

1907.

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, 2nd June, 1907.

I have the honour to present herewith the sixteenth annual report of this Department for transmission to His Excellency the Governor, in accordance with section 65 of "The Factories Act, 1901," and section 12 of "The Labour Department Act, 1903." The report covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1906, to the 31st March, 1907.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD TREGGAR,

Secretary.

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

It is with the deepest regret that I have, on behalf of the Department, to record the death, on the 10th June, 1906, of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Labour.

The past year, reckoned from the 1st April, 1906, to the 31st March, 1907, has been notable for exceptional prosperity in the labour world of this colony. It has been a period in which unusually fine weather was experienced in spring and summer, this allowing men (especially at out-of-doors employment) to work more regularly and continuously than for a long time past. Indeed, in the South Island the dry weather almost took the form of drought, causing the feed on many of the runs and farms to become scarce; but in the North this was by no means the case, and the increase in both the bulk and value of the exports certifies the general advance of prosperity in agricultural and pastoral industries. The exports were above those of the previous year, and by their steady rise indicate that the small population of the colony is composed of men and women who have reason to be proud of such a record of their ability and industry.

The skilled trades have in few cases had reason to complain, while the great number have cause to be satisfied with the steadiness and fullness of engagements. Those connected with the building trades—carpenters, painters, bricklayers, plumbers, &c.—have in most of the cities and towns been very busily engaged, particularly in Wellington, Christchurch, Invercargill, Nelson, Napier, Palmerston North, Blenheim, and Whangarei. In Wellington and Dunedin the engineering and iron trades were slack, but in other places, notably in the smaller towns, such as New Plymouth and Napier, they were very brisk. The clothing trade in Dunedin could not obtain all the hands required, and the same difficulty obtained in Napier, there being a shortage of tailors everywhere, and generally of female machinists. Boot and shoe manufacture was good—even brisk compared with the business of ten years ago—able hands being hard to get in the South the first half of the year, while machinists and finishers were scarce in Wellington. Woollen-mills were unequal:

at Wellington the trade was busy and even short of skilled hands, at Ashburton overtime was occasionally worked, while at Dunedin, though business was at times inclined to be slack, skilled weavers were wanted. The flax-milling business was very prosperous, but many mills are closing down for the winter. Printing-works, laundries, dye-works, agricultural-implement works, coach-building, cabinetmaking, furniture, and sash and door factories, freezing-works, &c., have had a very successful year. Almost the only trade which keeps behind the general advance is that of the maker of saddlery and harness; for this the extension of the tram system and the introduction of motor-cars and cycles have probably to answer. Sawmill hands were in demand at Invercargill, but in Dannevirke and its neighbourhood the timber industry languishes through much of the available forest being cleared of timber.

Unskilled labour has had a period of special activity, owing partly to the dry season already alluded to. The extension of the tram system in the cities, the active building operations, drainage-works at Timaru, recreation-grounds at Wellington, Exhibition business at Christchurch, &c., together with the large numbers employed by Government on the Main Trunk Railway, absorbed all surplus labour. Invercargill in the South and Whangarei in the North equally complained of shortage of farm labourers, so that the large number of immigrants absorbed by New Zealand of late years has by no means filled the demands of farmers beyond requirements.

The following table shows the number of men actually assisted by the Labour Department to proceed to employment.

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
1904-5	3,130	953	2,177	3,425	1,960	1,170
1905-6	6,712	2,027	4,685	7,351	1,929	4,783
1906-7	7,393	1,427	5,966	4,187	2,718	4,675
	52,477	21,840	30,637	88,818	18,507	33,970

We thus perceive that during sixteen years the Department of Labour has been of practical assistance to 141,295 persons, including the dependants of the workmen. The number sent to public works appears excessive when compared with those forwarded to private employers, but it must be remembered that large parties of men were required for railway-construction, and the number sent to private work this year is greatly in advance of the number sent to public works before the unusual pressure put on to finish the Main Trunk and other railway lines began. That the single men greatly outnumber the married ones shows (as preference of employment is given to married men) that married men have far less need to apply to the Department for work than was the case some years ago.

Taking the whole body of men assisted during last year, we find that of these 1,053 came lately from Great Britain, 485 from Australia, and 149 from foreign countries; the remainder were New-Zealanders. One hundred and forty-six wives (with their families) were forwarded to their husbands.

FACTORIES.

This year has seen the largest increase of factories recorded for some years in the colony. There are 907 more factories and 4,907 more workers in evidence than were shown last year. In the last thirteen years (since which time there has been no alteration which widened the scope of definition of "factory") the factories have increased from 4,109 to 10,788; the factory-workers

from 29,879 to 75,310. Moreover, the increase has in both cases been steadily progressive, as the following table will show:—

Year.		Factories.	Increase.	Factory-workers.	Increase.
1895	...	4,109	...	29,879	...
1896	...	4,647	538	32,387	2,508
1897	...	5,177	530	36,918	4,531
1898	...	5,601	424	39,672	2,754
1899	...	6,286	685	45,305	5,633
1900	...	6,438	152	48,938	3,633
1901	...	6,744	306	53,460	4,522
1902	...	7,203	459	55,395	1,935
1903	...	7,675	472	59,047	3,652
1904	...	8,373	698	63,968	4,921
1905	...	9,123	750	67,713	3,745
1906	...	9,881	758	70,403	2,690
1907	...	10,788	907	75,310	4,907
Total increase		...	6,679	...	45,431

The overtime worked has been considerable. In comparing it with last year it will be found that Auckland worked its women and boys more and its men less than last year; Wellington worked its women and boys more and its men nearly double the overtime of last year; Christchurch employed its women and boys nearly double and its men about the same as last year; while Dunedin increased the work of women and boys considerably but its men very little more than in the previous year.

OVERTIME WORKED.

City.	Year.	Women and Boys.	Hours.	Men.	Hours.
Auckland...	1905-6	1,685	46,046	563	43,263
"	1906-7	2,025	54,108	468	36,036
Wellington	1905-6	1,614	37,146	952	63,614
"	1906-7	1,828	52,670	2,189	123,129
Christchurch	1905-6	2,405	60,681	1,622	64,059
"	1906-7	2,933	100,474	841	63,975
Dunedin	1905-6	1,198	37,080	785	104,071
"	1906-7	1,877	54,829	940	107,565

There were 679 accidents in factories during the year, 16 of which were fatal. Hence it appears that there was one accident among every 111 people working in factories, and one fatal accident among every 5,000 people. The particulars of accidents will be found set forth in tabular form in this report.

There were 71 convictions under the Factories Act this year, and 5 cases were dismissed (see "Legal Decisions" published in the Report). Among the cases having interest may be specially mentioned that of the Gisborne Borough Council failing to register their stone-crushing plant as a factory (October, 1906), and that of a consumptive patient working as a dentist's apprentice (March, 1907). The defence in the Gisborne case was that working at and feeding the stone-crusher was not a handicraft; but the Magistrate held that the place was a factory, and (as it was a test case) a small fine was inflicted. In the other case the Chief Justice gave a judgment on appeal and confirmed the decision of the Resident Magistrate. The dentist had refused to teach his apprentice because the latter was suffering from consumption, and by the nature of his illness was prevented from regularly attending to his duties. His Honour decided that the employer was not bound to teach the apprentice on his return to duty, since the apprentice had been away for his health's sake from October, 1902, to January, 1905. The circumstances were painful, as the apprentice had lost his premium and had not learnt to be a dentist, but the case was quite exceptional.

SHOPS.

In this report is set forth for the first time statistics concerning shops and shop-assistants. The information was obtained under the provisions of "The Labour Department Act, 1903." A very interesting statement will be found in the tabular sheets of this report, Tables 3 and 4 (Shop Statistics). It shows the number of shops in the colony, classified according to trades, with the number (29,141) of male and female shop-assistants. The wages paid to all shop-assistants during the year were £1,482,373.

Under the Shop and Offices Act there have been 119 convictions, and 8 cases dismissed (see "Legal Decisions" published in the Report). Thirty-six cases were necessitated under the gazetted requisitions of different trades. The more interesting matters dealt with were as follows:—

A restaurant company was fined for employing waitresses for excessive hours. (June, 1906.)

A restaurant-keeper was fined for not giving a weekly half-holiday to his assistants. It was decided that an award of the Arbitration Court is subject to the provisions of the Act, except where otherwise distinctly excepted. (July, 1906.)

Tobacconist case, in which the question "Who is a tobacconist?" was raised, and it was decided that grocers, storekeepers, hotelkeepers, &c., who sell tobacco are not tobacconists. (June, 1906.)

Non-naturalised Chinese closing their shops at the hour (9 p.m.) gazetted as closing-time. The defence was that defendants were fruiterers, and not grocers, so were not bound by grocers' closing-time; also that as Chinese were not allowed to sign the requisition as to closing-hours they were not bound to close. The Chinese were convicted and fined. (August, 1906.)

A case was heard against shopkeepers who had closed but not locked their doors on half-holiday, and defendants were fined. (September, 1906.)

Auctioneers' assistants were held to be shop-assistants if they sell goods otherwise than at auctions. (January, 1907.)

For decision on the question of the closing of shops under requisition from shopkeepers, and the hours of assistants working in such shops, see September, 1906.

The following table shows the number of shops, assistants, &c., in each of the four cities and in each industrial district (excluding the four cities):—

Districts.	Number of Shops.			Number of Persons employed, including Occupiers.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Without Assistants.	With Assistants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Auckland (City) ...	521	625	1,146	2,732	1,022	3,754	£ 204,545
Wellington (City) ...	638	548	1,186	2,556	761	3,317	186,449
Christchurch (City) ...	704	575	1,279	3,002	938	3,940	217,762
Dunedin (City) ...	666	493	1,159	2,257	799	3,056	165,898
Northern ...	583	721	1,304	2,454	503	2,957	121,104
Taranaki ...	182	283	465	940	211	1,151	47,070
Wellington ...	671	815	1,486	3,302	806	4,108	210,752
Marlborough ...	45	87	132	281	61	342	13,243
Nelson ...	120	136	256	525	133	658	32,667
Westland ...	245	224	469	878	203	1,081	49,930
Canterbury ...	356	411	767	1,648	348	1,996	108,895
Otago and Southland ...	487	591	1,078	2,237	544	2,781	124,058
	5,218	5,509	10,727	22,812	6,329	29,141	1,482,373

THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The annual returns are made up by the industrial unions on the 31st December of each year. At that date in 1906 the numbers of members were as follows:—

December, 1905, 113 employers' unions, with	3,276	members.
„ 1906, 109 „ „	3,337	„
„ 1905, 261 workers' unions, „	29,869	„
„ 1906, 274 „ „	34,978	„

This shows a decrease of 4 employers' unions, with an increase of 61 members, and an increase of 13 workers' unions, with 5,109 members, during the year.

The total number of cases presented under the Act was 406, of which 359 were won, 38 dismissed, and the other 9 withdrawn. A list of these cases will be found in the tables attached to this report. The following matters disposed of by the Court are of special interest:—

A case brought by the New Zealand Federated Tailloresses to extend the award obtaining in Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago to the Auckland District on the ground that the southern workers could not successfully compete with those of the North while difference in the wage exists. The Court did not see its way to interfere, and refused the application. ("Book of Awards," Vol. vii, page 665.)

Wellington Typographers' award: This case was based on the fact of a penalty of £10 having been inflicted by the Arbitration Court on the proprietors of a newspaper for having employed a youth at less than award rates, but the back wages had not been paid, or ordered to be paid. The Chief Justice, sitting in the Supreme Court in appeal from Stipendiary Magistrate's decision, gave judgment for the payment of the short wages and costs. On the case being sent to the Court of Appeal the judgment of the Chief Justice was affirmed. ("Awards," Vol. vii, pages 163 and 499.)

Wellington Coachworkers' award: The case turned on a clause in award stating that "no piece-work shall be allowed," and this was disputed as applying where a man contracted to supply labour only for jobbing and piecework. The Court decided that a slight variation in making contract would give the Court jurisdiction or would not. Statement too vague for interpretation. ("Awards," Vol. vii, page 531.)

Wellington Drivers' award: Interpretation asked whether an employer can regulate the length of each separate working-day as he pleases, if he does not exceed the number of hours per week mentioned in the award. The Court agreed that to so regulate length of day in such case is the privilege of the employer, but this could not be done capriciously. ("Awards," Vol. vii, page 532.)

Application for award by the Shipmasters' Association of New Zealand Industrial Union of Workers: Refused on the ground that captains of vessels are not workers, their work being neither manual nor clerical, but to command and navigate ships. Application dismissed. ("Awards," Vol. vii, page 709.)

Napier Wharf Labourers' award: An application to obtain interpretation. Men engaged at Napier were employed lightering frozen meat at Gisborne, and there was a question which award governed the case. The Court decided that the place of engagement governs the case as to which award obtains. ("Awards," Vol. vii, page 722.)

Christchurch Tailoring Trade award: It was alleged that a tailoring firm took an order for a suit of clothes and sent it to a factory to be made up. It was held by the Court that, as the suit had been supposed to be "tailor-made," and as it had been "fitted on," the award had been broken, and therefore a penalty was inflicted. ("Awards," Vol. vii, page 413.)

Wellington Tailors' award: Similar case to that last mentioned. Respondent fined ("Awards," Vol. vii, page 728.)

Decision of the Supreme Court in case stated by the President of the Arbitration Court as to jurisdiction of latter Court over seamen employed in and beyond New Zealand. The Chief Justice with the other Judges of the Supreme Court gave long and exhaustive explanations of the position in dispute, and ruled that the award is the law of a New Zealand ship, whether in New Zealand waters or beyond. For example, the Union Steamship Company is bound; the Huddart-Parker Company is not bound. ("Awards," Vol. vii, page 729.)

Otago Coal-miners: Judgment given in the Supreme Court as to application to prohibit a certain industrial dispute being heard by the Conciliation Board. The principal point contended for was that the differences as to wages, hours, &c., had not constituted an industrial dispute. The Court decided that the Conciliation Board had necessary jurisdiction. ("Awards," Vol. vii, page 316.)

Wellington Cooks and Waiters' award: Interpretation required whether union would forfeit the right of preference if it refused to admit Chinese cooks to membership. Arbitration Court held that right of preference in the particular case would be lost if a Chinese cook of good character was refused membership of union. (*Labour Journal*, May, 1907, page 518.)

The expenses incurred by the Boards of Conciliation and Court of Arbitration on the vote of the Department of Labour are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Conciliation Boards	818	19	8
Arbitration Court	3,706	8	3
	4,525	7	11

Full particulars concerning details of industrial unions are contained in a separate parliamentary paper headed "Return showing the Number of Members in each Industrial Union."

STRIKES IN NEW ZEALAND.

During the year two industrial disputes have disturbed the usual quietude of the colony in regard to strike and lock-out. On the 14th November, 1906, a short strike occurred, conducted

by men of the Auckland Electric Tramway Company. There had for some time been dissatisfaction among the motormen in regard to teaching learners, but the dismissal of two conductors who were believed to have been discharged summarily for offences not committed (or not inquired into) brought the trouble to a point. The men refused to work unless the conductors were reinstated, and a strike was instituted. It commenced in the afternoon and was over before midnight. The company has since been fined by the Arbitration Court for dismissing men without notice, and the men were fined for taking part in a strike. (The judgments were delivered since the period covered by this report, and have not yet been officially published.) The President of the Court said that "the strike was short-lived, and seems to have taken place without premeditation or organization of any kind."

The other strike, or series of strikes, was of a more serious character. On the 12th February 121 slaughtermen employed at the works of the Gear Meat Company and the Wellington Meat-export Company went out on strike for an increased rate of pay. They had been working under an industrial agreement which had expired, but the provisions of which still remained in force until a new agreement or award should be made. Negotiations took place, and advances in prices were proffered by the employers, but were not accepted, as not being sufficient. Application to the Arbitration Court was made by the Inspector of Awards to enforce the Act against the men for aiding or abetting a strike. The Court heard the case, but decided that through a flaw in the original industrial agreement it had never been legally an agreement, and therefore the application was dismissed. The strikers finally resumed work at the establishments near Wellington. In the meantime, however, the strike had spread to other places, and the meat-export industry was paralysed at Christchurch, Pareora, Gisborne, &c. The Arbitration Court proceeded from place to place and heard the applications for enforcement of awards. The plea which had succeeded in Wellington—viz., informality of the agreement—was of no avail in other places where awards were in force. The men were fined individually £5 each for having aided and abetted a strike. Some have paid the fine in full; some are paying by instalments to the Labour Department. The whole affair is greatly to be regretted. It has, however, brought to the front the great importance of the question whether the Arbitration Court could punish men by imprisonment if the fines inflicted on them by the Court are left unpaid and even laughed at. Fortunately, however, the session of Parliament is near at hand, and the very debatable position will probably be discussed and settled by the Legislature.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Under the Shearers' Accommodation Act 730 shearing-sheds have been inspected during the year. The duty falling on Inspectors under this Act is in many cases an arduous one, as many of the sheep runs and farms are in the broken back country of the colony. The accommodation generally was good; 22 sheds ordered last year to be improved have now been passed as satisfactory, while in 44 cases still more improvement has been insisted on by Inspectors.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

Twenty-four cases were taken before the Court under this Act. They present no case of special interest except that of *Tarabochia v. Howden*, in which a lump sum was given by the Chief Justice (in the Supreme Court) in lieu of weekly allowance for accident. ("Decisions under 'The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1906,'" Vol. v, page 21.)

Alterations to this Act have been embodied in an amending Bill.

OTHER ACTS, ETC.

The Servants' Registry Offices Act has been well observed. There have been only two prosecutions under this Act—one being for the office-keeper accepting a watch and chain in payment of fees (see "Legal Decisions," published in this report). The defendant was fined £5 and costs; his license was also indorsed.

Under the Scaffolding Inspection Act Inspectors have been appointed in the four chief cities, and have been diligently carrying out their duties. The appointments will be of great service in guarding life and limb from injury in building operations, and the Act is one which meets with much approval from the workers. The detailed reports of Inspectors of Scaffolding form part of this report.

The Master and Apprentice Act was invoked in the case of an apprentice at Auckland who was sixteen years old when he was apprenticed for four years. The Resident Magistrate gave judgment that by this Act apprenticeship must expire when apprentice arrives at the age of nineteen. (See "Legal Decisions," May, 1906.)

The Workers' Dwellings Act is dealt with in a separate parliamentary report by Mr. Mackay, Chief Inspector of Factories, and by Mr. Kensington, Under-Secretary of Crown Lands, Mr. Kensington being the late Chairman of the Board and Mr. Mackay Chief Advisory Officer under the Act.

The Kauri-gum Industry Act is adversely commented on among the gum-diggers of the North. They are very dissatisfied with the administration of the Act by local authorities. At a meeting of delegates to a conference held in Waipu at the end of March valuable suggestions were made for the amendment of the Act. Propositions of a business character were also made, such as that of obtaining small Government grants of money for swamp-drainage in order to remove gum during the winter, now a time of hardship and scant employment to the digger, and permit the agricultural use of the land at present in mud and water. This, together with a suggested tax on ungraded exports of poor gum, and other proposals are before the Government for consideration.

The Exhibition at Christchurch occupied much of the time and attention of the Departmental officers in order to furnish an exhibit worthy of the work and aims of the Department. I consider that this attempt was successful. The charts displayed showed the rise and fall of wages, employment in different years, wages compared with other countries, growth of factories, number of factory-workers, &c. Hundreds of very fine photographs of New Zealand industries were exhibited, and in this matter we had the very generous support of the colony's manufacturers, who sent views of their establishments without regard to cost or trouble. Beautiful pictures of pastoral industries, of the co-operative works and workers (railway and road works) were also shown. By far the most interesting exhibit, however, in the departmental Court was that of the British Sweated Industries. So many thousands of people took notice of the contents of the cases that when the Christchurch Exhibition closed it was decided to exhibit the material in all the chief towns of the colony. This is now being done, and already tens of thousands of visitors have viewed this striking object-lesson of what colonial industries and colonial importers should avoid.

The Department has continued to issue regularly once each month the *Journal of the Department of Labour*. It is found to be of special service in giving early publication to recommendations, awards, &c., under the Arbitration Act, while its low price (2d.) enables any member of a union to obtain a copy of the award ruling his occupation. The annual volume (No. vii) of the awards, recommendations, agreements, &c., under the Arbitration Act has also been issued. Two other publications—a "Handbook to the New Zealand Labour Laws" and "The New Zealand Department of Labour, its Organization and Work"—have been issued. These two latter booklets, with a catalogue of the British Sweated Industries Exhibits, were in much demand at Christchurch Exhibition.

In the reports of Mr. Mackay, the Chief Inspector of Factories, and of local Inspectors of Factories will be found many topics of interest which I have not mentioned.

I have to thank the officers of a fast-growing Department for their steady attention and effort in carrying out their duties.

EDWARD TREGEAR,
Secretary for Labour.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 10th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the various Acts under my supervision, and also as to the general work of the Department.

In October, 1906, I was appointed to the position of Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. John Lomas, of Dunedin, being appointed Deputy Chief, and transferred to the Head Office.

The work of the Department continues to grow very rapidly; it has been found necessary to increase the staff considerably during the year. The passing of new legislation and the ordinary increases in the general work of the Department are chiefly responsible for this increase. In the Head Office alone there is now a staff of twenty-eight hands, whilst in 1904 there were fourteen. The Scaffolding Inspection Act, which is being administered by this Department, necessitated the appointment of an expert Inspector in each of the chief centres; and the handing over of the Workers' Dwellings Act to this Department in February last by the Lands Department has resulted in increased work being placed on the officers. Mr. Woburn Temple has been appointed Architect; his duties comprise the drawing of plans and the superintending of the building of workers' dwellings generally in course of construction.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

As will be seen by the figures quoted by Mr. Tregear in his report, the increase shown in the number of factories registered for the year constitutes a record, although the increase in number of hands for the year falls short by a few of that of 1904, which was 4,921, as against 4,907 this year.

The reports of Inspectors generally show that the Act continues to work well. During the year I have been able to personally visit many of our Inspectors, and have also taken the opportunity of visiting many factories. Undoubtedly the tendency is towards improvement. More care is given by occupiers to the requirements of the Act, and quite a different feeling exists to-day towards this legislation from that existing a decade ago. Plans of new factories are not only submitted to our Inspectors for approval without demur, but suggestions for improvement are readily asked for and agreed to, even although considerable extra cost is involved.

More attention has been given during the year to systematize the work of factory inspection. A card system has been introduced into every agency of the Department, and is now in thorough working-order. Each factory is entered on a separate card, and every visit of an Inspector is recorded; and information is also shown, such as the occurrence of an accident, and any breach of the Act or an award of the Arbitration Court. The cards are alphabetically arranged in street order in neat card cabinets. These cards are referred to on any of my official visits, and, forming as they do a complete record of each factory, it can be seen at a glance which are conducted by law-abiding occupiers and those which are not. They will also show the date of visit of each Inspector, so that it can be readily seen which places have or have not been visited.

I would also respectfully draw your attention to the fact that the factory statistics in this report are shown in a different way from former years. The greatest advantages of the present system are that information is shown in a more concise and more easily understood form, besides showing the total wages paid in each trade, and also the number of indentured apprentices. No comparisons can yet be made in the total wages paid, as the figures this year are given for the first time; but in future years they should form a most interesting feature in our industrial statistics. A separate table is also included this year showing the various award rates paid to both factory and shop hands.

It is, as you are aware, proposed to amend the Act this year, principally by making the provisions relating to the employment of women and young persons apply to Chinese. It is felt that the unrestricted hours of employment worked by Chinese in industries giving work to a large number of women and young persons is neither fair nor just; particularly in the laundry trade is this competition most keenly felt. The Chinese are at present unrestricted as to hours or holidays, and are thus enabled to compete unfairly with Europeans. Victoria has found it to her

advantage to restrict the hours of Chinese in this direction, and no doubt this provision will prove extremely beneficial to the European workers in New Zealand.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Statistics relating to shops are published for the first time. They give analogous information to the factory figures, and should prove of great interest to those who study industrial matters, although the value of the figures, as in the case of the factory returns, will be greatly enhanced when future statistics are published, so that comparisons can be made.

The total number of shops in the colony is 10,727, employing 29,141 persons—viz., 22,812 males and 6,329 females. The total wages paid for the year are £1,482,373.

Section 21 of the Act, providing for closing by requisition of shopkeepers, has, generally speaking, been largely availed of throughout the colony; but in some trades, such as tobacconists, great difficulty has been experienced in stopping unfair competition by grocers and Chinese store-keepers, who stock tobacco and cigarettes as side lines, and reap a harvest while the tobacconists are closed.

A new paragraph on the lines of section 17 of "The Factories Act, 1901," is necessary for insertion in the Shops and Offices Act, to provide for the keeping of records as to the names of employees, ages, earnings, overtime worked, &c.

A further provision is necessary to provide that shop-assistants employed in hotels, restaurants, or eating-houses shall be allowed a half-holiday from 2 p.m. on the statutory closing-day instead of 1 p.m. as at present. It will be admitted on all sides that it is most unreasonable to expect employers to allow their waiters and waitresses to leave at 1 o'clock, just when they are most urgently required. A similar provision to this is already part of the Shops Act in New South Wales and Western Australia.

It is hoped that before the next report is presented I shall be able to inform you that a card system on the lines of that introduced under the Factories Act will be in force in regard to shops.

Re CHILD LABOUR IN THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Last year careful inquiries were made into the conditions of the children employed in this industry, and, although the reports received generally showed that the tendency to employ children of tender years was decreasing, still sufficient evidence was found to justify some restrictive legislation. These reports have been submitted to the Government for consideration.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

During the year eleven employers' unions were registered with 178 members, and thirty-four workers' unions with 1,336 members, or a total of forty-five unions with 1,514 members. The total number of unions in the colony as at the 31st December, 1906, was—Employers, 109; membership, 3,337; workers, 274; membership, 34,978. Thirty-five partial amendments and fourteen complete amendments to rules were registered during the year.

The Inspectors of Awards have had a very busy year. They have conducted a total of 406 cases, of which 359 were won, thirty-eight dismissed, and nine withdrawn. It will be noted from the returns that a very small percentage of the cases have been lost, thus showing that great care has been exercised by the Department in inquiring into alleged breaches before taking the parties to Court. By far the largest number of cases were taken in Wellington District—i.e., 285, as against forty-nine in Canterbury, forty-nine in Otago and Southland, and nineteen in Auckland. The reason for this large number of breaches in Wellington is partly due to the attitude taken by some employers against the Wellington Cooks and Waiters' agreement. The conditions imposed on employers were, to a great extent, very different from those ruling under the old award, and this, combined with the fact that the employers, through inadvertence, did not refer the case to the Arbitration Court, caused considerable feeling against the agreement. Over seventy-six cases of alleged breaches were inquired into under this agreement alone, and sixty-seven were referred to the Arbitration Court. The principal bone of contention was the engagement of non-unionists.

Employers would not trouble themselves to consult the unions' employment-book, thus incurring a breach of the preference clause. Fines of £5 each were inflicted subsequently on employers for this offence, and, generally, the employers have had to suffer considerably for their laxity in observing the terms of the agreement. I hope to be able to report next year that matters are working more smoothly under this agreement. Other awards which used to provide a large number of breaches (such as the Bakers' and Drivers') are now being well observed.

The Department has used every endeavour to make the awards known to the persons bound by their provisions. Free copies are posted to every party to an award immediately after publication in the *Labour Journal*, and there can now be no excuse as to ignorance of their provisions. I am pleased to report that this has resulted, especially in country districts, in fewer breaches being committed.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

A thorough inspection of the accommodation provided for shearers was made during the year, 730 sheds being visited. Of this number 686 are reported to be entirely satisfactory, and improvements are to be made in the remainder to bring them within the requirements of the Act. It is pleasing to report that every year there is an improvement made in the general accommodation, and, compared with the housing provided a few years ago, a vast difference is to be noted. As instructed by you, I will take such steps during the next season as will insure even more efficient inspection.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act continues to work fairly well, and there were only two cases during the year taken before the Court. There is still some cause for complaint in the charging of fees by registry-office keepers. As the regulations stand at present the same fee is chargeable to the employee as to the employer, and in many cases the employee only is charged. It is suggested that the scale should be revised, providing for a lower fee for the employee and a slightly higher fee to the employer.

THE DEPARTMENT'S EXHIBIT, CHRISTCHURCH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Department's exhibit at the Christchurch International Exhibition was in every way a great success. An excellent site was secured near the Canadian Court, and the interest displayed in the exhibit was maintained throughout the whole time the Exhibition was opened. Under your instructions, a special publication dealing with the exhibit is being issued, so that the industrial charts and pictures may be put on permanent record. Reproductions of photographs shown in our court, illustrating the work of the Department under the Workers' Dwellings Act, Shearers' Accommodation Act, and in connection with the co-operative works, &c., will also be included. The models of the workers' dwellings proved of very great interest, and visitors were much impressed at the class of houses erected and let at an average rental of 10s. per week. The house built in the Exhibition grounds was also largely visited. This house was tastefully furnished, free of cost, by Messrs. White and Co., of Christchurch. The house is to be removed to the Sydenham Settlement.

In January an exhibit collected by the High Commissioner in London, popularly known as the "English Sweated Industries Exhibit," was added to our court, and shown until the close of the Exhibition. This exhibit drew immense crowds of people, and created a great amount of interest. A catalogue was issued in connection with the exhibit for free circulation to those interested. It gave details of the cost of making each article exhibited, the average hours worked per day, the process of manufacture, and, in some cases, special articles were quoted written by well-known writers in the industrial world familiar with the conditions under which some of the exhibits were made. In cases where similar garments and articles were made in New Zealand by local establishments, statistics were given as to the rates of wages paid, hours worked, &c. There is no doubt that this exhibit has proved a great object-lesson. Our legislation is aimed to protecting the factory system as against the "home work" system, under which there is no restriction on the sweating of workers, and, what is of even more importance, the most unhealthy conditions

exist, making the use of such articles dangerous for the general public. The provision in our Factories Act that all garments made in a non-registered factory are to bear a label stating that it was made in an unregistered factory has so far been successful in preventing these evils in New Zealand. The showing of this exhibit has convinced thousands of our colonists how necessary it is to render such a shocking state of affairs impossible in this colony.

Such great interest was taken in this exhibit that requests have come in from some of our larger towns in the colony requesting that the exhibit be shown. The requests have been granted, and the exhibit will be shown in Dunedin, Invercargill, Timaru, Auckland, Napier, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Nelson, and Wellington.

In connection with the Exhibition, two special publications were issued; one was entitled "Handbook to the Labour Laws," and the other "The Department of Labour: its Organization and Work." Both publications have proved very popular, and, as the latter pamphlet is almost out of print, it is being republished as a preface to the book dealing with the Department's exhibit. This combined volume should prove of great interest to our foreign correspondents, for, besides containing a complete history of the Department and its work, valuable statistical charts will be reproduced and issued for the first time. Special chapters will also deal with the Workers' Dwellings Act, the Shearers' Accommodation Act, and other Acts administered by the Department.

At the close of the Exhibition, Captain Atkin (British Commissioner), on behalf of the English Labour Department (Board of Trade), presented to the Department a most valuable collection of charts illustrating the statistics of trade employment conditions of labour in the United Kingdom. These charts were specially prepared for the New Zealand Exhibition by the Commercial Labour and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. The charts, twenty-eight in number, have been prepared to illustrate the statistics of the United Kingdom relating to the following subjects: Distribution of the industrial population according to occupations, employment, rates of wages, prices, consumption of various dutiable articles and of wheat, proportionate cost of various articles of food, pauperism, foreign trade, shipping and railway traffic, production and consumption of certain raw materials and manufactures, trade disputes causing stoppage of work, trade-unions, workmen's co-operative societies, and fatal industrial accidents. These charts will prove of great value to the Department not only from a statistical point of view, but as a guide towards which the Department might work to illustrate its own industrial progress.

CORRESPONDENCE.

This branch of the Department's work continues to expand annually, as the following return will show:—

	1905-6.		1903-7.	
	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.
Letters	6,630	7,060	9,130	9,943
Telegrams		960	1,530	1,680
Circulars and circular letters	6,000		11,650	

Our oversea correspondence still continues to increase; the inquiries generally made are mainly in regard to prospects of employment in the colony, and the working of our labour legislation (especially in regard to the so-called compulsory Arbitration Act). Great care is taken to give correct information to intending immigrants, and no trouble is spared to find out exactly where their services are most likely to be required.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The number of persons assisted by the Department for the year is 7,393, which constitutes a record; the number assisted last year, 6,712, was the next highest. These figures comprise the record of men sent to Government and to private employment, but what was a few years ago termed the "unemployed difficulty" does not now exist, as work of some sort can always be found for all except the physically unfit. A pleasing feature is the continued growth of the number assisted to private employment. The Department has long since succeeded in gaining the confidence of employers in the engaging of servants, and last year no less than 2,718 men were sent to private employers. The demand for farm labourers again exceeded the supply, and so pronounced did the difficulty become of getting capable hands that farmers were pleased to take newcomers and untrained hands, and teach them the work in order to get their work done. Good wages were offered even to inexperienced hands, usually ranging from £1 to £1 7s. 6d. per week and found, and even higher.

Another pleasing feature to be reported is the almost entire absence of serious complaints from co-operative workers. Despite the fact that a very much larger number of men has been employed on these works than for many years past, the men seem to be generally content, and to be able to earn very fair wages.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year the following publications have been issued by the Department:—

- (1.) Vol. vii of Awards, Agreements, &c., under Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- (2.) Vol. v, Cases under Workers' Compensation for Accidents Acts.
- (3.) The monthly *Labour Journal*.
- (4.) The Annual Report of the Department.
- (5.) Handbook of Labour Laws. (Compiled for Exhibition.)
- (6.) Pamphlet entitled "The Department of Labour: its Organization and Work." (Also compiled for Exhibition.)

A very complete index was also published with Vol. vii of the Awards, Agreements, &c., under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, referring to the whole of the awards, accepted recommendations, and agreements made since the inception of the Act.

Re LABOUR JOURNAL.

It is to be regretted that so little support is accorded to this publication by the workers individually and unions collectively. The *Journal*, as you are aware, contains full information in regard to the state of trade and labour throughout the colony, and gives *in extenso* claims of the unions, recommendations of the various Boards of Conciliation, awards of the Arbitration Court, and all agreements made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, besides all legal decisions given under our labour legislation. Further, articles are reprinted from the best of the world's magazines dealing with social and economic questions, which should and must be of instruction and interest to both employers and workers. It is to be hoped that more support will be given to the *Journal* during the coming year.

Some time ago the Department was approached by a deputation from the local Trades and Labour Council as to the reports in the *Journal* concerning trade. This deputation asked that individual unions should be allowed to furnish such reports. The request was granted, and special facilities were afforded to the unions, but I am sorry to say that they have not carried out what they asked for and obtained.

STAFF NOTES.

During the year special attention has been paid to the better organization of the Department, both in the Head Office and agencies. I have visited the agencies for this purpose and made arrangements with the local Inspectors as to the methods and distribution of the work of the Department. Cadets have been appointed to assist the Inspectors at Palmerston North, Invercargill, and Nelson. All cadets, including those recently appointed, are to be trained for at least three months in the Head Office, so as to better equip them for the work of the Department. Up to the present we have been generally successful in the choice of our Inspectors, but I hope during the coming year to submit a proposal to you to provide not only for a complete training of Inspectors of Factories, but to provide for their passing an examination after a period of probation has elapsed, especial regard being paid to the laws they are required to administer.

Last year, with the sanction of the late Minister, the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, a scale of graduated bonuses or allowances was drawn up, to be paid to those police officers that act as Inspectors or agents of the Department. The bonuses, although not large (ranging from £2 2s. to £10 10s.), have been the means of securing much more satisfactory work from these officers, who formerly received nothing for their trouble, and could not therefore be expected to give a reasonable amount of attention to the work. We are now enabled to have the registration and inspection systematically carried out throughout the colony.

As you are aware, the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, our late respected Minister, died on the 10th June last. By his death the Department lost a great administrator and a sterling friend.

I also regret to report the death of Mr. H. Ferguson, a very esteemed and capable officer, who was for many years in charge of the Auckland District. Mr. Ferguson joined the Department's service in December, 1891, and his devotion to duty was most marked. He was a most painstaking and trustworthy officer, and was respected by every class of the community.

By the death of Mr. Ferguson it became necessary to make changes in the location of various other officers. Mr. Shanaghan was transferred from Christchurch to Auckland; Mr. Hagger, who had been Assistant Inspector at Christchurch, was appointed to succeed Mr. Shanaghan; and Mr. Hally, who had been Assistant at Dunedin, was appointed to succeed Mr. Lomas on his promotion to be Deputy Chief Inspector.

In conclusion, I have to thank the staff generally for the very valuable and willing work done during the past year; also the Inspectors, who have been invariably attentive to their duties and have rendered great service towards the successful administration of the various laws under their charge.

I have, &c.,

J. MACKAY,

Chief Inspector of Factories and Deputy Registrar of Industrial Unions.

The Hon. the Minister of Labour.

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

AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Auckland, 16th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my annual report for this district, and before proceeding therewith desire to express my sorrow for the sad event which deprived the Department of the services of so useful an officer as the late Mr. Ferguson, who so ably watched over the interests of the workers as well as those of the Department for so many years, and whose loss is equally felt by workers and employers, as well as by the Department.

LABOUR.

I am pleased to state that the condition of the labour-market has been most satisfactory. During the year just ended 2,055 men have been forwarded to employment—viz., 1,291 to Government works and 764 to private employment. Of the total, 340 were married with 792 dependants, while 1,715 were single. In addition, 73 wives (with 66 children) have been assisted to join their husbands where at work. The preponderance of single men over the number of married men assisted indicates that the latter in the labouring-class are mainly engaged in fixed employment, and that the bulk of our applicants are single men. It is pleasing to note that private employers are recognising the usefulness of the Department as a medium for securing workers, as the 764 so employed represent considerably more than one-third of the total assisted.

Skilled labour has been in a very satisfactory condition during the year. All branches of the building trades have been busy. Engineering trades, while not brisk, have been steadily working full time. The boot trade has been fairly busy, while the furniture trade has been quite brisk. Carriage-building has been in a very forward condition, while all branches of the clothing trade have been busy, and the same may be said of almost every branch of trade.

FACTORIES ACT.

This Act is working smoothly. Employers and employees so well recognise the necessity for observing its provisions that an infringement is rare.

There were 1,332 factories, employing 11,159 persons—viz., 8,028 males and 3,131 females—registered during the year: an increase of 52 factories, but of only 2 employees over last year's returns.

Four hundred and eighty-two permits to work in accordance with sections 26 and 27 have been issued to persons under sixteen years of age—viz., boys, 234; of whom 99 passed Standard IV, 52 Standard V, and 83 Standard VI; and girls, 248; of whom 89 passed Standard IV, 70 Standard V, and 89 Standard VI. (See table of permits granted by Inspectors.)

OVERTIME.

Overtime is still with us, and notwithstanding all we can do to check it it is increasing. Employers say that owing to the difficulty in getting suitable hands overtime becomes a necessity in busy seasons; female labour, especially in the clothing trades, the boot trade, and in laundries, being hard to obtain.

Overtime permits were issued to 2,025 women and boys to work 54,108 hours; while 468 men worked 36,036 hours; making in all a total of 90,144 hours worked by 2,493 persons.

ACCIDENTS.

One hundred and twenty-nine accidents were reported. Full investigations were made, and advice tendered to those injured re compensation, &c. The total shows a diminution of the number reported in the previous year.

One was fatal, a labourer (not, however, an employee at the factory) being killed by the fall of a Hornsby boiler which was being erected at brick-works. The engineer who had charge of the contract was himself badly hurt.

The majority of the accidents reported were minor ones; 10, however (in addition to the fatality mentioned), were of a serious nature. The main cause has been generally the negligence, or possibly overconfidence, of the workers. It is noticeable that no less than four cases of serious injury resulted to workers at buzzer planing-machines, and in each instance the accident has been occasioned by the planing of a piece of timber so small as not to permit of sufficient purchase of the guiding hand, with the inevitable result that as soon as the wood touched the knives it has jumped, causing the worker's hand to go on to the knives. Where these machines are in use I have requested employers to caution their employees as to this danger. There has practically been no instance where direct cause could be

attributed to the lack of safeguard appliances, great care always being exercised in this direction on inspection in order to minimise danger of accidents.

PROSECUTIONS.

There were 16 charges made during the year. In each case conviction was obtained.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very smoothly, giving little trouble. It would be an advantage if it were amended to make provision for a wages-book for ordinary time, as well as overtime. At present there is no provision other than that contained in section 27, subsection (2), which only applies to offices.

During the year warrants to work overtime in shops were issued for 612 assistants, who worked a total of 6,753 hours, 349 male assistants working 4,588 hours, and 263 females 2,165 hours.

Section 4, clause (b) of subsection (1), provides for one day in each week when eleven hours may be worked. Several shops in the city close at 1 p.m. on Saturday, and do not observe any long night. They claim the right to bring assistants back on separate nights during the week. It is therefore possible that assistants may be back each night in the week except Saturday, and no breach of the law occurs. I think the Act should be altered so as to provide one specific day in each week to be observed as the long night when Saturday is the closing-day.

During the year 20 charges were preferred against 16 employers, all substantiated.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There is little or no trouble with this Act. There are very few complaints, and in these—with the exception of the case mentioned below—the complainants were at fault, as they had failed to take up places procured for them, and then endeavoured to have the fees refunded.

Forty-one licenses were issued during the year. This is a large increase on the number granted last year, and may be accounted for by the general prosperity that has obtained, and also by the continued applications made prominent in the advertisements inserted by employers for workers.

There was one prosecution, and the license-holder was heavily fined (and his license indorsed) for taking a watch and chain as security for a fee of 6s. 6d.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The Court held only one sitting—at the beginning of the year—when 18 cases, which had been filed in the previous year, were disposed of: 3 were dismissed, and convictions obtained in the other 15, penalties amounting to £54 being inflicted.

