 Over 20 | .. | 43 | .. | 6/ to 70/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 10.

Dentistry.

17 to 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 10/ | ..
 Over 20 | 5 | 1 | 40/ to 60/ | 17/6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 15/ | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Engineering.

14 to 16 | 3 | .. | 6/ to 7/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 9 | .. | 9/ to 33/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 22 | .. | 20/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

Fellmongering.

17 to 20 | 1 | .. | 27/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 9 | .. | 40/ to 48/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Flour-milling.

Over 20 | 4 | .. | 43/ to 48/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Gas-manufacturing.

17 to 20 | 2 | .. | 27/6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 13 | .. | 36/ to 63/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Joinery, and Sash and Door Making.

14 to 16 | 3 | .. | 6/ to 10/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 6 | .. | 15/ to 25/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 25/ | ..
 Over 20 | 39 | .. | 40/ to 71/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 2: total, 9.

Laundry-work.

14 to 16 | .. | 1 | .. | 11/* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | .. | 3 | .. | 10/ to 12/† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | .. | 3 | .. | 14/ to 16/* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 * And board. † And found.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WANGANUI—continued.

Meat Freezing and Preserving, &c.

14 to 16	3	..	18/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	16	..	24/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	157	..	30/ to 100/	..	33/5 to 98/3	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 2.

Photographing.

14 to 16	1	2	6/	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	3	40/	14/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	8	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	7/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	34	..	20/ to 78/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 2: total, 9.

Pickle and Sauce Manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	27/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	1	30/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Printing and Bookbinding.

14 to 16	4	4	5/ to 10/	8/ to 12/6	..	..	1	..	10/	..
17 to 20	6	10	10/ to 35/	8/ to 15/	..	..	1	..	10/	..
Over 20	30	1	25/ to 70/	16/	60/ to 90/	..	1	..	30/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	17/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1: total, 2.

Sail and Tent Making.

Over 20	4	2	50/ to 54/	12/6
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	2	..	30/
Over 20	15	..	32/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1: total, 2.

Sausage-casing Cleaning, &c.

Over 20	7	..	25/ to 40/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Soap-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	11/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	3	10	10/	10/ to 20/	20/ to 50/	10/ to 30/	2	1	5/ to 15/	8/
Over 20	38	33	45/ to 120/	10/ to 35/	55/ to 70/	25/ to 70/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 7: total, 11.

Watch and Jewellery Making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
17 to 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	1	..	16/	..
Over 20	10	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Wood-turning.

14 to 16	1	..	6/6	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..
17 to 20	1	..	42/	..	..	..	1	..	17/6	..
Over 20	3	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Wool-dumping.

Over 20	5	..	32/ to 70/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

NELSON (CITY).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	22/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Bacon-curing.

Over 20	9	..	35/ to 50/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Bread and Pastry Baking.

14 to 16	4	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	25/ to 65/	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14.

Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.

14 to 16	11	17	8/ to 13/	11/	..	6/ to 16/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	9	12/ to 27/6	12/	..	10/ to 19/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	13	25/ to 60/	15/ to 20/	32/	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	14	..	6/ to 35/	..	..	..	3	..	14/ to 15/	..
Over 20	37	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 17; fifteen persons, 1: total, 18.

Bone-crushing.

Over 20	3	..	30/ to 45/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Boot-manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	9/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	2	40/ to 50/	20/	30/	10/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Brewing and Malting.

14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	17/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Brick-making.

Over 20	8	..	42/ to 54/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Butter-box and Fruit-case Making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Butter-making and Cream-separating.

17 to 20	2	..	30/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	30/ to 67/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	7	1	10/	10/	..	20/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	1	30/ to 90/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Joinery and Sash and Door Making.

14 to 16	8	..	8/ to 12/	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 21/	..
17 to 20	18	..	6/ to 27/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..
Over 20	87	..	30/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 3: total, 12.

Cycle-engineering.

17 to 20	4	1	15/ to 17/6	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	1	52/6 to 60/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

NELSON (CITY)—continued.

Dentistry.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	15/	15/
Over 20	10	..	7/6 to 70/	..	..	..	1	1	15/	15/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Dress and Millinery Making.

14 to 16	..	9	..	5/ to 25/	..	11/ to 12/6	..	7	..	5/
17 to 20	..	36	..	5/ to 17/	..	..	..	6	..	5/
Over 20	..	61	..	10/ to 120/	..	8/ to 17/6	..	1	..	5/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 2: total, 15.

Engineering.

14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	12/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Firewood-cutting.

Over 20	7	..	40/ to 60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Flax-dressing.

17 to 20	3	..	27/ to 30/
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Flour-milling and Chaff-cutting.

17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Fruit-preserving and Jam-manufacturing.

14 to 16	6	4	8/ to 12/	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	9	12/ to 30/	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	6	28/ to 80/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

Gas-manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	42/ to 67/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Hosiery and Shirt-making.

14 to 16	..	2	..	5/	..	12/ to 14/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	6	..	10/ to 12/6	..	12/ to 14/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	8	Occupiers	10/ to 20/	..	12/ to 14/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Laundry-work.

14 to 16	1	..	5/ and found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	1	15/ occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Monumental Masonry.

Over 20	5	..	42/ to 48/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Photographing.

14 to 16	1	..	10/
17 to 20	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	5	60/	12/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	6/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	1	42/ to 70/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1: total, 5.

Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.

14 to 16	7	1	7/6 to 10/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	5	12/6 to 20/	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	42/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 2: total, 4.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.

NELSON (CITY)—*continued.*

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	35/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Sail and Tent Making.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Sawmilling.

17 to 20	4	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	101	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 16; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 18.

Soap-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	17/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	25/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Tanning, Fellmongering, and Woolwashing.

Over 20	14	..	30/ to 60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	3	1	5/ to 7/6	5/	4	..	5/
17 to 20	9	10	7/6 to 25/	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	1	..	15/
Over 20	27	11	30/ to 60/	17/6 to 36/	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 2: total, 9.

Vinegar-manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	34/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Watch-making.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	10/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Wood-turning.

Over 20	2	..	25/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

TIMARU.

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Agricultural-implement Repairing.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	50/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Bag-making.

14 to 16	..	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	..	..	18/ to 20/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	4	occupier	..	..	20/2 to 23/10	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Blacksmithing and Coach-building.

14 to 16	4	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..
17 to 20	13	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13; fifteen persons, 1: total, 14.

Bootmaking.

17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 30/	13/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	30	7	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; thirty persons, 1: total, 8.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				

TIMARU—continued.

Bread and Confectionery Manufacturing.

14 to 16	4	..	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 12.

Brickmaking.

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; total, 2.

Brewing and Malting.

17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	30/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Butter-making.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1; total, 2.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	2	25/ to 75/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 4; total, 5.

Coopering.

Over 20	4	..	60/	..	50/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Cycle-repairing.

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 15/
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Dentistry.

14 to 16	1	..	6/6	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	2	30/ to 60/	20/ to 30/	..	..	2	..	10/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Dress and Millinery Making.

14 to 16	..	19	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	11	..	5/
17 to 20	..	45	..	7/ to 17/	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 7/6
Over 20	..	55	..	10/6 to 45/	..	20/	..	..	..	..

Head dressmaker, 80/.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1; total, 15.

Engineering.

14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	36/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 4; total, 5.

Fellmongering and Woollscouring.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	33/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1; total, 5.

Flour and Oatmeal Milling.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	36	..	30/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; total, 3.

Gas Manufacturing.

Over 20	11	..	18/ to 100/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Hosiery Manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

TIMARU—*continued.*

Joinery, Sash and Door Making, and Wood Turning.

14 to 16	10	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	11	..	12/6 to 60/	..	..	..	3	..	15/ to 30/	..
Over 20	54	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13; thirty persons, 1: total, 14.

Laundry-work.

7 to 20	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	4	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Lock-smithing.

Over 20	3	..	35/ to 50/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Meat Freezing and Preserving.

14 to 16	3	..	12/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	24/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	243	..	15/ to 75/	..	52/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Monumental Masonry.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Photographing.

14 to 16	1	1	10/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	3	65/	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	5	..	6/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	5	..	11/6 to 40/	..	..	..	2	..	15/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	17	1	35/ to 72/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1: total, 5.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	6	..	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	1	12/6 to 20/	10/6	..	..	3	..	10/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	30	..	40/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17/6 to 20/	..
Over 20	7	..	45/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Sausage-casing Making.

14 to 16	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	44/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	44/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Seed-cleaning.

14 to 16	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	42/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Shirt-making.

17 to 20	..	2	..	9/6 to 11/	..	..	..	1	..	10/
Over 20	..	2	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Sugar-boiling.

17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	8	10	5/ to 12/6	5/ to 11/	..	..	3	5	5/ to 8/	5/ to 10/
17 to 20	7	41	14/ to 32/6	5/ to 22/6	..	..	1	4	11/	5/ to 15/
Over 20	31	31	25/ to 105/	12/6 to 33/6	55/ to 70/	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 3; over thirty persons, 1: total, 12.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

TIMARU—*continued.*

Tanning.

Over 20 | 4 | .. | 45/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Sail, Tent, and Horse-cover Making.

14 to 16 | 2 | .. | 5/ to 8/6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | .. | 2 | .. | 10/ to 12/6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 4 | .. | 50/ | 80/ | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Watch and Jewellery Making.

14 to 16 | 3 | .. | 5/ to 15/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 2 | .. | 20/ to 30/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5/ | ..
 Over 20 | 10 | .. | 40/ to 80/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Wickerware-making.

Over 20 | 3 | .. | 42/ to 45/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Woollen-milling.

14 to 16 | 10 | 8 | 8/ to 15/ | 8/ to 14/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 13 | 17 | 17/ to 30/ | 14/ to 16/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 26 | 15 | 36/ to 110/ | 30/ | 58/ | 33/6 | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Wool-dumping.

14 to 16 | 1 | .. | 20/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 8 | .. | 48/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

INVERCARGILL.

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

17 to 20 | 3 | .. | 15/ to 16/3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 16 | .. | 30/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 2.

Agricultural-implement Making.

14 to 16 | 1 | .. | 9/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 5 | .. | 12/6 to 25/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 16 | .. | 27/6 to 90/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Bacon-curing.

14 to 16 | 2 | .. | 8/ to 16/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 4 | .. | 7/6 to 27/6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 12 | .. | 35/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Basket-making.

14 to 16 | 2 | .. | 10/ to 15/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 2 | .. | Occupiers | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Bread and Pastry Manufacturing.

14 to 16 | 6 | .. | 10/ to 30/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 6 | .. | 10/ to 40/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 35 | .. | 30/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 16.

Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.

14 to 16 | 8 | 3 | 7/ to 10/ | 7/ to 9/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 4 | 7 | 10/ to 18/ | 8/ to 20/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 15 | 3 | 25/ to 60/ | 20/ to 30/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Bootmaking.

14 to 16 | 6 | 3 | 5/ to 15/ | 5/ | .. | 1 | .. | 8/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 9 | 4 | 14/6 to 30/ | 11/ to 15/ | 15/ to 22/6 | 3 | .. | 12/6 to 17/6 | ..
 Over 20 | 57 | 6 | 28/ to 60/ | 12/6 to 32/6 | 40/ | 1 | .. | 20/ | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 12; fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 14.

Brewing and Malting.

Over 20 | 14 | .. | 40/ to 80/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

INVERCARGILL—continued.

Brick and Pipe Making.

17 to 20	3	..	21/ to 30/	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 2: total, 7.

Butter-making and Milk-preserving.

14 to 16	6	3	7/6 to 17/6	9/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	11	20/ to 30/	9/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	29	12	30/ to 65/	14/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 6.

Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	6/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	13	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	12/6	..
Over 20	55	..	27/ to 60/	..	60/	..	1	..	25/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 19; fifteen persons, 1: total, 20.

Coach-painting.

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
Over 20	2	..	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	12	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..
17 to 20	21	..	11/ to 48/	..	..	..	6	..	10/ to 25/	..
Over 20	74	..	23/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 9.

Coopering.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..
Over 20	2	..	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Coffee and Spice Packing.

Over 20	3	..	30/ to 48/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Cycle-engineering.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	3	..	7/6 to 15/	..
17 to 20	1	..	45/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..
Over 20	10	..	36/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Dentistry.

14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 12/6	..
Over 20	8	..	50/ to 200/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	16	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	12	..	5/
17 to 20	..	79	..	5/ to 17/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 6/
Over 20	..	82	..	5/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 3; over thirty persons, 2: total, 16.

Millinery-work.

14 to 16	..	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	1	..	5/
17 to 20	..	7	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	9	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Engineering.

14 to 16	3	..	12/6 to 16/	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 15/	..
17 to 20	14	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	20	..	17/6 to 45/	..
Over 20	16	..	16/ to 66/	..	..	..	4	..	25/ to 30/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 3; over thirty persons, 2: total, 5.

Flaxmilling.

14 to 16	6	..	21/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	25	..	24/ to 36/	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	104	..	33/ to 63/	..	35/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 10: total, 12.

Gas-manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

FACTORIES—continued.

[illegible]

INVERCARGILL—*continued.*
Gunsmithing and Locksmithing.

[illegible]

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Hosiery-manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	1	..	..	8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	6	..	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	3	6	Occupiers	12/6	10/ to 14/	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Joinery-work.

14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Laundry-work (Chinese).

Over 20 | 3 | .. | 20/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Laundry-work (Europeans).

17 to 20	..	3	..	16/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	12	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Manure-manufacturing.

Over 20 | 6 | .. | 25/ to 36/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Meat-preserving, Rabbit-packing, &c.

14 to 16	2	..	13/6 to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	30/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	56	..	32/ to 90/	60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 1 ; thirty persons, 1 ; over thirty persons, 1 : total, 3.

Monumental Masonry.

[illegible]

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	10/ to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	42/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; thirty persons, 1; total, 5.

Photographing.

17 to 20	..	3	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	5	40/	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons. 4.

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Printing and Bookbinding.

14 to 16	9	2	6/ to 15/	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	4	10/ to 30/	6/ to 15/	..	..	2	..	7/8 to 9/
Over 20	43	9	35/ to 90/	15/ to 25/	56/ to 80/	25/ to 80/	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 2: total, 10.

Rope and Twine Making.

Over 20	14	..	27/ to 54/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Sail and Tent Making.

17 to 20	1	..	24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	1	48/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	45/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Sausage and Small-goods Making.

Over 20	17	..	36/3 to 80/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

INVERCARGILL—*continued.*

Sausage-casing Manufacturing.