During the year just ended there has been a marked increase in the number of breaches of awards and industrial agreements committed by parties. Hitherto the Department had adopted a lenient course, especially where the awards were in their infancy. This leniency, I am sorry to state, has been abused, parties simply ignoring their liability, and we have been compelled to adopt a deterrent policy by recourse to the Court. From the year's investigations there are no less than 115 cases filed for enforcement. In addition, settlement was permitted in 42 cases without recourse to the Court, they being cases of inadvertence on the part of employers and workers. Beyond these cases quoted, there were a very large number of complaints investigated, which were found to be without foundation. In others it was found that the employers were at fault; but a citation could not operate on account of the unions having failed to keep the "employment-book" in the manner provided. Greater care is, however, now being exercised in this respect.

These statistics, besides Auckland City, embrace the country districts of Paeroa, Thames, Te Aroha, Rotorua, Hamilton, Cambridge, and Drury.

The prominence in the newspapers of such a large number of cases dealt with by the Court will, it is hoped, impress parties with the necessity and importance of giving the same conformity to these awards as they know they are required to give to the statutes. Over 40 of the cases filed for enforcement are brought against workers, and it is to be hoped employees will be brought to recognise their responsibility to keep the awards. If they do so breaches will certainly be diminished. The long delay in the hearing of the enforcements is considered to be a large factor in the laxity exhibited by parties in complying with the awards.

The additional regulations respecting interpretations, whereby the Inspector may make direct application, has proved a great boon and enables many conflicting questions to be expeditiously settled.

In the month of November a number of motormen and conductors of the Auckland Electric Tramways Company summarily left their cars, and caused a complete stoppage of the tramway service. Fortunately, the deadlock was of short duration, consideration of the matters in dispute at a mass meeting of the employees with the managing director resulting in the men at once resuming their duties; and what might have been a very serious situation for those immediately concerned and the community was happily smoothed over. Investigations of the trouble were made and reported, the result being that citations are being filed against all parties, and will be heard at the first sitting of the Court.

In conclusion I have to thank the officers of the staff for their courtesy and willingness to assist me in the labours of the Department, and in a special manner I wish to thank Mr. E. Le Cren, who is a most obliging, energetic, and efficient officer.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SHANAGHAN,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 15th April, 1907.

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

Owing to the general prosperity in all branches of trade during the period the result has been very pleasing. The activity in the building trade has far excelled previous years, thereby giving employment to a large number of workers. The buildings that have been erected are of a superior class, the architecture of some being a credit to the City of Wellington. In some instances the provisions made for proper ventilation were not as good as they might have been, still owners and occupiers have been willing to carry out any reasonable request, as they know that where there is good ventilation it is a boon and a blessing to the employee and the employer, as better results are obtained from the worker.

The extension of the electric tramway has had a telling effect on all suburban properties, and the high prices obtained for land in or near the city have excelled what was anticipated by the most sanguine. Up-to-date buildings are being erected in all parts of the suburbs.

The engineering and iron trade was dull during the early part of the period, but improved very much during the later part, and at present the prospects are brighter than for some time past.

The woollen-mills have been very busy in all branches during the period, and great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary labour to keep pace with the demand for the goods manufactured. The colonial article is gradually taking the place of the imported one.

The furniture trades have had an exceptionally good year, all hands being constantly employed.

The boot and shoe trade has maintained a healthy tone during the greater part of the period, and the output shows a substantial increase in all classes, especially in the lighter lines. A difficulty has been experienced in getting good machinists and finishers. The prospects seem good for the coming year.

The tailoring and clothing trades were a little slack for two months of the period; no one seemed able to account for the slackness, then orders came to hand with a rush. All available hands were anxiously sought after, but although the numbers were greatly increased the demand for garments far exceeded the supply.

FACORIES.

During the period there has again been a very substantial increase in the number of factories over the previous year, there being now 1,051 registered. This shows an increase of 111, employing 9,033 persons—viz., 6,467 males and 2,566 females. This also shows an increase of 801 persons for the year.

During the said period 376 certificates of fitness to young persons were issued—viz., 157 boys and 219 girls. Of the boys 55 passed the Fourth Standard, 52 the Fifth, 37 the Sixth, and 13 the Seventh. Of the girls 70 passed the Fourth Standard, 62 the Fifth, 62 the Sixth, and 25 the Seventh.

The Act is giving general satisfaction to employers and employees. There are few, if any, employers who would desire to revert to the old state of things, for they now realise it is to their advantage that the conditions of the workers have been improved. There is very little difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Act. Sometimes a difficulty arises in the case of old buildings when the lease has only a short time to run, and it is hard to get the necessary improvements carried out. Special attention has been given to providing fire-escapes.

There have been 10 prosecutions under this Act during the year, and convictions have been secured in each case.

OVERTIME.

4,017 persons have worked 175,799 hours overtime—viz., 2,189 males have worked 123,129 hours and 1,828 females and boys worked 52,670 hours.

Great care has been taken to see that the overtime provided by section 22 of the Factories Act has not been exceeded. There has been a large increase in applications for overtime in the laundry business. This, no doubt, is due to the extra traffic on steamers and trains caused through visitors from all parts passing through *en route* to the Exhibition in Christchurch. The increase of overtime worked over the previous year is 75,039 hours.

ACCIDENTS.

There have been 117 accidents reported during the year, none of which proved fatal. Full inquiries have been made into all accidents reported, and where it was considered possible to guard machinery such received the prompt attention of the occupiers. The following are among the most serious of the accidents: A boy had one of his fingers taken off while working a leather-cutting machine; another had his arm broken through his clothing getting caught by the shafting of a printing-machine; another had three fingers taken off by a planing-machine; a man while placing machinery in position got badly hurt by the giving-way of the overhead beam to which the tackling was fastened; another fell into a vat of hot fat and got his legs and feet badly scalded. A girl working a steam mangle in a laundry had her hand badly crushed and burnt. The other 111 accidents were of a less serious nature. Care in all cases was taken to see that the provisions of the 'Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act were observed.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The Act generally has been working satisfactorily, but the provisions of section 21, whereby it is provided that the closing-hour of all shops in any particular trade or trades may be fixed by requisition, has given rise to a good deal of trouble, and has entailed a good deal of extra work. The chief difficulty

seems to be the defining of "What trade does a shopkeeper carry on who has a general stock, as in the case of a shopkeeper who sells fruit, groceries, fancy goods, cigarettes, and tobacco?" In order to set the matter at rest several cases were brought before the Magistrate's Court. The Magistrate held that a general shop- or general store-keeper belonged to that trade in which the major portion of his business was directed and carried on, and although a fruiterer or grocer sold tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars as a side-line he was not a tobacconist. This difficulty has also arisen in the case of the watch-makers and jewellers' requisition. The only effective remedy I can think of is that all persons who sell tobacco should be licensed. This should also apply to plate-sellers in the jewellery trade; for in this way the members of the different trades would be easily ascertained, and section 21 would be greatly assisted so far as requisitions are concerned.

During the year a considerable amount of overtime was worked in shops.

Attention has been given to see that overtime was paid for as provided by the Act.

There have been 24 convictions for breaches of the Act.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked smoothly. However, a complaint was made that some of the registry-office keepers, having first obtained the fee, were in the habit of sending servants to places where they were not required. A case was brought before the Court, and the registry-office keeper fined £2, and costs 7s., his license also being indorsed.

I am still of the opinion that the fee charged servants for obtaining a situation is more than should be charged, seeing that fully 75 per cent. of the employers are not charged at all by the registry-office keepers. I maintain that if any fee is charged the servant it should only be half the amount chargeable to the employer. By so reducing the fee it would have no bad effect on the well-conducted offices, and, again, the employer is better able to pay than the servant, who, in most cases, has not the money to pay, and is compelled to give an order on his or her employer for payment of same.

The number of registry offices now in existence is fourteen, a decrease of five on the previous year. This decrease is said to be due to the effect of the different unions who have "preference" under awards, which makes it easier and cheaper for both employer and employee, there being no fee payable by either party for obtaining employment; and employers have only to look up the employment-book to see what workers there are available.

In conclusion I have to thank the officers of the Health Department for the assistance I have received in all matters pertaining to sanitation; also all those with whom my duties have brought me in contact. I have had nothing but the greatest assistance and forbearance shown me, which helps so much to cheer one in doing a duty which is sometimes unpleasant and arduous.

I have, &c.,

J. B. LINDSAY,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 20th April, 1907.

I have the honour to report on the breaches of awards and agreements in force in Wellington under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, for the year ending the 31st March, 1907, as follows:—

During the year 360 complaints were investigated, out of which 221 cases were taken before the Court, resulting in 205 convictions, and penalties amounting to £527 10s. being inflicted; 9 cases were withdrawn, and the remaining 5 were dismissed. Seventy-three cases are now filed and waiting to be dealt with by the Court. The remainder were found not to be breaches, or were settled without reference to the Court.

The number of breaches of awards, &c., is greatly on the increase, and the whole of my time has been devoted to dealing with these cases. Very few cases where breaches were found to have been committed were settled out of Court—only those where it was found that the breaches were of a trivial nature and inadvertently committed. The taking of these cases before the Court, and the inflicting of a more substantial penalty, will no doubt have a very salutary effect on employers, who have heretofore disregarded the terms of the various awards and agreements under which they are working, and it is to be hoped that the number of breaches for the ensuing year will be greatly reduced.

Under the cooks and waiters' agreement, which came into operation on the 29th November last, we have investigated during the four months of its existence some 76 complaints, of which 67 cases for breach of the agreement have been filed to be dealt with by the Court. Therefore the parties working under this agreement are responsible to a great extent for the increase in the number of breaches committed. This agreement is the most difficult of all to enforce. The conditions are so very materially different from those of the old award that employers find it in many cases difficult to comply with the altered conditions, and if it were enforced in its entirety business people would be greatly hampered in the conduct of their business. The agreement wants amending in many respects, but especially in respect to oyster-saloons and similar places. Until such alterations are made difficulty will be experienced in carrying out its provisions.

I have found that in the majority of cases of breach of award the breach has not been wilfully committed. Employers will not take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the conditions of the award under which they are working, and consequently they commit breaches thereof, and are unaware that they are doing so. Nine-tenths of the breaches investigated by me have been committed in this way. I am afraid there is no other remedy but to take such employers before the Arbitration Court, and the imposing of a substantial penalty, no doubt, will cause them to acquaint themselves with and

observe their obligations. The breaches committed by employees are not now so numerous, and I find that the workers generally are endeavouring to obtain the benefits they are entitled to under the Court's awards. The persistency of workers in working for less than the minimum wage, so noticeable a couple of years ago, has now, with the exception of a few instances, almost entirely disappeared. Some difficulty is still experienced with respect to the enforcing of the preference clause of the different awards and agreements. Many employers will not trouble to consult the union's employment-book to ascertain what union-men are out of employment, but simply engage the first man who comes along; whether he is a unionist or not does not apparently concern them. On investigation of such cases the usual reply is that the employer was unaware it was necessary to engage a unionist so long as the wage's clause of the award is being complied with. It is almost incredible that so many employers will make this excuse, when at each sitting of the Court in Wellington a number of employers have been fined for failing to give preference. There can be no excuse for such ignorance.

The drivers' award, under which there were so many breaches last year, is now causing little trouble, and both employers and employees are working smoothly enough under it. Very few complaints reach us concerning the observance of this award.

Breaches under the bakers' award, which last year were so numerous, are now practically speaking nil. Very few complaints are received.

The same difficulty is still experienced through the long delay in hearing cases that have been filed for hearing by the Court. Many cases are filed, and are not heard for six or eight months afterwards. The witnesses by that time may have left the district; the particulars which were fresh in my memory at time of investigation have been forgotten, and it is difficult after such a lapse of time to prove such cases before the Arbitration Court. Then there is this drawback: that an employer who is cited for a breach, in many instances goes on committing the breach until the sitting of the Court, and perhaps reaps a considerable benefit in the saving of wages by so doing. It would be a boon to the Department, and also to the various parties concerned, if the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act were so amended as to provide for a tribunal to deal with breaches, say, within fourteen days from the date of filing.

I have, &c.,

C. E. ALDRIDGE,

Inspector of Awards.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 20th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

During the period I have visited the factories and workrooms of Wellington, Auckland, and surrounding districts, and am pleased to state that I find them generally in a satisfactory condition. Where instructions have had to be given for cleaning up, &c., it has been of quite a minor nature compared with that of former years.

Owing to so many new buildings having gone up of late the quality of structure which is now being used for factory purposes is very good and a great improvement on that formerly used. Every attention has been given to the providing of good lighting, ventilation, and sanitation of these places, and employers show the greatest willingness to comply with any suggestions made in the direction of improvement in these matters. Also the most careful attention has been given to the question of increases of wages to persons coming under section 31 of "The Factories Act, 1901," and its amendments of 1902 and 1905. A further amendment is still required in the direction of fixing a minimum for persons starting a trade after the age of twenty years. As the law stands at present, employers may pay these persons what they like until the worker has worked four years, when she must receive 17s., and five years, £1.

Great complaints have been made as to the difficulty in enforcing a week's notice or week's wages being paid to workers whose services have been summarily dispensed with. The only remedy seems to be civil proceedings, and in many cases, especially among women and young persons, they have not the means to prosecute their claim. Something should be done in the way of amending one of the Labour Acts to make the process a simple one. It would also be of great service to employers as well as workers.

All trades in which women are employed have been kept fully busy during the year, and in most cases every possible hour which could be allowed as overtime has been worked up.

In trades where awards of the Arbitration Court are in force I must say these awards are working well and much to the advantage of the workers concerned. My only regret is that all trades in which women are employed are not working under awards of the Court. In almost every trade there is a constant demand for more workers.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working well. In previous reports I have had necessity to speak of the hours of waitresses, &c., coming under the provisions of this Act. I have no longer the necessity to speak of this so far as Wellington is concerned, as these workers now come under the provisions of the cooks and waiters' agreement which has improved their working-conditions very considerably.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked smoothly throughout the year, chiefly owing to the fact, I believe, that servants have it all their own way, and office-keepers have to act straight to do any business at all.

I have, &c.,

M. S. HAWTHORNE,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 20th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit for your perusal my report of the work of this office for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

I am very pleased to say that the various Acts administered by this Department have been the means of improving the conditions of the worker. The holding of the New Zealand International Exhibition was responsible for the large influx of visitors from all over New Zealand, Australia, and other parts of the world, consequently trade in general received a considerable impetus, and during the six months in which the Exhibition was open very few complaints were made by business people. The erection of the Exhibition buildings gave a considerable lift to the building trade.

The clothing trade has had a very busy year, and in many factories difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable hands, although advertised for in other parts of the colony. It was thought by many that immediately the Exhibition closed there would be a slump in trade, and that a large number of unemployed would be clamouring for employment. These anticipations have not come to pass, and I am pleased to say that applicants for employment in unskilled work have been fewer during the past month than has been the case for several years. The building trade is still good, and many contracts are coming out shortly.

Attention has been given to the sanitary conveniences and to the ventilation of factories, and many improvements have been effected at the request of this Department. There are, unfortunately, still a few old buildings being occupied as factories, which are badly lighted, and where the ventilation is not as we would wish; but with the steady progress that is being made in the building of comfortable, well-lighted factories, in conformity with the factory laws, a better condition of affairs is being brought about.

The work of the Department has increased very much during the year on account of the administration of the Scaffolding Inspection Act and the Workmen's Dwellings Act.

The registration of shops has been another big work. The correspondence has increased in like proportion to the other work, no less than 3,076 letters being posted outwards, besides many thousands of circulars, and quite a large number of telegrams.

"THE FACTORIES ACT, 1901," AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

This Act appears to be giving general satisfaction, and very little difficulty is experienced in enforcing its provisions. From year to year improvements are being effected in old buildings, and in the new ones provision is made to safeguard the health of the worker, the employer fully recognising that more work can be done by a worker when working under well-lighted, well-ventilated, and comfortable conditions.

There is one important matter, however, that needs attending to when any future amendments to the Act are made—viz., the compulsory keeping of a record-book, showing the time worked by the various employees. At the present time the only section of the Act bearing upon this subject is section 17, which provides that a record should be kept showing the earnings paid per week of each person employed in the factory; and also the notice that is posted up in factories showing the working-hours of the factory. This latter only shows the usual hour of starting and leaving off work, but would not be applicable to cases where broken time is worked.

During the year 1,163 factories were registered, employing 11,500 persons—viz., 8,028 males and 3,472 females, showing an increase of 37 over the number registered last year.

ACCIDENTS.

In all cases where accidents are reported inquiries are made, and, where necessary, instructions are given to guard machinery. The number of accidents of a serious nature was 8; the remainder were slight. Except in a few cases, the workers returned to their employment in a few days.

OVERTIME.

This year shows a decided increase in the amount of overtime worked: 90 boys under sixteen years of age worked 2,355 hours, 2,843 females worked 98,119 hours. 841 males over sixteen years of age worked 63,975 hours; or a total of 3,774 workers worked 164,449 hours during the year.

PERMITS TO YOUNG PERSONS UNDER SECTION 26.

Three hundred and ninety-seven permits have been issued during the year to boys and girls under the ages of sixteen years, 217 being issued to boys, and 180 to girls; of this number 6 were issued under special conditions provided for in section 25.

PROSECUTIONS.

Fifteen occupiers of factories were taken before the Court for failing to comply with the law: 13 convictions were obtained, and 2 cases were dismissed, the Stipendiary Magistrate remarking that the cases were bad ones, and regretting that the law did not cover such. Proceedings which were taken in the two cases were under section 31, which provides that payment shall be made in full, &c., and that no deduction shall be made from wages, &c.; in the cases above-mentioned the full wages were handed over to the employees, but a demand was made for payment of a fine, inflicted for a breach of the regulations of the factory, with the threat that unless the fines were paid dismissal would follow. Provision could be made in any future amendment of the Factories Act to cover such cases.

A considerable sum of money was collected and paid over to the workers, being generally small amounts erroneously deducted from wages, for holidays, or failing to give increases at the proper time, &c. The amount collected was considerably less than collected last year, proving conclusively that employers are getting still more conversant with the Act.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The administration of this Act appears to be giving satisfaction to both occupiers of shops and their employees, and except in a few trades very little difficulty is experienced in enforcing its provisions. The trades referred to are those that come under clause 15 of the Act, which exempts them from closing on any day. The assistants in these shops are entitled to a half-holiday on one day of the week, and an Inspector has to visit these shops, that are scattered all over the town, every day of the week to ascertain if holidays have been granted to their assistants. The same difficulty applies to assistants in hotel-bars in section 20. I think it would be better if the Act was so amended as to make it compulsory for occupiers of shops who are exempt from compulsory closing to notify the Inspector in writing of the days of the week on which their shop-assistants are to be allowed their half-holiday. No provision is made making it compulsory for occupiers of shops to keep an extra-time book. This is apparently an omission, as subsections (2) and (3) of section 27 of the Shops and Offices Act provides that occupiers of offices shall keep a record-book called the "extra-time book."

Section 21, *re* closing by requisition, has only been taken advantage of by four trades—viz., cycle-shops, boot-shops, jewellers, and chemists. These, from present appearances, have no intention of reverting back to old conditions.

BREACHES.

Twenty-four cases were brought before the Court, convictions being obtained in 15 cases; 9 being dismissed, 8 of the latter (really one case) being in the cycle trade for occupiers failing to close their shops on Easter Saturday, as required by the requisition under section 21 of the Act. The Magistrate ruled that the Act gave no power to any one to enforce the closing of any shop on any whole day. A considerable amount of overtime has been worked during the year: 467 males worked 7,335 hours, and 353 females worked 2,854 hours, making a total of 820 workers working 10,189 hours.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working smoothly, and very few complaints have been made by those obtaining employment through the agency of the registry-office keepers. In one instance a fee had been charged for a billet at Timaru, and on the young man proceeding thither he found that some one else had secured the employment. The keeper of the registry office, on representation being made, refunded the fee charged and also paid the costs of the railway journey.

There are seventeen licensed registry-office keepers in this district.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

This has been rather an eventful year in the history of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, on account of the strike of workers in the slaughtering trade, and the consequent prosecutions, &c.

Over two hundred complaints of various breaches of awards were investigated; in many cases there was no foundation for the inquiry, a number being very trivial, while some were serious enough to warrant application for enforcements being laid.

Two hundred and twelve applications for enforcement of awards and agreements were adjudicated upon, convictions being obtained in 207 cases, and 5 being dismissed; fines amounted to £995. These include the recent cases against slaughtermen strikers. Sixteen cases are now waiting to be heard by the Court.

A more conciliatory spirit has been shown during the past year; quite a number of agreements have been come to, which were afterwards referred to the Court of Arbitration to be made into awards in terms of agreement. The complaint of former years of delay in hearing of disputes and applications for enforcements have been fewer, and it is to be hoped that some arrangement can be made which will still further expedite the business of the Court.

The investigations into alleged breaches of awards and agreements cover the districts of Ashburton, Oxford, Rangiora, Cust, Kaiapoi, Belfast, Lyttelton, Sumner, and Christchurch.

The practice adopted by the Head Office of the Department of sending a copy of every award or industrial agreement to each employer bound by its provisions should have a very good effect, and the plea of ignorance of the law should be absent in future.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Only one or two shearing-sheds come within the district. The accommodation provided is satisfactory. During the year I have made special visits of inspection to Mount White, Hororata, Coldstream, the Lakes, Waiau Gorge, and Waipara Downs Stations, and in some cases considerable alterations and additions will be needed to provide the necessary accommodation.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The year has been a satisfactory one, work being plentiful. All men able and willing to work obtained employment on the North Island Main Trunk Railway and other works. A number of tradesmen were also sent to private employment. Seven hundred and seventy-eight men were given employment during the year: 183 were married with 502 dependants, and 595 single. Six hundred and nine were sent to public works, and 169 to private employment.

Before concluding my report I must thank the city Inspectors for the very prompt manner in which they have inquired into any complaints reported. I have also to thank the members of my own staff for the very willing assistance given me during the busy season, when a lot of overtime was worked to endeavour to keep pace with the work.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HAGGER,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 24th April, 1907.

I have the honour to place before you a report of the operations of this office of the Department for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

GENERAL.

During the period under review it may safely be said that trade and business generally have maintained a fairly high standard. Fluctuations of course have taken place in some trades while in others there has been a decided upward tendency. In a number of industries it has been found very difficult to keep pace with the demand, owing to a shortage of skilled workers; this has been particularly so in the wholesale clothing trade, furniture trades, and dressmaking; and female machinists and table hands have been scarce in the boot and shoe factories. The employers interested in these trades aver that their turnover would have been much larger had it been possible for them to overtake the demands made upon them.

Operations in the building trades have been of a progressive character, and nearly all classes of tradesmen made fairly good time during the past twelve months. The extension of travelling facilities, the acquirement of suburban land at reasonable rates, and the opportunities of obtaining money on fairly easy terms, have all been factors in making the year just closed a prosperous one so far as this class of labour is concerned.

In the iron and engineering trades there has been very little improvement, and it has only been with great difficulty that the various works in this district have been kept going and making as good time as has formerly been done. A large amount of lost time has been experienced by workers in almost every branch of these trades, and employers generally do not look into the future with any degree of certainty as to improvement. The introduction of electric power, and the installation of machinery for using it in this part of the colony, should in some measure be the means of making things busier during the coming year, while marine engineering and steamship-repairing should receive an impetus as soon as the new graving-dock at Port Chalmers has been completed.

Agricultural-implement manufacturing has made fair progress during the current year; good average time has been maintained, and all interested appear to be well satisfied with the results.

Saddle and harness making and the coachbuilding trade have not made much progress. The elements that are said to be accountable for this state of things are, first, the new methods of locomotion introduced during recent years—viz., the extension of our railways, electric tramways, motor-cars, &c.—and the competition of English-, American-, and Canadian-made harness, saddles, and vehicles; On the whole, however, there is some improvement in the saddle and harness trades, and employment has been much steadier than for some years past; there has also been some little advancement in the coachbuilding trades, though the condition of this industry is far from satisfactory. It is depressing to find large factories, with machinery and every facility for carrying on an extensive business, with only a small number of artisans at work and consequent limited output.

The boot and shoe trades looked much healthier at the beginning of the year, and it was thought that the depression which has so long hampered this industry was passing away and that better times were at hand. Fairly good time was made and nearly all operatives found steady employment until about the middle of August, when there was again a considerable falling-off, and quite a number of the employees were idle before the end of that month. Matters remained much in the same condition until February, 1907, since when there has been a slight improvement. The brick and tile works have experienced brief periods of depression at different intervals, which have only been of a very temporary character. On the whole this trade has kept pretty near the average of previous years.

Brush and broom factories have had an unusually busy year; the manufacturers have had great difficulty in obtaining boy-labour, though exceedingly good wages have been offered. This has been a serious drawback and has prevented the proper development of the trade.

Printing and bookbinding trade: Operatives in this industry have had constant employment all through the year; there has not been quite so much overtime worked as during the previous year, still these trades are in a very healthy condition, with evident signs of a continuous and satisfactory development.

The laundries and dye-works are growing year by year, and the number of persons engaged in this calling have considerably increased, and a good deal of overtime has been made. New lines of work are being introduced, which argues well for the stability of these vocations.

The woollen-mills industry: The local firms have been able to provide fairly constant employment for their operatives in most of the branches; great difficulty has been experienced in securing good weavers; the woollen and hosiery departments have had a fairly busy year, and the employees have earned good wages. In the worsted department there has been a slight improvement, at the same time it is far from satisfactory. There are a large number of machines still idle, which of course means a corresponding number of operatives who might otherwise find profitable employment. The demand for the raw material in the Home markets together with the high prices maintained has materially hampered colonial manufacturers. It is to be hoped that the outcome of the recent conference of the woollen-manufacturers will have a beneficial effect upon the industry generally.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

During the year 1,140 persons with 1,030 others dependent upon them were assisted by this office; 320 were married and 820 single men; 56 were from the Commonwealth and 34 from Great

Britain; 805 were sent to private employment and 335 to Government works. The completion of the Otago Central Railway works and the circumscribed facilities for employing only a limited number of co-operative workers on the other provincial railway construction-works have somewhat seriously inconvenienced a number of men who for years had found employment on these works. Fortunately other channels of occupation of a semi-public character were opened up, and large numbers of men whose services had been dispensed with from the works mentioned found suitable employment at the ruling rates of wages in the district. Taken as a whole the year has been signally free from any grave difficulty appertaining to the finding of employment for this class of labour.

FACTORIES.

For the year 1,050 factories have been registered, employing 10,264 operatives—viz., 7,048 males and 3,216 females, an increase of 37 factories and 366 workers. 1,877 women and persons under sixteen years of age have worked 54,829 hours overtime, and 940 males over sixteen years of age have worked 107,565 hours overtime during the year.

Four hundred and thirty-six certificates have been issued to persons under sixteen years of age, as required by sections 26 and 27 of "The Factories Act, 1901,"—viz., 203 males and 233 females.

One hundred and forty-two accidents have been reported this year, five of which ended fatally; two of these cases were of men engaged at degalvanising wire netting used in connection with the manufacture of concrete and drainpipes. They inhaled the poisonous fumes, with fatal results. Two others were killed in a quarry, through a charge going off that had missed fire the previous day. The strange part of it was that the two men who were drilling out the charge escaped with very slight injuries, whilst the two persons killed were loading drays, and were buried with the *débris* from the explosion. The fifth death was caused through the man slipping and falling whilst carrying tramway-rails at the gasworks, spraining himself in such a manner as led to strangulation of the intestines; another somewhat serious accident to a young man occurred in a biscuit and confectionery works. This youth went to put the driving-belt on the pulley whilst the machinery was in motion, when the belting struck his left leg, breaking it so badly that it had to be amputated at the knee. There was also a rather serious accident at a brush and broom factory: an employee was working at a shaping-machine (which was remarkably well guarded, there being only about a quarter of an inch of open space beyond the room required for the shape and the back of the brush to get on to the knives); it is supposed that he put the end of the wood, instead of the side, on to the knives, which caused the wood and shape to fly up, throwing his right hand on to the knives of the machine, with the result that he lost the two last fingers together with the outside part of the hand near to the wrist. He was considered to be an exceedingly careful man. The other 135 accidents were comparatively slight, consisting of burns, bruises, injuries to the eye, and so forth. In every case careful investigation was made, and everything was done to prevent and minimise the source of danger in every instance. Except in cases where the employees did not make known their accidents (in some instances for several days) the accidents were reported most promptly.

There were two convictions under the Act, and one dismissal.

The sanitary conditions of some of the factories have not undergone much change, due in a great measure to the unfinished condition of the comprehensive drainage scheme now in progress. There is every reason to believe that before the end of next year a large area of these local works will be completed, and the water system substituted for the present earthen closets (now so much in use).

Many new dining-rooms, nicely furnished, have been provided, fire-escapes erected, and the provisions in relation to sanitation generally have been well observed.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACTS.

There has been very little difficulty in enforcing the provisions of these Acts. What has given us most trouble has been to get shopkeepers in excepted shops to reconcile the provisions of section 3, subsection (1), clause (a), of the amendment of 1905, with the schedule of hours assistants in these shops must cease work. It has been my duty again and again to impress upon these shopkeepers that the hours fixed by the said schedule, where later than 9 p.m., apply (with a few exceptions) to male assistants only, and that the second paragraph of clause (a) governs the hour—viz., 9 p.m.—at which female assistants must finish their daily duties. A thorough inspection has been made of all the shops where female assistants are employed, and the lady Inspector has satisfied herself that proper and satisfactory sitting-accommodation has been provided, and the statutory wages paid. The annual returns show that there are 1,159 shopkeepers in this district, employing 2,257 males and 799 females. There were 8 convictions for breaches of this Act, and 4 dismissals.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACTS.

In the administration of these Acts we have met with similar excuses for offences that are characteristic of the average respondent in enforcement cases—viz., ignorance of the provisions of the awards and industrial agreements under which they were working. There is, without doubt, a great deal of carelessness in this respect; a little more attention to the important clauses of these awards would minimise considerably the number of cases that come before the Court for enforcement.

Thirty-four breaches were decided by the Court. Seventeen of these cases were conducted by the Assistant Inspector, who is a very assiduous, prudent, and painstaking officer. There are also 58 informations for breaches of awards and industrial agreements awaiting the attention of the Court.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

The registry offices in this district are very well conducted, due in a great measure to the careful inquiries that are always made as to the fitness of the applicants for licenses. This year 3 new licenses have been granted, and 5 offices have ceased to exist, leaving 17 offices still doing business in this district. Only a few complaints from certain clients have been brought under my notice, which, upon investigation, were found to be of a trivial character. On the whole the requirements of this Act are well observed.

In ending this report I again wish to express my gratitude to all that my somewhat difficult and at times unpleasant duties have brought me into frequent and personal contact with for their invariable kindness, and also to the office staff for the faithful way they performed their duties, and for the assistance they at all times rendered me in my official work.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LOMAS,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

WHANGAREI.

SIR,—

Police-station, Whangarei, 7th April, 1907.

I beg to report that during the year I registered 61 factories, in which 206 males and 65 females were employed, and 45 shops, in which 95 males and 25 females were employed.

One shopkeeper was convicted and fined for failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday.

There were no prosecutions under the Factories Act.

The business people report having had a prosperous year. The building trade has been very busy during the year, all local men fully employed; and a number of men from other parts, including carpenters, bricklayers, and painters, and handy men, obtained employment as soon as they arrived. All other trades—engineering, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, saddlery, dressmaking, tailoring, bootmaking, &c.—were kept busy throughout the year, very good business being done.

There was a steady demand for good unskilled workmen throughout the year; any man worth his salt could obtain employment.

The gumfields still continue to employ a large number of men.

I have, &c.,

THOS. J. DRAKE,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

GISBORNE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Gisborne, 3rd April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report as to the working of the various Acts and awards, and the conditions of labour generally throughout this district for the year ended the 31st March, 1907.

FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 147 factories have been registered, an increase of 13 on the preceding year, employing 709 males and 115 females.

The total amount of overtime worked in factories was 6,250 hours—viz., 73 males worked 4,575 hours, and 65 females 1,675 hours. Six certificates were granted to young persons under the age of sixteen years—3 males and 3 females.

During the year 40 accidents have been reported and inquired into. The majority were freezing-workers, with cuts, bruises, and poisoned and torn fingers, &c. Unfortunately one accident was of a serious nature, and proved fatal, being caused by an inhalation of gas from a power gas-producing plant. It is always strictly seen that exposed pulleys, belting, and gearing-wheels are effectually guarded, also that the employees are protected by insurance under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act.

I feel pleased to state that this Act has worked very smoothly during the year, only two prosecutions having been taken.

Some little trouble arises through employers not keeping proper dates, or making full inquiries when employees enter their service; and, although I do not think it is the intention to evade the law, some instances have been found where the wages have not been increased at the proper time; when investigated the arrears have been paid. This difficulty is now greatly overcome by insisting on employment-books being kept and certificates produced. The factories generally throughout the district are clean and well kept, and with the introduction of the water-supply soon to be completed, I anticipate an improvement from a sanitary point of view.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

There are now on the register 164 shops in this district, and I am pleased to state that during the past year everything has worked very well; there has not been any serious cause for complaint against any of the tradesmen.

The amount of overtime worked represents 813 hours—34 males working 608 hours, and 8 females 205 hours.

As the majority of shops in Gisborne close in accordance with requisition from the shopkeepers themselves fixing the closing-hours—viz., at 6 o'clock on four days, and 9 o'clock on one day of the week—strictness has to be observed that this is carried out. A severe caution has, however, brought those inclined to be lax into proper line of closing punctually.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

There are now seven awards working in this district—viz., wharf-labourers, freezers, carpenters, painters, saddlers, tailors, and bakers and pastrycooks.

The Act has worked well generally, but was somewhat marred by the strike of 46 freezers working at Nelson Bros. and Gisborne Sheep-farmers' freezing-works. As this was a breach of section 15 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and amendment of 1905, the men concerned were cited before the Arbitration Court, which has heard the cases, but the decision is reserved.

"THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT, 1895."

There are now five offices duly registered under this Act, and from official inquiries and inspection I find they are giving satisfaction and willing to carry out conscientiously the provisions required by the Act. Only one complaint was received, and upon full inquiry the license-holder was found to have acted in accordance with the law.

LABOUR.

The amount of labour, skilled and unskilled, required throughout the year has been very considerable. Tradesmen in the building line, such as carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, and painters, have experienced no difficulty in finding almost constant employment. Cabinetmakers have also been busy; very little slackness experienced. Engineering trade, blacksmiths, and coachbuilders have worked regular time. Factory-workers in the tailoring and dressmaking report full employment, evidenced by the amount of overtime. Bakers and pastrycooks: The number required have been kept busy. Butchers have been hampered by very broken weather, delaying stock considerably.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Over 20,000 acres of bush was felled during the year, giving employment to a large number of bush-workers. Road-work throughout the district has given employment to a number of navvies, as also the railway-formation under the Public Works Department. A large number of men calling at this office have been assisted by being placed on public and private works and by information as to the resources of the district.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

There are 36 shearing-sheds in this district, and generally the accommodation is good; a great amount of the shearing is done by Maoris, who prefer to provide their own tents, &c. Shearing-machines are also being rapidly installed in most of the sheds, thus reducing the number of shearers greatly. No complaints have been received.

In conclusion I am pleased to state with confidence that this district throughout is progressing favourably, and that the workers generally have had a good year.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

I have, &c.,

J. GEORGESON, Inspector.

NAPIER.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Napier, 14th April, 1907.

I have the honour to place before you a report of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Napier Branch of the Department of Labour for the year terminating on the 31st March, 1907.

GENERAL.

Skilled trades and industries have had a very prosperous year, and in many instances it has been somewhat difficult to keep pace with the demand.

In the building trades the demand for carpenters and joiners has exceeded the supply, and at the present this difficulty seems likely to continue for some time. Carpenters are still being advertised for daily.

The engineering trade, too, has had a very busy year, a large amount of overtime having been worked.

The coachbuilding trades have kept well to the fore as regards work and business, and local goods have been well patronised. Very few importations have arrived from America, the local article giving every satisfaction.

Dressmakers, tailors, and tailoresses have been busily employed, and nearly all the employees in these trades have been working overtime. Several employers have had difficulty in dealing with the work on hand with only the overtime permitted by the Act. Additions would have been made to their staffs by many employers, but there were no employees available. Some employers advertised in the southern papers for assistants, but even then were unsuccessful.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

There has been very little work for the unskilled during the year, but I am pleased to report also that there were very few applicants for work in this direction, and most of the applicants were men

looking for light work. Eighty-one persons made application for employment: 47 were sent to Government co-operative works and 16 to private employment. These had 41 others depending upon them.

FACTORIES.

There were 171 certificates of registration issued from this office during the year, an increase of 7 factories over last year.

The number employed has been 17 males under sixteen; 19 females under sixteen; 1,136 males over sixteen; 237 females over sixteen: or a total of 1,409 hands, 277 over last year.

Certificates of fitness have been issued to 12 males under sixteen, and 25 females under sixteen, during the year.

Overtime warrants have been issued to 17 workrooms for 179 females and boys under sixteen to work 5,059 hours. Adult males, principally tailors and engineers, have worked 15,396 hours. The total number of hours overtime worked was 20,455.

Eleven accidents have been reported during the year, but none of them were of a very serious nature. In no case was the accident due to any negligence on the part of the employer.

There were four prosecutions under the Act during the year, and in each case conviction was recorded and fine inflicted.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

There has been no friction in the working of this Act during the year, although several warnings have had to be given to shopkeepers who have erred through ignorance. During the year 103 males worked 1,165 hours overtime, and 52 females 281 hours.

There were five prosecutions under this Act.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

Sixteen cases under this Act came before the Arbitration Court at the November sitting. Fifteen breaches were recorded, and convictions were obtained in 14 cases. One case was dismissed. There are also 14 cases awaiting the decision of the Court.

The general defence of the employers is ignorance of the law, but now that the Department is supplying each employer concerned with a copy of the award which concerns him, it is to be hoped that a little more care will be exercised.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are two registry offices licensed, both of which are satisfactorily conducted.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

The Shearers' Accommodation Act is observed in a satisfactory manner at all the shearing-sheds in this district. Only in one instance has there been any occasion to remark on defects, and here notice has been given to the occupier to provide the accommodation necessary.

In almost every instance difficulty has been found in procuring the services of Europeans to shear, and consequently the work has been done by Natives and half-castes. Although the accommodation provided has been according to the requirements of the Act, it has not been taken advantage of, the shearers preferring to sleep in their own tents or out in the open.

In dealing with shearing-sheds I would like to point out one matter which, to my mind, is of importance. It is necessary that the Inspector should pay his annual visit to each shed while the shearing is on, as it is only then that he can see what accommodation is required. But, as no notification reaches the Department as to when the shearing commences, the Inspector often has to travel long distances and visit the shed more than once in order to see the men at work. Often when he reaches a shed he finds it not working—shearing has either not commenced or it has just finished. And these visits mean both loss of time and expense, which can ill be spared. Then, again, there are constant changes in the location of the sheds, and new sheds are erected, and there is difficulty in tracing them. I would respectfully suggest that some clause be inserted in the Act whereby all occupiers of shearing-sheds shall be compelled to register their sheds or notify the Inspector when they commence shearing-operations.

CONCLUSION.

I have found the factories, shops, and offices throughout this district to be clean and comfortable, and well ventilated, and there seems to be a general desire on the part of all employers to keep within the bounds of the various Acts concerned, and to study the health and interests of their employees.

The outlook for the current year is very hopeful. Trade seems brisk all round and, judging by the way in which capital is being invested in new buildings, there is every anticipation of a prosperous year as far as Napier is concerned. It is to be regretted though that more is not being invested in house-property. The carriers here have furniture stocked everywhere belonging to people who cannot get houses, and one house-agent told me only this week that he had forty-two people on his books, most of them new-comers from Home, looking for houses. Under such conditions it will not be wondered at that rents are getting even higher in Napier than at Wellington.

In conclusion, during the time I have been in charge of the Napier branch I have received courteous treatment from the whole of the people with whom I have come in contact, and I desire to record my appreciation.

I also desire to thank yourself and the headquarters staff for the kindly consideration I have received at your hands in carrying out my various duties.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CULVER,

Inspector of Factories,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

DANNEVIRKE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dannevirke, 27th April, 1907.

I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

FACORIES ACT.

There were 82 factories registered this year, employing 10 males and 3 females under sixteen years of age, and 431 males and 41 females over that age, making a total of 485—an increase of factories registered (3), but a decrease of workers (males, 51; females, 1: total decrease, 52), which is accounted for by the fact that sawmilling, which has been the principal industry for many years, is rapidly declining. The milling bush is getting cut out. Eleven mills have cut out and closed down during the year, affecting close on three hundred men, who have left for other sawmilling centres.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories have been granted to 3 boys under sixteen.

Overtime permits have been issued to 5 females in the tailoring trade to work 58 hours, and 4 females to work 32 hours at dressmaking—total overtime being 90 hours.

There were 2 prosecutions—namely, failing to keep a book with the names, &c., of all workers in the factory, and failing to keep an overtime-book. Convictions followed.

No accidents were reported.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The shops close, by virtue of a gazetted requisition under section 21, at 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; on Wednesdays at 12 noon; and Saturdays at 10 p.m.

The legal weekly half-holiday has been well observed, with one exception; a prosecution followed.

There were 4 prosecutions; convictions and fines obtained in each case.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There were 3 licensed registry offices, 1 of which closed during the year.

I have had no complaints from any source.

LABOUR.

The sawmilling industry declined rapidly during the year—the bush is getting cut out. Those thrown out of employment by the closing of so many mills seemed to experience no difficulty in obtaining similar employment in other sawmilling centres which are being opened up along the Main North Trunk line, and I am pleased to say all local unskilled labour has been fully employed and no men willing to work have been out of employment.

The building trade, which was very active last year, has, as a natural result, been quiet though continuous this year.

Trade, wholesale and retail, has been good with a strong upward tendency, which means steady settlement and progress in the country districts around.

I have, &c.,

A. CRUICKSHANK,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Palmerston North, 8th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

GENERAL.

I am pleased to report that the period under review has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Evidence of this is to be found in the increase in the number of buildings erected. The building and allied trades have in consequence been kept busy, and all hands fully employed.

Boot-manufacturers have, I regret to say, experienced a dull time, but a decided improvement set in before the end of the period. One new firm has started in the business, has installed new and up-to-date machinery, and is hopeful of success.

The coachbuilding trades have been satisfactory.

The engineering trade, though not brisk, has been steady, and all hands have been kept going full time.