14 to 16	4	..	18/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	32/8 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	10	..	21/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	177	..	36/ to 82/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14; fifteen persons, 12: total, 26.

Seed-cleaning.

17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Sheep-dip Manufacturing and Oil-refining.

Over 20	3	..	10/ to 20/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Tanning and Fellmongering.

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	15/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	36/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 5.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	3	3	10/ to 12/6	5/ to 7/6	..	..	1	..	10/	..
17 to 20	4	10	10/ to 27/6	10/ to 25/	..	..	1	1	20/	20/
Over 20	44	48	55/ to 87/6	20/ to 32/6	36/ to 70/	20/ to 30/	1	..	30/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 5; thirty persons, 2: total, 11.

Venetian-blind Making.

17 to 20	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Watch and Jewellery Making.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..
Over 20	13	1	25/ to 80/	..	..	20/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City).

Aerated-water Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 12.

Bacon-curing.

Over 20	4	..	36/ to 60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	21	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	26	..	5/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	75	..	8/ to 36/	..	..	..	27	..	8/ to 35/	..
Over 20	236	..	20/ to 72/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 98; fifteen persons, 8: total, 106.

Bread and Confectionery Manufacturing.

14 to 16	21	..	5/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	32	..	10/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	159	4	15/ to 60/	22/6 to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 75; fifteen persons, 1: total, 76.

Bootmaking.

14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 13/	..	..	..	4	1	5/ to 10/	5/
17 to 20	10	2	9/ to 42/	10/ to 17/	..	..	2	2	12/ to 20/	5/
Over 20	56	2	42/ to 60/	20/ to 23/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 22; fifteen persons, 2: total, 24.

Boatbuilding.

14 to 16	2	..	15/	..	..	..	2	..	10/6 to 13/	..
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	10	..	13/ to 30/	..
Over 20	29	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City)—continued.

Fish, Fruit, and Meat Packing.

14 to 16	6	4	10/ to 15/	9/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	3	12/6 to 20/	9/ to 13/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	2	17/6 to 50/	12/ to 13/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 2; total, 9.

Brick and Tile Making.

17 to 20	4	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 55/	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Brewing.

14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	1	17/6 to 45/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	20/ to 140/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; total, 5.

Butter and Cheese Manufacturing and Cream Separating.

14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	15/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	177	1	35/ to 80/	32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 72; fifteen persons, 2; total, 74.

Cardboard-box Making.

14 to 16	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Carpentering and Joinery Work.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	1	..	17/6	..
17 to 20	21	..	5/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14; fifteen persons, 1; total, 15.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 9/	..
17 to 20	7	..	8/ to 33/	..	..	..	1	..	13/	..
Over 20	34	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	36/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11; fifteen persons, 1; total, 12.

Chaff-cutting.

17 to 20	1	..	36/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
Over 20	14	..	40/ to 52/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1; total, 2.

Coopering and Boxmaking.

Over 20	4	..	45/ average
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Cycle-engineering.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6
Over 20	8	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Dentistry.

17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 35/	..	..	..	3	..	5/	..
Over 20	4	1	occupiers	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	25	..	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	9	..	5/
17 to 20	..	63	..	5/ to 17/	..	..	..	14	..	5/ to 12/
Over 20	..	119	..	6/ to 60/	..	..	..	2	..	5/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 72.

Engineering.

17 to 20	1	..	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Flaxmilling.

14 to 16	12	..	21/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	161	2	20/ to 40/	20/	30/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	483	..	30/ to 100/	..	40/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 33; fifteen persons, 33; thirty persons, 2; total, 68.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City)—*continued.*

Fellmongering, Woolscouring, and Tanning.

14 to 16	21	..	11/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	30	..	15/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	445	..	22/6 to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 4: total, 7.

Firewood-cutting and Grain-crushing.

17 to 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	27/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Flour-milling.

17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Gas-manufacturing.

17 to 20	4	..	17/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	42/ to 76/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Gum Sorting and Packing.

14 to 16	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	48	..	30/ to 62/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 17; fifteen persons, 2: total, 19.

Glue-manufacturing.

17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Ice-making and Cold-storage.

Over 20	2	..	50/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Lime and Cement Manufacturing.

17 to 20	3	..	89/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	54	..	42/ to 87/	..	51/4 to 66/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Manure-manufacturing.

17 to 20	3	..	21/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	42	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1: total, 5.

Paint and Varnish Manufacturing.

Over 20	7	..	40/ to 65/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Photographing.

14 to 16	1	..	8/
17 to 20	2	2	7/6 to 20/	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	2	occupiers	30/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	17	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	28	..	8/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 19; fifteen persons, 2: total, 21.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	13	9	5/ to 11/	7/6 to 10/	..	19/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	14	7/6 to 35/	7/6 to 20/	..	10/ to 25/	..	1	..	15/
Over 20	82	7	25/ to 80/	17/6 to 30/	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13; fifteen persons, 6: total, 19.

Pumice Insulation.

Over 20	19	..	42/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Soap and Candle Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	4	..	8/	12/10	8/6 to 12/7	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	3	18/6 to 27/4	10/	..	12/ to 13/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	44	1	20/ to 60/	..	..	19/9	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City)—*continued.*

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	32	..	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	79	..	20/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	750	..	30/ to 100/	..	30/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 17; fifteen persons, 15; thirty persons, 9; over thirty persons, 7: total, 48.

Sash and Door Making.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	7/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	2	20/ to 70/	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

Sausage-casing Manufacturing.

Over 20	13	..	30/ to 80/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Saddle and Harness Manufacturing.

14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 15/	..
17 to 20	16	..	11/ to 30/	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 20/	..
Over 20	78	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 38.

Sailmaking.

Over 20	2	1	50/	27/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	6	11	5/ to 25/	5/ to 5/6	..	7	7	5/ to 10/	5/ to 8/	..
17 to 20	12	33	8/ to 40/	5/ to 30/	35/	25/	3	8	8/ to 15/	5/ to 20/
Over 20	98	50	35/ to 80/	12/6 to 30/	20/ to 65/	10/ to 35/	..	1	..	15/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 40; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 2: total, 46.

Watch and Jewellery Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	1	5/ to 14/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	45/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Wine Making and Bottling.

17 to 20	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Woollen-milling.

14 to 16	2	10	10/ to 11/	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	6	12/ to 20/	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	33	9/ to 84/	..	..	17/ to 29/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT (excluding Napier).

Aerated-water Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Blacksmithing, Coachbuilding, &c.

14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 12/	..
17 to 20	14	..	12/6 to 40/	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 30/	..
Over 20	83	..	30/ to 72/	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 31; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 33.

Baking.

14 to 16	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
17 to 20	1	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	34	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 19.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22/6	..
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 50/	..	52/6	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Brewing.

17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	41/6 to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT (excluding Napier)—*continued.*

Brick and Tile Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	..	15/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	27/6 to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1; total, 2.

Butter and Cheese Manufacturing and Cream-separating.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	1	10/ to 40/	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	40/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11.

Cabinetmaking, &c.

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	12/6 to 36/	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..
Over 20	31	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; over thirty persons, 1; total, 6.

Carpentering and Joinery Work.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Coopering.

17 to 20	2	..	22/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	4	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	..	9	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	17	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14.

Fellmongering, Wool-scouring, and Tanning.

17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	65	..	20/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 2; total, 10.

Flax-milling.

17 to 20	28	..	30/ to 38/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	95	..	40/ to 51/	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1; total, 3.

Flour-milling.

Over 20	2	..	52/6
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Fish and Fruit Preserving.

14 to 16	5	4	10/	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	3	12/ to 40/	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	5	30/ to 100/	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; thirty persons, 1; total, 3.

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20	2	..	40/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Laundry-work.

Over 20	1	..	Occupier
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Meat-freezing, Preserving, and Fellmongering.

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	20/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	146	17	30/ to 100/	8/6 to 13/	47/8 to 63/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Plumbing, &c.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	25/6 to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Printing, &c.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	3	..	7/ to 10/6	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT (excluding Napier)—continued.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	4	..	17/6 to 45/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..
Over 20	19	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11.

Sausage-casing Manufacturing.

17 to 20	2	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	1	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	22	..	24/ to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	334	..	34/ to 84/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 21; fifteen persons, 15; thirty persons, 2: total, 38.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	1	2	5/	9/	..	25/	..	1	..	5/
17 to 20	..	1	..	20/	..	..	1	1	25/	10/
Over 20	19	3	60/ to 70/	27/	45/ to 65/	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8.

Watch-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

TARANAKI.

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	20/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Bacon-curing.

17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1: total, 5.

Basket-making and Wicker-working.

Over 20	2	..	Occupiers
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Bread and Pastry Baking.

14 to 16	4	..	16/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	10/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	85	..	20/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 39.

Brewing and Bottling.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	30/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	17/6 to 140/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Bicycle-repairing.

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9.

Boot-making.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	3	..	6/ to 10/
17 to 20	4	1	16/ to 30/	20/	..	..	1	2	15/	7/6 to 10/
Over 20	45	5	12/ to 60/	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11; over thirty persons, 1: total, 12.

Butter and Cheese Making.

14 to 16	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	22	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	259	1	20/ to 104/2	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 120; fifteen persons, 1: total, 121.

FACORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

TARANAKI—*continued.*

Blacksmithing and Coach-building.

14 to 16	24	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 16/	..
17 to 20	39	1	8/ to 40/	..	..	7/6	5	..	10/ to 45/	..
Over 20	162	2	15/ to 63/	25/ to 45/	15/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 44; fifteen persons, 5; thirty persons, 1: total, 50.

Bone and Grain Crushing.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	30/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Brickmaking.

14 to 16	2	..	24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	21/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	48/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; thirty persons, 1: total, 7.

Butter-box Making.

14 to 16	1	..	..	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	20/	..	40/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	42/	..	52/6	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to thirty persons, 1.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	6/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	58	1	25/ to 69/	33/	20/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13; fifteen persons, 2: total, 15.

Dentistry.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	1	1	5/	10/	..	..	5	..	5/ to 20/	..
Over 20	14	2	7/6 to 60/	15/ to 17/6	..	..	3	..	15/ to 20/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	16	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 6/
17 to 20	..	50	..	5/ to 18/6	..	..	..	4	..	6/ to 10/
Over 20	..	78	..	5/ to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	8/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 37; fifteen persons, 2: total, 39.

Engineering.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 20/	..
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 57/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1, fifteen persons, 1: total, 2.

Electrical Engineering.

Over 20	3	..	50/ to 70/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Firewood-cutting.

17 to 20	1	..	30/
Over 20	6	..	35/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Fish-curing.

Over 20	3	..	40/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Flour-milling.

14 to 16	1	..	10/
Over 20	8	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Fruit-preserving.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20	13	..	42/ to 100/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Joinery and Woodworking.

14 to 17	19	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	3	..	8/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	16	..	12/ to 36/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	119	..	20/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 3; over thirty persons, 1: total, 14.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

TARANAKI—*continued.*

Laundry-work.

17 to 20	1	1	10/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	6	10/ to 30/	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 1: total, 4.

Manure-manufacturing.

Over 20	2	..	45/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Meat Preserving and Freezing.

14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	25/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	53	..	37/6 to 100/	..	27/6 to 61/6	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; over thirty persons, 1: total, 7.

Monumental Masonry.

17 to 20	..	..	54/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..
Over 20	5	..	54/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Photography.

14 to 16	..	2	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	..	7/6
Over 20	4	3	60/	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	12	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	7	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	22	..	7/ to 54/	..	..	..	4	..	13/ to 15/	..
Over 20	65	..	20/ to 70/	..	..	..	1	..	27/6	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 16; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 1: total, 20.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	5	3	6/ to 12/6	5/ to 15/	..	..	1	..	20/	..
17 to 20	2	6	20/ to 25/	12/6 to 30/	..	..	3	1	7/6 to 25/	7/6
Over 20	72	10	20/ to 65/	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 2: total, 13.

Picture-framing.

Over 20	2	1	50/	25/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 12/6	..
17 to 20	11	..	5/ to 48/	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 20/	..
Over 20	43	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 21.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	11	..	24/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	17/9 to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	242	..	33/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15; fifteen persons, 10; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 27.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	1	10	5/	5/ to 12/6	..	..	2	3	5/	5/ to 7/
17 to 20	11	25	12/6 to 35/	5/ to 25/	..	22/6	1	5	11/	5/ to 10/
Over 20	61	24	40/ to 80/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 26; fifteen persons, 2: total, 28.

Tanning, Fellmongering, and Woolscouring.

14 to 16	2	..	16/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 26/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	37/ to 70/	..	90/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 2: total, 4.

Tallow-making.

Over 20	2	..	70/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Tent and Horse-cover Making.

17 to 20	2	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	1	Occupiers	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Umbrella-making.

14 to 16	..	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

TARANAKI—continued.

Watch and Jewellery Making.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT (excluding Wellington City and Wanganui).

Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	1	10/ to 30/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	35	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 17.

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..
17 to 20	19	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	50	..	20/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 2: total, 6.

Bread and Confectionery Baking.

14 to 16	13	1	6/ to 17/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	38	1	8/ to 35/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	139	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 70.

Bacon-curing.

14 to 16	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1; total, 2.

Brewing.

14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Basket-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..
Over 20	4	..	35/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Bootmaking.

14 to 16	6	3	5/ to 15/	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	3	7/6 to 30/	12/6 to 22/	..	..	2	2	7/6 to 20/	7/ to 16/
Over 20	69	5	20/ to 60/	15/ to 20/	40/ to 50/	..	1	..	..	7/6

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 23; fifteen persons, 3: total, 26.

Brickmaking.

14 to 16	3	..	12/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	18/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	24/ to 70/	..	54/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13; fifteen persons, 1: total, 14.

Butter and Cheese Making.

14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	1	1	15/	5/	..
17 to 20	15	2	20/ to 40/	7/ to 8/	..	..	1	..	6/	..
Over 20	188	3	30/ to 80/	18/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 85; fifteen persons, 3: total, 88.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	10	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	9	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..
17 to 20	22	3	7/6 to 45/	6/ to 12/6	..	..	12	..	6/ to 36/	..
Over 20	110	..	12/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 25; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 2: total, 31.

Carpentering and Joinery Work.

14 to 16	6	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/6	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	6/ to 40/	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..
Over 20	63	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15; fifteen persons, 1: total, 16.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT (excluding Wellington City and Wanganui)—*continued.*

Sash and Door Making.

14 to 16	4	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	15/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	31	..	36/ to 70/	..	42/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 2; total, 7.