The furniture trade has experienced a busy year, and there has been no complaint of slackness.

Unskilled labour: Owing to the fine weather experienced, good time has been made by outside workers. One hundred and seventy-eight men applied for work, of whom 129 were found employment.

FACORIES ACT.

The provisions of this Act have on the whole worked smoothly and with a minimum of friction. In every case the requests to provide suitable sanitary conditions, protections from machinery, belting, &c., have been met with ready compliance from employers.

During the year 213 factories have been registered, employing 1,107 males and 214 females, a total of 1,321.

Overtime warrants were granted to 162 employees, who worked 2,712 hours.

Permits to young persons were issued during the year to 30 people—viz., 12 boys and 18 girls. Of the former, 4 had passed Standard IV, 3 Standard V, 3 Standard VI, and 2 Standard VII. Of the girls, 3 had passed Standard IV, 9 Standard V, 5 Standard VI, and 1 Standard VII.

Fourteen accidents were reported during the year, of which none were fatal. The most serious was one where concussion of the brain was caused by a man's falling through a hatchway from an upper to a lower room.

One factory-owner was fined for not reporting an accident.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Overtime warrants were issued to 95 persons, who worked 825 hours.

Four shopkeepers were prosecuted on six charges of having employed their assistants beyond the hour prescribed without permits. Five were convicted and fined, and one case was dismissed, the Magistrate holding that the person cited was not at the time the occupier within the meaning of the Act.

Re closing: A large number of the business people here are in favour of a uniform hour of closing being fixed. Those who employ assistants and run a large business are compelled to close at schedule time for assistants, and they complain of the number of Chinese and others who are in competition with them keeping open. I am of opinion that compulsory closing at a uniform hour would meet with the approval of the majority of those engaged in the retail trades here.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

Five certificates have been issued during the year, and there are at present four registry offices doing business. All are well conducted, and the law *re fees* is observed.

In conclusion I desire to thank all those whom I meet in the execution of my duties for the invariable courtesy extended to me.

I have, &c.,

J. HOLLOWES,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

WANGANUI.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wanganui, 15th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the period ending the 31st March, 1907.

The period under review has from an industrial point of view been one of general prosperity. Steady and marked progress has been made, substantial buildings have been erected in the town and suburbs, and a vast area of bush land has been taken up by selectors which is now being felled. The progress being made by the settlers in the backblocks must eventually add materially to the volume of trade in the town, and it is safe to predict a bright and prosperous future for Wanganui.

FACTORIES ACT.

It is my pleasant duty to again have to place on record a total absence of friction experienced in the administration of this Act. One hundred and seventy-five factories were registered during the year, showing an increase of 15 over the preceding period. 1,234 persons were employed therein—979 males and 255 females. The number of workers employed shows a decrease of 25 on the corresponding period last year. This is undoubtedly owing to the fact that the Aramoho Meat-freezing Company has been absorbed by the Wanganui Meat-freezing Company, and the bulk of the work has been transferred to the Wanganui Meat Company's works at Castlecliff, where it can be put through more economically and expeditiously.

Overtime warrants were issued to 26 employers to work 152 women and boys 2,176 hours.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 5 boys and 10 girls.

Twenty-four accidents were reported. None were fatal, and in each case the conditions of the Act were complied with.

There were 10 prosecutions for breaches of this Act. Convictions were recorded and penalties inflicted in each case. (Reports of eight of these will appear in the next annual report.)

Sections 40 and 41 of the Factories Act are strictly observed. Factories are kept in a cleanly state, and efficient fire-escapes are provided where needed.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act has not worked so smoothly. The local grocers and storekeepers, in accordance with section 21, fixed the closing-hour at 9 p.m. on Saturdays, and after the new closing-hours had been gazetted a number of them failed to observe its provisions. This led to six prosecutions, and penalties were inflicted in each case.

Six tobacconists were prosecuted for failing to close their shops at 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday for the remainder of the day. In each case they closed at 1 p.m., and opened after 6 p.m. on race night. Convictions and fines were obtained in each case. One shopkeeper was convicted, fined,

and ordered to pay back-wages, he having deducted wages because his assistant had blundered in giving too much change to a customer. (Reports of these cases will appear in the next annual report.)

There are 115 shopkeepers in this district, giving employment to 252 males and 192 females.

Overtime: Thirteen employers worked 48 males and 39 females 1,676 hours, for which overtime-rate was paid.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Nine offices are at present carrying on business, and they are all conducted satisfactorily.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

It is satisfactory to have to report that generally speaking the privilege of working under an award is appreciated both by employers and workers, the former because it equalises the conditions in the cost of production and tends to prevent cutting in prices, the latter because they know they are getting the current market value for their labour.

There were seven convictions under this Act. A number of cases for breach of the preference clause in the drivers' award were withdrawn, owing to the neglect of the union to keep their employment-book in terms required by the award.

LABOUR.

All classes of workers have had a good year. Competent tradesmen in the building trades were in steady demand all the year round.

In addition to men of our own colony, many arrivals from the Commonwealth and Great Britain have been assisted to employment by the Department through this office.

Skilled agricultural labourers have been eagerly inquired for, and men able to tackle ploughing, fencing, milking, or shepherding have found employment, and have every reason to be satisfied with their prospects.

The generous terms offered by dairy-factory companies to people anxious to embark in the dairy-industry enables men with very limited capital to start in business for themselves. The first step usually taken in this direction is to milk on shares for one or two seasons, and when a suitable farm becomes vacant to apply to the dairy company with whom they have been dealing for financial assistance, which is invariably given.

Letters come to hand occasionally from people who have been assisted by the Department through this office, conveying information as to their welfare, and expressing appreciation of treatment received.

I have again to thank all those with whom I come in contact in my official capacity for the invariable courtesy with which I have been treated.

I have, &c.,

W. H. MCQUARTERS,
Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

HAWERA.

SIR,—

Hawera, 31st March, 1907.

I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the working of the Factories and Shops and Offices Acts during the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

There were 102 factories registered, employing 323 males and 69 females, as against 100 factories registered the previous year, employing 307 males and 54 females. There were 76 shops registered. The building trade is fairly brisk. Two of the sash and door factories have been working overtime manufacturing woodware. Unskilled labour has been in great demand for harvesting, but could not be obtained. Milkers also were in great demand, but could not be got. Several milking-machines have been erected to get over this difficulty, and have proved a great success. There have been four accidents in factories during the year, but none of a serious nature. There have been two prosecutions for infringements of the Shops and Offices Act, fines being inflicted in each case; otherwise the various Acts have been working satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

J. S. BERNARD,
Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, New Plymouth, 10th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

GENERAL.

It is pleasing to report that the year just ended has been the most prosperous experienced for many years, owing to the substantial increase and the high prices obtained for our staple products—viz., butter and cheese. The increase is mainly due to an early spring and exceptional seasonable weather, the result being an abundance of feed which enabled farmers in many cases to increase the number of cows, and prices obtained have been 15 per cent. higher than previous years. To illustrate this, as an instance, one company in this district, the Taranaki Producers' Freezing-works, have put through this year 12,000 boxes more than last, valued at £30,000, and 5,000 cases of cheese valued at £19,000.

The gross total of butter this company will put through for this year is 198,671 boxes valued at £500,000, and 14,631 cases of cheese, value £48,000, showing an increase of £49,000 for the year; and other companies in the district show equally good results. Farmers are pleased at the financial success of their industry, which is the more deserving owing to their arduous work and long hours.

During the year five petroleum-oil companies have been formed, with a capital of about a quarter of a million. At the present time the Moturoa Company are sinking five shafts, which are expected to be completed in the course of two months, when a thorough test will be made. Oil experts say the indications of a payable field are excellent. If the results are as anticipated, Taranaki has a bright future in store.

Trades generally for three parts of the year have been fairly busy, especially engineering and iron trades; sash and door makers, carpenters, painters, &c., have had their fluctuating periods. Tailors and dressmakers have been fairly busy, oftentimes complaining of their inability to get girls. Boot-factories have done a very steady business.

FACTORIES.

This year 141 factories have been registered, employing 549 males and 86 females, an increase of 12 factories and 38 workers. This Act has worked smoothly—only two prosecutions being laid, which resulted in convictions and fines.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACTS.

These Acts are working fairly well; there was some difficulty at the commencement of the year, especially on the late night, assistants being kept for a considerable time over the half-hour's grace allowed. There was one prosecution, and this has been the means of a stricter observance of the law in this respect. There are a few even now who keep their assistants to the full extent of the half-hour's grace.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are only two offices in this district, and they are well conducted.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

I am pleased to report the awards in force in this district are well observed; a few trivial matters have come under my notice, and on investigation they were easily adjusted. The relations between employer and employee are very cordial.

ACCIDENTS.

Four accidents were reported, two of a slight nature, and two were more serious, one resulting in the amputation of the left hand, the other the loss of two fingers of the left hand.

OVERTIME.

Permits for overtime are not to a great extent applied for, a preference being made to employ more hands when available rather than work overtime.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The first part of the year there was a great influx of outside labour, and those men who were suitable were sent to Government works. The latter part of the year has experienced a great difficulty in getting men, especially for farm and district road-works, consequently labour has been able to command a fair wage.

In conclusion it is pleasing to note the great advancement in trade generally that has been made throughout the district this year, and there is every prospect of a continuance.

I have, &c.,

A. DONALD,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Factories.

MASTERTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Masterton, 10th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

GENERAL.

It is very pleasing to note that the progress which characterized this district for the last four or five years has been amply maintained, in fact it is questionable whether the rate of progress has not been greater than in previous years.

The building trade has been busy during the whole period, a large number of residences have been erected, and there has been a marked advance in the style and architecture of the buildings used for business purposes. As a consequence the appearance of the business portion of the town has greatly improved.

As regards the retail trade a good year has been experienced, and in the manufacturing trades the number of factories and persons employed have increased, and good time has been worked throughout.

FACTORIES ACT.

The provisions of this Act have again worked smoothly, and generally speaking employers have willingly complied with any improvement which I have considered to be necessary as regarded the internal or sanitary arrangements of their factory premises. There have been several up-to-date factories erected. In visiting the various factories I found several cases of girls being paid less than provided by the Act, but they were only of a slight nature, and were remedied by the payment of the back wages. Female employees are very careless *re* obtaining the certificates showing period of employment, as provided by the amendment of 1905, and so lose the benefit of the Act.

The number of factories registered during the year was 122, employing 530 males and 98 females, making a total of 628 employees. This is an increase of 12 factories and 58 employees.

CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS.

Certificates have been issued to 8 boys and 3 girls under sixteen years of age.

OVERTIME.

Overtime has been worked as follows: 42 women and boys under sixteen years worked 1,158 hours, and 110 adult males worked 6,678 hours.

ACCIDENTS.

A number of slight accidents have been reported, and where possible instructions given to fix guards on machinery.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

A good deal of work is necessary *in re* the administration of this Act. This is, in a measure, due to the trouble caused in finding employers in the country districts. The awards in the Wairarapa district are fairly well observed. Applications for enforcement have been made in 15 cases, and 14 employers were fined and 1 case dismissed. The trades affected were bakers, carpenters, painters, and furniture-makers. A large number of alleged breaches were inquired into in other trades. These were adjusted without any prosecution.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked fairly well. There have been four prosecutions. A dairyman was charged with failing to pay the minimum rate of wages to a boy employed on a milk-round. The boy received 2s. 6d. per week, and was engaged at delivering milk out of school hours. Counsel for defendant contended that the owner of a milk-round was not an occupier of a shop within the meaning of the Act, and therefore the boy was not a "shop-assistant." The Magistrate, however, ruled otherwise, and convicted and fined defendant. Other cases were for employing assistants in a shop without permit, auctioneers employing assistant at sales at private houses on day of statutory half-holiday, and a clothier for failing to close shop in terms of requisition under section 21. In each case a conviction was obtained, and a fine inflicted. In the other case a shopkeeper was fined for not closing in accordance with a gazetted requisition.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 6 offices doing business in Masterton. I have inspected their books, and found them all well kept, and the law observed. The complaint as made last year still obtains—that advertisements for men wanted are kept in the newspaper for some time after the situations are filled, and as a result men are brought, in some instances for long distances, on a wild-goose chase.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

I have visited the various shearing-sheds in the Masterton and Carterton districts, and in the majority of cases the conditions were fairly satisfactory. Notice has been given in one case to erect accommodation, and in several others to effect improvements.

LABOUR.

For the greater part of the year work has been fairly plentiful, and as the weather throughout the spring and summer has been good the outdoor workers have had a much better time than they experienced last year. All able-bodied labourers have found employment without much difficulty.

Ninety-two men have applied at this office for employment, of whom 55 have been sent to Government and private work.

In conclusion I am pleased to say that my relations during the year with employers and others have been of an amicable nature, and without the slightest friction.

I have, &c.,

GODWIN E. A. HOOD,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

BLENHEIM.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Blenheim, 10th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit a report of the work of this office of the Department for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

GENERAL.

It is very pleasing to note that the year just closed has been one of general prosperity; the progress of the town has been quite remarkable; quite a number of good and substantial buildings have been erected; joiners, carpenters, plumbers, and painters have had quite a busy and successful year. The engineering, blacksmithing, and coachbuilding trades have also had a very full year.

The flax-mills had a very active year, and the long spell of dry fine weather has contributed very much to the success of this industry, enabling the mill hands to make good time. There are eight flax-mills at work in this district, employing a considerable number of hands. Considerable anxiety was felt at the beginning of the year in consequence of the continued dry weather, the farming community fearing that it would prove disastrous to their crops. They, however, had a good average harvest, with good prices for their products. The pastoralists on the higher country suffered somewhat from the drought during the spring and summer months, and in many instances had to reduce their stocks in consequence of the scarcity of feed; later rains, however, brought on the grass, so that, speaking generally, agriculturists and pastoralists had a fairly prosperous year.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

There has been a good demand for this class of labour, and very few applicants; a good many strangers who have recently come to this district found immediate employment, and the labour-market is still in a very healthy condition.

FATORIES ACT.

Eighty-two factories have been registered, employing 429 operatives—namely, 392 males and 37 females.

Twenty females have worked 414 hours overtime, and 147 males worked 2,890 hours overtime during the year.

Two certificates under section 26 have been issued to males and 1 to a female under sixteen years of age.

This Act works satisfactorily; there appears to be a general desire by employers and employees to comply with the requirements of the law.

There was only one prosecution under the Act.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The provisions of this Act are well observed, and no difficulties of a serious nature have been experienced in its administration, although there were two convictions against one storekeeper. There are 79 shops doing business in this district.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

The accommodation for shearers is, on the whole, very good. In one or two instances notices have been issued to owners to improve the present accommodation, which I have no doubt will be completed before the next season.

I have, &c.,

WM. SOUTHGATE,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NELSON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Nelson, 9th April, 1907.

I have the honour to forward for your information my annual report upon the working of the various Acts for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

In reviewing the conditions of trade and industry, it is pleasing to note that the year has been a prosperous one. The various trades throughout the district have been kept busy, very little time being lost by employees.

The building trade in all branches has been very brisk during the year, many old buildings in the city being removed and their place taken by substantial brick structures. The approximate number of new buildings erected during the year is 70; approximate value, £48,724.

The same state of trade may be said to apply to all manufacturing industries—their condition has been satisfactory; this is shown by the steady increase in the number of factories registered.

Unskilled labour: This branch of the Department's work has steadily increased, employers and employees alike making full use of the advantages offered them by the Department; and although there have been a fair number of new arrivals from England and other places, yet no great difficulty has been experienced in finding employment for them, 135 men, having 95 persons dependant on them, having been found employment.

I may here state that the prospects for the coming year are good, fair prices being obtained at the present time for the products of the district.

FACTORIES ACT.

Two hundred and forty-four factories, employing 1,551 hands—viz., 1,306 males and 245 females—were registered, an increase of 26 factories on last year's return.

Overtime: One hundred and forty warrants to work overtime were issued to 141 women and boys under sixteen, who worked a total of 3,709 hours; 61 males over sixteen worked 2,333 hours: total, 204 persons worked 6,042 hours. Of males, 5 engineers worked 230 hours, 8 boilermakers 262 hours, 5 moulders 67 hours, 3 blacksmiths 8 hours, 2 carpenters 61 hours, 18 joiners 703 hours, 20 tailors 1,002 hours: total, 61 males worked 2,333 hours. Of females, 27 tailoresses worked 1,175 hours, 42 dressmakers 268 hours, 69 jam and confectionery workers 2,229 hours, 2 printers' apprentices 24 hours, 1 watchmaker's apprentice 13 hours: total, 143 females worked 3,709 hours.

Permits: Permits were issued during the year to 28 young persons—viz., 19 boys and 9 girls. Of the boys, 8 had passed Standard IV, 3 Standard V, 8 Standard VI; of the girls, 3 had passed Standard IV, 2 Standard V, and 4 Standard VI.

Accidents: Six accidents were reported during the year, 4 in connection with woodworking machinery. One of these was of a serious nature. Two occurred in connection with brickworks, one of which was of a minor nature, while the other was fatal. In all cases I visited the factories in which the accidents occurred, and made full inquiry into causes of the accidents. In conjunction with the Inspector of Machinery I visited the brickyard where the fatal accident happened. After a careful examination of brake, rope, &c., we came to the conclusion that the rope used for lowering trucks had been overhauled too much, giving a free run of 40 yards to the truck on down grade. The brake had apparently been applied suddenly, causing a collision equal to about 5 tons, thus tearing out the brake-lever, which struck the brakeman and broke his neck.

PROSECUTIONS.

One case was brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, for failing to report an accident, and was dismissed, the Magistrate holding that the employee had led the employer to believe that the accident was not of a serious bodily nature within the meaning of the Act.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working smoothly. Advantage has been taken of section 21 of this Act by shopkeepers, and, in response to requisitions under that section, the hours of grocers, drapers, and boot-makers have now been made uniform.

The statutory half-holiday has been well observed.

Twenty-five overtime warrants have been issued to 82 shop-assistants, who have worked 2,245 hours overtime.

There were no prosecutions during the year under this Act.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

One office was opened in the district during the year but apparently did very little business, the occupier declining to take out a license again for 1907.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

There are 6 shearing-sheds in the district; the accommodation in all cases is satisfactory. On my annual visit to these sheds I found everything clean, with good ventilation and ample sleeping-accommodation.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

During the year 60 alleged breaches of award have been investigated, and after careful inquiry it was found that 36 alleged breaches could not be sustained. In 24 cases application for enforcement of awards has been made. These are now awaiting the attention of the Arbitration Court. The various awards may be said to be working fairly smoothly; the principal offences by employers are for failing to give preference of employment to unionists.

In conclusion I have to thank the various persons with whom my duty has brought me in contact for the consideration and courtesy shown me while carrying out my duties.

I have, &c.,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

S. TYSON,
Inspector of Factories.

GREYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Greymouth, 10th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report on the working of this branch of the Department for the year ending the 31st March, 1907. The past year has been one of general prosperity and steady advancement in all branches of trade. Our principal industries are gradually expanding, and our valuable resources are being slowly but surely developed.

The building trades were very active during the year. Several large and costly buildings have been erected lately—viz., a new Town Hall, library, and a technical school, a new wing to the local hospital, a large up-to-date hotel, and other extensive business premises: all brick structures, and

many others in wood ; also a number of large private residences. The new Post-office and abattoirs will be completed during the current year. Although the number of dwellinghouses has largely increased in the same period there is still a constant demand for more accommodation.

FACTORIES ACT.

There were 132 factories registered during the year (an increase of 14 over last year), employing 564 males and 119 females : total, 683 persons. By careful and constant supervision the Act can be worked with satisfaction to all concerned in its administration. It was very well observed by employers, and no serious complaints were made by the employees.

Overtime warrants were issued for 75 males, who worked 4,529 hours ; and for 70 females, who worked 3,670 hours : total, 8,199 hours.

PERMITS.

Permits were issued during the year for 32 young persons, 20 boys and 12 girls. Of the boys, 7 had passed the Fourth Standard, 5 passed the Fifth Standard, and 8 the Sixth. Of the girls, 5 passed the Fifth Standard, 6 passed the Sixth, and 1 passed the Seventh.

ACCIDENTS.

There were 7 accidents reported and inquired into during the year, the most serious of which was the loss of a portion of three fingers and a thumb by a machinist in a sash and door factory ; two others were of a similar nature, resulting in the loss of a portion of a finger in each case.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There is one office registered under the Act in the district, which is well conducted by a competent person.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

There was one case brought before the Court during the year for a breach of clause 15 of the Act re lockout against the Consolidated Goldfields Company, of Reefton, in which judgment was reserved, and is not yet to hand.

SANITATION.

The sanitary condition of factories and shops is improving as old buildings are being removed and new ones erected. If a few dilapidated structures already condemned as no longer fit for habitation or for business purposes were demolished, the town would have a healthier and more pleasing appearance.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act, though not satisfactory to many shopkeepers, has been fairly well observed, and no prosecutions took place during the year.

Overtime warrants were issued for 7 males who worked 218 hours, and for 4 females who worked 30 hours : total hours worked, 248.

LABOUR.

Unskilled labour had a very prosperous time during 1906, but since the beginning of 1907 the demand for labour has considerably decreased.

For the year ending the 31st March, 1907, there were 403 applications for employment, 95 married and 308 single men, the whole having 360 dependants. For the same period 197 men were found employment on the various co-operative works in the district, and several were assisted in finding private employment.

Twenty-eight accidents occurred on the railway-works during the year, 1 of which was fatal ; 2 men sustained injuries to their hands, leaving them partially disabled ; the others were of a very temporary nature ; a few trivial complaints made by the workmen were inquired into, and all their grievances were easily and satisfactorily adjusted.

EXPORTS.

The exports from the Port of Greymouth for the year ending the 31st March, 1907, were as follows : Timber, 32,911,881 ft. ; sleepers, 123,067 ; coal, 277,294 tons ; coke, 1,633 tons ; bricks, 981 tons ; flax, 2,402 bales ; wool, 589 bales ; gold, 83,301 oz. 5½ dwt.

SHIPPING.

The number and tonnage of vessels that visited the port for the year ending the 31st March, 1907, was—steamers, 686 inwards, 293,907 tons ; steamers, 684 outwards, 292,878 tons. Sailing-vessels, 26 inwards, 4,386 tons ; and 28 sailers outwards, 4,288 tons.

In conclusion I desire to thank both employers and employees for the uniform courtesy shown towards me while performing my duties.

I have, &c.,

JAMES ISDELL,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Ashburton, 6th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

The year just closed has been of a fairly satisfactory nature to most of the shopkeepers, but there are some who complain that the business done has not come up to their expectations.

FACTORIES ACT.

The woollen-factory, although not working up to its full capacity, still keeps along quietly, and has worked a fair amount of overtime.

The freezing-works will have a very good season this year, and of longer duration in consequence of the action of the slaughtermen which caused a break of two or three weeks, but in spite of this the success of the season should be very gratifying to all concerned. The Act is working well with the smaller factories. Employers and employees seem to be well satisfied, and I have had only one or two complaints in reference to the annual increase in wages not being paid up to time; in most instances this might have been averted had the employees drawn the attention of the employers to the matter at the time.

Referring to the trades that have been well employed during the period I may specially mention the building trade, which has been busy all through the year, with every prospect of good times to come.

There were 128 factories registered during the year, employing 614 males and 146 females—total, 760.

Certificates numbering 17 have been issued during the year to persons under sixteen years of age—namely, 14 males and 3 females.

ACCIDENTS.

Seven accidents were reported during the year; with one exception none were serious.

SANITATION.

There is not very much to complain of in this respect, but there are still places that require the very closest attention.

OVERTIME PERMITS.

Permits have been issued to 14 males and 8 females; 924 hours worked.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

These offices are very well conducted, and cause me no trouble.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very well, and has caused me very little trouble, as the hours for females on the late night now are very well observed.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

In my annual visit to the sheds I found the accommodation good.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to all employers and others for the courtesy and consideration shown to me while in the execution of my various duties.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

I have, &c.,

R. S. BEAN, Inspector.

TEMUKA.

SIR,—

Police-station, Temuka, 30th April, 1907.

I beg to submit to you the annual report on the working of the various Acts under the Labour Department in the Temuka district for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

FACTORIES ACT.

I have registered 51 factories in this district, employing 184 males and 26 females. The factories have all been fully employed during the year. Permits to work overtime have been granted to 10 persons, who worked 561 hours. No accidents have occurred in any of the factories, and no prosecutions have been entered into against any of the factory-owners for breaches of the Act.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked well here, and very little difficulty is experienced in its administration.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are two of these offices in this district, and no complaints have been received as to their management.

LABOUR.

All classes of labour and tradesmen have been fully employed during the last year, especially those in the building trade.

A large number of new shops, private residences, the new gasworks, and a new brick hotel have been erected. I know of no idle men in the district, which appears to be in a very prosperous state.

I have, &c.,

GEO. A. MCQUARRIE,
Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

TIMARU.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Timaru, 15th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

FACTORIES.

I am very pleased to report that the year just ended has been a most gratifying and prosperous one. Business in almost every branch of trade has been remarkably good. I stated in my last annual report that a drainage scheme was being inaugurated. It now gives me great satisfaction to state that this scheme has been passed by the ratepayers, and is now in hand, so by this time next year I hope to be able to say that every factory in the town is connected by underground drainage, which will be the means of securing a much more healthy condition of sanitation than exists at the present time.

There were 234 factories. The number of persons employed was 1,216—viz., 907 males and 309 females.

OVERTIME.

The amount of overtime worked in factories during the year was—males 12,179 hours, and females 6,623 hours, making a total of 18,802 hours.

I have to report that the shipping at this port has again proved a record year, as the following returns will show: Wool, 42,398 bales; frozen mutton, 799,582 carcasses; wheat, 186,790 sacks; oatmeal, 3,265 sacks; bran and sharps, 66,086 sacks; potatoes, 7,553 sacks; tallow, 2,682 tons; preserved meats, 2,234 cases; poultry, 10 cases; general merchandise, 17,390 tons; total exports, 78,509 tons; imports, 77,959 tons: making a grand total of 156,468 tons.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

I have nothing specially to report in regard to this Act. Everything has been working very smoothly, the half-holiday being faithfully observed, and especially in regard to females and boys finishing work punctually at 9 p.m. on Saturday. I had one appeal case during the year against the South Canterbury Dairy Company for not allowing their office-assistants the weekly half-holiday. The Supreme Court held that dairy companies do not come under, and are exempt from, these Acts.

The overtime worked in shops and offices during the year was—84 males, 1,652½ hours; and 55 females, 678½ hours: making a total of 2,331 hours.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

These offices have been reduced to 3, and they appear to be well conducted. I have not had a single complaint during the year.

ACCIDENTS.

There were 10 accidents reported during the year, none of which were of a serious nature.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

This Act is working much more smoothly than it did previously. Employers have evidently studied the Act more carefully, and find it to their interest and advantage to work up to their respective awards.

The only disturbing element in connection with this Act during the year was the strike of slaughtermen and their assistants at Smithfield and Pareora Freezing-works, which caused a bit of bad feeling to exist while it lasted, but I am pleased to report it did not last very long, and all are again working harmoniously together.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

This branch of the Department's work has not caused any anxiety. During the year 88 men with 55 persons dependant on them have been sent to work, many of them placed privately. As anticipated last year, South Canterbury has enjoyed another very prosperous year; and now that the drainage scheme has started, all local men will be fully employed during the coming year.

SHEARING-SHEDS.

As anticipated last year, the shearing-sheds in the country districts are, with one exception, in first-class order; during the past year several sheds have been rebuilt, while others have been thoroughly renovated and brought up to the required standard. I had occasion to bring one of the largest station-managers before the Court at Kurow for refusing to comply with the local Inspector's instructions, with the result that the Magistrate ordered him to have the several huts renovated and partly renewed, the work to be done to the entire satisfaction of the local Inspector by the 30th September, 1907, under a penalty of £25 and £2 for every day unfinished after that date.

In concluding my report, I have to thank all employers and others for the courtesy shown me, and especially have I to thank the Health and Borough Inspectors for the trouble they have taken in assisting me in carrying out my duties during the year.

I have, &c.,

P. KEDDIE,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Factories.

OAMARU.

SIR,—

Oamaru, 13th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit for your information a report upon the working of the various Acts under my supervision for the year ending the 31st March, 1907; and I have much pleasure in stating that I found all persons concerned in carrying out the provisions of our labour laws most anxious to aid me in every possible way.

FACORIES ACT.

The number of factories registered for the period in this district was 112, an increase of 43 from the previous year (1905). With a few exceptions I have had little or no trouble with the proprietors of such factories, only 5 trivial cases coming under my notice, which were dealt with amicably. The factories and workrooms were kept clean and well ventilated, and the employees were well treated. The Oamaru Woollen-factory Company, the largest employers of labour in my district, have put up a new dining-room, which is well kept and much appreciated by the workers. The total number of persons in factories was 745—511 males and 234 females. The total overtime worked by all hands in factories was 14,588 hours; the total number of permits issued to young persons was 21.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The number of shops in the district was 150. The half-holiday is Thursday. The closing-hours have been regularly observed, the shopkeepers showing a desire to respect and carry out the law. The total number of hours of overtime worked in shops was 189 by 20 persons—7 males and 13 females.

SHEARING-SHEDS.

I inspected 4 sheds in the district during shearing-time, and found the accommodation good in every respect.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Four persons registered during the period, and I found the law complied with in every respect.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

Awards in this Act have given me a good deal of trouble. Five cases were brought into Court, and convictions and fines recorded.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Two hundred and thirty-four persons applied for employment during the period, 140 of whom were sent to co-operative works and private employment.

In conclusion I beg to say that I have devoted a good deal of attention to the working of the various Acts, and am satisfied they have been fairly observed by all concerned.

I have, &c.,

THOS. O'GRADY,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Invercargill, 9th April, 1907

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

The period mentioned is generally recognised as having been an exceptionally good and satisfactory one to both employers and workers. Trade has been well maintained, and in some instances considerable advancement has been made.

The agricultural, dairy, and pastoral industries have had a very prosperous year. Crops have been good and prices good.

Employment has been plentiful, and in some instances wages have considerably increased. This is especially applicable to farm workers. A few years ago it was rarely a ploughman would be offered more than £1 per week and found, but this year it was impossible to get even an ordinary ploughman for less than £1 5s., and often £1 7s. 6d., and in several instances £1 10s. and found were offered, and even under those conditions men were very difficult to get. Other classes of outdoor workers have also had a good year.

The building trade has been continuously busy in all branches. In the centre of the town considerable improvements have been made. Large brick buildings for business purposes have been erected, and extensive alterations and additions to others have been made, besides which a large number of dwellinghouses have been built in both town and suburbs. At the present time, buildings for business premises and also for residential purposes are being erected in all directions. Latterly the suburbs appear to be more attractive for private residences than the town; this is probably due to the tremendous increase in land-values within the town-boundaries. At Bluff and in the country towns and districts a good deal of building has been done, but at Gore there has not been nearly so much as during the previous year.

Engineering and boilermaking trades have been fairly busy, and employment has been regular all through the year.

Agricultural-implement making has provided more regular employment than during the previous year, and the number of hands employed has increased.

Range and grate making has been very steady, and employment regular.

The boot trade has been much better than it was during the previous year; employment has been regular, and there was very little, if any, lost time through slackness of trade.

Coach, carriage, and wagon building has been very busy, and a considerable amount of overtime was made.

Furniture-factories have also been very busy; a good deal of overtime was made, and there was a demand for men in all branches.

Sash, door, and joinery factories have been full-handed, and employment has been very regular.

Tailoring, dressmaking, and millinery were exceptionally busy.

The amount of overtime worked in these trades was considerably in excess of the amount worked in previous years.

Bush sawmills: The men in these mills have been fully employed, in fact there has been an almost continuous demand for men.

The flax-milling industry continues to provide employment for a large number of men and boys, although the greater number of these mills close down for eight or nine weeks during the winter months, and the conditions under which many of the hands have to live are very rough. There does not appear to be nearly so much trouble to get men for this kind of work as is the case with farm-work. There are now very few of these mills in my immediate district; as they cut out their beds of flax they move further into the country, and are then registered in the various police districts; this also applies to sawmills, several of which have cut out lately.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

During the year 115 men were assisted to employment; of these 73 were single and 42 married, having 120 persons depending on them. Sixty-seven were sent to private employment and 48 to Government co-operative works. Private employment could have been found for fully four times the number of men had they been available.

FACTORIES ACT.

There are 261 factories and workrooms registered here, employing 2,003 persons—viz., 1,600 males and 403 females. These figures are practically the same as last year's return.

Permits were issued, under section 26, to 23 boys and 17 girls. The amount of overtime worked by males over sixteen years of age was 11,258 hours, and by females and boys under sixteen years of age 10,604 hours. This is a considerable increase in the amount of overtime worked by both sexes compared with any previous year's returns.

The Act is working well, and there were no prosecutions in this district. One charge was laid at Gore for obstruction, but was dismissed on a legal technicality.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working well, though continual vigilance is required to see that the regulations gazetted under section 21 are properly observed; however, it has not yet been necessary to lay a charge for breach of the regulations. A few months ago a section of the drapers and clothiers attempted to get the regulations fixing the closing-hours of their shops altered so as to allow them to keep open till 10 o'clock on Saturday nights, but there was not much sympathy with the movement and it fell through.

The number of shops from which returns were collected under the Labour Department Act is 262, employing 586 males and 219 females. There was a good deal of difficulty in collecting these returns, especially from the smaller shops.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

Inspection under the various awards and agreements entails a considerable amount of work and requires much care. I find the greatest number of breaches are committed in the trades where the unionists are in the minority.

I investigated 23 complaints, and did a considerable amount of inspecting outside these complaints. Ten charges were laid for breaches of awards. Eight were won and 2 were dismissed. Of these two charges, one was laid against an employer for failing to pay award rate of wages, and one against his man for working for a lesser rate of wages than the award provided. The Court held that the man should be indentured, and dismissed the charges.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 6 of these offices in this town, 2 less than last year. One office gave me a considerable amount of trouble, and I refused to renew the license. I think the system of charging the worker for obtaining him the situation and making no charge on the employer for obtaining him the man is responsible for most of the abuses that take place. Employers do not appear to be as careful when ordering men as they would be if they had to pay a fee for each man they order. The result is that men often pay their fee for a job and go to the place only to find they are not required. I have got several men compensation for this kind of thing. I think an amendment of this Act is necessary to give Inspectors power to prosecute the employer or registry-office keeper for practices of this sort, as the workers rarely have the means of prosecuting on their own behalf.

I have, &c.,

L. D. BROWETT,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS OF SCAFFOLDING.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 8th April, 1907.

I beg to submit my report for the period since my appointment up to the 31st March, 1907.

I find that the Scaffolding Act was very much needed in Wellington, and was gladly welcomed by workers in the building trade. For some years past builders seem generally to have got into a very careless and slovenly way with this very important branch of their business. I am pleased to report, however, that as soon as the Act and regulations were brought under their notice the majority, especially those in a large way of business, seemed very ready to carry out what was required. Most of the biggest buildings in course of erection have entirely new scaffolding and gear, and there has been a gradual improvement in the class of scaffolding used since the regulations were first enforced. This improvement is still going on.

I consider the Act would be improved by giving Inspectors power to enter any building, whether in course of erection or not, if they have reason to believe that scaffolding is being erected therein.

No provision has yet been made in the present Act *re* reporting accidents, as buildings in course of erection do not come under the Factories Acts, nor, I believe, any other Act. A very large number of men of all trades are employed on such buildings, and I consider that all accidents occurring should be reported to this Department so that inquiry could be made immediately and the cause of accident ascertained.

During the period I inspected 119 scaffolds, and alterations or additions were made in most cases, some of them, however, very slight. A few scaffolds had to be pulled down and re-erected.

The building trade is very busy at the present time.

There were no prosecutions or accidents recorded during this period.

Yours, &c.,

R. A. BOLLAND,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Auckland, 9th April, 1907.

Since taking up my duties on the 14th January, 1907, as Scaffolding Inspector for the Auckland District, I have the honour to report that I have visited 110 scaffolds, and have received notices from most of the contractors and builders of Auckland of their intention to erect scaffolding. I have found them generally willing to comply with both the Act and regulations.

In some instances where the regulations have not been complied with I have posted a written explanation of what is required, and the builders have seen that my directions are carried out.

Yours, &c.,

HUGH GRESHAM,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 8th April, 1907.

I have the honour to forward you my report on the working of the Scaffolding Inspection Act, for the period since my appointment up to the 31st March, 1907.

Immediately after my appointment I visited the various districts under my jurisdiction, and found that many of the scaffolds erected were quite unsatisfactory and unsafe for men to work upon. In all cases I gave notice that they be erected according to conditions laid down in the Act. In a very few cases the builders and contractors raised objection to going to the trouble of making the alterations required, but a large majority rather welcomed the change, and admitted the fairness of my requirements.

The most trouble experienced is in getting the builders and contractors to give notice of their intention to erect scaffolding, and many and varied are the excuses offered.

Since my appointment I have made 113 visits of inspection to various scaffolds being erected, 8 of which were condemned as being quite unsafe for men to work upon. In 23 cases various alterations were required.

I would respectfully suggest that the height of scaffold as provided by the Act be reduced to 12 ft., as in my sixteen years of experience in Christchurch and elsewhere I have come across more accidents

in connection with scaffolds of from 12 ft. to 14 ft. high than from any others. On account of the height not being great, anything was deemed sufficient for the purpose. If the height of the scaffolding under the Act was reduced it would have the effect of bringing this class of scaffolds under review.

With respect to the scaffold-bracket used on wooden buildings, these are quite safe if properly affixed; but a danger looms ahead in respect to these brackets, as, unless the holes bored for the coach-screw are of the proper size, there is a possibility of their pulling out when strain is put upon the scaffold, especially when hauling up material. I think the Act should require that in all cases where iron brackets are used, not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. bolts be used in lieu of the present coach-screw.

The compulsory wedging of putlogs on buildings built of pressed bricks or of stone caused some friction, as the wedging invariably chips the edges of the bricks. I would suggest that power be left in the hands of Inspectors to authorise the use of hoop-iron ties in lieu of the wedges on this class of building.

I would also respectfully suggest that the length of the scaffold-cord provided for in the Act be 18 ft. instead of 15 ft., as the latter length is rather short for heavy scaffolding.

I am, &c.,

EDWIN J. G. STRINGER,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 11th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit the following report connected with matters appertaining to "The Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1906," for the period during which it has been in operation, and ending the 31st March last.

Since taking up my duties as an Inspector, 115 visits of inspection have been made to 34 buildings in the City of Dunedin and suburbs, and I have much pleasure in being able to state that the scaffolding and provisions for the general safety of workmen employed has been very much improved during that time.

This improvement has been brought about without much difficulty, as employers generally have readily complied with the requirements of the Act. There is every reason to expect that matters will go along smoothly in the future.

Visits of inspection have also been paid to Oamaru and Invercargill, and in both towns buildings of considerable magnitude have been erected; and almost without exception the regulations of the Act have been strictly carried out, so much so that it is pleasing to note that no accidents of any description have been reported, nor has it been necessary to institute any prosecutions in order to enforce the provisions of this Act.

Yours, &c.,

F. BARTON,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

FACTORIES.

TABLE 1.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

AUCKLAND CITY.											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ & 12/6	1	6/							
17 to 20 ..	13	12/6 to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	61	25/ to 70/	..	..	79	..	8	2	..	10	£5,555
Agricultural-implement Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	..	..					
21 and over	12	40/ to 60/	..	..	14	..	5	..	..	5	£986
Ammunition-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	13	8/6 to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	2	21/ & 30/	47	9/ to 25/							
21 and over	18	35/ to 60/	28	14/ to 35/							
	2	72/ & 100/	..	..	111	..	..	..	1	1	£5,379
Bacon-curing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	5	..	..					
21 and over	12		1	25/	15	..	1	1	..	2	£1,174
Baking-powder Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	6	6/ to 11/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	11/6 to 15/							
21 and over	5	55/	1	20/	15	..	3	..	..	3	£461
Basket and Wickerware Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	16	See Table	1	See Table							
17 to 20 ..	20	5	1	5							
21 and over	38		3		79	13	9	3	..	12	£4,732
Billiard-table Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..					
21 and over	5	55/ to 60/	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	1	£184
Biscuit and Confectionery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	21	5/ to 12/6	31	5/ to 13/							
17 to 20 ..	20	15/ to 25/	50	6/ to 17/							
21 and over	75	32/6 to 65/	26	8/ to 20/	223	..	12	2	2	16	£10,681
Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	24	5/ to 15/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	31	10/ to 32/	..	..					
21 and over	95	30/ to 60/	..	..	150	..	43	2	..	45	£6,711
Blind-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	8/ to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	12	30/ to 54/	..	..	16	..	4	..	..	4	£864
Boatbuilding.											
14 to 16 ..	20	See Table	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	38	5	..	..					
21 and over	82		..	..	140	20	8	7	..	15	£14,011
Bootmaking (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	31	See Table	7	See Table							
17 to 20 ..	24	5	7	5							
21 and over	130		6		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Repairers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	10/ to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	65	30/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Rough-stuff Cutters).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See Table	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	5	..	..					
21 and over	20		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Benchmen).											
14 to 16 ..	11	See Table	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	5	..	..					
21 and over	175		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Bootmaking (Clickers).

14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..					
21 and over	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Upper-makers).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	1	6/							
21 and over	2	Table 5	2	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Machinists).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	21	5/ to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	38	8/ to 17/							
21 and over	..	..	78	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Fitters and Table Hands).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	12	5/ to 11/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	15	5/ to 21/							
21 and over	5	42/ to 50/	29	8/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Finishers).

14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..					
21 and over	53	5	..	..	822	53	73	14	6	93	£50,368

Bread and Small-goods Manufacturing (Bakers).

14 to 16 ..	21	See	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	40	Table	..	..					
21 and over	193	5	5	12/ to 25/	260	27	65	4	..	69	£17,318

Bread, &c. (Pastrycooks).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	1	10/							
21 and over	10	5	..	..	19	..	5	..	..	5	£1,169

Brewing, Malting, Bottling, &c.