Coachbuilding and Blacksmithing.

14 to 16	21	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	9	..	5/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	80	..	5/ to 50/	..	..	..	17	..	5/ to 30/	..
Over 20	311	..	25/ to 70/	..	30/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 117; fifteen persons, 3; thirty persons, 3; total, 123.

Cycle-engineering.

14 to 16	11	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	12/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 16.

Dentistry.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	2	1	15/ to 20/	15/	..	..	5	..	5/ to 20/	..
Over 20	24	2	17/6 to 100/	15/	..	..	8	..	7/6 to 17/6	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15.

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	46	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	16	..	5/ to 15/
17 to 20	..	110	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	24	..	5/ to 20/
Over 20	..	150	..	7/6 to 100/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 40/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 60; fifteen persons, 5; over thirty persons, 1; total, 66.

Dyeing and Cleaning.

Over 20	2	..	20/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Embroidery Work.

14 to 16	..	1	..	10/6
17 to 20	..	5	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	1	Occupier	27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Engineering.

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..
17 to 20	9	..	20/ to 28/	..	..	..	4	..	12/6 to 18/	..
Over 20	60	..	30/ to 84/	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; total, 15.

Flaxmilling.

14 to 16	1	..	39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	35	..	25/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	813	..	25/ to 90/	..	25/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 34; thirty persons, 19; total, 55.

Fellmongering and Woollscouring.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	30/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Flourmilling.

17 to 20	2	..	18/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8.

Gunsmithing.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Gas Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	17/6 to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	40/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1; total, 5.

Hosiery-manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	4	25/	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	2	Occupier	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT (excluding Wellington City and Wanganui)—*continued.*

Laundry-work.

17 to 20	..	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	8	20/ to 40/	12/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9.

Lead-headed Nail Making.

17 to 20	1	..	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Lime Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	30/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1: total, 2.

Meat-freezing, &c.

14 to 16	8	..	10/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	22/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	234	..	30/ to 100/	..	41/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 2.

Monumental Masonry.

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..
Over 20	3	..	30/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Oilskin-clothing Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	4	11/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	11	25/	12/6 to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	4	33/ to 40/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 2.

Photography.

14 to 16	1	2	7/6	6/ to 7/6	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	..	3	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	5	30/ to 50/	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	14	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	5	..	7/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	19	..	7/ to 36/	..	..	..	5	..	9/ to 15/	..
Over 20	66	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 23; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 25.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	22	10	5/ to 25/	5/ to 10/	..	..	8	..	10/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	23	11	14/ to 40/	10/ to 30/	..	..	9	2	15/ to 40/	..
Over 20	146	6	30/ to 100/	15/ to 35/	75/	..	1	..	15/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 21; fifteen persons, 10: total, 31.

Saddle and Harness Manufacturing.

14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 15/	..
17 to 20	20	..	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	7	..	5/ to 25/	..
Over 20	69	..	35/ to 63/	..	30/ to 45/	..	3	..	5/ to 30/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 36; fifteen persons, 1: total, 37.

Sail and Tent Making.

17 to 20	..	2	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	3	50/ to 60/	15/	54/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Sausage-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	40/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Seed-dressing.

Over 20	3	..	42/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Sash and Door Making.

14 to 16	7	..	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	7	..	10/	..
17 to 20	18	..	7/6 to 36/4	..	..	..	7	..	10/ to 25/	..
Over 20	139	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 5; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 16.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT (excluding Wellington City and Wanganui)—continued.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	5	..	6/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	20/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	529	..	48/ to 96/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 43; fifteen persons, 17; thirty persons, 6: total, 66.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	2	6	7/6 to 10/	5/ to 7/6	..	5/	3	2	10/	5/ to 12/6
17 to 20	8	27	15/ to 40/	5/ to 20/	..	10/ to 20/	6	8	10/ to 15/	5/ to 15/
Over 20	127	55	40/ to 70/	15/ to 42/6	35/ to 66/	12/6 to 30/	..	3	..	15/ to 30/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 49; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 52.

Tanning.

17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Venetian-blind Making and Picture-framing.

17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Watch and Jewellery Making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 12/6	..
Over 20	17	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8.

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT.

Aerated-water Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Bread and Pastry Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9.

Blacksmithing, Coachbuilding, and Wheelwrighting.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 45/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..
Over 20	35	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13.

Boot-manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Brewing and Malting.

17 to 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	40/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Brick and Tile Making.

Over 20	4	..	42/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Butter and Cheese Manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Cabinetmaking.

17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Carpentry and Joinery Work.

17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	34	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1: total, 5.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT—*continued.*

Cycle-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Cider and Fruit-wine Making.

Over 20	1	..	Occupier
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	6	..	5/ to 8/	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	..	18	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	1	..	5/	..
Over 20	..	27	..	5/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13.

Engineering.

17 to 20	2	..	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	48/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Fish-curing.

Over 20	3	..	Occupiers
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Flaxmilling.

14 to 16	4	..	10/ to 20/
17 to 20	23	..	15/ to 35/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	97	..	20/ to 50/	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 6; thirty persons, 2: total, 13.

Flour-milling.

17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	25/ to 70/	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Meat-freezing, Fellmongering, and Wool-scouring.

14 to 16	6	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	25/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	67	..	30/ to 104/	..	70/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20	4	..	56/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Plumbing, Tinsmithing, &c.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	50/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 7/	..
17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1: total, 3.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	1	30/ to 50/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Sausage-casing Manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	52/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	48/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	87	..	30/ to 66/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 11.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT—*continued.*

Tailoring.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	12/6 to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	50/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Wool-dumping.

Over 20	16	..	30/ to 55/
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Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Wool-scouring.

17 to 20	1	..	20/
Over 20	11	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 2.

NELSON DISTRICT (excluding Nelson City).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Bread-baking.

17 to 20	3	..	30/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..
Over 20	45	..	17/6 to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 25.

Butter-making.

Over 20	3	..	45/
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Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Bark-grinding.

17 to 20	..	1	..	5/
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Brickmaking.

17 to 20	1	..	36/	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..
Over 20	5	..	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 21/	..	..	..	9	..	12/ to 30/	..
17 to 20	20	..	10/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	73	..	30/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 11; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 1: total, 14.

Brewing.

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	50/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Bootmaking.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	Occupiers	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Bacon-curing.

Over 20	2	..	42/
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Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Cabinetmaking.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6	1	..	5/	..
Over 20	5	..	12/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing over eight persons, 2.

Carpentering and Sash and Door Making.

14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories : Containing up to eight persons, 3.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

NELSON DISTRICT (excluding Nelson City)—*continued.*

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	4	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	2	..	5/
17 to 20	..	11	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	4	..	5/
Over 20	..	14	..	7/6 to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	5/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9.

Engineering.

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 8/	..
Over 20	12	..	48/ to 72/	..	..	..	3	..	15/	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Flax-dressing.

14 to 16	5	..	10/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	15/ to 51/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	58	..	36/ to 72/	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 9.

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20	4	..	60/ to 100/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	3	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	2	..	15/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	3	..	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	2	6	7/6	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	8	13/6 to 30/	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	3	30/ to 90/	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 2: total, 7.

Photography.

Over 20	3	..	Occupiers
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Saddle and Harness Manufacturing.