14 to 16 ..	9	9/ to 25/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	27	15/ to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	155	40/ to 60/	..	..	191	..	10	6	..	16	£19,567

Brick, Tile, and Pottery Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	27	Table	..	..					
21 and over	239	5	..	..	276	..	13	4	2	19	£18,785

Brush, Broom, and Bellows Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	4	12/6 to 17/6	5	7/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	8	11/ to 30/	9	10/ to 22/							
21 and over	30	27/6 to 52/	1	24/	57	..	5	2	..	7	£2,593

Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..					
21 and over	55	5	..	..	62	..	30	..	..	30	£1,889

Butter-making, &c.

14 to 16 ..	3	12/6 to 18/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	12/6 to 22/6	..	..					
21 and over	36	35/ to 50/	..	..					
	9	52/6 to 90/	3	24/ to 40/							
	16	Occupiers	..	..	70	..	14	2	..	16	£5,912

Cabinetmaking, Upholstering, and Wood-turning.

14 to 16 ..	39	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	78	Table	5	Table							
21 and over	270	5	6	5	398	78	64	7	2	73	£28,389

Cardboard-box Making.

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	2	10/ & 14/6							
17 to 20 ..	1	36/	12	10/6 to 20/							
21 and over	4	55/	7	20/ to 30/	27	..	..	2	..	2	£954

Carpentering and Joinery.

14 to 16 ..	26	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	32	Table	..	..					
21 and over	129	5	..	..	187	56	42	2	..	44	£8,973

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.											
Carpet-sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	5/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	12/ to 14/							
21 and over	2	Occupiers	2	20/ to 22/6	8	..	2	..	..	2	£200
Chemicals and Drugs Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	5/ to 13/							
17 to 20 ..	4	18/ to 20/6	9	10/ to 17/							
21 and over	12	30/ to 65/	2	12/ to 24/	30	..	3	1	..	4	£1,574
Cigarette-making.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	12/ to 17/6							
21 and over	4	Occupiers	2	20/	9	..	4	..	..	4	£109
Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
21 and over	25	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..					
21 and over	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists and Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	50	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	116	Table							
21 and over	4	5	143	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Waterproof-garment Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	6/							
17 to 20 ..	2	18/ to 22/6	6	9/ to 20/							
21 and over	4	47/6 to 55/	9	18/ to 25/	390	..	2	2	5	9	£17,347
Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..					
21 and over	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..					
21 and over	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	..	..					
21 and over	36	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..					
21 and over	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..					
21 and over	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (General).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..					
21 and over	38	5	..	..	257	56	15	7	2	24	£21,190
Coffee and Spice Grinding.											
14 to 16 ..	9	5/ to 16/	1	5/							
17 to 20 ..	3	15/	1	10/							
21 and over	5	25/ to 50/	1	17/							
	5	60/ to 85/	..	..					
	5	Occupiers	..	..	28	..	4	1	..	5	£1,654
Coopering.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	15	Table 5	..	..	16	1	4	..	..	4	£1,166
Cork-cutting.											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..					
21 and over	2	Occupiers	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£4

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.											
Engineering (Range and Stove Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	9/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	34	33/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Bolt and Nut Makers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Heel- and Toe-plate Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	30/ & 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Iron Cot and Bedstead Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	45/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Galvanised-iron Makers).											
17 to 20 ..	7	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	34	28/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Galvanised Ware, Spouting, and Ridging Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/ & 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	17/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	26	28/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Brass and Copper Smiths).											
14 to 16 ..	15	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..	798	10	43	20	7	70	£57,767
21 and over	57	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engraving.											
17 to 20 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	Occupiers	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	£2
Fellmongering.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	36	5	..	..	42	..	5	1	..	6	£3,371
Fire-kindler and Fly-paper Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	8/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	Occupiers	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£116
Firewood-cutting, Corn-crushing, and Chaff-cutting.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	49	35/ to 55/	..	..	55	..	23	..	..	23	£2,404
Fish-curing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	34	5	1	Occupier	35	..	5	1	..	6	£3,055
Flax-milling.											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	2	£347
21 and over	9	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flock-milling.											
21 and over	2	20/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£80
Flour-milling.											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	55	5	..	..	69	..	2	1	1	4	£7,427
Fruit-preserving.											
14 to 16 ..	4	12/ to 15/	12	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	15/ to 32/6	14	9/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	30/ to 60/	6	12/ to 20/	56	..	1	3	..	4	£1,528
Gas, Coke, and Coal-tar Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	249	5	..	..	265	..	1	..	2	3	£30,784

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.											
Glass Beveling and Silvering.											
17 to 20 ..	1	26/	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	£237
21 and over	2	60/	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gum Sorting and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	2	15/ & 30/	..	..	8	9	..	17	£14,764
21 and over	160	5	..	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunsmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 17/6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	£510
21 and over	7	48/ to 70/	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair-cleaning.											
21 and over	1	Occupier	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Hat and Cap Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	18	9/ to 26/	..	..	6	..	1	7	£1,092
21 and over	18	30/ to 75/	25	12/6 to 60/	66	..	6	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	6/6 & 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	6	9/ to 13/	..	..	1	1	..	2	£294
21 and over	1	Occupier	5	8/ to 22/	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incandescent-mantle Preparing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	15/	..	..	1	..	..	1	£87
21 and over	1	Occupier	1	25/	3	..	1	..	..	1	£87
Lapidary-work.											
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 15/6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	£390
21 and over	7	20/ to 60/	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	2	9/ & 10/	16	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	13/6 & 14/	49	9/ to 20/	..	..	23	1	2	26	£6,948
21 and over	22	30/ to 70/	88	10/ to 30/	179	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	49	15/ to 20/	..	..	49	..	23	..	..	23	£322
Lead-light Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	£18
21 and over	1	Occupier	1	20/	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lime and Cement Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	15/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	6	£10,259
21 and over	93	36/ to 80/	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manure-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	£1,111
21 and over	19	5	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering, Freezing, and Preserving.											
17 to 20 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	7	£7,597
21 and over	69	Table 5	1	45/	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monumental Masonry.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	12/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	8	£4,392
21 and over	42	30/ to 65/	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor-car Tire-cover Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	£9
21 and over	2	37/6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Optical and Scientific Instrument Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	£466
21 and over	4	54/ to 80/	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organ-building.											
21 and over	3	60/ & 66/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£321

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.											
Printing, &c. (Process-block Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	{ 7 6	25/ to 50/ 55/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	10	7/6 to 10/	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 14/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	{ 17 24	16/ to 35/ 37/6 to 100/	2	20/ & 25/	661	73	23	7	4	34	£56,311
Rag-sorting.											
17 to 20 ..	5	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	30/ to 40/	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	2	£398
Rope and Twine Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	{ 10 8 3	25/ to 40/ 42/ to 85/ Occupiers	..	..	40	..	2	..	1	3	£2,309
Saddle and Harness Making.											
14 to 16 ..	23	See Table	3	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	27	Table	11	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	130	5	6	5	200	35	27	5	1	33	£11,410
Sail and Tent Making.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See Table	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	28	5	8	20/ to 22/6	46	3	6	1	..	7	£3,364
Sauce and Oilmen's Stores Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	12	7/ to 12/6	12	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	12/6 to 30/	13	9/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	19	20/ to 60/	10	12/6 to 20/	75	..	2	3	..	5	£3,580
Sausage-casing Preparing.											
21 and over	4	42/6	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£326
Sawmilling (Machine Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	30	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	177	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Joiners, Wood-carvers, and Turners).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	20	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Engineers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Labourers).											
17 to 20 ..	19	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	106	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	34	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	37	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	123	5	..	..	627	..	2	4	9	15	£63,752
Seed Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	8	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	30/ to 60/	1	15/	23	..	1	1	..	2	£569
Sewing-machine Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	42/6 to 60/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£414
Shirt-making.											
14 to 16 ..	5	7/ to 10/	69	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 35/	140	5/ to 26/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	29	25/ to 80/	158	10/ to 40/	407	..	5	2	4	11	£15,697

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Soap-manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	2	11/ & 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	31	5	2	20/	44	..	3	2	..	5	£2,757

Stone Quarrying and Crushing.

21 and over	23	See Table 5	23	..	2	1	..	3	£868
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Sugar-refining.

14 to 16 ..	15	See
17 to 20 ..	31	Table
21 and over	182	5	228	1	1	£30,661

Tailoring.

14 to 16 ..	14	See	27	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	31	Table	77	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	281	5	268	5	698	99	59	30	..	89	£39,325

Tanning and Currying (Tanners).

17 to 20 ..	6	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	42	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tanning and Currying (Curriers).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	23	5	..	..	76	3	4	3	..	7	£7,229

Tea-packing.

14 to 16 ..	17	7/ to 15/	4	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	17	11/ to 35/	4	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	24	20/ to 70/	1	12/6	67	..	9	3	..	12	£2,763

Tinsmithing.

14 to 16 ..	23	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	9/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	44	30/ to 54/	..	..	82	..	10	..	1	11	£3,848

Tobacco and Cigar Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	40/	4	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	40/ to 60/	3	15/ to 25/	18	..	2	1	..	3	£561

Umbrella-manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	10/ & 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	30/ to 50/	5	15/ to 22/6	16	..	3	..	..	3	£850

Underclothing-manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	22	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	36	5/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	20/ to 60/	61	10/ to 45/	126	..	7	2	2	11	£4,397

Watch and Jewellery Making.

14 to 16 ..	14	5/ to 15/	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	34	10/ to 32/6	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	20/ to 40/	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	45/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	80/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32	Occupiers	..	..	134	18	29	3	..	32	£8,456

Wine-manufacturing.

17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	48/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£240

Wire-working.

14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	40/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£181

Wire-mattress Making.

14 to 16 ..	3	9/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	17/ to 27/6	2	15/ & 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	30/ to 65/	2	20/ & 32/	23	..	4	1	..	5	£1,329

FACTORIES—continued.
TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 20/	3	10/ & 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	3	30/ to 40/	..	..					
21 and over	63	35/ to 60/	..	..	74	..	11	1	..	12	£6,639
Agricultural-implement Making.											
21 and over	6	48/ & 55/	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	£348
Asphalt-manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	22/6	..	..					
21 and over	6	45/	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	2	£496
Bacon-curing.											
17 to 20 ..	7	25/ & 30/	..	..					
21 and over	24	42/ to 80/	..	..	31	..	..	..	1	1	£4,015
Basketware and Perambulator Making.											
14 to 16 ..	7	7/ to 15/	2	12/							
17 to 20 ..	7	15/ to 35/	2	12/6 & 17/							
21 and over	31	35/ to 54/	1	32/6	50	..	7	2	..	9	£2,682
Billiard-table Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	9/ & 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..					
21 and over	18	55/ to 80/	..	..	21	..	1	1	..	2	£2,113
Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	10/ to 15/	18	5/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	7	12/ to 30/	30	8/ to 18/							
21 and over	45	30/ to 55/	12	14/ to 30/	119	..	9	4	..	13	£6,828
Foremen, 70/											
Blacksmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	13	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	26	Table	..	..					
21 and over	139	5	..	..	178	14	28	..	1	29	£16,901
Blind-making.											
21 and over	14	37/6	..	..	14	..	1	1	..	2	£93
Boatbuilding.											
17 to 20 ..	2	12/6 & 20/	..	..					
21 and over	5	60/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£349
Bootmaking.											
14 to 16 ..	18	See	14	7/6 to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	20	Table	26	11/ to 22/							
21 and over	245	5	47	20/ to 32/6	370	8	49	5	2	56	£26,035
Bottling (Beer and Stout).											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..					
21 and over	20	25/ to 60/	..	..	21	..	6	..	..	6	£1,036
Brass Founding and Finishing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..					
21 and over	16	5	..	..	36	..	2	2	..	4	£3,396
Bread and Pastry Manufacturing (Bakers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	139	15	..	..	152	6	51	..	..	51	£9,831
Bread, &c. (Pastrycooks).											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	2	10/							
17 to 20 ..	8	15/ to 25/	1	10/							
21 and over	33	40/ to 60/	1	Occupier	47	..	13	..	..	13	£2,576
Brewing, Malting, &c.											
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 35/	1	20/							
21 and over	53	30/ to 60/	..	..	57	..	3	..	1	4	£9,568
Brewers, 70/ to 240/											
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	40	Table	..	..					
21 and over	191	5	..	..	241	..	6	7	1	14	£26,716

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.											
Brush-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	2	7/ & 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	25/ to 48/	1	24/	12	..	2	..	..	2	£559
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	87	5	..	..	101	..	41	..	..	41	£6,391
Butter Making and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/ & 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	16	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	35	42/ to 60/	..	..	53	..	3	1	1	5	£5,456
Cabinetmaking, Upholstering, and Wood-turning.											
14 to 16 ..	25	See	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	48	Table	5	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	229	5	14	17/6 to 30/	322	2	42	7	2	51	£21,000
Candle-manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	40/ to 70/	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	£1,136
Cardboard-box Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	15/ to 25/	14	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	14/ to 60/	5	12/6 to 17/6	32	..	..	..	1	1	£800
Carpentering and Joinery.											
14 to 16 ..	54	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	92	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	506	5	..	..	652	55	68	14	3	85	£50,700
Cattle-food Manufacturing.											
21 and over	2	45/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£188
Chemicals and Drugs Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 12/6	4	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 22/6	11	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	25/ to 50/	10	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	60/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	Occupiers	..	..	54	..	5	1	1	7	£1,929
Cigarette-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	11	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	6	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	60/	29	30/	50	..	..	..	1	1	£1,200
Clothing-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	31	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	72	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	44	5	89	5	245	..	2	3	2	7	£12,687
Coachbuilding (Coachbuilders).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	44	5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
21 and over	4	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.											
Coachbuilding (Labourers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	7	Table 5	..	..	111	12	6	3	1	10	£10,088
Concrete-block Making.											
21 and over	2	Occupiers	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Condiment Making and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	12/ & 13/	10	5/ to 12/							
17 to 20 ..	8	15/ to 25/	17	10/ to 17/							
21 and over	24	32/6 to 70/	16	10/ to 22/6	79	..	5	1	1	7	£3,724
Coopering.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	20/ to 40/	..	..					
21 and over	33	45/ to 72/	..	..	39	..	..	2	..	2	£3,489
Coppersmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	13/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 25/6	..	..					
21 and over	3	54/ to 67/6	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	£566
Cutlery-grinding.											
21 and over	2	Occupiers	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Cycle Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	11	6/ to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	16	20/ to 37/6	..	..					
21 and over	19	25/ to 45/	..	..					
	14	50/ to 80/	..	..					
	26	Occupiers	..	..	86	1	23	1	..	24	£3,815
Dentistry.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	1	14/							
17 to 20 ..	12	7/6 to 30/	5	7/6 to 20/							
21 and over	17	11/ to 40/	4	12/6 to 30/							
	9	45/ to 70/	..	..					
	19	Occupiers	..	..	68	6	19	..	..	19	£2,514
Dress and Millinery Making (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	108	5/ to 17/6							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	194	5/ to 30/							
21 and over	..	..	336	8/ to 40/	638	..	80	12	2	94	£20,456
Forewomen, 60/ to 100/											
Dress and Millinery Making (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	45	5/ to 8/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	68	5/ to 32/6							
21 and over	..	..	48	8/ to 40/	161	..	21	5	..	26	£3,180
Forewomen, 55/ to 80/.											
Dyeing and Cleaning.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	1	7/6							
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..					
21 and over	17	25/ to 60/	9	12/ to 27/6	30	..	4	1	..	5	£1,840
Electrical Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 17/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	16	7/6 to 40/	..	..					
21 and over	73	40/ to 60/	..	..					
	19	60/ to 120/	..	..					
	3	Occupiers	..	..	115	..	..	4	1	5	£14,056
Engineering (General).											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	67	Table	..	..					
21 and over	121	5,	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..					
21 and over	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	12/	..	..					
21 and over	8	48/ to 76/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.											
Engineering (Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/6 & 8/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	20	6/ to 18/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	40/ to 76/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Boilermakers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	17/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	37	42/ to 82/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Blacksmiths and Strikers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See Table	..	..	342	23	4	3	5	12	£34,517
21 and over	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engraving and Electroplating.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	19	35/ to 80/	2	Occupiers	26	..	7	..	..	7	£1,314
Fellmongering, Wool-scouring, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	2	14/ & 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	24/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	85	42/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	60/ to 140/	..	..	183	..	5	..	2	7	£14,021
	7	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fibrous-plaster Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	12/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	54/ to 84/	..	..	30	..	2	1	..	3	£2,189
Foremen, £5 to £9.											
Fireproof-wall Making.											
21 and over	3	27/6 to 60/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£243
Firewood-cutting and Corn-crushing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	42	..	18	..	..	18	£2,488
21 and over	41	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish-curing.											
21 and over	17	40/ to 90/	..	..	17	..	4	..	..	4	£1,480
Flock-milling.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	18/	5	..	1	..	..	1	£240
21 and over	3	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling.											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£218
21 and over	2	54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur-rug Making.											
21 and over	7	42/ to 60/	2	22/ & 30/	9	..	..	1	..	1	£534
Gas and Coke Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	122	5	..	..	144	..	1	..	1	2	£22,631
Glass-bevelling, &c.											
17 to 20 ..	1	40/	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	£698
21 and over	7	48/ to 53/	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunsmithing and Locksmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	65/ to 90/	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	3	£472
Hair-working.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	5/ to 10/	7	..	2	..	..	2	£78
21 and over	3	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hat and Cap Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	2	5/ & 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	18/ to 30/	9	5/ to 25/	..	..	1	2	..	3	£2,283
21 and over	10	55/ to 80/	7	15/ to 40/	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting.											
17 to 20 ..	1	22/	12	12/ to 19/	29	..	1	1	..	2	£1,057
21 and over	5	65/	11	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.											
Incandescent-mantle Making.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	7	8/ to 13/	..	..	..	1	..	1	£831
21 and over	1	Occupier	11	10/ to 47/6	19	..	..	1	..	1	£831
Jam-making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	12/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	£580
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	£580
21 and over	5	30/ to 65/	..	..	10	..	..	1	..	1	£580
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 15/	18	5/ to 15/	..	..	43	5	2	50	£10,155
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 25/	60	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	£10,155
21 and over	27	20/ to 45/	159	15/ to 40/	269	..	..	..	..	..	£10,155
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	63	20/ to 35/	..	..	63	..	28	..	..	28	£810
Lead-light Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	6	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	£986
21 and over	16	55/ to 80/	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	£986
Lead-headed Nail Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 30/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£124
21 and over	1	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£124
Manure-manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	4	20/	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	£3,158
21 and over	27	36/ to 70/	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	£3,158
Marine-stores Preparing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	£339
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	1	19/	..	..	1	..	..	1	£339
21 and over	3	45/	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	£339
Mat-making.											
21 and over	2	S.A. Shelter	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (See also Fellmongering.)											
14 to 16 ..	16	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£60,311
17 to 20 ..	39	24/ to 45/	2	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	£60,311
21 and over	358	40/ to 60/	2	25/ & 30/	..	..	1	2	2	5	£60,311
	103	65/ to 90/	..	..	520	..	..	..	..	..	£60,311
Monumental Masonry.											
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	£987
21 and over	11	60/ to 65/	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	£987
Neck-tie Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	12/ to 15/	5	..	1	..	..	1	£7
21 and over	1	Occupier	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	£7
Oil Canning and Packing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	20/	..	..	12	..	3	..	..	3	£102
21 and over	9	22/6 to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£102
Optical Work.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	9	..	3	..	..	3	£472
21 and over	8	32/6 to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£472
Organ-building.											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 8/	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	£686
21 and over	6	35/ to 67/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£686
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 10/	3	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	£3,161
17 to 20 ..	6	12/6 to 30/	10	5/ to 25/	..	..	15	1	..	16	£3,161
21 and over	28	30/ to 70/	23	12/6 to 50/	74	..	..	..	..	..	£3,161
Picture-frame Making.											
14 to 16 ..	7	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£945
17 to 20 ..	2	20/	1	10/	..	..	12	..	..	12	£945
21 and over	18	40/ to 60/	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	£945
Plumbing.											
14 to 16 ..	32	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£26,835
17 to 20 ..	77	Table	..	..	..	..	31	12	2	45	£26,835
21 and over	232	5	..	..	341	6	..	..	..	..	£26,835

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.											
Portmanteau-making.											
14½ to 16 ..	1	10/	1	12/6							
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 35/	1	20/							
21 and over	9	36/ to 65/	..	..	15	..	3	..	..	3	£619
Printing, Bookbinding, and Stationery-making.											
14 to 16 ..	37	See Table	13	See Table							
17 to 20 ..	43	Table	37	Table							
21 and over	265	5	32	5	427	11	11	7	5	23	£44,379
Quilt-making.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	20/							
21 and over	1	Occupier	1	21/	3	..	1	..	..	1	£90
Range and Stove Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	43	36/ to 70/	..	..	49	..	..	..	1	1	£4,415
Saddle and Harness Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See Table	..	See Table							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	75	5	2	5	89	7	12	1	1	14	£6,582
Sail, Tent, and Flag Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	16/ & 17/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	4	10/ to 20/							
21 and over	11	60/ to 73/6	7	20/ to 38/	25	..	4	..	..	4	£1,400
Sausage-casing Preparing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	See Table	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..					
21 and over	36	5	..	..	42	..	..	2	..	2	£3,258
Seed Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	5/ to 8/							
21 and over	1	Occupier	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£26
Sewing-machine Repairing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	18/ to 22/6	1	12/6							
21 and over	10	25/ to 70/	4	20/ to 32/6	18	..	3	..	..	3	£1,278
Shipwrighting.											
17 to 20 ..	5	12/6 to 24/	..	..					
21 and over	39	48/ to 78/	..	..	44	2	2	2	..	4	£3,693
Shirt and Underclothing Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	16	7/ to 17/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	30	5/ to 32/							
21 and over	4	50/	48	10/ to 40/	98	..	10	2	1	13	£3,155
Sign and Ticket Writing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..					
21 and over	2	70/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£136
Soap and Soda-crystal Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	14	42/ to 66/	..	..	18	..	1	1	..	2	£2,310
Starch-manufacturing.											
21 and over	3	Occupiers	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
21 and over	24	48/ to 60/	..	..	24	..	4	..	..	4	£908
Tailoring.											
14 to 16 ..	9	See Table	26	See Table							
17 to 20 ..	24	Table	83	Table							
21 and over	282	5	283	5	707	..	49	27	1	77	£44,169
Tanning.											
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	..	..					
21 and over	67	30/ to 60/	..	..	69	..	1	..	1	2	£8,575
Foremen, 72/ to 100/.											
Tea-packing.											
14 to 16 ..	17	10/ to 18/	3	10/ to 17/6							
17 to 20 ..	7	18/ to 40/	1	12/6							
21 and over	22	35/ to 70/	4	12/6 to 20/	54	..	4	2	..	6	£2,943

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.		
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.								
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.												
Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16 ..	6	See	48	14	4	3	..	7	£3,133	
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..						
21 and over	28	5	..	..						
Tobacco-cutting.												
21 and over	12	50/ & 55/	12	..	7	7	£58	
Tool-making and Repairing.												
14 to 16 ..	4	10/	11	..	3	3	£546	
21 and over	7	55/ to 70/	..	..						
Toy-making.												
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	4	..	2	2	£48	
21 and over	3	Occupiers	..	..						
Tramway-car Building and Repairing.												
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ & 12/6	54	..	1	..	1	2	£5,957	
21 and over	51	40/ to 72/	..	..						
		Foremen, 80/.										
Typewriter-repairing.												
14 to 16 ..	1	17/6	13	..	3	3	£729	
17 to 20 ..	3	7/6 to 27/6	..	..						
21 and over	9	35/ to 60/	..	..						
Umbrella-making.												
17 to 20	1	17/	13	..	1	1	..	2	£37	
21 and over	7	30/ to 65/	5	30/								
Watch and Jewellery Making.												
14 to 16 ..	9	5/ to 12/	117	2	21	3	..	24	£6,541	
17 to 20 ..	21	10/ to 35/	..	..						
	29	20/ to 40/	2	27/6								
21 and over	32	40/ to 80/	..	..						
	24	Occupiers	..	..						
Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.												
14 to 16 ..	2	12/6	6	5/ to 15/	71	..	2	1	1	4	£3,819	
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 30/	20	15/ to 25/								
21 and over	9	30/ to 70/	32	15/ to 32/6								
Wax-vesta Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	See	16	See	116	1	1	£6,950	
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	41	Table								
21 and over	12	5	45	5								
Whip-thong Manufacturing.												
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	4	..	1	1	£180	
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	..	..						
21 and over	1	Occupier	..	..						
Wire-mattress Making.												
14 to 16 ..	5	12/6 to 20/	25	..	5	5	£1,352	
17 to 20 ..	6	20/ to 32/6	..	..						
21 and over	14	30/ to 52/6	..	..						
Wood Carving and Turning.												
14 to 16 ..	3	6/ to 10/	21	1	7	7	£976	
17 to 20 ..	2	25/	..	..						
21 and over	16	42/ to 60/	..	..						
Woollen-milling (Wool Sorters and Scourers).												
21 and over	7	42/ to 90/	
Woollen-milling (General Mill Hands and Engineers).												
17 to 20 ..	2	28/ & 30/	
21 and over	14	42/ to 80/	
Woollen-milling (Dyers).												
21 and over	3	42/ to 100/	
Woollen-milling (Carders and Combers).												
14 to 16 ..	1	14/	2	10/ & 13/6	
17 to 20 ..	4	12/ to 25/	2	14/	
21 and over	7	30/ to 90/	3	20/ & 25/	

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.											
Woollen-milling (Spinners).											
14 to 16 ..	6	8/ to 16/	2	15/ & 16/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	14/ & 16/							
21 and over	3	40/ to 75/	1	22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Worsted-spinners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	5	11/ to 13/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	11/ & 12/							
21 and over	6	32/ to 80/	3	20/ & 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Loom Hands).											
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	2	14/ & 18/							
21 and over	12	42/ to 110/	1	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Weavers).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	7	19/6 to 29/6							
21 and over	6	18/ to 42/	15	25/6 to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Hosiery-knitters).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	7	8/ to 13/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	24	8/ to 24/							
21 and over	2	65/ & 70/	16	16/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/ & 13/	6	8/ to 13/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	16/							
21 and over	10	35/ to 90/	10	16/ to 35/	199	..	..	..	1	1	£14,749
Wool-dumping.											
14 to 16 ..	1	25/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	36/	..	..					
21 and over	5	48/	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	2	£503
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	1	..							
21 and over	73	5	1	..	84	..	19	1	..	20	£4,383
Agricultural-implement Making (Pattern-makers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	12/ and 14/	..	..					
21 and over	5	48/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 12/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	11	7/6 to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	42	40/ to 60/	..	..					
	5	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	18	8/ to 24/	..	..					
21 and over	32	20/ to 48/	..	..					
	7	50/ to 60/	..	..					
	6	63/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Turners).											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	15	8/ to 24/	..	..					
21 and over	33	35/ to 51/	..	..					
	5	55/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	2	8/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	8/ to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	18	44/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	1	20/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	10	11/ to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	4	20/ to 30/	..	..					
	31	44/ to 55/	..	..					
	6	57/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Agricultural-implement Making (Strikers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	14	15/ to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	25	40/ to 51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Wheelwrights and Carpenters).											
14 to 16 ..	5	5/ to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	13	11/ to 21/	..	..					
21 and over	32	36/ to 54/	..	..					
	8	60/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Painters).											
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	13	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Tinsmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..					
21 and over	3	54/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (General).											
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 25/	..	..					
	3	30/ to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	33	45/ to 54/	..	..					
	8	60/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Engine-drivers).											
21 and over	5	54/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Unskilled Labourers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..					
21 and over	38	35/ to 50/	..	..	491	..	2	4	5	11	£39,921
Apple-cider Manufacturing.											
21 and over	10	24/ to 42/	..	..					
	1	83/6	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	2	£882
Bacon-curing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/ & 18/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	36/	..	..					
	40	40/ to 50/	..	..					
21 and over	6	55/ to 70/	..	..					
	2	80/ and 120/	..	..	52	..	4	2	..	6	£5,386
Baking-powder Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	4	30/ to 37/6	..	..					
21 and over	5	42/ to 92/6	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	1	£823
Basket and Wickerware Making.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	10/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	25	38/6 to 50/	..	..	35	..	4	2	..	6	£1,955
Billiard-table Making.											
21 and over	3	60/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£225
Biscuits, Confectionery, and Cocoa Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	26	6/ to 17/6	40	7/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	22	15/ to 30/	51	7/ to 21/							
21 and over	76	22/6 to 60/	22	10/ to 20/							
	12	64/ to 100/	6	23/ to 40/	255	..	5	3	1	9	£13,994
Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	20	Table	..	..					
21 and over	98	5	..	..	126	20	48	..	..	48	£4,689
Blind-making.											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/ to 13/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	12/6 to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	11	40/ to 60/	2	10/6 & 20/	22	..	4	..	..	4	£944
Blue and Blacking Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/6	1	7/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	7/ & 12/6							
21 and over	2	55/	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	£211

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

* CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Boatbuilding.

21 and over	2	Occupiers	2	..	1	1	..
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Bootmaking (General Hands in Small Factories).

14 to 16 ..	6	See
17 to 20 ..	11	Table
21 and over	75	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Repairing).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	61	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Press and Rough-stuff Cutting).

14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Benchmen).

14 to 16 ..	7	See	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	165	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Clickers).

14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	58	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Clog-makers).

14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Machinists).

14 to 16 ..	..	See	15	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	Table	50	Table
21 and over	6	5	94	5

Bootmaking (Pump and Welt Men).

21 and over	18	See Table 5
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Bootmaking (Sizers).

14 to 16	See	7	See
17 to 20	Table	8	Table
21 and over	5	5	5	5

Bootmaking (Fitters and Table Hands).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	30	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	26	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	5	38	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Finishers).

14 to 16 ..	3	See	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	73	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Packers and Show-room Hands).

14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	16	5	..	..	886	11	57	5	9	71	£64,691

Bread and Small-goods Manufacturing (Bakers).

14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	23	Table	..	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	145	5	3	5	175	10	62	..	..	62	£10,472

Bread, &c. (Pastrycooks).

14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	63	5	8	5	98	..	21	3	..	24	£5,670

Brewing, Malting, Bottling, &c.

14 to 16 ..	13	See	..	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	17	Table	..	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	157	5	3	5	190	..	10	3	2	15	£17,255

Brick, Tile, and Drainpipe Making.

14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	17	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	168	5	..	..	187	..	5	5	2	12	£16,845

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Brush-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 10/	4	7/ to 9/							
17 to 20 ..	9	12/ to 27/6	9	7/ to 15/							
21 and over	22	27/6 to 50/	10	14/ to 30/							
	7	52/6 to 120/	..	..	65	..	1	..	1	2	£4,087
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..					
21 and over	96	5	..	..	114	..	38	1	..	39	£7,445
Butter-making and Cream-separating.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 25/	..	..					
	7	20/ to 37/6	1	25/							
21 and over	28	40/ to 50/	..	..					
	4	60/ to 120/	..	..	50	..	10	1	..	11	£3,379
Cabinet-making and Upholstering (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	32	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	57	Table	..	..					
21 and over	205	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinet-making and Upholstering (Machinists).											
17 to 20 ..	7	See	..	..					
21 and over	32	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinet-making and Upholstering (Upholsterers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	1	..							
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	4	..							
21 and over	57	5	12	..	426	78	42	7	2	51	£30,541
Candle-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	8/ to 10/	..	..					
21 and over	5	50/ to 100/	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	£718
Carpentering and Joinery.											
14 to 16 ..	19	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	66	Table	..	..					
21 and over	237	5	..	..	322	125	56	8	..	64	£18,617
Chemicals, Drugs, and Patent Medicine Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	2	12/ & 15/							
21 and over	17	35/ to 54/	2	20/ & 40/	23	..	6	..	..	6	£1,769
Cigarette-making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	9/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	9/							
21 and over	4	Occupiers	3	15/ & 20/	9	..	3	..	..	3	£62
Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..					
21 and over	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	9	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	15	Table							
21 and over	..	..	101	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	15	Table							
21 and over	5	5	65	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	14	Table							
21 and over	..	..	81	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Denim Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	11	Table							
21 and over	2	5	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Ticket and Button Sewers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	2	Table							
21 and over	6	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).

14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	30	5	..	..	432	..	1	1	2	4	£23,115

Coach-building (Bodymakers).

14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	53	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coach-building (Trimmers).

17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coach-building (Blacksmiths).

14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coach-building (Wheelwrights).

14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coach-building (Painters).

17 to 20 ..	10	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	23	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coach-building (Helpers).

14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	5	..	..	156	26	11	7	..	18	£11,881

Coffee, Chicory, and Spice Grinding.

14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	18	30/ to 45/	..	..	24	..	5	..	..	5	£1,373

Coopering.

17 to 20 ..	4	12/6 & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	27/6 to 60/	15	1	3	3	£931

Corn-crushing and Chaff-cutting.

21 and over	16	30/ to 45/	16	..	3	3	£1,497
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Corset and Belt Manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	5/
17 to 20	4	5/ to 8/
21 and over	1	Occupier	9	10/ to 30/	19	..	2	1	..	3	£337

Cycle-engineering.

14 to 16 ..	52	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	38	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	135	5	..	..	225	..	47	5	..	52	£12,692

Dentistry.

14 to 16 ..	10	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	7/ to 20/	2	8/ & 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	{ 14	5/ to 30/	8	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36	40/ to 80/	..	..	82	16	20	..	..	20	£3,254

Dress and Millinery Making, &c. (Dressmaking).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	161	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	277	5/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	{ 263	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			167	21/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			32	35/ to 140/	900	..	94	11	5	110	£25,163

Dress and Millinery Making (Milliners).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	24	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	90	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	{ 49	8/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			15	40/ to 110/	178	..	17	3	1	21	£5,528

Dress and Millinery Making (Costume-makers).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	15	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	43	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	{ 43	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			14	35/ to 60/	115	..	2	1	1	4	£3,939

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Dress and Millinery Making (Mantle-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	10	5/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	14	5/ to 17/							
21 and over	..	..	21	11/ to 25/							
			6	27/6 to 80/	51	..	1	..	1	2	£1,785
Dyeing and Cleaning.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 25/	2	8/ & 15/							
21 and over	10	25/ to 60/	1	Occupier	16	..	6	..	..	6	£476
Engineering (Electrical).											
14 to 16 ..	12	5/ to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	17	5/ to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	29	20/ to 40/	..	..					
	21	42/ to 80/	..	..	79	..	6	3	..	9	£5,631
Engineering and Ironfounding (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	11/6 to 23/	..	..					
21 and over	13	35/ to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..					
21 and over	37	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	23	11/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	28	45/ to 60/	..	..					
	5	66/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Machinists and Turners).											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	..	..					
21 and over	12	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	7	12/ to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	12	44/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Boilermakers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 8/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	11/6 and 23/	..	..					
21 and over	22	54/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Sheet-metal Workers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	10/ to 18/	..	..					
21 and over	20	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Metal-workers' Assistants).											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	17/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	46	45/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Labourers and Yardmen).											
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 8/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	13	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Engine-drivers).											
21 and over	4	54 /	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Brassfounding (Moulders and Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..					
21 and over	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Brassfounding (Brass-finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..					
21 and over	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Brassfounding (General Hands).											
17 to 20 ..	2	18/ & 30/	..	..					
21 and over	6	35/ to 60/	..	..	353	118	9	7	3	19	£33,376

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wage-paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Engineering (Coppersmithing).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	Table 5	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	£695
Engineering (Tramway-car Repairing).											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	{ 32 7	30/ to 48/ 54/ to 77/	..	..	45	..	..	..	1	1	£4,185
Engraving and Electroplating (Engraving).											
17 to 20 ..	4	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	{ 2 3	20/ & 60/ Occupiers	..	..	9	1	3	..	..	3	£112
Engraving and Electroplating (Electroplaters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	30/ to 48/	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	£41
Feather-dressing.											
21 and over	..	..	2	Occupiers	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Fellmongers, Wool-washers, and Wool-sorters).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	33	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	280	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Tanners).											
21 and over	24	45/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Curriers).											
21 and over	42	See Table 5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Beamsmen).											
21 and over	12	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Pelt-workers).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	155	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Engineers and Carpenters).											
21 and over	17	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Shedmen and Packers).											
21 and over	22	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Labourers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	52	5	..	..	649	5	5	5	8	18	£52,715
Fibrous-plaster Working.											
14 to 16 ..	5	8/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	14	66/	..	..	20	..	6	..	..	6	£652
Fire-kindler Manufacturing.											
21 and over	3	30/ & 47/6	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£62
Firewood-cutting.											
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 30/	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	£143
21 and over	4	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fireworks-manufacturing.											
21 and over	1	Occupier	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Fish-curing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	48/	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	£83
Flour and Oatmeal Milling.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	43	5	..	..	55	..	2	3	..	5	£5,443
Gas-manufacturing.											
21 and over	{ 7 18 6	40/ to 50/ 54/ to 63/ 66/ to 80/	..	..	31	..	1	1	..	2	£4,966

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Gas Stoves and Meters (Making and Repairing).											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	12/6 & 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	28	42/ to 66/	..	..	35	..	1	2	..	3	£3,642
Glue-manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£131
21 and over	1	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair Drafting and Curling.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	42/ to 50/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£60
Hat and Cap Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	5	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	7/6 to 20/	14	10/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	20/ to 60/	10	7/6 to 30/	40	..	2	1	..	3	£1,630
Hosiery-knitting.											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	12	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	5	21	5	41	..	4	1	..	5	£1,851
Iron-bedstead Making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	48/ & 60/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£380
Iron-fender Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	25/ & 65/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£257
Jam-making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	11/ & 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 & 20/	4	12/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	30/ to 48/	3	12/ to 20/	20	..	..	2	..	2	£548
Lamp Making and Repairing.											
21 and over	2	50/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£130
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	15	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	56	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	25	30/ to 60/	139	10/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			109	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			14	27/6 to 40/	360	..	19	6	3	28	£7,322
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	23	20/	..	..	25	..	15	..	..	15	£381
Lead-light Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	50/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£19
Lead-headed Nail Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	30/ to 60/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£493
Leather Belt, Bag, and Bandolier Making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	30/ to 55/	..	..	12	..	2	..	..	2	£1,038
Linen-bag Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	3	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	14	7/6 to 13/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	40/ & 42/	13	20/ to 30/	38	..	..	2	..	2	£1,420
Locksmiths.											
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	54/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£158
Marine-stores Preparing.											
21 and over	18	Board and lodging, S.A. Refuge	..	..	18	..	..	1	..	1	..
Meat-freezing, &c. (Yard and Pen Men).											
21 and over	10	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Meat-freezing, &c. (Slaughtermen).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	26	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	204	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing, &c. (Freezers).											
21 and over	59	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing, &c. (Preserving Department).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	45	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing, &c. (Oleo and Tallow Manufacturing).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing, &c. (Engineers and Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing, &c. (Stokers and Greasers).											
21 and over	25	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing, &c. (Carpenters and Blacksmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing, &c. (Tinsmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing, &c. (Labourers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	34	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing, &c. (Manure-manufacturing).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	514	..	1	..	2	3	£41,832
21 and over	30	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monumental Masonry.											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	10/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	54/ to 72/	..	..	27	1	4	..	..	4	£2,237
Musical-instrument Repairing. (See also Organ-building.)											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	16	40/ to 100/	..	..	19	..	4	..	..	4	£1,689
Optical Work, Lens-grinding, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£253
21 and over	2	90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organ-building.											
21 and over	4	44/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£172
Paint and Varnish Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	Occupier	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	1	£172
Patent-food Manufacturing.											
21 and over	4	54/	2	12/6	6	..	2	..	..	2	£173
Perambulator-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	6/ to 15/	3	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 30/	2	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	30/ to 55/	3	12/ to 20/	30	..	2	1	..	3	£1,347
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6	6	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 25/	14	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	27	45/ to 60/	24	7/6 to 40/	77	..	14	3	..	17	£3,306

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Picture-framing.

14 to 16 ..	4	10/ & 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	16/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	14	20/ to 60/	..	..	24	..	8	..	..	8	£999

Plain Sewing.

17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	8	10/ to 30/	9	..	5	..	..	5	£101

Plumbing, Gasfitting, and Galvanising (Plumbers and Gasfitters).

14 to 16 ..	18	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	40	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	93	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Plumbing, &c. (Galvanisers).

17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	..	156	53	20	4	..	24	£9,860

Pneumatic Tyres and Rubber-goods Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	2	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	45/ to 55/	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	2	£482

Printing, Bookbinding, and Stationery Manufacturing (Publishing Hands).

14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Compositors).

14 to 16 ..	13	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	90	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Lino-operators).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	40	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Engineers and Machinists).

14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	18	Table	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	65	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Lithographers).

14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Process Hands).

14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Engravers).

17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Stereotypers).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Storemen; Packers, &c.).

14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	16	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Job Printers).

14 to 16 ..	7	See	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Bookbinders).

14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 10/	15	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	15/ to 25/	39	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	44	45/ to 85/	33	14/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Paper-rulers and Paper-bag Makers).

14 to 16 ..	1	5/	1	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	5	14/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	40/	4	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Printing, &c. (Cardboard-box Making).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	10	Table							
21 and over	2	5	8	5	585	36	22	4	4	30	£56,323
Range and Cooking-stove Making.											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	21	Table	..	..					
21 and over	37	5	..	..	69	..	2	2	..	4	£5,143
Rope and Twine Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..					
21 and over	10	5	..	..	16	..	..	1	..	1	£1,035
Saddle, Harness, and Portmanteau Making.											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..					
21 and over	72	5	..	..	89	13	19	1	..	20	£6,398
Sail, Tent, and Horse-cover Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	17/6 to 22/6	..	..					
21 and over	14	45/ to 60/	..	..	20	..	6	..	..	6	£668
Sauce and Pickles Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/	5	8/ to 12/							
17 to 20 ..	8	12/6 to 20/	11	9/ to 17/							
21 and over	26	25/ to 60/	13	10/ to 20/	66	..	2	1	1	4	£3,503
Sausage-casing Preparing.											
14 to 16 ..	11	22/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	..	..					
21 and over	56	36/ to 70/	..	..	69	..	2	3	..	5	£5,000
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	16	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..					
21 and over	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling, &c. (Sash and Door Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..					
21 and over	53	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling, &c. (Engine-drivers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	4	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling, &c. (Stokers).											
21 and over	2	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling, &c. (Painters).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	2	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Saw-sharpeners).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling, &c. (Labourers and Yardmen).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..					
21 and over	30	5	..	..	206	..	7	3	3	13	£16,694
Seed-cleaning.											
14 to 16 ..	6	10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	10/ to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	40	30/ to 50/	..	..					
	7	55/ to 65/	..	..	58	..	7	2	..	9	£5,345
Sewing-machine Repairing, &c.											
21 and over	4	25/ to 52/6	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£338
Sheep-dip Manufacturing.											
21 and over	2	Occupiers	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Washing-powder Manufacturing.

21 and over	1	Occupier	1	..	1	1	..
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Watch and Jewellery Making (Watchmaking).

14 to 16 ..	5	7/6 to 12/7							
17 to 20 ..	6	10/ to 25/							
21 and over	22	30/ to 50/	..	..					
	11	55/ to 80/	..	..	44	13	17	..	..	17	£2,291

Jewellery-making.

14 to 16 ..	10	5/ to 11/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	10	7/6 to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	26	25/ to 55/	..	..					
	14	60/ to 80/	..	..	60	..	11	1	..	12	£3,386

Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	2	5/							
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 & 25/	16	5/ to 21/							
21 and over	14	40/ to 80/	14	12/ to 30/	50	..	2	1	1	4	£2,337

Wine-making.

21 and over	3	35/	3	..	1	1	£172
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Wire Fence and Mattress Making.

14 to 16 ..	6	5/ to 10/	1	..							
17 to 20 ..	12	12/6 to 40/	1	..							
21 and over	16	30/ to 48/							
	9	50/ to 63/	..	..	45	..	8	1	..	9	£1,824

Wood Carving and Turning.

14 to 16 ..	5	5/ to 7/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	7	10/ to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	12	55/	24	..	9	9	£680

Woollen-milling (Wool-classers).

21 and over	9	See Table 5
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Woollen-milling (Milling Department).

21 and over	7	See Table 5
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Woollen-milling (Pattern-making and Designing).

14 to 16	See	1	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table							
21 and over	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Spinning Department).

14 to 16 ..	8	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	6	Table							
21 and over	12	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Tuning and Winding Department).

14 to 16 ..	3	See	13	See							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	3	Table							
21 and over	10	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Weaving Department).

17 to 20 ..	..	..	7	See							
21 and over	..	..	49	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Burling Department).

17 to 20 ..	..	See	12	See							
21 and over	1	Table 5	12	Table 5

Woollen-milling (Warping Department).

21 and over	4	See Table 5
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Woollen-milling (Carding Department).

17 to 20 ..	3	See							
21 and over	10	Table 5

Woollen-milling (Dyeing).

21 and over	5	See Table 5
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Woollen-milling (Finishing Department).

14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	See							
21 and over	10	Table 5	3	Table 5

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Woollen-milling (Hosiery Department).

14 to 16 ..	2	See	8	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	17	Table							
21 and over	7	5	28	5

Woollen-milling (Engineering).

21 and over	10	See Table 5
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Woollen-milling (Mill-office Staff, and Watchmen).

21 and over	4	Not given	280	1	1	£21,807
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DUNEDIN (CITY).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	4	6/ to 20/							
17 to 20 ..	6	25/ to 35/							
21 and over	64	30/ to 60/	..	..	74	..	7	3	..	10	£5,917

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Fitters and Turners).

14 to 16 ..	5	6/ to 12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	11	15/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	39	35/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths).

14 to 16 ..	5	7/6 to 18/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	17	18/ to 42/	..	..					
21 and over	34	36/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Moulders).

14 to 16 ..	2	5/6 to 13/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	28/ to 38/	..	..					
21 and over	24	45/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Painters and Carpenters).

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	9	10/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	19	39/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Engine-drivers and Yardmen).

21 and over	9	50/ to 65/	179	..	7	2	1	10	£15,112
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Bacon-curing.

17 to 20 ..	4	20/ to 35/							
21 and over	43	35/ to 55/	47	..	19	19	£1,915

Basket and Wicker-work Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	2	8/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	12/6 to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	13	30/ to 45/	..	..	19	..	8	..	..	8	£701

Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	37	5/ to 15/	38	5/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	48	10/ to 30/	71	8/ to 18/							
21 and over	119	30/ to 90/	50	9/ to 30/	363	..	5	3	3	11	£21,584

Blacksmithing and Farriery.

14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	14	15/ to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	63	25/ to 60/	..	..	79	..	30	..	..	30	£3,660

Blind-manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	5	7/ to 14/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	17/6 to 20/	2	17/ to 20/							
21 and over	9	30/ to 40/	..	..	19	..	1	1	..	2	£869

Boatbuilding.

14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 20/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	12/6 to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	6	55/ to 60/	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	4	£362

Bootmaking.

14 to 16 ..	21	See	29	See							
17 to 20 ..	39	Table	27	Table							
21 and over	282	5	58	5	456	6	60	9	2	71	£31,699

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.

Bread and Small-goods Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	17	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	21	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	175	5	1	5	215	12	50	4	..	54	£13,927

Brewing and Malting.

14 to 16 ..	4	12/6 to 17/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	9	20/ to 32/6	..	..					
21 and over	157	35/ to 80/	..	..	170	..	2	3	2	7	£18,257

Brick, Tile, and Pottery Manufacturing.

17 to 20 ..	14	See	..	..					
21 and over	84	Table 5	..	..	98	..	2	5	..	7	£7,284

Brush and Broom Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	6	7/6 to 17/6	9	5/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	1	31/	3	11/ to 14/							
21 and over	14	45/ to 60/	3	17/ to 25/	36	..	1	..	1	2	£2,239

Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	..	..					
21 and over	89	5	..	..	106	..	46*	..	..	46	£5,852

Butter, Cheese, and Condensed-milk Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	17	12/6 to 20/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	17/6 to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	38	35/ to 70/	..	..	63	..	12	..	1	13	£4,263

Butter-box Making.

17 to 20 ..	6	30/	..	..					
21 and over	5	42/ to 65/	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	1	£985

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16 ..	33	See	5	See							
17 to 20 ..	61	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	228	5	12	5	340	48	34	10	2	46	£26,847

Calico-bag Making.

14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	6/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	6	7/ to 15/							
21 and over	..	..	5	10/ to 15/	13	..	3	..	..	3	£288

Candle-making.

14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	2	12/6							
21 and over	23	40/ to 120/	1	15/	28	..	1	1	..	2	£2,862

Cardboard-box Making.

14 to 16 ..	2	See	6	See							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	20	Table							
21 and over	9	5	11	5	51	..	1	2	..	3	£1,810

Carpentering and Joinery.

14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	..	..					
21 and over	110	5	..	..	127	53	28	1	..	29	£6,640

Carpet-sewing.

14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	8/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	8/							
21 and over	1	Occupier	2	20/ & 30/	5	..	1	..	..	1	£164

Chemicals, Drugs, and Patent-medicines Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	9	5/ to 13/	5	9/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	11	15/ to 30/	23	8/ to 15/							
21 and over	49	30/ to 70/	11	16 to 22/6	108	..	14	3	..	17	£6,594

Cigarette-manufacturing.

21 and over	2	Occupiers	1	30/	3	..	1	1	£75
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Clothing-manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	10	See	54	See							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	106	Table							
21 and over	65	5	205	5	447	..	23	15	2	40	£23,678

Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).

17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..					
21 and over	6	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.											
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	27	5	..	..	90	..	6	3	..	9	£6,559
Coffee and Spice Grinding.											
14 to 16 ..	4	8/ to 10/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	14/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	35/ to 80/	1	12/	26	..	5	..	..	5	£1,932
Coopering.											
21 and over	7	30/ to 60/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£358
Cycle and Sewing-machine Manufacturing and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	12	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	17	11/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	48	36/ to 60/	..	..	77	..	16	2	..	18	£3,660
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	17	10/ to 25/	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	50	20/ to 90/	6	10/ to 20/	75	..	21	..	..	21	£3,080
Dress and Millinery Making (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	120	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	222	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	352	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			62	30/ to 140/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dress and Millinery Making (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	37	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	54	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	41	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			11	35/ to 60/	899	..	99	21	4	124	£24,006
Dyeing and Cleaning.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	25/ to 55/	2	18/ & 20/	15	..	3	..	..	3	£495
Engineering (Fitters and Turners).											
14 to 16 ..	13	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	58	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	106	35/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	40/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Moulders and Assistants).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	96	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Blacksmiths and Helpers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	48	36/ to 84/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.											
Engineering (Boilermakers).											
14 to 16 ..	16	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	36	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	154	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Iron-milling Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	45	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Drawing Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	40/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Range-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	110	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	15	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	34	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	121	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Tram-car Repairers).											
21 and over	9	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Spouting and Ridging Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	49/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Lead-pipe Makers).											
21 and over	2	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Lead-headed Nail Makers).											
21 and over	2	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Brass-finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	18	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	24	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	74	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Coppersmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	49/6 to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Electroplaters).											
21 and over	4	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Saw-makers).											
21 and over	3	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Electrical).											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	40/ to 70/	..	..	1,127	..	20	11	9	40	£90,947
Engraving.											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	35/ to 85/	..	..	16	..	3	..	..	3	£1,016
Fellmongering.											
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	25/ to 55/	..	..	23	..	2	1	..	3	£1,883
Firewood-cutting.											
21 and over	12	30/ to 50/	..	..	12	..	6	..	..	6	£255
Fish-curing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	28	30/ to 60/	..	..	31	..	13	..	..	13	£1,179
Flax-milling.											
17 to 20 ..	5	30/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	16	30/ to 42/	..	..	21	..	..	2	..	2	£932

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.											
Flock and Kapoc Milling.											
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	2	£629
21 and over	9	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..	36	..	4	..	1	5	£4,015
21 and over	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fly-dressing and Minnow-making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	9/6 & 15/	8	..	1	..	..	1	£204
21 and over	2	Occupiers	1	42/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas-manufacturing.											
21 and over	71	See Table 5	..	..	71	..	1	1	1	3	£8,215
Gunsmithing and Locksmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	9	..	3	..	..	3	£669
21 and over	7	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair Combing and Working.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/	3	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	15/ to 20/	19	..	5	..	..	5	£568
21 and over	6	40/	5	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hat and Cap Making.											
14 to 16 ..	7	7/6 to 10/	30	5/ to 10/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	10/ to 40/	55	10/ to 20/	183	..	2	5	2	9	£11,063
21 and over	43	30/ to 80/	36	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	14	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	23	Table	81	..	2	4	..	6	£2,754
21 and over	6	5	38	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ink-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	18/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£218
21 and over	2	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lapidary-work.											
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	..	..	16	..	5	..	..	5	£466
21 and over	14	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	9	6/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	20	12/ to 17/6	104	..	13	3	..	16	£2,163
21 and over	12	35/ to 60/	62	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	40	20/	..	..	40	..	25	..	..	25	£520
Leadlight-manufacturing and Window-glazing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	10/ & 12/6	..	..	26	..	10	..	..	10	£690
21 and over	19	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lime and Cement Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	49	..	1	..	1	2	£6,312
21 and over	48	36/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manure-preparing.											
21 and over	43	30/ to 50/	..	..	43	..	3	1	..	4	£3,693
Marine-stores Preparing.											
21 and over	6	30/ to 40/	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	£68
Mat and Rug Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 24/	7	12/ to 20/	20	..	3	..	..	3	£1,329
21 and over	9	36/ to 40/	1	22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Freezing and Preserving.											
14 to 16 ..	7	12/6 to 15/	1	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	17/6 to 36/	5	12 to/ 17/	83	..	2	1	1	4	£7,466
21 and over	62	27/6 to 66/	2	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.

Monumental Masonry.

17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 25/	..	..	18	..	4	..	..	4	£1,366
21 and over	14	40/ to 70/

Necktie-manufacturing.

21 and over	2	Occupiers	1	12/	3	..	1	1	£5
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Packing-case Making.

14 to 16 ..	2	8/ & 10/	4	..	2	2	£50
21 and over	2	Occupiers

Paint and Varnish Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	2	7/6 & 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 & 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	40/ to 80/	1	16/	16	..	5	..	..	5	£799

Paper and Paper-bag Making (Paper-millers).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	23	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Paper and Paper-bag Making (Paper-bag Makers).

14 to 16 ..	..	See	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	5	..	5	39	..	..	..	1	1	£2,997

Perambulator and Go-cart Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 12/6	4	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	12/6 & 32/6	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	17/6 to 60/	3	12/6 to 20/	24	..	..	1	..	1	£1,154

Photography.

14 to 16 ..	1	5/	3	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	20/	11	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	30	25/ to 65/	14	10/ to 35/	62	..	17	..	..	17	£2,045

Piano and Organ Repairing, &c.

14 to 16 ..	2	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	19	25/ to 60/	..	..	26	..	5	..	..	5	£1,844

Picture-framing.

14 to 16 ..	6	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	17	30/ to 60/	..	..	25	..	10	..	..	10	£721

Plaster-work.

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	36/ to 72/	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	4	£701

Plumbing.

14 to 16 ..	36	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	46	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	134	5	..	..	216	..	28	6	..	34	£14,011

Portmanteau and Leather-bag Making.

14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 7/6	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	22/6 to 57/6	2	17/ & 20/	14	..	1	1	..	2	£698

Printing and Bookbinding (Bookbinders and Stationery-makers).

14 to 16 ..	10	5/ to 12/6	33	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	10/ to 27/6	29	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	49	20/ to 70/	23	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Artists, Engravers, Embossers, &c.).

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	60/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Compositors).

14 to 16 ..	14	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	69	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Linotype Engineers).

17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 & 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	52/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							

DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.

Printing, &c. (Linotype-operators).

21 and over	28	See Table 5
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Printing, &c. (Lithographers).

14 to 16 ..	18	See
17 to 20 ..	12	Table
21 and over	23	5

Printing, &c. (Machinists).

14 to 16 ..	16	5/ to 14/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	16	9/ to 32/6	2	8/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	37	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Publishing Hands).

14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	50/ to 140/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Stereotypers).

17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	40/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Factory Clerical Staff).

14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	30/ to 100/	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (General Hands).

14 to 16 ..	6	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	2	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	30/ to 80/	2	15/ & 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Job Printers).

14 to 16 ..	6	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	30/ to 70/	2	15/ and 30/	509	..	13	7	5	25	£51,205

Rabbit-packing for Export.

21 and over	54	30/ to 70/	54	..	4	2	..	6	£1,807
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Rope and Twine Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	10	10/ to 18/
17 to 20 ..	14	16/ to 22/6	1	1	£4,054
21 and over	40	21/ to 60/	64

Saddlery and Harness-making.

14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	48	5	..	5	58	8	14	1	..	15	£3,867

Sails, Tents, and Oilskin-coat Making.

14 to 16 ..	3	See	6	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	29	5	4	5	49	..	4	2	..	6	£3,702

Sauce and Jam Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	6	5/ to 15/	12	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	10/ to 22/6	6	11/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	23	20/ to 55/	9	10/ to 22/	64	..	4	1	1	6	£3,061

Sausage-casing Preparing.

21 and over	11	30/ to 42/	11	..	2	2	£424
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Sawmilling.

14 to 16 ..	21	See
17 to 20 ..	47	Table
21 and over	169	5	237	..	3	2	4	9	£25,612

Seed Cleaning and Packing.

21 and over	31	40/ to 50/	31	..	8	8	£1,136
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Ship Building and Repairing.

14 to 16 ..	1	See	1	6/
17 to 20 ..	37	Table
21 and over	438	5	6	20/ to 30/	483	2	1	3	£32,824

Shirt and Underclothing Making.

14 to 16 ..	..	..	56	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	58	5/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	25/ to 60/	89	15/ to 47/6	215	..	14	1	3	18	£4,960

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.											
Soap and Starch Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 30/	3	12/6 & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	49	25/ to 130/	6	12/ to 20/	65	..	3	2	1	6	£5,001
Stone Crushing and Quarrying.											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	79	40/ to 70/	..	..	80	..	3	4	..	7	£3,946
Tailoring.											
14 to 16 ..	19	See	21	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	20	Table	52	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	176	5	210	5	498	..	41	22	..	63	£29,546
Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	71	20/ to 55/	..	..	81	..	1	1	1	3	£7,435
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	22	5/ to 15/	2	5/ and 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	25	30/ to 50/	3	10/ to 15/	61	..	9	3	..	12	£2,450
Tinsmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	45	5	..	..	68	..	4	3	..	7	£4,107
Typewriter-repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	Occupier	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£169
Umbrella-making.											
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	Occupiers	3	7/6 to 16/	11	..	4	..	..	4	£134
Watch and Jewellery Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	22	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	29	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	76	25/ to 70/	..	..	127	..	27	1	..	28	£7,383
Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	2	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	7	8/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	47/6 to 100/	17	15/ to 25/	33	..	1	1	..	2	£1,513
Wax-vesta Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	8/ to 14/	18	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	22/6	25	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	30/ to 60/	21	10/ to 38/	78	..	..	..	1	1	£3,024
Wire-working and Wire-mattress Making.											
14 to 16 ..	5	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	16/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	40/ to 50/	1	25/	20	..	3	..	..	3	£1,161
Wool-dumping.											
21 and over	24	50/ to 80/	..	..	24	..	2	1	..	3	£1,690
Woollen-milling (Carders and Combers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/ to 15/	5	7/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	17/6 to 27/6	16	7/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	25	24/ to 80/	10	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Spinners).											
14 to 16 ..	6	7/ to 15/	19	7/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 25/	15	9/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	27/6 to 70/	8	16/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Warping Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Tuning, Winding, Reeling, and Woollen-twisting Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	7/ & 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	8	7 & 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	20/ to 70/	12	20/ to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.											
Woollen-milling (Burling, Darning, and Picking Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	8	7/ to 12/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	10	7/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	12	19/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Finishers and Folders).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	12/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	10/ to 20/							
21 and over	5	42/ to 60/	2	16/ & 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Weavers).											
21 and over	..	..	48	27/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Designers).											
21 and over	2	45/ & 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Hosiery Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	25	7/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 & 28/	29	12/6 to 20/							
21 and over	18	36/ to 140/	186	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyeing Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..					
21 and over	7	33/ to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Milling and Yarn-scouring).											
21 and over	11	30/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Wool Department).											
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	..	..					
21 and over	18	17/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Engineers, Carpenters, and Labourers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	..	..					
21 and over	24	36/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Clerical Staff and Watchmen).											
21 and over	3	Not stated	..	..	585	..	..	..	1	1	£36,230

Trade.	Persons employed.		Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year.
	Male.	Female.	Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	

NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING AUCKLAND CITY).

							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	75	..	19	1	..	20	4,172
Bacon-curing ..	12	..	3	..	..	3	608
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	497	..	147	5	..	152	23,778
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting ..	42	..	4	2	..	6	3,368
Bootmaking ..	85	10	27	2	..	29	4,588
Bread and confectionery manufacturing ..	302	3	112	..	..	112	16,719
Brewing and malting ..	26	1	6	..	..	6	2,153
Brick and tile making ..	78	..	7	3	..	10	3,494
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing ..	70	..	28	..	..	28	2,846
Butter and cheese manufacturing and cream-separating	309	1	127	1	..	128	18,916
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	113	..	24	2	..	26	5,758
Candle-manufacturing ..	13	3	..	1	..	1	692
Cardboard-box manufacturing ..	1	9	..	1	..	1	296
Carpentering, joinery, &c. ..	178	..	22	3	1	26	11,738
Chaff-cutting, grain, and seed cleaning, &c. ..	24	1	4	1	..	5	1,631
Clothing-manufacturing ..	7	27	..	..	1	1	1,245
Concrete-block manufacturing ..	4	..	1	..	..	1	Occupiers.
Coopering ..	9	..	2	..	..	2	426
Cycle-engineering ..	32	..	12	..	..	12	690
Dentistry ..	20	5	9	..	..	9	450
Dress and millinery making ..	..	316	80	6	..	86	5,635
Engineering ..	197	..	11	3	1	15	16,454

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Persons employed.		Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year.
	Male.	Female.	Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>							
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, and tanning	184	..	4	3	3	10	£ 12,716
Firewood-cutting	12	..	5	..	..	5	401
Fish canning and preserving	42	..	8	..	..	8	2,336
Flax-milling	972	..	48	52	..	100	35,876
Flour-milling	2	..	1	..	..	1	25
Gas-manufacturing	28	..	5	..	..	5	4,278
Jam-making and fruit-preserving	4	3	2	..	..	2	30
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	60	..	19	..	..	19	3,127
Laundry-work (European)	5	53	15	1	..	16	1,589
Laundry-work (Chinese)	2	..	1	..	..	1	Occupiers.
Lime and cement manufacturing	38	..	2	1	..	3	4,858
Manure-manufacturing	58	..	7	..	1	8	4,156
Mattress-making	2	..	1	..	..	1	Occupiers.
Meat slaughtering and freezing	264	..	3	3	3	9	21,068
Paint and varnish manufacturing	7	1	1	..	..	1	458
Photography	10	7	7	..	..	7	319
Picture-framing	2	..	1	..	..	1	82
Plumbing and tinsmithing	127	..	25	3	..	28	5,403
Printing and publishing	176	53	25	7	..	32	14,644
Pumice-insulating manufacturing	21	..	..	1	..	1	820
Saddle and harness manufacturing	132	1	49	..	..	49	6,046
Sail and tent manufacturing	4	3	2	..	..	2	708
Sauce and condiment manufacturing	1	..	1	..	..	1	Occupier.
Sausage-casing preparing	22	..	..	1	..	1	1,209
Sawmilling	1,367	..	..	35	11	72	121,444
Soap, oil, starch, and soda-crystals manufacturing	36	7	2	1	..	3	3,015
Stone-crushing	4	..	1	..	..	1	34
Tailoring	174	154	61	5	..	66	16,059
Watch and jewellery manufacturing	16	..	7	..	..	7	726
Wool mat manufacturing	1	2	1	..	..	1	70
Woollen-milling	24	43	..	..	1	1	3,449

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Aerated-water and cordial-manufacturing ..	38	..	12	1	..	13	2,148
Bacon-curing	30	..	4	1	..	5	2,678
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	237	..	61	3	..	64	13,620
Bone and grain crushing	13	..	5	..	..	5	215
Bootmaking	68	13	20	..	1	21	4,130
Bread and pastry manufacturing	119	..	46	..	..	46	6,973
Brewing and malting	13	..	3	..	..	3	1,302
Brickmaking	41	..	7	1	..	8	1,958
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	71	..	25	..	..	25	3,800
Butter and cheese manufacturing	440	..	128	6	..	134	29,121
Butter-box making	22	..	..	1	..	1	1,924
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	75	..	20	..	..	20	4,023
Carpentering and joinery work	119	..	13	5	..	18	9,718
Coopering	5	..	2	..	..	2	432
Cycle-engineering	24	..	9	..	..	9	634
Dentistry	17	..	7	..	..	7	638
Dress and millinery making .. .. .	..	119	34	1	..	35	3,486
Dyeing and cleaning	1	1	1	..	..	1	20
Electrical engineering	14	..	4	..	..	4	1,415
Engineering (general)	28	..	5	1	..	6	1,573
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	33	..	7	1	..	8	2,748
Firewood-cutting	8	..	4	..	..	4	236
Flax-milling	25	..	2	1	..	3	1,106
Flour-milling	4	..	1	..	..	1	167
Gas-manufacturing	25	..	1	1	..	2	2,518
Laundry-work (European)	1	11	4	..	..	4	276
Laundry-work (Chinese)	4	..	4	..	..	4	Occupiers.
Meat freezing and preserving	99	..	..	..	1	1	8,828
Monumental masonry	3	..	1	..	..	1	170
Paint manufacturing	3	..	1	..	..	1	260
Photography	5	4	4	..	..	4	333
Plumbing and tinsmithing	83	..	18	1	..	19	4,918
Printing and bookbinding	89	28	8	6	..	14	10,652
Saddlery and harness making	70	..	26	..	..	26	3,019
Sails, tents, and oilskin manufacturing	6	2	2	..	..	2	377
Sawmilling	243	..	14	10	1	25	19,487
Seed-cleaning	4	..	2	..	..	2	195
Tailoring	81	64	30	1	..	31	5,659
Umbrella-manufacturing .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	1	39
Watch and jewellery manufacturing	7	..	3	..	..	3	274

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Persons employed.		Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year
	Male.	Female.	Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING WELLINGTON CITY).							
Aerated-waters and cordial manufacturing ..	89	5	24	1	..	25	£ 5,036
Agricultural-implement manufacturing ..	67	..	1	3	..	4	6,569
Bacon-curing	25	..	3	1	..	4	2,409
Basket and wickerware manufacturing ..	14	..	4	..	..	4	794
Beehive-making and honey-packing ..	2	1	1	..	..	1	80
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	798	..	193	17	..	210	49,420
Boot and shoe making and repairing ..	154	10	60	1	..	61	6,520
Boxmaking (butter and soap) ..	10	..	3	..	..	3	588
Bread, biscuit, and confectionery making ..	398	31	133	1	1	135	21,805
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c. ..	92	2	9	4	..	13	7,981
Brick, tile, and drainpipe making ..	171	..	20	4	..	24	9,987
Brushware-manufacturing ..	2	2	1	..	..	1	298
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing ..	128	..	46	..	..	46	7,093
Butter and cheese making ..	405	..	150	6	..	156	31,390
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	334	7	44	14	..	58	22,889
Carpentering, joinery, sash and door making	550	..	67	15	2	84	48,194
Chemical and drug manufacturing ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	Occupier.
Coffee and spice grinding ..	5	..	2	..	..	2	16
Coopering ..	10	..	2	..	..	2	525
Cycle and motor manufacturing and repair- ing ..	161	..	43	2	..	45	8,595
Dentistry	59	12	25	..	..	25	2,825
Dress and millinery making .. ..	..	687	108	14	3	125	20,671
Dried-milk manufacturing ..	10	..	..	1	..	1	300
Dyeing and cleaning ..	8	1	4	..	..	4	92
Embroidery and regalia making ..	1	7	1	..	..	1	219
Electrical engineering ..	7	..	2	..	..	2	176
Engineering (general) ..	213	..	10	4	2	16	18,419
Fellmongering, tanning, and wool-scouring ..	169	..	16	3	1	20	10,351
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing ..	42	..	16	..	..	16	2,403
Fish-curing ..	4	..	2	..	..	2	Occupiers.
Flax-milling ..	745	..	4	44	..	48	53,384
Flour-milling ..	38	..	9	..	..	9	2,991
Fruit-preserving ..	33	49	..	..	1	1	2,176
Gas-manufacturing ..	111	..	5	3	1	9	13,109
Gunsmithing ..	2	..	1	..	..	1	98
Hat and cap making ..	2	1	1	..	..	1	125
Hosiery-knitting ..	1	3	1	..	..	1	122
Iron-fencing manufacturing ..	11	..	..	1	..	1	64
Laundry-work (European) ..	16	59	16	2	..	18	2,147
Laundry-work (Chinese) ..	34	1	17	..	..	17	304
Lime-burning ..	17	..	1	1	..	2	1,685
Manure-manufacturing ..	16	..	1	1	..	2	1,304
Meat freezing and preserving ..	507	22	..	1	5	6	35,316
Monumental masonry ..	14	..	3	..	..	3	964
Paint and varnish manufacturing ..	12	..	5	..	..	5	635
Photography ..	17	15	10	..	..	10	1,292
Picture-framing ..	6	..	4	..	..	4	126
Plumbing and tinsmithing ..	293	..	47	7	..	54	18,943
Printing and publishing ..	382	52	25	21	..	46	40,207
Rope and twine manufacturing ..	39	8	3	2	..	5	1,658
Saddle and harness manufacturing ..	250	..	72	3	..	75	13,571
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods manufacturing	9	3	2	..	..	2	561
Sauce, pickles, and vinegar making ..	2	2	1	..	..	1	55
Sausage-casing preparing ..	26	..	1	1	..	2	1,523
Sawmilling ..	1,134	..	68	49	3	120	90,144
Seed-dressing ..	15	..	6	..	..	6	838
Sheep-dip manufacturing ..	3	..	1	..	..	1	125
Soap and starch manufacturing ..	27	2	2	1	..	3	2,237
Tailoring ..	377	262	92	16	..	108	39,284
Umbrella-making ..	5	10	1	1	..	2	400
Venetian-blind and chair making ..	6	..	1	..	..	1	496
Watch and jewellery making ..	79	..	25	..	..	25	3,424
Waterproof clothing manufacturing ..	11	14	2	1	..	3	1,186
Wine-making ..	12	..	3	..	..	3	105
Wool-dumping ..	21	..	2	1	..	3	668
Woollen-milling ..	21	7	..	1	..	1	1,280
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	8	..	2	..	..	2	475
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	46	..	15	..	..	15	2,785
Boatbuilding and ship-repairing ..	10	..	2	..	..	2	154
Bread-manufacturing ..	28	..	10	..	..	10	1,370
Brewing and malting ..	11	..	2	..	..	2	923
Butter and cheese manufacturing ..	16	..	5	..	..	5	1,058

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Persons employed.		Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year.
	Male.	Female.	Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.							
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	21	..	5	..	..	5	£ 1,231
Carpentering and joinery work	30	..	5	..	..	5	2,508
Cycle-engineering	4	..	1	..	..	1	310
Dressmaking and millinery (dressmaking) .. ..	..	52	10	..	..	10	1,369
Dressmaking and millinery (millinery) .. ..	..	6	1	..	..	1	300
Engineering (general)	8	..	2	..	..	2	572
Fellmongering and wool-scouring	4	..	1	..	..	1	350
Fencing-manufacturing	2	..	1	..	..	1	36
Firewood-cutting and corn-crushing	7	..	1	..	..	1	491
Flax-milling	137	..	1	10	..	11	6,594
Flour-milling	10	..	3	..	..	3	871
Gas-manufacturing	4	..	1	..	..	1	438
Laundry-work	3	..	1	..	..	1	104
Lime and cement manufacturing	37	..	..	..	1	1	5,200
Meat freezing and preserving	66	..	..	..	1	1	5,500
Plumbing and tinsmithing	21	..	3	1	..	4	1,306
Printing and publishing	29	1	4	1	..	5	2,134
Saddlery	6	..	2	..	..	2	246
Sail, tent, and tarpaulin manufacturing	2	..	1	..	..	1	12
Watch and jewellery making	6	..	2	..	..	2	369
Wool-dumping and standard-cutting	16	..	4	..	..	4	1,086
Sausage-casing preparing	5	..	1	..	..	1	308
Sawmilling	107	..	11	2	..	13	8,480
Tailoring	26	17	2	3	..	5	2,205

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	15	..	3	..	..	3	1,111
Bacon-curing ..	8	..	4	..	..	4	700
Bark-milling ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	Occupiers.
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing ..	42	21	..	..	1	1	4,800
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	106	..	35	1	..	36	3,526
Bootmaking ..	23	3	8	..	..	8	1,523
Bread and small-goods manufacturing ..	60	..	21	..	..	21	2,957
Brewing, malting, &c. ..	23	..	6	..	..	6	1,833
Brick and tile manufacturing ..	37	..	4	2	..	6	1,774
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing ..	2	..	1	..	..	1	Occupiers.
Butter and cheese manufacturing ..	25	..	9	..	..	9	1,696
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	42	..	8	1	..	9	2,427
Carpentering, joinery, &c. ..	141	..	16	3	1	20	10,690
Cycle-engineering ..	13	..	4	..	..	4	733
Dentistry ..	14	4	5	..	..	5	858
Dressmaking ..	..	136	17	6	..	23	4,574
Dyeing and cleaning ..	2	..	1	..	..	1	Occupiers.
Engineering ..	56	..	5	..	1	6	4,441
Fellmongering, tanning, &c. ..	14	..	3	..	..	3	1,151
Firewood-cutting and corn-crushing ..	18	..	6	..	..	6	1,198
Fish preserving and canning ..	8	..	2	..	..	2	246
Flax-milling ..	107	..	9	3	..	12	3,712
Flour-milling ..	12	..	3	..	..	3	735
Fruit-preserving and jam-making ..	33	29	..	..	1	1	2,712
Gas-manufacturing ..	10	..	..	1	..	1	1,439
Hosiery-manufacturing ..	1	1	1	..	..	1	67
Laundry-work (European) ..	1	2	2	..	..	2	8
Laundry-work (Chinese) ..	4	..	1	..	..	1	Occupiers.
Lime-burning ..	3	..	1	..	..	1	156
Monumental masonry ..	6	..	2	..	..	2	283
Patent-leather manufacturing ..	3	..	1	..	..	1	65
Photography ..	5	6	3	..	..	3	524
Picture-framing ..	5	..	2	..	..	2	160
Plumbing and tinsmithing ..	35	..	6	1	..	7	1,966
Printing and bookbinding ..	53	8	5	2	..	7	4,255
Rope-making ..	3	..	1	..	..	1	184
Saddlery and harness making ..	15	..	5	..	..	5	963
Sail and tent making ..	6	..	2	..	..	2	379
Sawmilling ..	249	..	33	9	..	42	12,039
Shirt-manufacturing ..	2	..	1	..	..	1	26
Spice-manufacturing ..	4	3	1	..	..	1	361
Stone quarrying and dressing ..	22	..	4	..	..	4	1,027
Tailoring ..	51	29	6	4	..	10	3,733
Umbrella-making ..	1	3	1	..	..	1	338
Vinegar and shot manufacturing ..	14	..	1	..	..	1	284
Watch and jewellery making ..	19	..	6	..	..	6	1,459

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Persons employed.		Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year.
	Male.	Female.	Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	

WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Aerated-water manufacturing	36	2	11	..	..	11	£ 2,261
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	125	..	20	3	..	23	10,049
Bootmaking and repairing	21	..	10	..	..	10	605
Bread and small-goods making	106	2	40	..	..	40	5,160
Brewing and malting	33	..	7	1	..	8	2,892
Brickmaking	37	..	2	2	..	4	2,877
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	14	..	5	..	..	5	561
Butter and cheese making	18	1	8	..	..	8	649
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	57	4	12	1	..	13	3,154
Carpentering and joinery work	44	..	5	1	..	6	1,910
Coffee and spice grinding	3	..	1	..	..	1	234
Cycle-engineering	22	..	8	..	..	8	882
Dentistry	9	..	4	..	..	4	173
Dressmaking and millinery .. ..	..	137	26	3	..	29	2,459
Dyeing and cleaning	1	1	1	..	..	1	48
Engineering (general)	177	..	1	6	1	8	17,448
Fellmongering, &c.	5	..	1	..	..	1	Occupiers.
Fish preserving and canning	25	5	5	..	..	5	343
Flax-milling	152	..	5	10	..	15	6,724
Gas-manufacturing	17	..	3	..	..	3	2,524
Grain-crushing	5	1	2	..	..	2	96
Laundry-work (European)	1	5	1	..	..	1	151
Laundry-work (Chinese)	8	..	4	..	..	4	Occupiers.
Lime-burning	3	..	1	..	..	1	Occupiers.
Meat-preserving	5	1	1	..	..	1	400
Monumental masonry	5	..	2	..	..	2	127
Photography	9	7	6	..	..	6	533
Picture-framing	1	1	1	..	..	1	20
Plumbing and tinsmithing	42	..	11	..	..	11	2,022
Printing and publishing	66	36	3	7	..	10	7,648
Saddle and harness making	10	..	4	..	..	4	557
Sail and tent manufacturing	3	2	1	..	..	1	130
Sawmilling	553	..	47	23	..	70	50,994
Tailoring	73	97	9	10	..	19	8,002
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	16	..	6	..	..	6	981

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING CHRISTCHURCH CITY).

Aerated-water manufacturing	39	..	16	..	..	16	1,357
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	22	..	4	1	..	5	2,293
Bacon-curing	2	..	1	..	..	1	Occupiers.
Basket-manufacturing	8	..	3	..	..	3	221
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	504	..	165	4	..	169	25,259
Bootmaking	81	10	28	1	..	29	5,345
Bread and confectionery manufacturing	199	1	70	1	..	71	11,439
Brewing and malting	23	..	3	1	..	4	1,486
Brick and tile manufacturing	100	..	7	5	..	12	6,152
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	76	..	30	..	..	30	3,696
Butter and cheese manufacturing	116	2	48	1	..	49	7,254
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	70	..	15	1	..	16	4,509
Carpentering, joinery, &c.	275	..	58	2	..	60	18,688
Coopering	3	..	1	..	..	1	198
Cycle-engineering	90	..	31	..	..	31	3,784
Dentistry	27	7	14	..	..	14	1,243
Dressmaking and millinery .. ..	..	386	74	8	1	83	10,703
Engineering	63	..	10	2	..	12	3,506
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	248	..	11	5	3	19	26,437
Firewood-cutting	3	..	1	..	..	1	104
Flax-milling and rope-making	133	..	4	9	..	13	8,108
Flour-milling	117	..	16	5	..	21	12,073
Gas-manufacturing	15	..	1	1	..	2	2,444
Hosiery-manufacturing .. ..	..	4	2	..	..	2	26
Laundry-work	9	20	10	1	..	11	611
Lime-burning	8	..	1	..	..	1	543
Meat-freezing (general)	368	..	..	..	2	2	30,265
Meat freezing (bag-making)	2	6	1	..	..	1	216
Meat freezing (engineering)	84	..	..	1	1	2	9,006
Monumental masonry	7	..	2	..	..	2	362
Paint-manufacturing	5	..	3	..	..	3	185
Photography	10	7	5	..	..	5	554
Picture-framing	8	..	3	..	..	3	276
Plumbing and tinsmithing	93	..	22	..	..	22	5,386
Printing, bookbinding, &c. (printers)	105	13	13	4	..	17	10,660
Printing, bookbinding, &c. (bookbinders)	5	3	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Persons employed.		Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year.
	Male.	Female.	Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.							
Saddle and harness manufacturing	105	..	37	..	..	37	5,702
Sail and tent manufacturing	5	2	2	..	..	2	651
Sausage-casing manufacturing	46	..	..	3	..	3	2,788
Sawmilling	111	..	19	2	..	21	5,538
Seed-cleaning	29	..	7	..	..	7	2,695
Shirt-making	1	8	4	..	..	4	176
Tailoring	142	152	39	9	..	48	15,186
Watch and jewellery manufacturing	47	..	17	..	..	17	1,871
Woollen-milling	68	71	..	..	2	2	11,463
Wool-dumping, &c.	23	..	6	..	..	6	4,566
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING DUNEDIN CITY).							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	55	..	14	2	..	16	2,781
Agricultural-implement manufacturing ..	64	..	3	3	1	7	5,275
Bacon-curing	25	..	9	..	..	9	899
Basket-making	4	..	1	..	..	1	236
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	516	..	175	3	..	178	24,819
Blind-manufacturing	2	..	1	..	..	1	44
Bootmakers	134	12	42	2	..	44	7,582
Bread and confectionery making	350	11	127	1	..	128	19,181
Brewing, &c.	29	..	5	1	..	6	2,858
Brick and pipe making	146	..	10	7	..	17	8,986
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	83	..	30	..	..	30	4,863
Butter, cheese, and condensed-milk manufacturing	212	25	65	1	1	67	13,161
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	159	..	19	1	1	21	12,155
Carpentering, joinery, &c.	170	..	43	1	..	44	10,607
Coffee and spice manufacturing	5	..	1	..	..	1	370
Coopering	2	..	1	..	..	1	75
Cycle-engineering	70	..	21	..	..	21	3,620
Dentistry	37	12	8	2	..	10	3,070
Dress and millinery making .. ..	..	525	93	11	1	105	16,156
Engineering (general)	210	..	16	7	1	24	13,935
Fellmongering	121	..	3	8	..	11	7,821
Firewood-cutting	11	..	4	..	..	4	88
Fish-freezing	7	..	2	..	..	2	486
Flax-dressing and twine-manufacturing ..	734	..	27	48	..	75	34,237
Flour-milling	120	..	17	5	..	22	10,997
Fruit-preserving	5	8	..	1	..	1	426
Gas-manufacturing	20	..	2	1	..	3	2,598
Gun- and lock-smithing	4	..	1	..	..	1	219
Hosiery-manufacturing	7	69	3	..	1	4	3,463
Ink-manufacturing	2	1	1	..	..	1	19
Laundries (European)	5	15	6	..	..	6	522
Laundries (Chinese)	16	..	7	..	..	7	29
Lime-manufacturing	34	..	1	1	..	2	3,215
Manure-manufacturing	13	..	2	..	..	2	803
Meat-preserving	200	..	1	4	3	8	15,273
Monumental masonry	12	..	3	..	..	3	1,074
Paint-manufacturing	6	..	2	..	..	2	300
Paper-milling and cardboard-box manufacturing	40	15	1	..	1	2	4,439
Patent-medicine manufacturing	6	1	2	..	..	2	176
Photography	14	13	8	..	..	8	826
Picture-frame making	7	..	3	..	..	3	229
Plumbing	124	..	24	3	..	27	5,796
Printing, bookbinding, &c.	205	20	28	6	..	34	17,686
Rabbit-preserving	14	..	3	..	..	3	431
Range and grate manufacturing	9	..	..	1	..	1	749
Saddle and harness making	94	..	35	..	..	35	4,221
Sail and tent making	6	2	3	..	..	3	349
Sausage-casing manufacturing	25	..	..	2	..	2	977
Sawmilling	594	..	52	21	..	73	58,287
Seed-cleaning	34	..	10	..	..	10	2,521
Sheep-dip manufacturing	3	..	1	..	..	1	105
Shirt-making	2	9	2	..	..	2	214
Tailoring	205	210	44	14	..	58	23,689
Tanning	8	..	1	..	..	1	825
Watch and jewellery making	49	2	17	..	..	17	2,518
Wool-dumping	3	..	1	..	..	1	80
Woollen-milling	158	222	..	4	4	8	26,098

For rates of wages, see Auckland City, Wellington City, Christchurch City, and Dunedin City, in which the rates specified are generally the rates for the district.

SUMMARY.

TABLE 2.