Over 20	4	..	40/ to 50/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	3	..	25/ to 30/
17 to 20	8	..	25/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	152	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 15; fifteen persons, 9: total, 24.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	3	4	5/ to 8/	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	5/
17 to 20	3	11	12/ to 25/	11/ to 22/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 19/
Over 20	19	6	21/ to 70/	13/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 2: total, 10.

WESTLAND DISTRICT.

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	6/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 21/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 45/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
Over 20	30	..	8/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9.

Bread and Pastry Baking.

14 to 16	2	1	9/ to 15/	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	43	..	20/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 22.

Brewing.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	40/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WESTLAND DISTRICT—continued.

Bootmaking.

Over 20 | 13 | .. | 25/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Brickmaking.

14 to 16 | 5 | .. | 18/ to 30/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

17 to 20 | 1 | .. | 30/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Over 20 | 7 | .. | 42/ to 80/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Butter and Cheese Manufacturing.

Over 20 | 4 | .. | 40/ to 84/8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Cycle-engineering.

14 to 16 | 1 | .. | 6/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Over 20 | 7 | .. | 45/ to 50/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16 | 8 | .. | 7/6 to 10/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

17 to 20 | 11 | 8 | 10/ to 25/ | 10/ to 30/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Over 20 | 35 | 1 | 30/ to 66/ | 15/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; over thirty persons, 1: total, 5.

Carpentry and Joinery Work.

14 to 16 | 1 | .. | 15/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

17 to 20 | 1 | .. | 27/6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Over 20 | 7 | .. | 30/ to 55/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Coffee and Spice Grinding.

Over 20 | 4 | .. | 45/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Dressmaking.

14 to 16 | .. | 14 | .. | 5/ to 10/ | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 5/ to 6/

17 to 20 | .. | 15 | .. | 5/ to 10/ | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 5/ to 7/6

Over 20 | .. | 26 | .. | 15/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 16; fifteen persons, 2: total, 18.

Dentistry.

17 to 20 | .. | .. | Occupiers | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 15/ | ..

Over 20 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5/ | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Engineering.

14 to 16 | 19 | .. | 8/ to 14/ | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 5/ to 16/ | ..

17 to 20 | 32 | .. | 17/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 10/ to 20/ | ..

Over 20 | 52 | .. | 49/6 to 120/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; over thirty persons, 1: total, 4.

Flaxmilling.

17 to 20 | 7 | .. | 36/ to 48/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Over 20 | 32 | .. | 48/ to 54/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 2: thirty persons, 1: total, 3.

Fish-preserving.

14 to 16 | 1 | .. | 10/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

17 to 20 | 1 | 3 | 10/ | 20/ to 25/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Over 20 | 5 | 4 | 40/ to 70/ | 20/ to 30/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20 | 9 | .. | 36/ to 63/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Joinery and Sash and Door Making.

14 to 16 | 2 | .. | 12/6 to 15/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

17 to 20 | 2 | .. | 15/ to 30/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Over 20 | 10 | .. | 54/ average | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 1: total, 2.

Laundry-work.

17 to 20 | .. | 1 | .. | 12/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Over 20 | 3 | .. | Occupiers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WESTLAND DISTRICT—*continued.*

Monumental Masonry.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..
Over 20	3	..	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing eight persons, 2.

Photography.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	7	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	6	3	7/6 to 12/6	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	18	12/6 to 40/	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	1	30/ to 110/	20/ 55/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 2: total, 5.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Sail and Tent Making.

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	1	70/	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	6	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	9/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	219	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 23; fifteen persons, 7; thirty persons, 2: total, 32.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	2	11	5/ to 10/	5/ to 15/	..	..	1	3	10/	10/
17 to 20	4	29	10/ to 17/6	5/ to 22/	..	..	1	3	12/6	15/
Over 20	29	19	35/ to 80/	22/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 5; thirty persons, 1: total, 12.

Watch and Jewellery Making.

17 to 20	3	..	7/6 to 40/	..	..	..	1	1	12/6	5/
Over 20	12	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	1	..	17/6	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

CANTERBURY DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch and Timaru).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8.

Brickmaking.

14 to 16	5	..	8/ to 15/	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	18/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	64	..	39/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 11.

Brewing.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	36/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Butter and Cheese Manufacturing and Cream-separating.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	48	..	25/ to 70/	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 31.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CANTERBURY DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch and Timaru)—continued.

Bacon-curing.

Over 20 | 2 | .. | 40/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Bicycle-manufacturing.

14 to 16 | 8 | .. | 5/ to 10/ | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5/ to 15/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 7 | .. | 5/ to 20/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 22 | .. | 15/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 12.

Boot-manufacturing.

14 to 16 | 3 | .. | 8/ to 15/ | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 5/ to 15/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 8 | .. | 10/ to 27/6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5/ | ..
 Over 20 | 34 | .. | 20/ to 60/ | .. | 16/6 to 40/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 18.

Blacksmithing, Coachbuilding, and Wheelwrighting.

14 to 16 | 12 | .. | 5/ to 15/ | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5/ to 8/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 72 | 1 | 5/ to 50/ | 12/ | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 5/ to 27/ | ..
 Over 20 | 285 | .. | 30/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 7/6 to 49/ | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 135; fifteen persons, 3: total, 138.

Bread and Confectionery Manufacturing.

14 to 16 | 4 | .. | 5/ to 27/6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 15/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 14 | 1 | 9/ to 35/ | 20/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 109 | .. | 35/ to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 22/6 | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 47.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16 | 2 | .. | 5/ to 10/ | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 5/ to 7/6 | ..
 17 to 20 | 1 | .. | 24/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 20/ | ..
 Over 20 | 13 | .. | 27/6 to 60/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 25/ | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Carpentering and Joinery Work.

14 to 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 4 | .. | 36/ to 48/ | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 5/ to 20/ | ..
 Over 20 | 71 | .. | 36/ to 67/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 20/ | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14; thirty persons, 1: total, 15.

Dressmaking.

14 to 16 | .. | 21 | .. | 5/ to 8/ | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 5/ to 6/6 | ..
 17 to 20 | .. | 67 | .. | 5/ to 15/ | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 5/ to 8/ | ..
 Over 20 | .. | 94 | .. | 9/ to 50/ | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 6/ | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 50; fifteen persons, 3: total, 53.

Dentistry.

Over 20 | 2 | .. | 40/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Engineering.

14 to 16 | 1 | .. | 10/ | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 6 | .. | 10/ to 35/ | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 7/ to 20/ | ..
 Over 20 | 20 | .. | 22/ to 100/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5; fifteen persons, 1: total, 6.

Fish, Fruit, and Meat Canning.

14 to 16 | 1 | .. | 20/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 5 | .. | 20/ to 30/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 6 | .. | 30/ to 36/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Flax-milling.

14 to 16 | 20 | .. | 8/ to 24/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 17 to 20 | 43 | .. | 10/ to 36/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Over 20 | 88 | .. | 15/ to 60/ | .. | 30/ to 50/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 10; thirty persons, 1: total, 14.

Flour-milling.

14 to 16 | 3 | .. | 12/ to 15/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 21/ | ..
 17 to 20 | 2 | .. | 12/6 to 20/ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 21/ | ..
 Over 20 | 49 | .. | 25/ to 65/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13; fifteen persons, 2: total, 15.

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20 | 4 | .. | 36/ to 49/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..
 Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CANTERBURY DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch and Timaru)—continued.

Grain and Seed Cleaning.

17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Hosiery-manufacturing.