Trades.	Number of Workrooms.	Number of Persons Employed, including Occupiers.			Total Wages paid during Year.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Food Trades.</i>					
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	158	660	13	673	£ 41,835
Bacon-curing	54	246	1	247	19,784
Baking-powder manufacturing	4	20	4	24	1,284
Biscuits and confectionery manufacturing	50	557	466	1,023	57,887
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	841	2,501	75	2,576	146,567
Brewing, malting, and bottling	96	875	7	882	87,111
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	321	827	..	827	44,436
Butter, cheese, and preserved milk manufacturing ..	602	1,783	33	1,816	122,255
Coffee and spice grinding	20	91	7	98	5,940
Fish curing, preserving, and canning	44	174	6	180	9,208
Flour and oatmeal milling	75	466	..	466	44,962
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	14	122	128	250	8,000
Meat-freezing, &c. (exclusive of calico-bag makers, cooperers, fellmongers, tinsmiths, &c., who are included under separate headings)	47	2,741	36	2,777	242,862
Patent health-foods manufacturing	2	4	2	6	173
Pickles, sauces, and condiment manufacturing ..	24	153	136	289	13,923
Rabbit preserving and packing	9	68	..	68	2,238
Sausage-casings preparing	19	250	..	250	15,813
Sugar-refining	1	228	..	228	30,661
Tea blending and packing	39	190	28	218	9,541
Vinegar-manufacturing	1	4	..	4	284
Wine and apple-cider manufacturing	7	31	..	31	1,399
<i>Clothing Trades.</i>					
Corset and belt making	3	1	18	19	337
Dress and millinery making	1,034	..	6,119	6,119	167,905
Embroidery and regalia making	1	1	7	8	219
Fur-goods manufacturing	1	7	2	9	534
Hat and cap making	23	109	216	325	16,193
Hosiery-knitting	27	58	567	625	27,525
Necktie-manufacturing	2	3	5	8	32
Ready-made clothing manufacturing	61	300	1,248	1,548	78,072
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	84	79	952	1,031	32,654
Tailoring	643	2,283	2,397	4,680	268,051
Umbrella-making	15	33	38	71	2,332
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	13	49	130	179	8,855
Woollen-milling	15	608	697	1,305	95,905
<i>Leather Trades.</i>					
Boot and shoe manufacturing	493	2,406	752	3,158	203,086
Patent-leather manufacturing	1	3	..	3	65
Portmanteau-making	12	63	19	82	4,477
Saddlery, harness, and whip manufacturing	316	1,098	25	1,123	62,762
Tanning, currying, and leather-dressing	13	234	..	234	24,064
<i>Iron and Metal Trades.</i>					
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	44	843	..	843	70,504
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	1,060	3,976	..	3,976	234,935
Cutlery grinding and repairing	3	6	..	6	302
Cycle-engineering and sewing-machine and typewriter repairing	245	890	5	895	43,928
Engineering, iron and brass founding, electrical engineering, coppersmithing, and range and stove making	273	4,116	..	4,116	343,938
Gun and lock smithing	13	37	..	37	2,126
Iron fencing, fender, and bedstead manufacturing ..	3	20	..	20	701
Plumbing, gasfitting, and tinsmithing	359	2,061	..	2,061	126,108
Ship building and repairing	8	533	7	540	37,817
Wire-work, fencing, and mattress manufacturing ..	25	115	7	122	5,883
<i>Wood-working Trades.</i>					
Billiard-table manufacturing	4	30	..	30	2,522
Blind-making	14	75	4	79	3,310
Boat-building	30	213	..	213	18,244
Cabinetmaking, upholstering, wood carving and turning, and box-making	413	2,385	78	2,463	168,135
Carpentering and joinery	485	2,795	..	2,795	198,983
Sawmilling and sash and door making	473	5,428	..	5,428	472,471
Coopering	19	106	..	106	7,600
<i>Miscellaneous Trades.</i>					
Ammunition-manufacturing	1	23	88	111	5,379
Asphalt and concrete block manufacturing	4	14	..	14	496
Basket, wickerware, and perambulator making	47	237	26	263	13,822
Blue and blacking manufacturing	1	3	3	6	211
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	133	1,412	..	1,412	104,858
Brush, broom, and bellows manufacturing	14	116	58	174	9,776
Calico-bag manufacturing	6	10	49	59	1,924
Candle-manufacturing	5	54	6	60	5,408

SUMMARY—continued.

TABLE 2—continued.

Trades.	Number of Workrooms.	Number of Persons Employed, including Occupiers.			Total Wages paid during Year.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—continued.</i>					
Carpet-sewing and quilt-making	4	4	12	16	£ 454
Cattle-food manufacturing	1	2	..	2	188
Chaff and firewood cutting and corn-crushing	96	250	1	251	12,019
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicines manufacturing	37	139	84	223	12,042
Cigarette, cigar, and tobacco manufacturing	19	37	64	101	3,065
Cork-cutting and bark-milling	4	6	..	6	4
Dentistry (mechanical)	170	474	84*	558	21,587
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	30	78	33	111	4,486
Engraving and electro-plating	21	70	2	72	2,865
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, &c.	107	1,675	..	1,675	133,564
Fibrous-plaster making	13	62	..	62	3,542
Fire-kindler and fly-paper manufacturing	2	6	2	8	178
Fireproof-wall making	1	3	..	3	243
Fireworks-manufacturing	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Flax milling and dressing	281	3,036	..	3,036	151,313
Flock-milling	4	16	1	17	949
Fly-dressing and artificial-minnow making	1	2	6	8	204
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	36	741	..	741	95,944
Glass bevelling and silvering	2	11	..	11	935
Glue-manufacturing	1	2	..	2	131
Gum sorting and packing	36	225	2	227	17,891
Hair-working (wigs, &c.)	9	14	18	32	834
Incandescent-lamp mantle-making	2	2	20	22	918
Ink-manufacturing	2	6	1	7	237
Lamp making and repairing	1	2	..	2	130
Lapidary work	8	26	..	26	856
Laundry-work (European)	179	139	979	1,118	31,996
Laundry-work (Chinese)	125	243	3	246	2,366
Lead-light working and window-glazing	16	53	1	54	1,765
Lime and cement manufacturing	19	293	..	293	32,228
Manure-manufacturing	24	213	..	213	15,425
Mat and toy making	9	28	13	41	1,391
Monumental masonry	32	160	..	160	11,962
Oil canning and packing	3	12	..	12	202
Optical and scientific instrument manufacturing	6	19	..	19	1,191
Organ-building and piano and musical-instrument making and repairing	13	60	..	60	4,712
Paint and varnish and ornamental sign and ticket manufacturing	23	69	4	73	3,469
Paper-bag and cardboard-box making	14	64	144	208	9,159
Paper-milling	4	72	10	82	5,201
Photography	111	213	204	417	15,694
Picture-frame making	57	134	4	138	4,394
Pneumatic tires, tire-covers, and rubber-goods	3	11	..	11	541
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing	276	2,812	667	3,479	315,904
Pumice-grinding	1	21	..	21	820
Rag-sorting, bottle-cleaning, &c.	6	39	2	41	805
Rope and twine manufacturing	11	162	8	170	9,240
Sails, tents, flags, and oilskin-clothing manufacturing (not including ship-yards)	38	148	47	195	12,301
Seed-cleaning and wool-dumping	69	302	16	318	23,549
Sheep-dip manufacturing	3	8	..	8	230
Soap, starch, washing-powder, and soda-crystals manufacturing	26	206	24	230	17,203
Stone quarrying and crushing	25	277	..	277	16,385
Watch and jewellery manufacturing	196	716	7	723	39,679
Wax-vesta manufacturing	2	28	166	194	9,974
Totals	11,047	58,216	17,094	75,310	4,831,037

* These hands are also employed as attendants.

These figures do not include the various Government railway workshops and the Government Printing Office in Wellington.

Total number of factories registered	1905-6.	1906-7.	Increase.
	9,881	10,788	907

The total number of workrooms shown in statistics above is 11,047. The actual number of factories is 10,788, comprising in 259 cases more than one trade.

Total number of hands employed in factories registered	1905-6.	1906-7.	Increase.
	70,403	75,310	4,907

SHOPS.

TABLE 3.

(In each case the occupiers are included in the numbers.)

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.		
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.						
AUCKLAND (CITY).										
Auctioneers.										
14 to 16	..	3	7/6 to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	9	20/ to 40/	..	..			
21 and over	..	42	25/ to 80/	1	15/ to 27/6	55	..	8	8	£5,426
Basketware and Perambulator Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	1	8/6	..	..			
17 to 20	1	17/6					
21 and over	..	4	Occupiers	..	..	6	2	1	3	£66
Booksellers and Stationers.										
14 to 16	..	19	6/ to 12/6	3	10/					
17 to 20	..	6	10/ to 25/	4	12/ to 20/					
21 and over	..	67	25/ to 70/	21	15/ to 20/	120	29	19	48	£5,123
Boot and Shoe Retailers.										
14 to 16	..	10	5/ to 11/	3	5/ to 10/					
17 to 20	..	9	5/ to 32/6	12	5/ to 21/					
21 and over	..	135	20/ to 60/	25	10/ to 25/	194	56	44	100	£5,825
Bread and Small-goods Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	4	10/	7	6/ to 15/					
17 to 20	..	5	10/ to 30/	7	10/ to 17/6					
21 and over	..	75	32/6 to 65/	21	10/ to 25/	119	11	32	43	£5,266
Butchers.										
14 to 16	..	20	10/ to 25/	1	5/					
17 to 20	..	32	20/ to 35/	12	10/ to 20/					
21 and over	..	250	30/ to 65/ See Table 5	7	12/6 to 30/	322	8	65	73	£23,016
Chemists and Herbalists.										
14 to 16	..	32	5/ to 15/	1	7/6					
17 to 20	..	27	5/ to 20/	2	12/6 to 15/					
21 and over	..	77	20/ to 90/	2	16/ to 50/	141	5	41	46	£5,173
Clothiers (including Tailors).										
14 to 16	..	5	7/6 to 12/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	3	15/ to 35/	2	5/ to 25/					
21 and over	..	37	20/ to 100/	7	15/ to 25/	54	15	9	24	£2,715
Coal and Firewood Dealers.										
14 to 16	..	1	12/6	..	..			
17 to 20	..	1	27/6	1	15/					
21 and over	..	38	21/ to 60/	..	..	41	2	9	11	£2,133
Crockery and Glassware Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	5	8/ to 12/6	1	8/					
17 to 20	..	3	11/ to 22/6	1	12/6					
21 and over	..	14	27/6 to 65/	6	15/ to 25/6	30	4	7	11	£884
Cycle and Motor-car Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	3	5/ to 7/6	1	10/					
17 to 20	..	1	38/	3	10/ to 12/6					
21 and over	..	9	36/ to 80/	..	..	17	..	5	5	£725
Dairy-produce Dealers.										
14 to 16	..	3	12/ to 25/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	2	30/ to 36/	..	..			
21 and over	..	76	30/ to 80/	10	8/ to 25/	91	12	21	33	£8,539
Drapers and Milliners.										
14 to 16	..	41	5/ to 20/	58	5/ to 11/					
17 to 20	..	58	8/ to 35/	132	5/ to 30/					
21 and over	..	278	12/6 to 160/	237	7/6 to 100/	804	31	56	87	£55,056
Engine and Machine Sellers.										
14 to 16	1	7/6					
17 to 20	..	2	5/ to 15/	2	8/6 to 22/6					
21 and over	..	11	35/ to 80/	5	15/ to 30/	21	1	6	7	£1,066
Fancy-goods Sellers.										
14 to 16	1	6/					
17 to 20	4	10/ to 15/					
21 and over	..	15	40/ to 80/	26	15/ to 30/	46	22	4	26	£1,221

SHOPS—*continued.*TABLE 3—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.		
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.						

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.										
Feather and Fur Dealers.										
21 and over	..	..	..	2	Occupiers	2	2	..	2	..
Fishmongers.										
17 to 20	..	4	17/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	19	30/ to 40/	3	Occupiers	26	19	2	21	£395
Florists and Seedsmen.										
14 to 16	..	6	6/ to 12/6	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	4	20/ to 30/	3	15/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	10	30/ to 60/	6	15/ to 30/	30	1	7	8	£1,315
Fruiterers and Confectioners.										
14 to 16	..	6	6/ to 15/	4	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	12/ to 20/	7	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	80	30/ to 50/	73	10/ to 30/	172	86	33	119	£2,044
Furniture-dealers.										
14 to 16	..	7	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	8	10/ to 25/	5	13/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	65	25/ to 160/	2	20/ to 27/6	87	8	9	17	£6,582
Grocers and Storekeepers.										
14 to 16	..	57	5/ to 25/	4	10/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	74	10/ to 40/	11	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	337	20/ to 60/	64	17/6 to 30/	547	78	94	172	£31,816
			See Table 5							
Gun and Sporting-requisites Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	1	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	15/ & 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	8	45/ to 55/	..	..	11	1	3	4	£543
Hairdressers and Tobacconists.										
14 to 16	..	6	5/ to 10/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	8	10/ to 35/	4	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	95	30/ to 50/	18	10/ to 25/	132	33	32	65	£4,877
			See Table 5							
Ironmongers and Hardware Merchants.										
14 to 16	..	12	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	21	7/6 to 30/	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	59	30/ to 100/	5	10/ to 25/	99	5	15	20	£6,948
Mercers and Hatters.										
14 to 16	..	6	5/ to 15/	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	5	15/ to 20/	2	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	41	30/ to 90/	6	10/ to 35/	61	5	12	17	£4,005
Music and Musical-instrument Dealers.										
14 to 16	..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	3	25/ to 30/	4	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	26	20/ to 84/	5	10/ to 30/	39	4	9	13	£3,122
Optical Goods Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	2	5/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	5	50/ to 118/	..	..	7	..	2	2	£633
Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	4	7/6 to 11/6	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	16/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	23	45/ to 65/	..	..	30	2	6	8	£2,257
Pawnbrokers.										
14 to 16	..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	7	60/	..	..	8	2	3	5	£338
Photographic-supplies Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	2	7/6 & 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	12/6 & 20/	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	9	20/ to 50/	1	20/	15	1	3	4	£596
Picture and Frame Dealers.										
14 to 16	..	..	..	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	15	Occupiers	1	Occupier	17	13	1	14	£2

SHOPS—*continued.*TABLE 3—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.		
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.						
AUCKLAND (CITY)— <i>continued.</i>										
Produce and Grain Merchants.										
14 to 16	2	11/	1	10/						
17 to 20	2	15/ & 25/	..	..				
21 and over	25	30/ to 65/	..	..	30	4	2	6	£2,594	
Refreshment-room Keepers.										
14 to 16	2	7/6 & 15/	9	5/ to 10/						
17 to 20	5	12/ to 18/	29	10/ to 17/6						
21 and over	54	25/ to 60/	92	9/ to 22/6	191	9	23	32	£6,572	
		See Table 5								
Saddlery and Harness Sellers.										
14 to 16	4	6/6 to 12/6	..	..				
17 to 20	5	5/ to 20/	..	..				
21 and over	32	45/ to 60/	..	..	41	9	13	22	£1,665	
Second-hand Goods and Curio Dealers.										
17 to 20	..	..	1	15/						
21 and over	19	27/6 to 42/6	10	Occupiers	30	18	3	21	£681	
Ship-chandlers.										
17 to 20	2	30/	..	..				
21 and over	6	36/ to 100/	..	..	8	..	2	2	£830	
Tea and Coffee Retailers.										
14 to 16	2	7/	..	..				
17 to 20	1	25/	..	..				
21 and over	2	Occupiers	..	..	5	1	1	2	£125	
Tinware and Plumbers' Requisites Sellers.										
21 and over	12	40/ to 60/	..	..	12	2	2	4	£935	
Umbrella-sellers.										
17 to 20	..	..	1	10/						
21 and over	6	50/	3	15/ to 22/6	10	2	3	5	£289	
Watchmakers and Jewellers.										
14 to 16	5	5/ to 11/	1	5/						
17 to 20	6	11/ to 32/6	2	5/ to 12/6						
21 and over	60	20/ to 100/	7	10/ to 17/6	81	17	18	35	£3,147	
Wine-retailers.										
21 and over	2	Occupiers	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	
WELLINGTON (CITY).										
Auctioneers.										
14 to 16	2	12/6 to 15/	..	..				
17 to 20	4	12/6 to 35/	1	17/						
21 and over	22	30/ to 80/	2	30/ to 50/	31	..	6	6	£2,673	
Basketware and Perambulator Sellers.										
14 to 16	2	10/	..	..				
21 and over	4	Occupiers	1	23/	7	1	2	3	£112	
Booksellers and Stationers.										
14 to 16	15	5/ to 17/6	5	7/6 to 15/						
17 to 20	6	17/6 to 30/	6	17/ to 25/						
21 and over	86	25/ to 60/	13	10/ to 38/6	131	35	21	56	£5,766	
Boot and Shoe Retailers.										
14 to 16	7	10/ to 27/	4	8/ to 10/						
17 to 20	..	..	6	10/ to 20/						
21 and over	113	40/ to 100/	15	15/ to 45/	145	75	16	91	£4,244	
Bread and Small-goods Sellers.										
14 to 16	2	5/ & 10/	4	5/ to 15/						
17 to 20	3	25/ to 30/	2	10/						
21 and over	45	30/ to 45/	13	14/ to 25/	69	16	20	36	£1,684	
Butchers.										
14 to 16	10	12/6 to 27/6	3	10/						
17 to 20	34	27/6 to 56/	2	12/6 & 15/						
21 and over	198	41/ to 70/	5	12/ & 17/6	252	15	53	68	£19,957	
		See Table 5								

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.

Chemists and Herbalists.

4 to 16	19	5/ to 12/6	93	10	26	36	£4,296
7 to 20	9	10/ to 25/	2	10/ & 15/					
21 and over	62	30/ to 80/	1	Occupier					

Clothiers (including Tailors).

4 to 16	11	7/6 to 12/6	68	20	17	37	£1,890
7 to 20	5	25/ to 40/	2	10/ & 15/					
21 and over	48	30/ to 80/	2	22/ & 30/					

Coal, Firewood, Grain, and Produce Dealers.

4 to 16	2	10/ & 12/6	52	4	11	15	£4,821
7 to 20	..	..	1	10/			
21 and over	47	45/ to 70/	2	25/					

Crockery and Glassware Sellers.

4 to 16	3	10/ to 12/6	1	20/	19	2	4	6	£985
7 to 20	1	22/6	1	20/					
21 and over	10	45/ to 85/	3	25/ to 40/					

Cycle and Motor-car Sellers.

4 to 16	3	10/	1	12/6	41	15	8	23	£1,491
7 to 20	2	17/6 & 35/	1	15/					
21 and over	33	40/ to 80/	1	25/					

Dairy-produce Sellers.

4 to 16	1	5/	20	11	3	14	£342
7 to 20	..	..	..	..	
21 and over	14	Occupiers	3	10/ to 17/6					

Drapers and Milliners.

4 to 16	33	5/ to 15/	36	5/ to 10/	658	35	44	79	£53,753		
7 to 20	36	10/ to 30/	103	5/ to 27/6							
21 and over	34	25/ to 40/	126	15/ to 30/							
	64	42/6 to 60/								75	32/6 to 100/
	52	65/ to 210/									
99	Occupiers										

Dyers and Cleaners.

7 to 20	1	25/	4	1	1	2	£150
21 and over	2	Occupiers	1	20/					

Engine and Machine Sellers.

4 to 16	4	5/ & 7/6	2	5/ & 10/	49	4	6	10	£2,800
7 to 20	7	15/ to 25/	3	15/ to 25/					
21 and over	26	35/ to 63/	7	20/ to 35/					

Fancy-goods Dealers.

4 to 16	1	10/	1	15/	56	23	11	34	£1,275
7 to 20	2	15/ & 25/	1	20/					
21 and over	35	32/6 to 80/	16	20/ to 40/					

Fishmongers.

7 to 20	1	27/6	1	15/	31	9	8	17	£1,409
21 and over	29	25/ to 60/					

Florists and Seedsmen.

4 to 16	3	5/ to 12/6	2	5/ & 6/	33	1	6	7	£1,960
7 to 20	4	20/ to 30/	4	7/6 to 18/					
21 and over	12	40/ to 100/	8	25/ to 35/					

Fruit and Confectionery Sellers.

4 to 16	1	20/	3	10/ to 13/6	205	115	29	144	£2,631
7 to 20	1	25/	7	10/ to 15/					
21 and over	156	25/ to 40/	37	10/ to 25/					

Furniture-dealers.

4 to 16	3	5/ to 10/	68	14	12	26	£4,439
7 to 20	1	17/6	2	12/6 & 14/					
21 and over	58	40/ to 140/	4	22/6 to 40/					

Grocers.

4 to 16	42	8/ to 25/	6	5/ to 20/	459	90	87	177	£21,591
7 to 20	41	20/ to 40/	18	8/ to 25/					
21 and over	22	30/ to 40/	23	10/ to 40/					
	92	45/ to 50/							
	38	55/ to 80/							
147	Occupiers	30	Occupiers						

See Table 5

SHOPS—*continued.*TABLE 3—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.		
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.						

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.

Gun and Sporting-requisites Sellers.

14 to 16	..	1	10/	..	..	7	..	2	2	£614
21 and over	..	6	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Hairdressers and Tobacconists.

14 to 16	..	8	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	14	Table	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	100	5	4	20/	127	30	36	66	£4,748

Ironmongery and Hardware Merchants.

14 to 16	..	16	5/ to 20/	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	29	10/ to 30/	2	15	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	25	30/ to 50/	4	20/ to 35/	133	2	12	14	£15,676
		24	55/ to 80/							
		18	84/ to 220/							
		14	Occupiers							

Mercers and Hatters.

14 to 16	..	5	7/6 to 20/	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	7	15/ to 35/	2	7/6 & 10/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	58	30/ to 80/	2	25/	75	12	15	27	£4,383

Music and Musical-instrument Sellers.

14 to 16	..	5	8/ to 20/	2	6/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	15/	2	12/6 & 20/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	32	40/ to 90/	7	20/ to 35/	49	3	9	12	£3,733

Optical-goods Sellers.

21 and over	..	5	32/6 to 60/	5	1	1	2	£433
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Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.

14 to 16	..	5	7/6 to 14/6
17 to 20	..	7	15/ to 30/	3	15/ to 17/6
21 and over	..	39	37/6 to 70/	2	12/6 to 25/	56	10	8	18	£3,111

Pawnbrokers.

17 to 20	..	1	30/	..	..	10	4	3	7	£317
21 and over	..	9	36/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Photographic Material Sellers.

17 to 20	..	1	15/	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	12	30/ to 60/	..	..	14	3	4	7	£395

Picture and Frame Dealers.

14 to 16	..	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	10	57/6 & 60/	2	25/	14	2	7	9	£398

Refreshment-room Keepers.

14 to 16	..	2	See	3	See	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	5	Table	12	Table	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	51	5	70	5	143	12	23	35	£5,914

Saddlery and Harness Sellers.

14 to 16	..	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	12/6 & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	21	45/ to 70/	1	25/	25	11	5	16	£1,032

Sail, Tent, Oilskin, &c., Sellers.

21 and over	..	3	Occupiers	1	Occupier	4	4	..	4	..
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Second-hand Dealers.

14 to 16	..	2	7/6 & 10/6
21 and over	..	20	42/	4	15/	26	19	4	23	£220

Taxidermists.

21 and over	..	1	Occupier	1	Occupier	2	2	..	2	..
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Tea and Coffee Retailers.

14 to 16	..	3	7/6 to 15/	1	5/
17 to 20	2	15/ & 17/6
21 and over	..	8	46/ to 55/	14	..	5	5	£566

Tinware and Plumbers' Requisites Sellers.

14 to 16	..	3	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	6	10/6 to 25/	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	29	20/ to 80/	1	25/	40	4	5	9	£2,467

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.										
Umbrella-sellers.										
17 to 20	..	..	..	1	17/	7	4	1	5	£37
21 and over	..	5	Occupiers	1	Occupier	7	4	1	5	£37
Watchmakers and Jewellers.										
14 to 16	..	4	8/ to 10/	..	..	74	18	17	35	£4,136
17 to 20	..	5	15/ to 20/	1	15/	74	18	17	35	£4,136
21 and over	..	61	30/ to 110/	3	12/ to 20/	74	18	17	35	£4,136
Wine-retailers.										
21 and over	..	..	..	1	Occupier	1	1	..	1	..

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).										
Agricultural-implement Sellers.										
21 and over	..	2	Occupiers	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Auctioneers.										
14 to 16	..	2	5/ & 12/6	..	..	23	..	4	4	£1,927
17 to 20	..	3	15/ to 35/	1	20/	23	..	4	4	£1,927
21 and over	..	16	30/ to 60/	1	20/	23	..	4	4	£1,927
Basket-ware and Perambulator Sellers.										
21 and over	..	5	Occupiers	1	25/	6	4	1	5	£65
Bird and Bird-cage Dealers.										
21 and over	..	2	Occupiers	..	..	2	2	..	2	..
Booksellers and Stationers.										
14 to 16	..	16	5/ to 15/	3	6/ to 12/6	92	17	17	34	£5,235
17 to 20	..	10	15/ to 35/	2	10/ to 15/	92	17	17	34	£5,235
21 and over	..	49	20/ to 80/	12	12/ to 40/	92	17	17	34	£5,235
Boot and Shoe Retailers.										
14 to 16	..	18	5/ to 10/	..	..	216	100	30	130	£5,871
17 to 20	..	7	10/ to 32/6	9	10/ to 20/	216	100	30	130	£5,871
21 and over	..	176	27/6 to 100/	6	15/ to 25/	216	100	30	130	£5,871
Bread and Small-goods Sellers.										
17 to 20	..	1	30/	10	10/ to 17/6	49	12	14	26	£957
21 and over	..	29	20/ to 50/	9	10/ to 20/	49	12	14	26	£957
Butchers.										
14 to 16	..	6	12/6 to 25/	..	..	240	13	59	72	£17,101
17 to 20	..	35	15/ to 32/6	3	12/6 to 25/	240	13	59	72	£17,101
21 and over	..	188	41/ to 70/	8	17/6 to 32/6	240	13	59	72	£17,101
Chemists and Herbalists.										
14 to 16	..	27	5/ to 15/	..	..	110	15	26	41	£4,559
17 to 20	..	16	6/ to 25/	..	..	110	15	26	41	£4,559
21 and over	..	67	20/ to 80/	..	..	110	15	26	41	£4,559
Clothiers (including Tailors).										
14 to 16	..	10	6/ to 10/	3	5/ to 10/	108	27	22	49	£5,219
17 to 20	..	7	8/ to 20/	4	8/ to 15/	108	27	22	49	£5,219
21 and over	..	76	25/ to 130/	8	20/ to 26/	108	27	22	49	£5,219
Coal and Firewood Dealers.										
14 to 16	..	2	12/6	..	..	102	12	19	31	£7,873
17 to 20	..	6	20/ to 35/	..	..	102	12	19	31	£7,873
21 and over	..	94	30/ to 100/	..	..	102	12	19	31	£7,873
Crockery and Glassware Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	1	10/	..	..	10	3	1	4	£286
17 to 20	..	1	22/6	2	12/6 to 15/	10	3	1	4	£286
21 and over	..	4	45/	2	25/	10	3	1	4	£286
Cycle and Motor-car Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	25	5/ to 15/	1	7/6	107	17	28	45	£3,766
17 to 20	..	5	15/ to 30/	3	20/	107	17	28	45	£3,766
21 and over	..	72	25/ to 110/	1	20/	107	17	28	45	£3,766
Dairy-produce Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	1	7/6	2	5/6 to 7/6	19	5	3	8	£858
21 and over	..	13	30/ to 45/	3	20/	19	5	3	8	£858

SHOPS—*continued.*TABLE 3—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Drapers and Milliners.

14 to 16	..	86	5/ to 17/6	44	5/ to 10/	956	29	39	68	£77,231
17 to 20	..	67	5/ to 30/	118	5/ to 22/6					
21 and over	..	387	20/ to 200/	254	10/ to 115/					

Dyers and Cleaners.

14 to 16	..	1	7/6	1	10/	8	1	3	4	£84
17 to 20	..	..	..	1	15/		
21 and over	..	4	Occupiers	1	25/					

Engine and Machine Sellers.

14 to 16	..	2	7/ to 15/	1	7/6	52	1	4	5	£4,951
17 to 20	..	10	5/ to 25/	..	..			
21 and over	..	38	20/ to 100/	1	25/					

Fancy-goods Dealers.

14 to 16	..	4	6/6 to 12/6	4	5/	41	13	9	22	£377
17 to 20	..	1	10/	4	5/ to 12/6					
21 and over	..	17	Occupiers	11	10/ to 15/					

Feather and Fur Sellers.

14 to 16	1	10/	4	1	1	2	£26
21 and over	..	1	Occupier	2	Occupiers					

Fishmongers.

14 to 16	..	2	6/ to 10/	54	6	11	17	£2,583
17 to 20	..	7	10/ to 35/	1	20/					
21 and over	..	41	20/ to 60/	3	20/					

Florists and Seedsmen.

14 to 16	..	3	9/ to 17/6	2	10/ to 15/	16	..	4	4	£645
17 to 20	..	2	30/	1	10/					
21 and over	..	6	40/ to 50/	2	20/ to 30/					

Fruiterers and Confectioners.

14 to 16	..	6	5/ to 17/6	8	5/ to 12/6	187	105	30	135	£1,409
17 to 20	..	1	30/	6	10/ to 17/6					
21 and over	..	92	Occupiers	74	10/ to 40/					

Furniture-dealers.

14 to 16	..	5	5/ to 10/	2	8/ to 10/	88	15	10	25	£7,045
17 to 20	..	10	15/ to 30/	1	20/					
21 and over	..	62	25/ to 120/	8	20/ to 30/					

Grocers and Storekeepers.

14 to 16	..	28	5/ to 20/	10	5/ to 12/6	520	160	76	236	£22,431
17 to 20	..	52	15/ to 35/	24	5/ to 20/					
21 and over	..	324	35/ to 80/	82	15/ to 35/					

Hairdressers and Tobacconists.

14 to 16	..	8	5/ to 7/6	143	25	43	68	£5,762
17 to 20	..	18	5/ to 35/	..	..			
21 and over	..	113	40/ to 60/	4	10/ to 20/					

Ironmongery and Hardware Merchants.

14 to 16	..	24	5/ to 17/6	160	6	15	21	£15,122
17 to 20	..	31	7/6 to 35/	2	12/6					
21 and over	..	99	30/ to 200/	4	17/6 to 30/					

Mercers and Hatters.

14 to 16	..	4	5/ to 12/6	23	5	8	13	£477
17 to 20	..	2	30/	..	..			
21 and over	..	17	30/ to 40/	..	..			

Music and Musical-instrument Sellers.

14 to 16	..	2	7/ to 13/6	1	10/	46	5	4	9	£3,253
17 to 20	..	1	12/6	2	10/ to 20/					
21 and over	..	34	25/ to 120/	6	10/ to 30/					

Optical-goods Sellers.

21 and over	..	3	50/ to 75/	3	..	1	1	£350
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Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.

14 to 16	..	17	5/ to 15/	75	9	15	24	£4,893
17 to 20	..	7	5/ to 25/					
21 and over	..	51	40/ to 120/	..	..			

Pawnbrokers.

17 to 20	..	2	15/ & 25/	5	..	2	2	£235
21 and over	..	3	50/					

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.									
Photographic-supplies Sellers.									
14 to 16	2	7/6	1	10/					
17 to 20	1	20/	2	7/6 to 17/6					
21 and over	3	Occupiers	1	Occupier	10	..	2	2	£223
Picture and Frame Dealers.									
14 to 16	6	8/ to 10/	1	15/					
21 and over	17	Occupiers	1	15/6	25	10	4	14	£215
Produce Merchants.									
14 to 16	2	9/ to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20	3	7/6 to 20/	..	..			
21 and over	29	20/ to 45/	..	..	34	1	13	14	£2,152
Refreshment-room Keepers.									
14 to 16	6	6/ to 12/	7	6/ to 10/					
17 to 20	2	15/ to 20/	37	10/ to 17/6					
21 and over	49	25/ to 70/	98	10/ to 30/	199	6	13	19	£7,663
Saddlery and Harness Sellers.									
14 to 16	2	5/ to 8/6	..	..			
17 to 20	3	5/ to 15/	..	..			
21 and over	33	48/ to 60/	..	..	38	17	8	25	£886
Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16	2	7/6 & 10/	..	..			
21 and over	5	45/	..	..	7	1	3	4	£163
Second-hand Dealers.									
14 to 16	3	8/ to 10/	..	..			
21 and over	12	Occupiers	5	Occupiers	20	15	2	17	£46
Tea and Coffee Retailers.									
21 and over	2	Occupiers	3	17/6 to 20/	5	..	2	2	£158
Tinware and Plumbers' Requisites Sellers.									
14 to 16	4	5/	1	7/6					
17 to 20	4	8/ to 30/	..	..			
21 and over	39	30/ to 70/	..	..	48	18	9	27	£1,561
Umbrella-sellers.									
21 and over	2	Occupiers	1	25/	3	1	1	2	£65
Watchmakers and Jewellers.									
14 to 16	8	5/ to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20	7	17/6 to 32/6	..	..			
21 and over	66	30/ to 200/	..	..	81	23	19	42	£4,039
Wire-woven Goods Dealers.									
21 and over	3	Occupiers	..	..	3	3	..	3	..
DUNEDIN (CITY).									
Agricultural-implement Sellers.									
14 to 16	2	15/	..	..			
17 to 20	1	30/	1	25/					
21 and over	8	45/ to 80/	1	25/	13	1	1	2	£1,129
Auctioneers.									
17 to 20	1	12/6	..	..			
21 and over	15	40/ to 70/	..	..	16	1	5	6	£1,193
Basketware Dealers.									
17 to 20	..	..	1	15/					
21 and over	3	Occupiers	..	..	4	2	1	3	£37
Bird-fanciers.									
14 to 16	2	7/6	..	..			
17 to 20	1	42/	..	..			
21 and over	2	Occupiers	..	..	5	1	1	2	£155
Booksellers and Stationers.									
14 to 16	14	7/6 to 15/	2	5/					
17 to 20	10	16/ to 32/6	6	5/ to 20/					
21 and over	57	20/ to 80/	13	10/ to 25/	102	12	16	28	£5,533
Boot and Shoe Retailers.									
14 to 16	14	5/ to 15/	1	5/					
17 to 20	5	15/ to 35/	14	5/ to 25/					
21 and over	103	35/ to 100/	12	20/ to 35/	149	63	23	86	£4,605

SHOPS—*continued.*TABLE 3—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.		
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.						
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.										
Bread and Small-goods Sellers.										
7 to 20	..	2	15/ to 20/	25	10/ to 22/6					
1 and over	..	59	48/	79	10/ to 30/	165	60	26	86	£2,897
Butchers.										
4 to 16	..	15	10/ to 20/	..	..			
7 to 20	..	25	16/ to 40/	..	..			
1 and over	..	155	35/ to 75/	2	15/	197	11	48	59	£16,058
Chemists and Herbalists.										
4 to 16	..	18	5/ to 11/	..	..			
7 to 20	..	21	5/ to 35/	..	..			
1 and over	..	54	20/ to 110/	1	22/6	94	7	27	34	£4,207
Clothiers (including Tailors).										
4 to 16	..	9	6/	5	5/ to 8/					
7 to 20	..	8	5/ to 25/	6	5/ to 25/					
1 and over	..	26	40/ to 80/	30	15/ to 25/	84	20	18	38	£2,206
Coal and Firewood Dealers.										
4 to 16	..	2	15/	..	..			
7 to 20	..	3	30/ to 40/	..	..			
1 and over	..	91	42/ to 50/	1	Occupier	97	12	23	35	£6,317
Crockery and Glassware Sellers.										
4 to 16	..	4	5/ to 12/6	..	..			
7 to 20	..	2	20/ to 22/6	4	10/ to 22/6					
1 and over	..	6	35/ to 48/	3	20/ to 25/	19	2	3	5	£891
Cycle and Motor-car Sellers.										
4 to 16	..	4	6/ to 15/	..	..			
7 to 20	..	3	20/ to 22/6	..	..			
1 and over	..	18	40/ to 70/	..	..	25	9	6	15	£939
Dental-appliances Sellers.										
4 to 16	..	1	10/	..	..			
1 and over	..	2	100/	1	27/6	4	1	..	1	£358
Drapers and Milliners.										
4 to 16	..	35	5/ to 15/	22	5/ to 10/					
7 to 20	..	67	8/ to 30/	102	5/ to 22/6					
1 and over	..	206	20/ to 135/	155	10/ to 95/	587	30	31	61	£51,498
Dyers and Cleaners.										
1 and over	..	2	Occupiers	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Engine and Machine Sellers.										
4 to 16	..	3	5/	..	..			
7 to 20	..	2	12/6 to 20/	3	10/ to 15/					
1 and over	..	16	60/ to 100/	2	10/ to 22/6	26	4	8	12	£1,233
Fancy-goods Dealers.										
4 to 16	3	5/ to 10/					
7 to 20	6	5/ to 14/					
1 and over	..	11	Occupiers	20	10/ to 30/	40	9	7	16	£1,202
Fishmongers.										
4 to 16	..	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..			
7 to 20	..	8	14/ to 24/	..	..			
1 and over	..	28	40/ to 50/	2	Occupiers	40	17	6	23	£809
Florists and Seedsmen.										
4 to 16	..	8	6/ to 15/	1	6/					
7 to 20	..	4	7/6 to 35/	2	15/ to 20/					
1 and over	..	13	25/ to 70/	3	32/6	31	2	5	7	£1,310
Fruiterers and Confectioners.										
4 to 16	..	13	5/ to 15/	..	..			
7 to 20	..	5	20/ to 25/	1	10/					
1 and over	..	63	25/ to 60/	29	10/ to 22/6	111	57	19	76	£1,714
Furniture-dealers.										
4 to 16	..	5	7/6 to 17/6	4	7/6 to 11/					
7 to 20	..	6	10/ to 40/	1	11/					
1 and over	..	38	30/ to 100/	6	15/ to 27/6	60	8	8	16	£3,938

SHOPS—*continued.*TABLE 3—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.		
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.						
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.										
Grocers and Storekeepers.										
14 to 16	..	38	5/ to 15/	3	10/					
17 to 20	..	57	15/ to 35/	4	12/ to 20/					
21 and over	..	283	40/ to 100/	104	15/ to 45/	489	171	74	245	£22,855
Hairdressers and Tobacconists.										
14 to 16	..	4	5/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	7	15/ to 27/6	4	6/ to 17/6					
21 and over	..	64	35/ to 60/	4	10/ to 30/	83	35	19	54	£2,049
Ironmongery and Hardware Merchants.										
14 to 16	..	22	5/ to 17/6	1	10/					
17 to 20	..	27	10/ to 40/	6	10/ to 22/6					
21 and over	..	86	40/ to 140/	5	15/ to 25/	147	12	17	29	£12,875
Mercers and Hatters.										
14 to 16	..	12	7/6 to 12/6	..	..			
17 to 20	..	6	10/ to 30/	1	20/					
21 and over	..	44	30/ to 100/	3	15/ to 32/6	66	8	16	24	£3,918
Music and Musical-instrument Dealers.										
14 to 16	..	4	6/ to 11/6	..	..			
17 to 20	..	1	17/6	3	7/6 to 20/					
21 and over	..	20	22/6 to 100/	2	17/6 to 27/6	30	1	5	6	£2,598
Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	6	8/ to 12/6	3	6/ to 8/6					
17 to 20	..	10	15/ to 25/	2	5/ to 10/					
21 and over	..	40	35/ to 50/	1	16/	62	9	15	24	£3,083
Pawnbrokers.										
21 and over	..	3	Occupiers	2	Occupiers	5	5	..	5	..
Photographic-supplies Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	3	5/ to 7/6	3	7/6 to 10/					
17 to 20	..	2	20/	2	10/					
21 and over	..	18	40/	10	10/ to 25/	38	6	10	16	£807
Picture and Frame Dealers.										
14 to 16	..	2	8/6 to 10/	..	..			
17 to 20	2	17/6					
21 and over	..	11	50/	2	15/ to 30/	17	5	5	10	£270
Produce Merchants.										
14 to 16	..	2	5/ to 10/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	2	17/6 to 20/	1	10/					
21 and over	..	32	30/ to 70/	..	..	37	1	10	11	£2,356
Refreshment-room Keepers.										
14 to 16	1	6/					
17 to 20	6	7/6 to 17/6					
21 and over	..	4	Occupiers	34	10/ to 20/	45	4	10	14	£1,034
Saddlery and Harness Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	2	5/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	1	20/	..	..			
21 and over	..	18	38/ to 48/	..	..	21	9	5	14	£404
Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Sellers.										
21 and over	..	3	Occupiers	..	..	3	3	..	3	..
Second-hand Dealers.										
14 to 16	..	2	8/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	1	20/	..	..			
21 and over	..	13	Occupiers	9	Occupiers	25	20	3	23	£73
Tinware and Plumbers' Requisites Sellers.										
14 to 16	..	2	5/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	3	7/6 to 20/	1	12/6					
21 and over	..	26	30/ to 60/	..	..	32	17	6	23	£1,405
Umbrella-sellers.										
14 to 16	..	1	17/6	..	..			
17 to 20	2	15/ to 17/6					
21 and over	..	4	Occupiers	1	Occupiers	8	2	2	4	£121
Watchmakers and Jewellers.										
14 to 16	..	3	5/ to 7/6	..	..			
17 to 20	..	7	12/6 to 25/	3	9/ to 25/					
21 and over	..	60	30/ to 100/	4	20/ to 32/6	77	28	14	42	£3,821

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades.	Number of Shops			Number of Persons employed.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING AUCKLAND CITY).							£
Auctioneers	1	4	5	8	2	10	248
Booksellers and stationers	13	26	39	46	32	78	1,614
Boot and shoe retailers	81	14	95	111	5	116	796
Bread and pastry sellers	13	20	33	38	23	61	1,526
Butchers	9	85	94	308	2	310	18,378
Carriage and vehicle sellers	2	..	2	2	..	2	Occupiers.
Chemists	10	27	37	80	..	80	2,368
Clothiers	29	18	47	72	5	77	2,469
Coal-dealers .. .. .	..	5	5	20	..	20	1,694
Cycle-dealers	6	6	12	21	..	21	460
Dairy-produce sellers	3	2	5	9	1	10	33
Drapers	30	78	108	220	206	426	18,924
Dyers and cleaners	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Engine and machine sellers	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
Fancy-goods dealers	8	7	15	19	6	25	327
Fishmongers	10	..	10	8	2	10	Occupiers.
Fruit and confectionery sellers	66	19	85	72	51	123	1,351
Furniture-dealers	11	8	19	25	9	34	607
Grocers and storekeepers	191	263	454	1,045	121	1,166	59,667
Gunsmiths	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Hairdressers and tobacconists	31	29	60	93	..	93	2,230
Ironmongers	11	16	27	63	1	64	3,584
Mercers	1	3	4	12	..	12	381
Music and musical-instrument sellers	3	2	5	6	2	8	236
Paint and paperhanging sellers	5	5	10	15	2	17	186
Photographic-material dealers	7	10	17	21	8	29	482
Picture-dealers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Produce and grain merchants	1	9	10	25	1	26	1,278
Refreshment-room keepers	6	4	10	6	15	21	363
Saddlery and harness sellers	4	45	49	53	..	53	143
Sail, tent, and canvasware dealers .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	2	150
Tea and coffee retailers	2	..	2	2	..	2	Occupiers.
Tinware-dealers	5	2	7	8	1	9	422
Watchmakers and jewellers	19	12	31	37	8	45	1,111
Wine and spirit merchants .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	2	76

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Auctioneers .. .. .	..	5	5	15	..	15	1,143
Booksellers and stationers	5	10	15	26	13	39	1,089
Boot and shoe dealers	11	15	26	42	8	50	1,814
Bread and pastry sellers	5	3	8	8	3	11	106
Butchers	5	23	28	86	..	86	4,002
Chemists and herbalists	4	11	15	35	..	35	1,935
Clothiers	11	7	18	29	..	29	460
Coal and wood dealers .. .. .	..	2	2	5	1	6	70
Cycle-dealers	4	3	7	10	..	10	277
Dairy-produce dealers .. .. .	..	1	1	3	..	3	375
Drapers, milliners, &c.	13	40	53	112	100	212	11,168
Engine and machine sellers .. .. .	..	3	3	7	1	8	348
Fancy-goods dealers	4	5	9	10	11	21	547
Fishmongers	2	1	3	4	..	4	51
Fruit and confectionery sellers	25	10	35	32	17	49	435
Furniture-dealers	6	12	18	35	3	38	662
Grocers and storekeepers	26	73	99	279	37	316	16,485
Hairdressers and tobacconists	13	15	28	47	2	49	1,198
Ironmongers	4	12	16	50	1	51	2,656
Mercers	3	..	3	4	..	4	Occupiers.
Music and musical-instrument sellers	4	3	7	9	3	12	358
Paint and paperhanging sellers	1	3	4	5	2	7	243
Photographic-material dealers	2	2	4	5	1	6	38
Produce and grain merchants	1	5	6	15	..	15	923
Refreshment-room keepers	3	5	8	9	5	14	242
Saddlery and harness sellers	16	4	20	26	..	26	392
Sails, tents, and oilskin dealers	2	1	3	4	..	4	100
Second-hand dealers	1	..	1	1	1	2	Occupiers.
Tinware-dealers	1	2	3	5	..	5	156
Umbrella-sellers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Watchmakers and jewellers	9	7	16	21	2	23	697

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING WELLINGTON CITY).

Auctioneers .. .. .	..	7	7	25	2	27	1,592
Basketware-dealers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Booksellers and stationers	21	35	56	94	38	132	3,868
Boot and shoe dealers	58	32	90	132	28	160	4,649
Bread and pastry sellers	18	18	36	52	22	74	1,572
Butchers	14	75	89	301	10	311	20,730
Chemists and herbalists	19	38	57	128	5	133	4,704

S H O P S—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades	Number of Shops			Number of Persons employed.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING WELLINGTON CITY)—continued.							£
Clothiers	40	30	70	120	13	133	4,189
Crockery and glassware dealers .. .. .	..	4	4	8	3	11	301
Cycle-dealers	17	22	39	96	4	100	6,159
Dairy-produce dealers	3	2	5	8	2	10	465
Drapers, milliners, &c.	29	85	114	384	339	723	49,147
Dyers and cleaners	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Engine and machine sellers	3	6	9	10	4	14	390
Fancy-goods dealers	10	11	21	22	15	37	839
Fishmongers	5	3	8	18	3	21	203
Florists and seedsmen	1	3	4	13	1	14	665
Fruit and confectionery sellers	89	37	126	119	85	204	2,338
Furniture-dealers	18	17	35	63	10	73	2,903
Grocers and storekeepers	130	209	339	1,000	138	1,138	72,157
Gunsmiths	2	..	2	3	..	3	Occupiers.
Hairdressers and tobacconists	28	54	82	158	3	161	6,899
Ironmongers	6	27	33	165	10	175	14,753
Mercers	5	7	12	23	1	24	762
Music and musical-instrument sellers	4	10	14	23	10	33	1,530
Optical-goods dealers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Paint and paperhanging sellers	9	16	25	48	5	53	1,705
Photographic-material dealers	10	7	17	24	9	33	876
Picture-dealers	4	2	6	9	..	9	126
Produce and grain merchants	2	5	7	26	..	26	2,281
Refreshment-rooms	14	13	27	27	41	68	1,088
Saddlery and harness sellers	43	12	55	74	..	74	1,476
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	2	..	2	2	..	2	Occupiers.
Second-hand dealers	7	1	8	9	..	9	13
Tea and coffee retailers	3	..	3	3	..	3	Occupiers.
Tinware-dealers	23	3	26	29	..	29	225
Umbrella-sellers	2	1	3	5	1	6	19
Watch and jewellery sellers	29	23	52	78	4	82	2,128

MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Booksellers and stationers	1	4	5	8	4	12	222
Boot and shoe dealers	5	3	8	13	1	14	342
Butchers	1	5	6	20	..	20	1,048
Chemists	3	2	5	8	1	9	273
Clothiers	5	4	9	16	1	17	139
Coal and wood dealers .. .. .	..	1	1	4	..	4	22
Cycle-dealers .. .. .	..	3	3	10	1	11	602
Drapers, milliners, &c. .. .. .	..	13	13	43	19	62	4,193
Fancy-goods dealers	1	..	1	..	1	1	Occupier.
Fishmongers	1	..	1	1	..	1	"
Florists and seedsmen .. .. .	..	1	1	3	..	3	201
Fruit and confectionery sellers	12	2	14	11	7	18	125
Furniture-dealers	1	4	5	11	..	11	268
Grocers and storekeepers	5	25	30	80	16	96	4,381
Hairdressers and tobacconists	2	5	7	14	..	14	273
Ironmongers .. .. .	..	3	3	11	2	13	598
Mercers .. .. .	..	1	1	2	1	3	80
Paint and paperhanging sellers	1	1	2	3	..	3	26
Photographic-material sellers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Produce and grain merchants .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	2	100
Refreshment-room keepers .. .. .	..	3	3	2	7	9	113
Saddlery and harness sellers	2	3	5	8	..	8	204
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	2	8
Tinware-dealers	2	1	3	4	..	4	10
Watch and jewellery sellers	2	1	3	4	..	4	15

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Booksellers and stationers	6	2	8	13	1	14	450
Boot and shoe dealers	14	6	20	26	5	31	968
Bread and pastry sellers	7	3	10	13	1	14	187
Butchers	7	12	19	60	5	65	2,834
Clothiers	5	2	7	9	2	11	347
Cycle and motor-car dealers	3	2	5	6	2	8	270
Dairy-produce dealers	1	2	3	6	1	7	137
Drapers	5	13	18	50	31	81	5,477
Engine and machine sellers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Fancy-goods dealers	2	2	4	3	6	9	88
Florists and seedsmen	1	1	2	2	1	3	9
Fishmongers .. .. .	..	2	2	3	2	5	130
Fruit and confectionery sellers	14	5	19	13	12	25	171
Furniture-dealers	4	5	9	12	6	18	432
Grocers and storekeepers	21	49	70	194	31	225	14,776
Hairdressers and tobacconists	3	7	10	21	1	22	1,051
Ironmongers .. .. .	..	4	4	33	4	37	3,331

S H O P S — *continued.*TABLE 3—*continued.*

Trades.	Number of Shops			Number of Persons employed.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>							£
Mercers	1	2	3	7	..	7	149
Music-dealers	1	1	2	2	1	3	56
Paint and paperhanging sellers	2	3	5	8	3	11	398
Photographic-material sellers .. .. .	..	2	2	3	1	4	112
Produce and grain merchants	1	2	3	7	2	9	535
Refreshment-room keepers	1	5	6	6	14	20	569
Saddlery and harness sellers	8	..	8	8	..	8	Occupiers.
Taxidermists .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	2	5
Tinware-dealers	6	1	7	7	..	7	90
Umbrella-sellers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Watch and jewellery sellers	5	2	7	9	1	10	95

WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Auctioneers .. .. .	..	1	1	3	1	4	182
Booksellers and stationers	6	8	14	24	8	32	659
Boot and shoe dealers	18	8	26	35	6	41	953
Bread and pastry sellers	6	3	9	16	2	18	501
Butchers	8	37	45	134	2	136	8,012
Chemists and herbalists	2	5	7	16	..	16	534
Clothiers	9	6	15	21	8	29	562
Cycle-dealers	6	..	6	6	..	6	Occupiers.
Drapers and milliners	25	26	51	110	82	192	11,926
Engine and machine sellers	1	1	2	3	..	3	156
Fancy-goods dealers	4	5	9	11	8	19	353
Florists and seedsmen .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	2	52
Fruit and confectionery sellers	37	13	50	38	28	66	765
Furniture-dealers	8	4	12	19	1	20	542
Grocers and storekeepers	77	73	150	312	42	354	18,778
Hairdressers and tobacconists	7	9	16	28	..	28	985
Ironmongers	3	9	12	39	2	41	3,331
Mercers	1	1	2	6	1	7	130
Paint and paperhanging sellers .. .. .	..	4	4	15	1	16	767
Photographic-material sellers .. .. .	..	1	1	2	2	4	181
Picture-dealers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Refreshment-room keepers	3	2	5	..	7	7	65
Saddlery and harness sellers	3	1	4	5	..	5	150
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Second-hand dealers	3	1	4	5	..	5	20
Tinware-dealers	4	1	5	6	..	6	20
Umbrella-sellers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Watches and jewellery sellers	11	4	15	20	1	21	306

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING CHRISTCHURCH CITY).							
Agricultural-implement sellers	1	3	4	6	..	6	592
Auctioneers	1	5	6	13	..	13	966
Booksellers and stationers	4	6	10	18	11	29	1,082
Boot and shoe dealers	42	19	61	80	3	83	1,532
Bread and pastry sellers	10	15	25	23	31	54	1,168
Butchers	10	36	46	117	3	120	6,654
Chemists and herbalists	9	12	21	38	2	40	1,212
Clothiers	13	8	21	29	4	33	490
Coal and wood dealers	6	13	19	81	1	82	6,081
Cycle and motor-car sellers	16	12	28	44	2	46	1,249
Drapers and milliners	14	50	64	186	154	340	23,995
Dyers	1	..	1	2	..	2	Occupiers.
Engine and machine sellers	2	1	3	3	1	4	183
Fancy-goods dealers	3	4	7	5	7	12	393
Fishmongers	4	2	6	9	2	11	169
Fruit and confectionery sellers	27	5	32	20	19	39	95
Furniture-dealers	14	5	19	27	3	30	448
Grocers and storekeepers	84	131	215	590	69	659	44,545
Hairdressers and tobacconists	14	16	30	55	3	58	2,010
Ironmongers	1	15	16	59	2	61	4,387
Mercers and hatters	3	6	9	21	1	22	911
Music-dealers	1	5	6	15	4	19	1,110
Paint and paperhanging sellers	7	13	20	71	3	74	4,645
Photographic-material dealers	4	..	4	4	..	4	Occupiers.
Picture-dealers	1	1	2	4	..	4	149
Produce merchants	2	7	9	27	..	27	2,614
Refreshment-room keepers	4	5	9	4	23	27	492
Saddlery and harness sellers	20	11	31	45	..	45	1,286
Sail, tent, and canvasware dealers .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	2	26
Second-hand dealers	5	..	5	5	..	5	Occupiers.
Tea and coffee retailers	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
Tinware-dealers	7	1	8	13	..	13	340
Umbrella-sellers	2	..	2	2	..	2	Occupiers.
Watch and jewellery sellers	22	3	25	28	..	28	71

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades.	Number of Shops			Number of Persons employed.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING DUNEDIN CITY).							£
Agricultural-implement sellers	1	3	4	10	..	10	739
Auctioneers	1	5	6	18	5	23	1,295
Basketware-sellers	2	..	2	1	1	2	Occupiers.
Booksellers and stationers	6	14	20	47	19	66	2,069
Boot and shoe retailers	51	17	68	96	10	106	2,228
Bread and pastry sellers	22	27	49	41	59	100	1,568
Butchers	13	78	91	275	8	283	13,819
Chemists	11	21	32	62	3	65	2,017
Clothiers	22	19	41	79	10	89	3,374
Coal and wood dealers	1	9	10	56	3	59	3,078
Cycle and motor-car sellers	12	8	20	32	5	37	1,093
Dairy-produce dealers	1	2	3	3	3	6	211
Drapery and millinery	37	68	105	284	204	488	29,503
Engine and machine sellers	6	2	8	13	4	17	462
Fancy-goods dealers	11	3	14	11	7	18	194
Fishmongers	5	3	8	11	7	18	229
Fruit and confectionery sellers	47	17	64	42	50	92	732
Furniture-dealers	7	6	13	22	4	26	783
Grocers and storekeepers	115	195	310	727	102	829	42,550
Hairdressers and tobacconists	21	29	50	84	7	91	2,523
Ironmongers	9	16	25	129	3	132	11,046
Mercers	3	4	7	16	..	16	396
Music-sellers	1	2	3	9	1	10	745
Paint and paperhanging sellers	7	11	18	33	3	36	746
Photographic-material sellers	2	1	3	3	1	4	21
Picture-dealers	1	..	1	1	..	1	Occupier.
Produce and seed merchants	4	3	7	14	..	14	468
Refreshment-room keepers	2	5	7	9	9	18	374
Saddlery and harness sellers	29	5	34	41	2	43	445
Sail, tent, and canvasware dealers	2	2	4	5	..	5	219
Second-hand dealers	1	1	2	2	1	3	20
Tea and coffee retailers .. ..	..	2	2	5	..	5	124
Tinware-dealers	8	2	10	15	2	17	539
Umbrella-sellers	3	..	3	1	2	3	Occupiers.
Watch and jewellery sellers	23	11	34	40	9	49	448

For rates of wages see Auckland City, Wellington City, Christchurch and Dunedin, in which the rates specified are generally the rates for the district.

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY OF SHOPS.

Trades.	Number of Shops.	Number of Persons employed.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agricultural-implement sellers	11	29	2	31	2,460
Auctioneers	54	201	16	217	16,645
Basketware and perambulator sellers	17	21	5	26	280
Bird and bird-cage dealers	4	7	..	7	155
Booksellers and stationers	333	631	216	847	32,710
Boot and shoe retailers	801	1,132	173	1,305	33,827
Bread and small-goods sellers	361	416	318	734	17,432
Butchers	690	2,269	73	2,342	151,609
Chemists and herbalists	331	796	20	816	30,378
Clothiers (including tailors)	376	620	112	732	24,060
Coal and firewood dealers	129	453	10	463	32,089
Crockery and glassware sellers	30	62	27	89	3,347
Cycle and motor-car dealers	208	403	26	429	17,031
Dairy-produce sellers	72	140	26	166	10,960
Drapers and milliners	821	2,932	2,597	5,529	391,871
Dyers and cleaners	10	14	4	18	234
Engine and machine sellers	64	162	37	199	11,589
Fancy-goods dealers	178	167	158	325	6,816
Fishmongers	116	195	26	221	5,978
Florists and seedsmen	34	94	38	132	6,157
Fruiterers and confectioners	899	773	518	1,291	13,810
Furniture-dealers	214	482	71	553	28,649
Grocers and general storekeepers	2,497	5,859	939	6,798	372,032
Hairdressers and tobacconists	536	945	56	1,001	34,605
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	230	1,081	58	1,139	95,822
Mercers and hatters	122	298	22	320	15,592
Music and musical-instrument sellers	77	194	55	249	16,741
Paint and paperhanging sellers	162	409	31	440	22,060
Pawnbrokers	19	26	2	28	890
Photographic-material dealers	78	118	44	162	3,731
Picture-dealers	58	78	11	89	1,160
Produce and grain merchants	74	215	5	220	15,301
Refreshment-room keepers	175	243	519	762	24,489
Saddlery and harness sellers	283	384	3	387	8,083
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	24	31	1	32	666
Secondhand-goods and curio dealers	104	94	31	125	1,073
Stuffed-bird, feather, and fur dealers	7	4	6	10	31
Tea and coffee retailers	18	30	6	36	973
Tinware and plumbers' goods sellers	137	226	7	233	9,000
Umbrella-sellers	27	29	13	42	531
Watch, jewellery, and optical-goods sellers	343	545	46	591	21,430
Wine-retailers	3	4	1	5	76
Totals	10,727	22,812	6,329	29,141	1,482,373

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR in the four chief Industrial Districts, fixed by Industrial Agreements and by Awards of the Court of Arbitration, in Force on the 31st March, 1907.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	..	..	Cordial-makers and foremen, 60s.; machine bottlers, 50s.; beer-bottlers, 45s.; bottle-washers, 32s. 6d.; boys, 10s. to 20s. per week of 49 hours; casuals, 1s. per hour	
Bacon-curing Basketware, rattan, and wickerwork manufacturing .. Blacksmiths and farriers ..	See Butchers small-goods manufacturing. Minimum wage, 1s. 1d. per hour; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. ..	Farriers and general smiths, 10s. per day; floormen, 8s. 6d. per day; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week.	Farriers and general smiths, 10s. per day; floormen, 8s. per day; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	
Boat-building	Shipwrights, 1s. 3d. per hour; boat-builders, 1s. 2d. per hour; dirty work, 1s. per day extra; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of work, 47 per week. ..			
Bookbinders .. .. .	..	Journeyman, 60s. per week or 1s. 4½d. per hour for casual labour; apprentices, six years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Canterbury award also applies to this district	Journeyman, minimum wage, 1s. per hour; apprentices, clickers, five years, minimum wage to boys of 18 years, 15s. per week with annual increase of 5s. per week; upon attainment of 21 years, journeymen's wages. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Canterbury Award also applies to this district.
Bootmaking	Canterbury award also applies to this district		See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing.	
Bottling .. .. .	..	..	See Cardboard-box making	See Cardboard-box making.
Box-making Brass founding and finishing .. Bread and small-goods manufacturing ..	See Engineering. Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; other hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 15s. per week and found, or 7s. 6d. per week extra in lieu of board and lodging; jobbers, 10s. per day. Hours of labour, 9½ per day, including half-hour for breakfast and time required for sponging ..	Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week; jobbers, 10s per day of 8 hours. Hours of labour, 51 per week	Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day of 8½ hours. Hours of labour, 51 per week.	
Brewing, malting, &c. ..	..	..	Brewery men, 45s. per week; brewery night-men, 47s. 6d. per week; bottling-house men, 45s. per week; coopers, 55s. per week; maltsters' workmen, 43s. 1½d. per week; maltsters' night-men, 45s. 7½d. per week; bottling-house boys, 14 years to 21 years of age, 8s. to 28s. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued*.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	Fireclay and ornamental brick, tile, and pipe makers and flangers, ls. 2d. per hour; junction stickers and moulders, ls. 1d. per hour; burners, 10½d. per hour; other workers over the age of 22 years, ls. per hour or 45s. per week; boys, 16 to 20 years of age, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 7½d. per hour; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Brickmakers.—Burners, finishers, and setters, ls. 0½d. per hour; all others over age of 22 years, 1s per hour; night burners, 10s. per night. Drapers and Salt-glaze Workers.—Burners, setters, finishers, flangers and drawers, 1s. 1d. per hour; night burners, 1s. per hour; all others over age of 22 years, 1s. per hour; boys, 15 to 21 years, 10s. to 30s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 46½ per week	Brickmakers.—Moulders, 8s. 6d. per 1,000 for square bricks, and 9s. 6d. per 1,000 for fancy bricks; setters and drawers, 3s. 9d. per 1,000 for square, and 5s. 6d. per 1,000 for fancy bricks; off-bearers from wire-cut machines, 10½d. per 1,000; off-bearers of fancy bricks to be paid day-work; minimum wage for workers over the age of 21 years, 1s. per hour; boys, 16 years to 20 years of age, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 5s. per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Brickmakers.—Burners, 10s. per shift of 12 hours; engine-drivers and fitters, 1s. 3d. per hour; other workers over the age of 22 years, 1s. per hour; boys, 16 to 20 years of age, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 5s. per day of eight hours; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	First shopman, 55s. per week; boners, 45s. per week; drivers, 43s. to 50s. per week; riders-out, 40s. per week; first small-goods hand, 55s. per week; second, 42s. per week; first cellarmen and bacon-curers, 55s. per week; second, 42s. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 59 per week	First shopman, 60s. per week; second shopman, 50s. per week; third shopman, 41s. per week; man in charge of hawking-cart, 41s. per week; boys, 10s. to 22s. 6d. per week; first small-goods hand, 60s. per week; second, 41s. per week; all men to be found or paid 10s. per week extra; casual labour, 9s. per week-day, 10s. per Saturday, and found or paid 1s. 6d. per day extra. Hours of labour, 56 per week	First shopman, 70s. per week; second shopman, 60s. per week; third shopman, 51s. per week; man in charge of order or hawking cart, 51s.; boys, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week; first small-goods hand, 70s. per week; second, 51s. per week; casual labour, 10s. 6d. per week-day, 11s. 6d. per Saturday. Hours of labour, 56 per week	First shopman, 60s. per week; second shopman, 50s. per week; third shopman, 40s. per week; man in charge of hawking-cart, 50s.; order-carriers, 30s. and 40s. per week; boys, 15s. and 20s. per week; first small-goods man, 60s. per week; second, 50s. per week; all men to be found, or paid 10s. per week extra; casual labour, 9s. per week-day, 10s. for Saturday, and found or paid 1s. 6d. per day extra. Hours of labour, 56 per week
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	Cabinet, chair, and frame makers, carvers, and upholsterers, 1s. 3d. per hour; turners and polishers, 1s. 2d. per hour; machinist, 63s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year, 1s. per hour, second year, 1s. per hour; second year, 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, chair and frame makers, machinists, wood carvers and turners, 1s. 3½d. per hour; polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, turners, frame-makers, polishers, and machinists, 55s. per week, or 1s. 3d. per hour; mattress-makers, 46s. 9d. per week, or 8s. 6d. per day of eight hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year, 1s. per hour; second year, 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, frame-makers, and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year, 1s. per hour; second year, 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week
Candle-manufacturing Cardboard-box making	See Fellmongering, &c.	..	Apprentices, one year, first six months, 5s. per week; second six months, 7s. 6d. per week; after first year, piecework rates with minimum of 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Apprentices, eighteen months, first six months, 5s. per week; second six months, 7s. 6d. per week; third six months, 10s. per week; thereafter, piecework rates, with minimum of 20s. per week. Hours not fixed.
Carpentering and joinery	Journeyman carpenters and joiners, 1s. 3d. per hour, except when continuously employed full time in factory, when to be paid 51s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Wellington City Award.—Journeyman carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 33s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week Country Award.—Journeyman, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 3½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman carpenters and joiners, 8d. per day of eight hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Journeyman carpenters and joiners: Otago, 1s. 4d. per hour; Southland, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, Otago 44, Southland 48 per week.

Clothing-manufacturing	..	See Tailors and Tailoresses.	Journeyman, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 20s. per week; improvers, first year, 36s. per week; second year, 42s. per week; helpers, 15 to 20 years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Journeyman, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week; improvers, first year, 8s. per day; second year, 9s. per day; helpers, 15 to 20 years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week
Coachbuilding	..				
Coopering	..		Coopers, 42s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week		
Coppersmithing	..	..		See Tinsmithing.	
Curriers	..		Journeyman, 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman, 1s. 0½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Men over the age of 22 years employed in polishing, plating, enamelling, frame-building, and repairing, 1s. per hour; wheel-building, 11d. per hour; youths, 16 to 22 years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. [H]	
Cycle-engineering	..	..	
Electroplaters	..	..	
Engineering	..		Fitters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, turners, pattern-makers, and brass-finishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders), 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders), 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. Range fitters and polishers, 9s. per day; body-fitters and grinders, 7s. 6d. per day; helpers, 16 to 22 years of age, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Iron and brass moulders, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, seven years; metal-workers' labourers, 11d. per hour; boilermakers, first-class, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary, 1s. 3d. per hour; iron and steel piping hands and similar workers, 1s. per hour; range-workers, 9s. and 8s. per day; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	..		Wool-sorters, 10s. per day; pullers and other wool and pelt men, 8s. per day; machine fleshers and scudders, 7s. 6d. per day; general labourers, 7s. per day; tanners, 8s. per day; roller-men, 8s. per day; assistant, 7s. per day; lime-drawers, 7s. per day; basil-workers, 7s. 6d. per day; chrome-finishers, 8s. 4d. per day; machine-shaver, 7s. 6d. per day; soap-workers, 7s. 3d. to 8s. per day; starch-workers, 7s. 3d. per day; candle-workers, 7s. 3d. per day; oil-workers, 7s. 3d. to 8s. per day; youths, 15 to 18 years, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per week; 18 to 21 years, 5d. to 7½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Wool-sorters, 1s. 3d. per hour; painters and trimmers, 1s. per hour; pullers, 10½d. to 1s. per hour; pelt-fleshers, 1s. per hour; machine fleshing and scudding, 11½d. per hour; hide beams-men, 11½d., and hide-fleshers, 1s. per hour; other hands, 10½d. per hour; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week; youths, 15 to 18 years, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per week; 18 to 21 years, 5d. to 7½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week. [Note.—See also Curriers.]	
Fish-curing	..	..	Weekly wages: Minimum, 45s. Hours of labour, 50 per week		

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued.*

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Flax-milling ..	..	..	Working-foreman or stripper, 50s. per week; engine-drivers, 7s. and 8s. per day of eight hours; chief paddock hand, 7s. 6d. per day; feeders, 7s.; others, 5s. and 6s. per day of eight hours; twine-milling foreman, 50s. per week; spinners and other hands, 5s. to 7s. per day; youths, 15 to 21 years, 16s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Rates of pay and hours of labour same as Northern Industrial District.
Flour-milling ..	..	..	Roller-man or shift-miller, 1s. 1d. per hour; oatmeal and barley miller, 1s. 1d. per hour; purifier, 10½d. per hour; smutter-man, 1s. per hour; assistant smutter-man, 11d. per hour; kiln-man, 11d. per hour; head storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; packer-man, 10½d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; boys, 10s. to 36s. per week; casual labour in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Stokers, 9s. per shift of 8 hours.
Gas and coke manufacturing ..	Stokers 9s. 4d., and coalers 7s. 6d., per shift of 8 hours Age 23 years and over, 45s. per week; 22 to 23 years, 42s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 40s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 35s. per week; 19 to 20 years, 30s. per week; 18 to 19 years, 25s. per week; 17 to 18 years, 20s. per week; 16 to 17 years, 15s. per week; 15 to 16 years, 10s. per week; carters driving one horse, 42s.; driving two horses, 46s. per week. Hours of labour: Assistants, 53; carters, 47½ hours per week	Leading stokers 10s., and ordinary stokers 9s. 3d., per shift of 8 hours. Age 23 years and over, 45s. per week; age 22 to 23 years, 42s. per week; age 21 to 22 years, 40s. per week; age 20 to 21 years, 35s. per week; age 19 to 20 years, 30s. per week; age 18 to 19 years, 25s. per week; age 17 to 18 years, 20s. per week; age 16 to 17 years, 15s. per week; age 15 to 16 years, 10s. per week; carters over 23 years, 46s. per week. Hours of labour: two horses, 50s. Hours of labour: Assistants, 53½ per week; carters, 47½ per week	Weekly wages, same as Northern District. Hours of labour: Assistants, 52, per week; carters, 47½ per week	Weekly wages and hours of labour same as Northern District.
Gum-workers ..	Sorters, 11½d. per hour; learners, 9d. per hour for twelve months; casual labour, 1s. 0½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	..	..	Stokers, 9s. per shift of 8 hours.
Hairdressers and conists' assistants ..	Journeyman, 45s. per week; journeymen engaged in board-work, 55s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 57 per week	Journeyman, 48s. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour; journeymen engaged in board-work, 55s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 55 per week	Journeyman, 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 53 per week	Weekly wages and hours of labour same as Canterbury District.

Hosiery-manufacturing	...	...	Beginners, 7s. per week, rising at six-monthly intervals for three years to 20s. per week Adult minimum wage, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day.	Same rate of wages as Canterbury.
Manure-manufacturing	...	...	Slaughtermen—Sheep and lambs for freezing, 20s. per 100; bullocks, 2s. each; pigs, 9d. each; slaughtermen's assistants, 10½d. per hour; freezers, 1s. per hour; casual labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour. Hours of labour, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.	
Meat-freezing and serving	...	...	(See Wax-vestas manufacturing).	
Paper-milling	...	...	Competent workmen, 1s. 4d. per hour; improvers, 11d. to 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Machine-men, 48s. per week; machine-men's assistants 33s., per week; beater-men, 48s. per week; beatermen's assistants, 36s. per week; firemen, 48s. per week; chopperman, 40s. per week; cutterman, 40s. per week; bag-room foreman, 48s. per week; finishers, 42s. per week; others, 17s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Journymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.
Plumbers and gasfitters	...	...	First-class journeymen, 1s. 2d. per hour; other journeymen, 1s. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Journymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 1½d. per hour; sheet-metal workers, 48s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week
Printing and bookbinding	...	...	Linotype and other machine operators: day 66s., night 72s., per week, the day's work to consist of not more than 7 hours; compositors, day 60s., night 66s., per week of 48 hours; apprentices, four years, 10s. to 30s. per week; lithographic machinists, 60s. per week; letterpress-machinists, 50s. per week; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Bookbinders.—Journymen, 60s. per week, or 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Type-setting machine operators, day 66s., night 72s., per week, or 1s. 7d. and 1s. 9d. per hour; probationers, day-work 50s., night-work 56s., per week; apprentices, six years, 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Day's work to consist of not more than 7 hours. Lithographic machinists, 60s. per week of 48 hours.
Range and cooking-stove manufacturing	...	...	Range-fitters, polishers, and youths, first year, 5s. to 7s. 6d., to sixth year, 30s. per week; seventh year, 7s. per day; eighth year, 8s. 6d. per day; ninth year, 9s. per day; body-fitters and grinders, 7s. 6d. per day; sheet-iron workers, 8s. per day. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Range-fitters and polishers, 9s. per day; body-fitters and machinists, 8s. per day; boys, first year, 7s. 6d. per week, to fifth year 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 43 per week.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—continued.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Refreshment-room (tea-room and restaurant) employees	Chefs, 35s. to 45s.; other cooks, 20s. and 25s. per week; waiters, 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 11 per day	Restaurants—Chefs, 45s. to 60s.; second cooks, 25s. to 40s.; other cooks, males 22s. 6d., females 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; waiters, 27s. 6d.; head waitress, 22s. 6d.; others, 17s. 6d. per week; pantry-men, 25s.; pantry-maids, 17s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 65 per week. Tea-rooms—Kitchen hands, females, 22s. 6d.; head waitress, 25s.; others, 22s. 6d. per week, and meals. Hours of labour, 52 per week.	See Flax-milling.	Journeymen, 48s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Rope and twine manufacturing	..	..	..	Journeymen, 1s. per hour; sailmakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, four years, 7s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Saddlery and harness making	Journeymen, minimum wage, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, minimum wage, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	..
Sail, tent, and flag manufacturing	Journeymen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, four years, 8s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	..	..	..
Sausage-casings manufacturing	..	Classers and scrapers, 1s. per hour; measurers, tank-hands, and salters, 11d. per hour; boys under 16 years of age, 20s. per week; 16 to 21 years, 25s. to 45s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..	..
Sawmilling	Head men at saw-benches, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.; tail-men, 7s. 6d.; head men at drag-benches, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; tail-men, 6s. to 7s.; head men at recutter saws, 8s.; tail-men, 7s. 6d.; men in charge of jigger-saws, 8s. 4d.; log-getters, 7s.; horse-drivers, 7s. 6d.; engine-drivers, 8s. and 9s.; head mill-carpenters, 9s.; second, 8s. 6d.; machine-men, 7s. to 9s.; engineers and fitters, 9s.; head men on band-mills, 8s. 6d.; others, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; all per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 47 per week	First sawyer, 9s.; second sawyer, 8s.; engine-drivers, 9s. and 10s.; man, 10s.; assistants, 7s.; bench-men, 9s. and 10s.; tailors-out, 8s.; breakers-down, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.; planing-machine men, 8s. and 10s.; bullock-drivers, 9s.; pan-men in bush 8s.; others 7s. to 7s. 6d.; all per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 46 per week	First sawyers, 9s. per day; second sawyers, 8s. per day; tailors-out, 7s. per day; engine-drivers, 9s. and 10s. per day; first-class machinists, 10s. per day; second class, 9s. per day; head yardman 10s., others 7s. per day; casual labour, 1s. per hour; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Breast sawyers, 9s. to 10s. 6d.; big-bench sawyers, 9s. and 9s. 6d.; tailors-out, 8s. to 9s.; machinists, 8s. to 10s.; engine-drivers, 8s. to 10s.; bushmen, shoe-men, and log-trolly men, 9s.; labourers, 7s. 6d.; all per day of eight hours. Head yardmen £10 10s., bullock-drivers £10, per calendar month. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Shipwrighting	Shipwrights, 1s. 3d. per hour; boat-builders, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	..	..	First-class boilermaker, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermaker, 1s. 3d. per hour; riveting, caulking, punching, plating, and repairing, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Soap-boiling	See Fellmongery, &c.	..	..	..

Stone crushing and quarrying	Quarrymen, spallers, feeders, truckers, and fillers, 11½d. per hour; men squaring stone to measurement, 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week		All quarrymen, minimum of 1s. per hour; men squaring stone, 1s. 3d. per hour; youths, 17 to 21 years, 15s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week.	
Sugar-refining	Firemen, 54s.; trimmers, 42s.; liquor-runners, 54s.; char-emptiers and levellers, 48s.; pan-men, 60s.; centrifugal driers, 48s.; centrifugal scoopers, 45s.; packing-store, 45s. to 48s.; labourers, 42s.; boys, 16 to 21 years, 12s. 6d. to 30s.; all per week of 48 hours.			
Tailoring— Tailors	Minimum wage to journeymen, including pressers (pieceworkers as per log), 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Minimum wage to journeymen, 55s. per week; pieceworkers as per log; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Minimum wage, journeymen and pressers, 55s. per week; pieceworkers, minimum wages—males 1s., females 8d., per hour, and as per log; apprentices, male, five years, 5s. to 30s., female, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Minimum wage: Journeymen, 55s. per week; pieceworkers, 1s. per hour and as per log; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Tailoresses	Time-work, 8d. per hour; coat-hands, 25s. and 30s. per week; vest and trouser hands, 21s. to 30s. per week; machinists, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Canterbury award applies in this district	Journeywomen, 25s. per week; improvers, 15s. to 20s. per week; pressers, 50s. to 55s. per week; apprentices, two years, coat-making, 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week; vest and trouser making, one year, 5s. to 10s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Canterbury award applies in this district.
Tanning Tinsmithing and copper-smithing	See Fellmongering.	Journeyman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman, 9s. per day of eight hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman, 10s. per day of eight hours; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Wax-vestas manufacturing	Piecework—Plains, 3d. per gross of 144 boxes; No. 4 tins, 1s. per gross; No. 10 tins, 2s. per gross; No. 12 cardboard, 6d. per gross; filling frames on machine, 3½d. per rack of 16 frames, average of 88 boards to the frame. Hours of labour, 45 per week.			
Woolen-milling			Minimum rate for wages hands—Wool-sorters, 50s.; wool-scourers, 42s.; dye-house, teasing, carding hands, 42s.; spinners, 44s.; feeders and piecers, 16 to 22 years, 25s. to 42s.; milling-room, finishing-room, press and stock room hands, 42s.; tuners, 45s. to 56s.; warpers, 56s.; pattern-weavers, 45s.; labourers, 42s.; engine-drivers, 54s.; firemen, 48s.; greasers, 42s.; carpenters, 60s.; girls, first year 8s., second year 11s., third year 14s.; youths, 14 to 22 years of age, 8s. to 35s.; all at per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	

LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE YEAR 1906-7.

APRIL, 1906.

Auckland.—(Shops and Offices Act): Two chemists were charged with having failed to close their shops at 8 p.m. on four nights of the week in accordance with requisition from chemists fixing the hours of closing, as per *Gazette* notice of 1st February, 1906, under the Shops and Offices Act. As these were the first cases of the kind the Magistrate said he would not impose a severe penalty, though he pointed out that defendants were liable to a very heavy fine. Penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs, in each case.

Cambridge.—(Shops and Offices Act): A refreshment-room keeper was charged with—(1) Failing to give waitress half-holiday on one working-day of the week; and (2) employing same for more than fifty-two hours in one week. On the first charge accused was convicted and ordered to pay costs amounting to 7s., and on the second he was fined £1, with 13s. costs.

New Plymouth.—(Shops and Offices Act): A butcher and a grocer were each fined 5s., with £1 8s. costs, for employing assistants after the hours prescribed in their respective trades.

Stratford.—(Shops and Offices Act): A Chinese storekeeper was fined 5s., with £1 8s. costs, for failing to close shop in accordance with a requisition of shopkeepers fixing the hours of closing, as per *Gazette* notice of 30th March, 1905.

Wanganui.—(Shops and Offices Act): A baker was charged with failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday. Defendant sold bread from a cart in the street, and, therefore, was an occupier of a shop within the meaning of the Act. He promised to comply with the Act in future, and was nominally fined—10s., with 10s. costs.

Christchurch.—(Factories Act): A saddle and harness maker was fined £1, with 7s. costs, for failing to give a half-holiday on Saturday afternoon to a lad under sixteen years of age.

MAY, 1906.

Auckland.—(Shops and Offices Act): A shopkeeper was fined £2, with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday. Another shopkeeper was indicted on three charges of having employed assistants for more than fifty-two hours in one week. He was fined £1, with £2 8s. costs, on one charge, and 10s., with 9s. costs, on each of the other two. A shopkeeper was similarly indicted on two charges, and fined £2, with £2 9s. 10d. costs (for the two). The Magistrate remarked that, as these Labour Acts were well known, a more severe penalty would be inflicted in future cases.

Napier.—(Shops and Offices Act): A tobacconist and hairdresser was fined 10s., with 7s. costs, on each of three charges of employing assistants after the hours prescribed—viz., 8 p.m. on four working-days, and 10.30 on one day.

(Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act): The secretaries of two unions were convicted for failing to send in annual returns of members, &c., as required by the Act.

Wanganui.—(Factories Act): A firm of tailors was charged with failing to pay wages fortnightly. Accused pleaded guilty, and illness in family. Penalty, £3 10s., with £1 16s. costs.

Marton.—(Factories Act): A factory owner was charged with failing to notify Inspector of accident in factory. Accused pleaded ignorance of the Act, and stated that he had immediately after the accident notified the insurance company, and thought that that was all required of him. Penalty, £5, with 9s. costs.

Palmerston North.—(Shops and Offices Act): A Chinese storekeeper was fined £1, with £1 8s. costs, for employing an assistant after 9.30 p.m. on Saturday (the prescribed hour). Accused stated that he employed no assistant, and that the alleged assistant was a fellow-countryman who now and again paid him a friendly visit, and if he was busy assisted him. The Magistrate held that in that case the "friend" was an assistant under the Act. A second Chinese storekeeper was similarly charged, and fined £1, with £1 8s. costs. A like case against a third Chinese storekeeper was dismissed, as it was explained there was no such person as the one charged.

Dannevirke.—(Shops and Offices Act): A tobacconist was fined £1, with 7s. cost, for failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday. A Chinese storekeeper was also fined £1, with 7s. costs, on each of three charges—two for same offence, and the other for failing to close at 6 p.m. in accordance with a gazetted requisition from shopkeepers.

Wellington.—(Shops and Offices Act): A butcher was fined 10s., with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop at 9 p.m., the hour fixed for closing by a gazetted requisition from shopkeepers in the trade.

Christchurch.—(Shops and Offices Act): A bookseller and tobacconist, Lyttelton, was fined £1, with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop on either the statutory half-holiday or on Easter Monday. Two tobacconists were each fined 5s., with 7s. costs, for same offence. A firm of cycle-makers were charged with failing to close their shop at 9 p.m. on Saturday, in accordance with a gazetted requisition from shopkeepers in the trade. The information was dismissed, without costs, although the Magistrate considered a technical breach had actually taken place. An indictment against a firm of cycle-makers charging them with failing to close their shop on Easter Saturday in accordance with same *Gazette* notice was also dismissed, on the ground that there was no power to close shops for a whole day by requisition. The section merely provides for fixing the hours of closing in the evening. Six similar cases were then withdrawn.

(Factories Act): A pastrycook was fined 5s., with 7s. costs, for employing a lad under eighteen years of age in the bakehouse on Easter Monday. Defendant pleaded ignorance of the law.

Dunedin.—(Shops and Offices Act): A hatter, &c., was fined 1s., with 7s. costs, for employing an assistant after 6 o'clock p.m. Defendant stated that he has misread the Act, and was of opinion that so long as assistants did not work more than fifty-two hours in one week there was no necessity for them to be dismissed at 6 o'clock p.m.

MASTER AND APPRENTICE ACT.

Judgment was given by Mr. W. G. Riddell, S.M., Auckland, on the 9th May, 1906, in a claim by father and son against an employer for £9 10s., wages due to the son as an apprentice. His Worship stated that the plaintiff and defendant entered into a deed of apprenticeship, the defendant agreeing to instruct the son in the trade of carpentry. Plaintiff was sixteen years old, and the deed was for four years' apprenticeship. The parties did not expressly exempt themselves from the provisions of the Master and Apprentice Act, section 9 of which stated that every apprenticeship must not exceed five years, and shall expire at the time when the apprentice attains the age of nineteen. In the present case, he was of opinion that the apprenticeship expired when the apprentice became nineteen, on the 19th August, 1905, and after that date the relations of the parties were those of master and servant. The plaintiff did not behave as he should have done, and the defendant was justified in dismissing him. Judgment was given for defendant, with costs, including £1 1s. solicitor's fee.