17 to 20	..	1	..	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	9	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Laundry-work.

Over 20	..	8	..	30/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Lime-burning.

17 to 20	2	..	36/ to 42/
Over 20	5	..	48/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Meat-preserving, Fellmongering, and Wool-scouring.

14 to 16	7	..	10/ to 27/	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..
17 to 20	36	..	12/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	242	..	29/ to 90/	..	45/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7; fifteen persons, 4; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 3: total, 16.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	4	..	16/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	33/ to 50/	..	..	..	2	..	17/6 to 22/6	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6; fifteen persons, 2: total, 8.

Picture-framing.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Photography.

Over 20	1	1	Occupier	30/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	7	7	5/ to 15/	5/ to 12/6	..	..	3	..	10/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	5	7	15/ to 17/6	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	1	..	15/
Over 20	42	4	42/ to 70/	20/ to 42/	..	..	..	1	..	25/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 4: total, 12.

Saddle and Harness Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	3	..	5/	..
17 to 20	9	..	8/6 to 35/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 15/	..
Over 20	61	..	25/ to 52/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 25.

Sausage-casing Manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Sailmaking.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Sausage-making.

17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	2	..	11/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	15/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	69	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14; thirty persons, 1: total, 15.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CANTERBURY DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch and Timaru)—continued.

Sash and Door Making.*

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 18/6	..
Over 20	24	..	48/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 10.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	1	3	5/	5/	..	..	1	3	7/6	7/ to 8/
17 to 20	6	22	15/ to 30/	7/ to 20/	20/	20/	7	8	5/ to 30/	5/ to 15/
Over 20	50	27	35/ to 80/	8/ to 25/	45/ to 60/	20/ to 35/	2	..	20/ to 32/6	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 17; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 20.

Watch-making.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	27/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Woollen-milling.

14 to 16	11	11	6/6 to 12/	6/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	23	9/ to 22/	7/6 to 17/	..	26/ to 28/	1	..	25/	..
Over 20	54	43	26/ to 120/	14/ to 30/	..	26/ to 30/6	1	..	30/	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons 2.

OTAGO DISTRICT (excluding Dunedin).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 6.

Agricultural-implement Making.

17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	15/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Brewing and Malting.

17 to 20	4	..	17/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	20/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; fifteen persons, 1: total, 4.

Cycle-repairing.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Bootmaking.

14 to 16	5	2	6/ to 15/	9/ to 12/6	..	..	4	2	5/ to 9/	9/ to 12/6
17 to 20	4	1	12/6 to 20/	18/6	..	..	5	1	12/6 to 30/	18/6
Over 20	27	1	27/6 to 60/	25/	45/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; fifteen persons, 1: total, 10.

Blacksmithing and Coach-building.

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 15/	..
17 to 20	34	..	5/ to 60/	..	..	..	22	..	5/ to 30/	..
Over 20	200	..	20/ to 90/	..	40/	..	3	..	25/ to 30/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 83; fifteen persons, 2: total, 85.

Bread and Pastry Baking.

14 to 16	10	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	22	3	5/ to 35/	10/ to 20/	..	..	1	..	25/	..
Over 20	133	2	20/ to 60/	22/6	..	..	1	..	20/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 62.

Brick and Pottery Making.

14 to 16	2	1	20/ to 27/6	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	1	18/ to 30/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	42/ to 60/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3; thirty persons, 2: total, 5.

Butter and Cheese Making.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	60	2	20/ to 104/2	30/	..	30/	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 40.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

OTAGO DISTRICT (excluding Dunedin)—*continued.*

Joinery-work.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	7	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	4	..	10/ to 20/	..
Over 20	37	..	30/ to 60/	..	50/	..	1	..	30/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 13.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	..	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	1	36/ to 60/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4.

Dress and Millinery Making.

14 to 16	..	20	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 10/
17 to 20	..	64	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	14	..	5/ to 9/
Over 20	..	104	..	5/ to 60/	..	..	..	2	..	5/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 39; fifteen persons, 4; over thirty persons, 1: total, 44.

Dentistry.

17 to 20	1	..	5/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
Over 20	3	..	50/ to 100/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Engineering.

14 to 16	..	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Flax-dressing and Twine-making.

14 to 16	17	..	12/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	29	..	21/ to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	72	..	24/ to 60/	..	30/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; fifteen persons, 6: total, 15.

Flour-milling.

14 to 16	2	1	20/	25/	..	..	1	..	10/	..
17 to 20	8	..	21/ to 37/6	..	..	..	1	..	21/	..
Over 20	89	..	33/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1: total, 13.

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20	4	..	42/ to 45/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Grain and Seed Cleaning.

Over 20	6	..	48/ to 55/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Manure-manufacturing.

Over 20	8	..	39/ to 60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Meat-freezing, Preserving, and Fellmongering.

17 to 20	2	..	33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	36/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 2.

Paint-mixing.

Over 20	3	..	54/ to 60/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Herbal-medicine Manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	25/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	12	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 11/	..
17 to 20	13	1	7/6 to 45/	15/	..	..	3	..	11/ to 22/6	..
Over 20	61	..	16/ to 100/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11; fifteen persons, 3: total, 14.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

OTAGO DISTRICT (excluding Dunedin)—continued.

Rabbit-freezing.

17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Saddle and Harness Making.

17 to 20	2	..	7/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	45/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Sawmilling.

17 to 20	12	..	5/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	96	..	20/ to 60/	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14; fifteen persons, 2; thirty persons, 1: total, 17.

Sausage-casing Manufacturing.

17 to 20	4	..	17/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	36/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	9	11	5/ to 20/	5/ to 8/	..	..	5	4	5/ to 10/	5/ to 10/
17 to 20	14	36	10/ to 55/	5/ to 30/	..	..	14	6	10/ to 25/	5/ to 12/6
Over 20	68	22	40/ to 80/	7/6 to 27/6	48/ to 55/	24/ to 27/6	1	1	25/	15/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 24; thirty persons, 2; over thirty persons, 2: total, 28.

Underclothing-making.

Over 20	1	1	Occupier	10/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Woollen-milling.

14 to 16	19	50	6/ to 16/	6/ to 13/	..	11/ to 17/
17 to 20	28	39	12/ to 31/	10/ to 25/4	..	11/9 to 27/9	1	..	22/	..
Over 20	110	97	25/ to 75/	20/ to 30/	40/4 to 64/6	17/2 to 31/2	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 2.

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT (excluding Invercargill).

Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Bread and Biscuit Baking.

14 to 16	3	..	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 22.

Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	5	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	5	..	6/ to 7/6	..
17 to 20	25	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	16	..	6/ to 35/	..
Over 20	123	..	20/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 52; fifteen persons, 2: total, 54.

Bootmaking.

14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..
17 to 20	1	..	37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 7.

Brick and Tile Making.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	30/ to 51/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Brewing.

Over 20	2	..	20/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Butter and Cheese Making.

14 to 16	4	..	9/ to 24/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..
17 to 20	11	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 14.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT (excluding Invercargill)—continued.

Cabinetmaking.

14 to 16	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Cycle-engineering.

Over 20	5	..	20/ to 55/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	7	..	5/ to 7/6	3	..	5/ to 10/
17 to 20	..	15	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	11	..	5/ to 10/
Over 20	..	32	..	5/ to 50/	..	..	..	1	..	5/

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 16; fifteen persons, 1; total, 17.

Engineering.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	5	..	5/	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	5	..	17/6 to 25/	..
Over 20	18	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2; fifteen persons, 1; thirty persons, 1; total, 4.

Flour and Oatmeal Milling.

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 4; fifteen persons, 1; total, 5.

Flax-milling.

14 to 16	24	..	15/ to 36/	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	85	..	20/ to 42/	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	205	..	15/ to 80/	..	20/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 9; fifteen persons, 22; total, 31.

Fellmongering.

14 to 16	3	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to fifteen persons, 1.

Lime-burning.

Over 20	6	..	40/ to 50/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 1.

Meat Preserving and Freezing.

14 to 16	10	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	65	..	36/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 2.

Rabbit-packing.

17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	40/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Paper and Paper-bag Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	5	20/	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	6	30/ to 70/	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing over thirty persons, 1.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	2	4	15/	10/ to 20/	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 10/	..
Over 20	21	1	27/6 to 60/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 5.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 3.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..
17 to 20	8	1	10/ to 25/	15/	..	..	1	..	15/	..
Over 20	19	..	25/ to 48/	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 11.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Weekly Wages, Timework.		Weekly Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.			
							Number employed.		Weekly Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT (excluding Invercargill)—continued.

Sash and Door Making.

14 to 16	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	6	..	18/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	24/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	171	..	33/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 28; fifteen persons, 1: total, 29.

Seed-cleaning and Grain-crushing.

Over 20	13	..	40/ to 80/
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Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

Tailoring.

14 to 16	1	2	7/6	5/	3	..	8/ to 17/6
17 to 20	1	3	20/	5/ to 10/	..	..	1	2	20/	8/ to 12/6
Over 20	15	8	45/ to 80/	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 8; fifteen persons, 1: total, 9.

Watchmaking and Jewelling.

17 to 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Factories: Containing up to eight persons, 2.

SUMMARY.

	Fac- tories.	Males.	Females.		Fac- tories.	Males.	Females.
<i>Food Trades.</i>				<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Fruit-preserving and condi- ment-manufacturing	23	177	111	Ammunition-making ..	1	21	111
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	114	437	7	Brick and pottery making ..	108	995	2
Brewing, malting, and bottling	91	814	2	Broken road-metal preparing	8	88	..
Coffee and spice manufactur- ing	18	93	3	Brush and broom making ..	17	113	50
Tea blending and packing ..	23	148	13	Basket and perambulator making	35	206	15
Sugar-refining ..	1	212	..	Chaff and firewood cutting ..	37	141	1
Bread, biscuit, and confection- ery manufacturing	768	2,667	520	Cement and lime manufactur- ing	11	260	..
Baking-powder manufacturing	4	18	..	Cork-cutting ..	2	5	..
Flour-milling ..	70	471	2	Carpet-weaving and quilt- making	1	..	3
Butter and cheese manufactur- ing	451	1,190	43	Cigar and cigarette making ..	8	20	27
Sausage-casing preparing ..	11	140	..	Dentistry ..	115	374	17
Meat-freezing, fish-preserving, and bacon-curing	153	3,002	58	Drug and herbal-remedy manufacturing	31	166	57
Wine and cider manufactur- ing	8	21	1	Dyeing and cleaning ..	17	46	26
Oilmen's stores packing, &c.	8	50	47	Engraving and electroplating	11	51	..
<i>Iron Trades.</i>				Fireworks-manufacturing ..	1	2	..
Engineering, &c. ..	179	3,046	1	Fire-kindler making ..	3	13	2
Coachbuilding and blacksmith- ing	899	3,566	4	Flax-milling ..	228	2,637	2
Plumbing, tinsmithing, gas- fitting, lamp-making, and lead-headed nail making	279	1,641	2	Fly-dressing (for fish-hooks)	1	..	2
Cycle-engineering and sewing- machine repairing	167	686	9	Fibrous-plaster manufacturing	2	8	..
Agricultural-implement manu- facturing	33	669	..	Gas-manufacturing ..	32	605	..
Wire-working ..	3	19	..	Glass bevelling, blowing, and glazing	5	55	..
Electrical engineering and lighting	11	120	..	Glue-manufacturing ..	2	8	..
Range-making ..	3	167	..	Grain and seed cleaning and wool-dumping	70	276	9
Cutlery-grinding ..	2	6	..	Gum-sorting ..	34	217	..
Iron-bedstead and fender making	3	33	..	Gunsmithing ..	12	38	..
Tool-making ..	2	9	..	Incandescent-lamp mantle- making	2	2	23
<i>Leather Trades.</i>				Ink-manufacturing ..	1	2	..
Saddle, harness, and belt making	261	1,047	46	Lapidary-work ..	2	21	3
Boot-manufacturing ..	388	2,333	748	Laundry-work ..	199	214	1,081
Portmanteau-making ..	6	43	20	Manure-manufacturing ..	13	100	..
<i>Clothing Trades.</i>				Mat and rug making ..	4	21	20
Shirt-making ..	63	39	820	Monumental masonry ..	30	133	..
Tailoring and clothing-manu- facturing	568	2,274	3,692	Organ-building ..	6	23	..
Dressmaking ..	864	..	5,282	Optical-work ..	3	7	2
Hat and cap making ..	23	110	188	Paint and varnish manufac- turing	7	25	1
Hosiery-knitting ..	26	20	259	Paper-milling and paper bag and box manufacturing	13	143	114
Plain-sewing and undercloth- ing-manufacturing	27	9	203	Photographing ..	96	191	209
Calico-bag making ..	9	17	48	Piano-repairing, &c. ..	11	36	..
Woollen-milling ..	10	727	965	Picture-frame making ..	37	90	3
Flock-milling ..	4	13	1	Printing, bookbinding, and stationery-manufacturing	234	2,429	561
Corset and belt making ..	4	..	21	Pumice-grinding ..	1	19	..
Umbrella-making ..	11	20	22	Plaster-figure making ..	1	2	..
<i>Wood-working Trades.</i>				Rag-sorting and bottle- cleaning	5	12	3
Cabinetmaking and upholster- ing	306	1,906	69	Rope and twine manufactur- ing	9	148	..
Wood-turning and box-making	23	198	..	Sheep-dip manufacturing and oil-refining	4	6	..
Joinery, sash and door making, and sawmilling	723	6,356	2	Sail, tent, and oilskin-clothing manufacturing	40	289	99
Coopering ..	17	76	..	Soap, tallow, and candle manufacturing	21	232	26
Boat-building ..	19	153	..	Scientific-instrument manu- facturing	2	7	..
Venetian-blind making ..	13	71	3	Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring	100	2,146	1
Billiard-table making ..	4	13	..	Toy and ping-pong racquet making	3	21	1
				Watchmaking and jewellery	154	601	5
				Wire-mattress making ..	17	63	4
				Wig-making ..	2	4	3
				Wax-vesta making ..	2	23	141
				Totals ..	8,504	48,182	15,786

These figures do not include the various Government railway workshops and the Government Printing Office in Wellington.

Total number of factories registered.

1903-4.	1902-3.	Increase.
8,373	7,675	698

The gross total of factories shown in statistics above is 8,504. This is owing to different trades being carried on under one factory-license. The actual number of factories registered under the Act is 8,373.

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FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Diagram showing the Number of Persons employed in the Principal Industries in the years 1895 and 1904.

(In 1895 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act commenced operations.)