JUNE, 1906.

Napier.—(Shops and Offices Act): A furniture-dealer was fined £3, with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop on the half-holiday. Defendant held an auction sale, and employed assistants there. A bookseller was fined £1, with 7s. costs, for employing an assistant after prescribed hours.

Manawatu.—(Shops and Offices Act): A drapery company was fined 5s., with £1 8s. costs, for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday: Defendant pleaded that he had given notice of his intention to close on Saturday in lieu of Wednesday, the statutory closing-day, but it was shown that such had been given subsequent to the committance of the breach of the Act. On a second charge of employing an assistant on the half-holiday defendant was fined 10s., with costs £2 6s.

Palmerston North.—(Factories Act): A factory owner was fined £10, with 7s. costs, for failing to send Inspector notice of accident in factory.

(Shops and Offices Act): A shopkeeper was fined £1, with 7s. costs, for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday. (Second offence.)

Wellington.—(Shops and Offices Act): A tobacconist was fined £1, with costs £3 10s., for failing to close his shop at 8 o'clock p.m. on four nights of the week, as per requisition gazetted on the 10th May, 1906. (For full report see page .)

Blenheim.—(Shops and Offices Act): A Chinese fruiterer and tobacconist was fined £2, with £3 10s. costs, for failing to close his shop on statutory half-holiday.

Christchurch.—(Factories Act): A manager of a meat company was fined £1, with 7s. costs, on each of three charges of failing to grant weekly half-holiday (on Saturday) to lads under eighteen years of age: The offence was admitted. A bicycle-manufacturer was fined 5s., with £1 8s. costs, for employing a boy under sixteen years of age without certificate of fitness: Defendant pleaded ignorance of the law. The father of the boy was also fined 5s., with £1 8s. costs, for binding his son without certificate of fitness: In this case a deed of apprenticeship had been drawn up, and a premium paid, but as more than two months had elapsed before it was discovered, no action could be taken under this head. A firm of bacon-curers was fined £5, with 7s. costs, for failing to give weekly half-holiday on Saturday to a boy: In this case the firm had applied to the Inspector for permission to give the boy Thursday instead of Saturday half-holiday, and this was refused as being contrary to the Act; it was subsequently found by the Inspector that notwithstanding this refusal the boy had never had the Saturday half-holiday; the firm was therefore prosecuted. A firm of printers and bookbinders were charged with failing to pay wages in full to female pieceworkers: The girls, forty in number, had been fined for absenting themselves from the factory without leave; for the defence it was stated that no deduction had been made from the girls' wages, but the fines were required to be paid on pain of dismissal (it was explained that the fines were paid into the picnic fund, and they were instituted merely for the purpose of discipline); the Magistrate dismissed the information under the circumstances, remarking, however, that he thought it was a distinct evasion of the law.

(Shops and Offices Act): A restaurant company were fined 10s., with £1 8s. costs, on each of two charges of employing waitresses more than fifty-two hours weekly; and 10s., with £1 8s. costs, on each of two other charges of employing waitresses more than nine hours on more than one day in the week: In one case a girl had worked for seventy-four hours, another for sixty-nine, and a third for sixty-five hours; the amount of overtime due (£4 2s. 6d.) was subsequently paid through the Inspector.

Amberley.—(Shops and Offices Act): A grocer was fined 1s. for failing to close his shop at the hour fixed by a gazetted requisition from shopkeepers under section 21 of the Act.

Dunedin.—(Shops and Offices Act): A restaurateur was charged with employing assistants for more than fifty-two hours in one week, excluding meal-times (two cases), and for employing an assistant for more than five hours continuously without interval for meal. The employee in one case informed the Inspector that the hours she worked in one week had totalled seventy-nine and a half, including fourteen hours in one day. In the first two cases the Magistrate ruled that he had not sufficient testimony to justify him in convicting; the last case was also dismissed, as it was ruled that the information laid did not properly disclose the offence.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Wellington Tobacconists' Requisition under Section 21.—Decision of Stipendiary Magistrate as to Validity of Tobacconists' Requisition and of Gazette Notice.

His Worship, in the course of his judgment, said counsel for the informant contended that the gazetting of the notice gives finality, and that the Court could not go behind it. In support, he argued that if the *Gazette* notice was not conclusive, then trouble arose; further, that the direction of the Minister by notice in the *Gazette* was a Ministerial duty, and an act of State, and as such could not be impugned by the Court. In the present case, assuming that the certificate of the Wellington City Council and the *Gazette* notification by the Minister were both good in form, he did not think that it was to be assumed that the Legislature intended that the Inspector might make an end of the sections enacted for the benefit and protection of shopkeepers, and for obtaining their real ends. It could not be assumed that the Legislature intended that everything should depend upon the mere opinion formed by a single individual, so that if misrepresented by the certificate all the occupiers' views and interests should be done away with. His Worship thought it proper that the requisition should be examined, and considered that the gazetting of the notification was not final and conclusive. The second point relied upon by counsel for the informant was that the requisition was good and valid, inasmuch as it was signed by a majority of tobacconists. The question naturally arose, Who was a tobacconist? The answer must be admitted to be—a tobacconist was one who sold tobacco, but it did not follow that every one who sold tobacco was a tobacconist. He was decidedly of opinion that grocers and storekeepers who kept side lines of tobacco were not tobacconists, any more than were hotelkeepers. They were grocers, storekeepers, and hotelkeepers, and not tobacconists. Section 21, subsection (5), of the Act of 1904 provided that for the purposes of the section the interpretation of "occupier" in section 2 was so far modified as to include only British subjects, whether by naturalisation or otherwise. As no evidence had been produced of the naturalisation of the Chinese storekeepers referred to in the evidence, he must consider them as not included in the term "occupiers." That left two classes only—tobacconists and hairdressers. As it was admitted that there was a majority of those who signed the requisition, in his opinion the requisition was a proper one, the certificate based upon it was a good one, and the *Gazette* notice was therefore valid, there being no defect in its form. The information must succeed. As the case was a genuine test case the fine would be nominal. The defendant would be fined £1 and costs.

JULY, 1906.

Whangarei.—(Shops and Offices Act): A draper was fined 10s., with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday.

Napier.—(Shops and Offices Act): A chemist was fined £1, with 7s. costs, for employing an assistant later than half an hour after the prescribed hour; defendant had been previously warned by the Inspector. A tailor was charged with a like offence with respect to employing a schoolboy as shop-assistant after prescribed hour: It was shown that the boy was employed by defendant for a few hours out of school hours on five days of the week, and for longer hours on Saturday; the facts were admitted, but counsel for the defence contended that the boy was not a shop-assistant under the Act; a nominal fine was asked for by the Inspector; penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs.

Wellington.—(Shops and Offices Act): A hairdresser was fined 10s., with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop at 8 o'clock on four nights of the week as per requisition from shopkeepers gazetted on the 10th May, 1906. A Chinese grocer and fruiterer was charged with failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday: The Inspector found accused selling goods at the rear of his shop; he had been previously convicted of a similar offence, and, in justice to other shopkeepers, the Inspector submitted that a substantial penalty be inflicted; the Magistrate thereupon fixed the amount of fine at £5, with 9s. costs, and 5s. witnesses' expenses.

Dunedin.—(Factories Act): A general grocer was charged with failing to register his premises as a factory: The Inspector stated that defendant was a general grocer, and at the rear of his shop tea-packing was carried on; counsel for defence argued that the case must be dismissed, as there was not sufficient evidence to prove that more than one person was employed, and on this ground the case was dismissed.

(Shops and Offices Act): A shopkeeper was charged with employing an assistant (defendant's daughter) on the statutory half-holiday: The Inspector stated that he found the shop-door open at 2.35 o'clock in the afternoon, and the girl taking money out of the till; for the defence it was stated that the girl was going to the bank to procure some change when the Inspector found her in the shop, and that access to the dwelling at the rear was to be gained only through the shop-door—it was also contended that the girl was not an assistant within the meaning of the Act, as she was a member of defendant's family; the Magistrate ruled that, in his opinion, the girl was an assistant under the Act, whether a member of defendant's family or not—he thought a breach had been committed, but, as the Inspector had not found the assistant selling or carrying on business, he must dismiss the case.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT AND THE WELLINGTON COOKS AND STEWARDS' AWARD.

The following judgment by Dr. McArthur, S.M., Wellington, decides that the weekly half-holiday under the Act is not overridden by an award of the Court of Arbitration:—

The informant is the Inspector of Factories, and the defendant is the proprietor of dining-rooms, being the occupier of a shop under the meaning of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904." The informant alleges that during the week ending the 30th day of June, 1906, the defendant did unlawfully employ on or about the business of his said dining-rooms, being a shop within the

meaning of the said Act, two shop-assistants after 1 o'clock in the afternoon of every working-day of such week as aforesaid.

Counsel for the defence admitted that the shop-assistants did not receive a half-holiday during the week ending the 30th day of June.

For the defence it was contended that the defendant was not bound to give his employees a weekly half-holiday, and that the Act of 1904 and the amending Act of 1905 must be considered together. Counsel for the defence took three points, as follows:—

1. That the amending Act of 1905, section 3, with the schedule of the Act, makes it quite clear that a restaurant-keeper is not bound to give any half-holiday to his assistants.

2. That section 4 of the Act of 1904 and section 3 of the Act of 1905 are expressly made subject to any award of the Court of Arbitration, and that the provisions of the award in this case are inconsistent with the allowance of a weekly half-holiday to the employees.

3. That a place where merely meals are supplied is not a shop within the meaning of the Act.

In answer to these points, I may state at once that, in my opinion, (a) the amending Act of 1905, section 3, with the schedule to the Act, does not free a restaurant-keeper from giving a weekly half-holiday to his assistants; (b) the Act cannot be made subject to any award of the Arbitration Court, but the award, on the contrary, must be subject to the Act; and, further, the provisions of the award are not inconsistent with the allowance of a weekly half-holiday to the employees: and (c) a place where meals are supplied and sold is a shop within the meaning of the Act.

As to the first point of counsel for the defence, that the amending Act of 1905, section 3, with the schedule to the Act, makes it quite clear that a restaurant-keeper is not bound to give his assistants a weekly half-holiday: Counsel relies in the first place on section 4, (4), of the Act of 1904, which provides that this section shall operate subject to the provisions of this Act and to any award of the Arbitration Court. The award in force upon the passing of the Act of 1904 was dated the 24th day of March, 1902, and must be taken as if the Act of 1894 were in force, which it was when the award was made. Now, section 8 of the Act of 1894 provides that every shop-assistant in excepted shops, of which an eating-house or restaurant was one, shall have a half-holiday from the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of some working-day in each week. It further provides that if any person shall offend against the provisions of this section by allowing any shop-assistant or other assistant as aforesaid to continue at work during such half-holiday he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

The Act of 1894 was therefore clear enough as to the right of assistants in excepted shops to a weekly half-holiday. The Act of 1904, section 15, (a), (i), is absolutely clear on the matter of a weekly half-holiday to shop-assistants in excepted shops which are not required to close on any working-day. It says, "Provided that the provisions of this subsection shall not affect the right of any shop-assistant employed in any such excepted shop to a half-holiday for the remainder of the day from 1 o'clock in the afternoon of such working-day in each week as the occupier, in the case of each individual shop-assistant, thinks fit." Can anything be stated in clearer terms? Counsel further contends that section 3 of the Act of 1905 stood in the place of section 4 of the Act of 1904 so far as the matters which it deals with, which are the hours in which employees are to be employed in every case. He refers to the schedule of the Act of 1905 and its headings. Now, these two sections are not on the same subject-matter. Section 4 of the Act of 1904 states what are to be the number of hours a shop-assistant shall be employed during one week, whereas section 3 of the Act of 1905 states the limit of employment of shop-assistants.

Section 3, (1), of the Act of 1905 says, "Subject to the provisions of the principal Act and to any award of the Arbitration Court, a shop-assistant shall not be employed (a) in or about any shop in which any one or more of the trades or businesses mentioned in the schedule hereto are exclusively carried on, after the hour set opposite to such trade or business in the said schedule." This limits the hours during which a shop-assistant can be employed. In the schedule the time fixed for the latest employment of an assistant in a refreshment-room is 11.45 p.m. on any working-day. He may be employed up to that hour on any working-day of the week, but this does not deprive him of his weekly half-holiday under the proviso contained in section 15, (1), of the Act of 1904. The terms of the award do not preclude the weekly half-holiday, and must be read subject to the provisions of the Act of 1904.

Counsel's second point was that section 4 of the Act of 1904 and section 3 of the Act of 1905 are expressly made subject to any award of the Court of Arbitration, and that the provisions of the award in this case are inconsistent with the allowance of a half-holiday to the employees. Counsel refers to the award, at page 291, where under the heading "Hours for Restaurant Waiters" it provides, "If more waiters are employed, the hours for such employees shall not exceed eleven hours' work per day, and shall be worked between the hours of 6 a.m. and midnight." How can this be said to preclude an assistant's right to a weekly half-holiday? It states a limit of hours each day within which the assistant must be employed. It is not inconsistent with his right to a weekly half-holiday. I cannot see that section 9 of the award, on page 292, takes away the right to the half-holiday. It provides that two days' holidays or two days' pay shall be allowed to each employee once every three months if he shall have been so long in the employer's service. I cannot read this as something in substitution of a weekly half-holiday.

Counsel's third point was that a place where meals are supplied is not a shop within the meaning of the Act. I do not know whether counsel was in earnest on this point. He certainly looked it, and I will therefore answer his contention. He says that the definition of the word "shop" in section 2 of the Act of 1904 does not include a restaurant. The definition says that "shop" means any building or place in which foods are kept, or exposed, or offered for sale, or in which any part of the business of the shop is conducted. Surely a restaurant is a building or place in which meals are kept or offered for sale. Surely meals are goods. Surely a restaurant is a place in which the business of selling meals is conducted. But the matter is concluded by different sections of the two Acts. I shall refer to two only—viz., section 15, (a), (i), of the Act of 1904,

where it is said that "A refreshment-room keeper . . . shall not be required to close his shop"; and in section 3, (1), (a), of the Act of 1905, where it is said, "In or about any shop in which any one or more of the trades or businesses mentioned in the schedule hereto." The schedule contains, *inter alia*, refreshment-room keepers. In my opinion, therefore, the assistants in dining-rooms, restaurants, or refreshment-rooms, by whatever name the shop may be called, have a right to a weekly half-holiday after the hour of 1 o'clock on one working-day.

The information will be sustained, and the defendant will be fined £2 and costs £2 13s.

AUGUST, 1906.

Auckland.—(Servants' Registry Offices Act): A registry-office keeper was charged with having accepted a watch and chain as security for payment of a fee for the hiring of a servant, contrary to section 16 of the Act. The maximum fine of £5, with £2 2s. costs, was ordered to be paid and the license to be indorsed. Defendant had been previously convicted for a breach of the Act (for full report see page).

Masterton.—(Shops and Offices Act): A dairyman was charged with failing to pay the minimum rate of wages (5s. per week) to an assistant. Defendant employed a boy, aged eleven and a half years, at delivering milk out of school hours, for which he paid 2s. 6d. per week. Counsel for defendant contended that the owner of a milk-round was not an "occupier" of a shop within the meaning of the Act, and therefore the boy was not a "shop-assistant." The Magistrate, however, ruled contrary to counsel's contention and fined defendant 5s., with 6s. costs.

Wellington.—(Shops and Offices Act): A baker and grocer and a confectioner and fancy-goods dealer were each fined 10s., with 7s. costs, for failing to close their shops on the statutory half-holiday. A hairdresser was fined £5, with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop at 8 o'clock p.m. on four nights of the week, in accordance with a notice fixing the hours of closing, gazetted on the 10th May, 1906, on the requisition of a majority of the hairdressers in the city. The Inspector found defendant doing business at 9 o'clock, and when cautioned defendant replied that "he would close presently." Four Chinese fruiterers and grocers, Petone, were each fined £1, with £1 18s. 6d. costs, for failing to close their shops at 9 p.m., as per notice fixing the hours of closing, gazetted on the 12th July, 1906, on the requisition of a majority of the grocers in the district. (For full report of judgment in these cases see page). A grocer and baker, Petone, was fined £1, with £3 10s. costs (£3 3s. being solicitor's fees), for same offence.

Blenheim.—(Shops and Offices Act): A Chinese shopkeeper was fined 1s., with £2 9s. costs, for failing to close his shop at 6 p.m., in accordance with a notice fixing the hours of closing, gazetted on the 6th July, 1905, on the requisition of a majority of the shopkeepers in the district. (This was a second charge against defendant, he having been previously convicted and fined.)

Christchurch.—(Shops and Offices Act): A grocer, &c., was fined £2, with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday. The defendant, whom the Inspector found selling from the rear of his shop, admitted the offence.

Dunedin (Port Chalmers).—(Shops and Offices Act): A coal-dealer was fined 5s., with 7s. costs, on each of two charges of (1) employing an assistant later than half an hour after the hour for closing on the half-holiday, (2) failing to close his place of business on the half-holiday. A coal-dealer was also fined 5s., with 7s. costs, on each of two like charges. For failing to close his place of business on the half-holiday a coal-dealer was fined 5s., with 7s. costs.

Gore.—(Factories Act): A photographer was charged with having obstructed the Inspector in the execution of his duty. In his evidence the Inspector stated that he went to inspect defendant's premises, but on arriving there was refused admission, and was subjected to abusive language. The defendant stated that he did not know the Inspector, and that he required some proof of his appointment as such. The Inspector then produced his certificate of appointment, but defendant refused to accept it as proof. Ultimately the local constable satisfied the defendant, and the Inspector was then allowed to inspect the premises. The point was raised by defendant's counsel that the certificate was not signed by the proper authority, but by an officer on behalf of the Minister. The case was dismissed without costs on this ground.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Maximum Penalty for accepting Goods as Security for Fee charged to Employee.

A registry-office proprietor in Auckland was charged that on the 20th July, 1906, he unlawfully took a watch and chain from an employee in payment of fees for the hiring of the employee as a servant. He was also charged that he took the watch and chain as security for fees for the hiring.

Mr. Mays said the charges were laid alternatively.

The complainant said that on Friday afternoon, the 20th July, he went to defendant's office for a position at Otahuhu, and got it. As he had no money, he asked defendant to keep his watch till he received his first week's wages. He left his watch with defendant, and went to his job next morning. While he was at defendant's office in the afternoon he signed something—he did not know what. He thought it was an undertaking to go to his situation. He received no money from defendant. His job did not suit him, and he came back to town, and asked defendant for his watch, but he would not give it to him. He could have it if he paid 6s. 6d. He went again to defendant's office with another youth for the watch, and was told by defendant that he (defendant) held a receipt for the watch. In reply to defendant, witness said he did not think that he (defendant) had bought the watch from him. He signed a paper, which was not read over to him. He was handed no money.

A witness said he went with the complainant to defendant's office. Complainant asked for the watch. Defendant said he held a receipt for it. When they first came in the office defendant said he had paid no money. When they were going out defendant said he had paid complainant money for the watch.

The Inspector of Factories gave evidence as to inspecting defendant's books.

The defendant said that he had paid complainant 6s. 6d. for the watch, and had received it as a fee. He had been an agent for thirty years. It was no good him swearing against the other witnesses.

Mr. Dyer, S.M., said defendant had no right whatever to buy the watch or take it as security for payment of fees. No license-holder, such as defendant, had any right, under the Act, directly or indirectly, to accept any goods or chattels in payment or as security for the payment of his fees. He said that he believed defendant took the watch as security. He did not believe that defendant paid 6s. 6d. for the watch.

Mr. Mays then withdrew the first charge. He said defendant had once before been convicted for a breach of the Act.

Mr. Dyer said it was a very contemptible and miserable trick to play. He was certain defendant took the watch as security, which the Act said was illegal. He would fine him £5, and costs £2 2s., and order his license to be indorsed.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Decision of Dr. McArthur, Stipendiary Magistrate, Wellington, as to whether Unnaturalised Chinese come under the Obligations (as to closing Shops) under Section 21.

Inspector of Factories v. Four Chinese Grocers (10th and 13th August, 1906).

A case having an important bearing upon the question of Chinese competition with Europeans in the grocery line was heard by Dr. A. McArthur, S.M., in the Magistrate's Court, Wellington. Four Chinamen, carrying on business at Petone as fruiterers and grocers, were charged on informations laid by the Inspector of Factories with failing to close their shops on the 28th July at the hour (9 p.m.) required under a requisition gazetted on the 12th July. Dr. Findlay appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Skerrett and Blair for defendants.

In opening the case Dr. Findlay said that he apprehended that the defence would rest on two questions, one essentially a question of law, the other a question of fact. The first question raised would be, can an unnaturalised Chinaman, who is a shopkeeper, be fined under section 21 of the Shops and Offices Act for keeping his shop open later than the hour fixed by requisition? The second question would be, what constitutes a grocer within the meaning of the Shops and Offices Act? The Proclamation fixing the hour of 9 p.m. as that at which shops in the Borough of Petone should be closed was gazetted on the 12th July last. The prosecution alleged, continued Dr. Findlay, that defendants were grocers, though they also sold fruit. The latter, however, was, it was submitted, entirely a side line, and defendants were mainly and substantially grocers. He submitted that in the absence of any clear definition, His Worship was bound to look at facts and ask what, in fact, was the business defendants were carrying on. He was instructed that every grocer sold some fruit, and it was part of the business of an ordinary grocer to do so. In the present case, Dr. Findlay said, he hoped to satisfy the Court that whereas a few pounds of fruit was all defendants had on sale, they had between 100 and 200 pounds' worth of groceries. The more difficult question His Worship had to answer was the one of law. He was called upon to deal with one of the most clumsy pieces of draftsmanship that ever disfigured the statute-book. Section 21 provided that "on the requisition in writing of a majority of the occupiers of all shops in the district of any local authority desiring that all the shops therein shall be closed on the evening of every working-day at an hour specified in the requisition, the Minister shall, by notice in the *Gazette*, direct that all shops in the district shall be closed in accordance with the requisition." Clause 5 of section 21, continued Dr. Findlay, said "for the purpose of this section the interpretation of 'occupier' in section 2 is so far modified as to include only British subjects, whether by naturalisation or otherwise." "Occupiers" in section 2 would plainly include Chinese, whether naturalised or not. But the only provision in the Shops and Offices Act for the closing of shops was section 21. Then came clause 5. Counsel recognised the difficulty before him in view of this clause. A case had been before the Magistrate at Blenheim, who had decided that the section did not exclude Chinese. The position was, either His Worship must read clause 5, section 21, as excluding Chinese as occupiers of shops altogether for the purpose of the closing of shops, or section 21 must be read in a liberal way, as required by the Interpretation Act, and let the interpretation help the purpose of the Act and avoid the mischief aimed at. If Mr. Skerrett's literal reading of the section was correct, every European grocer in Wellington must close his shop at the hour fixed by the requisition, but not one Chinaman, unless he were naturalised, need close at all—he could keep his shop open all night. This would apply to the whole colony. He submitted that such a construction of the section was so unfair that it would not be accepted. It was fraught with the greatest injury to the rest of the shopkeepers. The escape from the mischief seemed to counsel to be a simple one. Subsection (5), section 21, was known to be one of those discriminating sections by which it was sought to exclude Chinese from the right of participating in the signing of requisitions. The object was that where there were large numbers of Chinese shopkeepers they should not be permitted to overrule the European shopkeepers and control the hours of closing. Dr. Findlay submitted that clause 5, section 21, should be read to mean that for the purpose of calling into existence the *Gazette* notice an unnaturalised Chinaman was not to count as an "occupier." The startling and unfair results of the other interpretation of the clause raised the question whether the real purpose was so inconsistent with the express purpose that His Worship could not give the real purpose

effect. He submitted that Chinese, whether naturalised or not, were "occupiers" in a general sense under sections 2 and 32 of the Act, but not "occupiers" for the purpose of signing a requisition.

James B. Lindsay, Inspector of Factories, stated that the requisition was signed by the Petone grocers, none of whom were Chinese. The four defendants were the only Chinese grocers there, several others selling fruit only. Most of the stock displayed in defendants' windows was fruit, but the groceries kept were of higher value.

Mr. Skerrett, for the defence, said that two of the defendants were not naturalised. He submitted, therefore, that section 21 did not apply to them. He was not concerned in the least to admit or deny that his construction of the section produced unfairness. He based his argument on the express language of the section, and submitted that His Worship could not limit or qualify it. Section 21 created a duty to close shops, section 32 pointed out that the "occupier" was the person who was to perform this duty, and subsection (5), section 21, excluded unnaturalised British subjects. He submitted that for all the purposes of section 21 two of the defendants were not occupiers, and therefore not liable. Dr. Findlay had suggested that subsection (5) must be restricted as defining an "occupier" only for the purpose of the requisition. There was, he contended, no justification for that. No Court had a right to read in restricted words to a penal Act. The principle of subsection (5), section 21, was—no representation, no obligation. If Chinese were not to sign the requisition, they were not to close in accordance with it. The short point was that section 21 imposed an obligation on any who were liable, and then said that for the purposes of the section it was not to include unnaturalised persons. Before a duty could be imposed upon defendants under section 21, they must be "occupiers" under that section. The second ground of defence was that these businesses were substantially and really fruiterers. Added to that, they sold a few lines, such as tinned materials, condiments, tobacco, and so on. It was quite incorrect to say, however, that grocery was the dominant business, and that fruit was merely a side line.

Evidence for the defence was given by the four defendants and another witness, all in the direction of seeking to prove that the shops of defendants were mainly fruit-shops.

Reserved judgment was given on the 13th August.

Two questions arose in the cases. One was, can a non-naturalised Chinaman, who is a shop-keeper, be convicted under section 21 of the Act of 1904? The second was, what constitutes a grocer?

Taking the first question, His Worship said that two of the defendants were not naturalised, whilst the other two were. Section 2 of the Act of 1904 provided that "in this Act, unless inconsistent with the context, 'occupier' means the person occupying any building, enclosure, or place used or intended to be used as a shop or office." It was clear that the four defendants came within the scope of this definition. Section 32 provided that, "In every case where, by this Act, (a) any rule is required to be observed in a shop or office, or (b) any requisition of any Inspector is served on the occupier of shop or office, or (c) any requirement, obligation, or provision is imposed or enacted with respect to a shop or office, the conduct of its business, the treatment of the persons employed therein, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the occupier to cause such rule, requisition, requirement, obligation, or provision to be faithfully observed or complied with." Here again, His Worship said, he considered that the term "occupier" was used in the sense given to it in section 2, and that the four defendants came under the provisions of this section.

Section 21 of the Act was next quoted by His Worship, together with subsection (5), providing that "for the purpose of this section the interpretation of 'occupier' in section 2 is so far modified as to include only British subjects, whether by naturalisation or otherwise." The whole issue in the first question to be decided in these cases lay, he said, in the meaning to be given to the words, "for the purpose of this section," in subsection (5). Were occupiers who were not British subjects to be excluded from the operation of section 21 altogether, or were they to be excluded only in the preparation of the requisition, but otherwise to come under the provisions of the section? It was the duty of the Court to give a fair interpretation of the words of a section, while not losing sight of the true purpose of the Act. The Court ought not, in his opinion, to strain the meaning of the words simply because some unlooked-for result might follow from a candid interpretation. If such were the case, it was the duty of the Legislature, and not of the Court, to remedy matters. The intention of the Legislature must be gathered from its language, and when that language was clear and unequivocal the Court must be bound by it. If the language were equivocal or ambiguous the Court must assign that meaning which, when taken with the context, would best advance the purpose of the Act.

Section 32 did not assist him, inasmuch as he considered the word "occupier" was there used in the meaning given to it in section 2. Subsection (5) of section 21 clearly limited the meaning of "occupier" as defined in section 2 to "occupiers being British subjects." He thought the true intention of the Legislature would be got at without any straining of language by reading into the section the words in parenthesis, as follows: "(1.) On the requisition in writing of a majority of the occupiers (being British subjects) of all the shops in the district of any local authority desiring that all the shops therein shall be closed in the evening of every working-day at an hour specified in the requisition, the Minister shall, by notice in the *Gazette*, direct that, from and after a day therein mentioned, all shops in the district shall be closed in accordance with the requisition. . . . Provided that no requisition shall be acted upon by the Minister unless the local authority has certified that the signatures to the requisition represent a majority of the occupiers (being British subjects) of all the shops within the district."

In his opinion, therefore, continued the Magistrate, non-naturalised persons could take no part in the requisition, but, notwithstanding this, they were bound by the provisions of the section. This might be "taxation without representation," but the remedy was in the hands of the non-naturalised persons themselves. They might become naturalised. His Worship's answer to the

first question arising in the cases was, that non-naturalised Chinamen were bound by the provisions of section 21 of the Act, as well as British subjects, whether by naturalisation or otherwise.

As to the second question raised—What constitutes a grocer?—defendants alleged that they were fruiterers who kept a small stock of groceries. From the evidence he was satisfied that they kept a large stock of groceries, a stock larger in point of value than that of fruit. It would, in his opinion, be wrong to say that they were fruiterers with a side line or two of groceries. The business of defendants was as much a grocery business as it was a fruiterers', if not more so. The information must be sustained.

His Worship convicted defendants, and fined them each the nominal penalty (the questions being new) of £1 and costs (£1 18s. 6d.).

Decision of Stipendiary Magistrate, Christchurch, re Auctioneer employing Assistant on Half-holiday.

At the Magistrate's Court, before Mr. V. G. Day, S.M., on the 28th August, 1906, an auctioneer was charged with failing to grant an assistant a half-holiday on the 9th August, that being the weekly half-holiday. The action was brought under "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904." Mr. Dougall appeared for defendant.

Mr. Shanaghan prosecuted, and sought to prove that defendant was a shopkeeper within the meaning of the Act. He had held an auction sale of building-material on a section in Hereford Street on the afternoon of the day in question, and employed his son as clerk at that sale.

Mr. Dougall admitted the facts.

Mr. Shanaghan said an auctioneer was a shopkeeper. He retailed goods. Almost all auctioneers sold articles at other than auction hours by private sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, and this constituted, he submitted, keeping a shop. Generally he conceded this by closing his place of business on Thursdays.

His Worship asked whether they were compelled to close. Mr. Shanaghan must prove, too, that defendant retailed goods.

Mr. Shanaghan: At the sale in question goods were being sold in small lots and by single articles. One window was sold alone. He quoted the Act to show that an assistant need not be employed actually in the shop. He then stated on oath that he saw the sale advertised for Thursday afternoon. He went and saw defendant and his son in the conduct of the sale, the son acting as clerk. Several small lots were disposed of, including a single window. The sale was held after 1.30 p.m., and he considered the employment of the son was in contravention of the Act. He was regularly employed on the work of the firm.

Mr. Dougall said it was clear the Act was not meant to apply to auctioneers, who were specifically exempted by section 24. This previously applied only to live-stock auctioneers, but the word "live-stock" had since been deleted. As a matter of fact, there was no Act applying to auctioneers in this direction. Mr. Shanaghan had advanced no proof that this particular mart was a shop.

His Worship said that the only way it could be a shop would be that defendant should add to the stock things of his own and sell them retail on his own behalf.

Mr. Shanaghan said the deletion of the word "live-stock" only applied to auctioneers' offices. He was instructed that the places entitled to be open were those where were sold articles not intended directly for the purchaser's use—that is, wholesale disposal.

After further discussion, His Worship said he would dismiss the information. It was admitted that the auction-room was closed, and that the sale was taking place elsewhere. The clerk was not a shop-assistant. He was employed after 1 o'clock as an office-assistant, and auctioneers' offices were not compelled to close. There was thus no breach of the Act. He did not say that defendant could sell on his own premises, but that point was not before him. In this case the place he was selling at was not a shop, and he was not selling his own goods. He was acting merely as an agent. Mr. Shanaghan had, of course, the right to take further steps. His Worship might be set right, and would be glad to be corrected if he had come to a wrong decision.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Auckland.—(Shops and Offices Act): Three shopkeepers were each fined £2, with costs 7s., for failing to close their shops on the statutory half-holiday. In each case the shop-door was closed but not locked. The Magistrate emphasized that the doors must be effectually closed against the admission of the public, and if the shop-door was the only entrance to the living-apartments, they should have a separate entrance.

Pahiatua.—(Factories Act): A cabinetmaker was fined 5s., with 7s. costs, on each of two charges—(1) for employing a boy under sixteen years of age without a certificate of fitness, and (2) for employing a boy under fourteen years of age.

Wellington.—(Factories Act): A firewood cutter was fined £2, with 7s. costs, for failing to register his premises as a factory.

(Shops and Offices Act): A grocer was fined 10s., with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday, and ordered to pay costs 7s. for failing to give his assistant a half-holiday. A tobacconist was fined £3, with costs £3 10s., for failing to close his shop in accordance with requisition from tobacconists fixing closing-hours.

(Labour Department Act): A Chinese fruiterer was fined £3, with costs £3 10s., for failing to supply written information required by section 7 of the Act.

Pictou.—(Shops and Offices Act): A case against a shopkeeper for employing an assistant between 9.30 p.m. and 10 p.m. on a Saturday, when the hour fixed by the Act is 9 o'clock, was dismissed by the Magistrate on the grounds that the requisition in force fixing the closing-hour on

Saturday at 10 p.m. would allow assistants to be employed while so open. (Case heard 19th March, 1906.) On an appeal, Mr. Justice Denniston gives a similar decision, full report of which is given. (See page 76.)

Collingwood.—(Factories Act): A firm of sawmillers were fined £5, with 9s. costs, for failing to register their sawmill as a factory.

Christchurch.—(Shops and Offices Act): An auctioneer was fined £1, with 7s. costs, for employing a clerk in conducting a sale on the statutory half-holiday. A similar case against another auctioneer was dismissed on the grounds that the sale did not take place in the auction-room, and that the clerk was not a shop-assistant, but an office-assistant. (For full report see page 75.)

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Decision of the Supreme Court (Mr. Justice Denniston), that Assistants may be employed during the Hours fixed for the Closing of Shops by Requisition under Section 21.

On the 4th September, 1906, Mr. Scott-Smith, S.M., announced at Blenheim the following judgment forwarded by Mr. Justice Denniston in the following case (Picton):—

The occupiers of all shops in certain trades in the Borough of Picton, of whom the respondent was one, signed a requisition in terms of section 21 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," desiring that all such shops should be closed at 6 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 p.m. on Saturdays, and 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursdays (the weekly half-holiday). This requisition was duly certified by the local authority, and a direction was made by the Minister of Labour that from and after the 20th November, 1905, all such shops be closed in accordance with such requisition. The information in respect of which this appeal is brought alleges that the respondent, on the 17th February, 1906 (being a Saturday), did employ an assistant between the hours of 9.30 p.m. and 10 p.m., when such assistant should be away as prescribed by section 3, subsection (5), of "The Shops and Offices Act Amendment Act, 1905." The Magistrate dismissed the information, and the informant brought this appeal.

Section 3, subsection (1), clause (c), provides that a shop-assistant should not be employed "in or about any other shop if situate within a borough not included in paragraph (b) hereof after one o'clock in the afternoon of the statutory closing day, or nine o'clock in the evening of one working-day in each week, or seven o'clock in the evening on any other working-day."

The question raised on this appeal is, Does this provision prevent the employment of any shop-assistant after 9 p.m. in a shop properly open after that hour under section 21 of the Act of 1904? It is obvious that it was contemplated by that section not only that shops should be open, but that shop-assistants would be employed while so open. It would be absurd to suggest that a majority of the occupiers of shops in a district would request that their shops should be open unless their assistants were present. What has to be decided here seems to be whether the provisions of clause (c) before mentioned are to be read as inapplicable to cases under section 21, or whether its effect is practically to limit the discretion of the Minister as to extension to an hour not later than 9 p.m.

Section 3, subsection (1), clause (d), provides that a shop-assistant shall not be employed "in or about any shop not included in any of the foregoing paragraphs after one o'clock in the afternoon of the statutory closing-day, or such hours on other working-days as may be fixed by the occupiers for the closing of such shops."

The only case in which, under either Act, the hour of closing any shop may be fixed by the occupiers is under section 21 of the Act of 1904. That section is not only repealed by the Act of 1905, but is referred to and amended by it. If it had been intended practically to limit or curtail the right given to occupiers, subject to the discretion of the Minister, by section 21, one would have expected it to be given plainly and not by implication. The provisions of section 3 of the Act of 1905 are declared to be subject to the provisions of the principal Act—that of 1904.

Appeal dismissed, with £7 7s. costs.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Auckland.—(Factories Act): A baker was fined £1, with 11s. costs, on each of two charges of having failed (1) to keep wages record, and (2) to keep overtime-book. Defendant had been previously warned by Inspector.

Gisborne.—(Factories Act): The Borough Council was fined 10s., with £1 8s. costs, for failing to register the municipal stone-crushing plant as a factory. It was shown by the prosecution that there were three persons employed working and feeding the crusher, but counsel for defence argued (1) that the work performed at the stone-crusher was not a handicraft; (2) that to make the Council liable informant must show that the work came within subsection (3) of section 2 of the Factories Act; and (3) that even if it were held that the work was a handicraft, there must be two or more persons employed. The Magistrate ruled that the place was a factory within the Act, but, as it was a test case, ordered a fine as above.

New Plymouth.—(Factories Act): A boot-factory employer was fined £2, with £1 8s. costs, for (1) employing a boy under fourteen years of age in factory; (2) employing same without a permit from Inspector. For the defence it was stated that the manager (who was acting in defendant's absence, and who had recently arrived in the colony) had been misled by the boy's statement. The boy was at first employed at running errands, but latterly was put to factory-work, where an accident happened, and the above proceedings ensued.

Blenheim.—(Factories Act): A firm of tailors was fined 10s., with £3 3s. costs, for having failed to pay wages as prescribed by section 31 of the Act (£13 was due to two employees at £1 10s.

per week). A conviction was recorded against same defendants for having failed to keep a record of persons employed as prescribed by section 3 of "The Factories Act Amendment Act, 1905."

Hampden.—(Shearers' Accommodation Act): The manager of a station was charged with having failed to provide proper and sufficient accommodation for shearers as ordered by the Inspector. Defendant was ordered to provide the necessary accommodation for nine shearers by the 30th November, 1906, and also to pay costs amounting to £1 10s.

Dunedin.—(Factories Act): A gas company was fined £1 on each of two charges of having failed to pay wages for overtime worked, and 10s. for having failed to keep record of overtime, together with costs amounting to £5 16s. The defence contended that the gasworks was not a factory under the Act.

(Shops and Offices Act): A fruiterer, confectioner, &c., was fined £3, with 7s. costs, for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday. The Inspector stated that defendant sold cigarettes, butter, and eggs, besides fruit, and he was therefore not exempted from closing. Defendant had admitted the offence.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Auckland.—(Factories Act): A manager for a firm of cycle agents was fined 5s. for employing a boy under sixteen without certificate of fitness.

(Shops and Offices Act): For failing to close his shop at 9.30 p.m. on a Saturday in accordance with gazetted requisition from bootmakers fixing the closing hours in the trade, a bootmaker was fined 5s. and costs. On a second charge of employing a factory-assistant in shop on Saturday afternoon he was fined 5s. and costs. Defendant stated that assistant came voluntarily and received no remuneration.

Napier.—(Factories Act): A baker at Clive was fined £1, with £1 10s. costs, for failing to pay overtime fortnightly, and £1, with £1 8s. costs, for failing to keep an overtime-book.

Wanganui.—(Shops and Offices Act): A crockery-merchant was fined 7s. 5d. (1d. per day), with 11s. costs, for failing to pay an employee her full wages. The Stipendiary Magistrate ordered back wages to be paid (10s.). The girl had made a mistake in giving change at the counter, and her wages were stopped to make up the amount.

Hunterville.—(Factories Act): The manager of a dairy factory was fined 10s., with 14s. costs, for failing to keep a record of all persons employed in factory under twenty years of age; and 10s., with 7s. costs, for failing to exhibit in factory Form E (showing hours, &c.), as prescribed by Act.

Dannevirke.—(Factories Act): A factory-owner was fined £1, with 7s. costs, on each of two charges—(1) failing to keep a record of all persons employed in his factory; (2) failing to keep an overtime-book.

Wellington.—(Shops and Offices Act): A firm of cabinetmakers were fined £1, with 7s. costs, for employing an assistant after 9 p.m. on Saturday.

(Factories Act): A laundry-keeper was fined £1, with 7s. costs, on each of three charges—(1) failing to keep wages-book; (2) failing to keep overtime-book; (3) employing four girls at overtime without first obtaining permit.

Christchurch.—(Factories Act): A baker was fined 10s., with 7s. costs, for failing to keep a time and wages book.

Otorohanga.—(Shops and Offices Act): On 22nd November, 1906, five shopkeepers (all of Te Kuiti) were each convicted and ordered to pay costs, 3s. 6d. in each case, for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday.

Invercargill.—(Shops and Offices Act): A grocer was fined £5, with 17s. costs, for failing to close at 1 o'clock on the weekly half-holiday. A second charge for employing an assistant later than half an hour after the time of closing was struck out. (For full report see page 77.)

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Decision by Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. S. E. McCarthy, 2nd November, 1906.

Information charging defendant for that he, being the occupier of a "shop" within the meaning of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and its amendments, did, on the 3rd day of October, 1906, fail to close his shop at the hour of 1 of the clock for the remainder of the day.

Inspector Browett appeared in person; Mr. James Harvey appeared for the defence, and pleaded "Not guilty."

The information was heard on the 29th instant, when judgment was reserved, which is now given as follows:—

The Boroughs of Invercargill, East Invercargill, North Invercargill, South Invercargill, Avenal, and Gladstone constitute the Combined District of Invercargill within the meaning of subsections (2) and (3) of section 8 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and for that district the statutory closing-day is Wednesday, on which day in each week all shops in the combined district are directed to be closed at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon for the remainder of the day (see section 9).

As to whether a shop is or is not closed is a question of fact to be determined by the circumstances of each particular case. It is, however, provided by section 17 that "a shop shall not be deemed to be closed if it is not locked or otherwise effectually closed against the admission of the public, or if the occupier or any of his assistants are engaged in canvassing for orders or delivering goods to customers; but when a shop and factory have a common entrance it will be sufficient for the purposes of the Act if such entrance is closed and not locked." Section 17 is not meant to be an exhaustive definition of "closing." It merely enacts that on proof of certain facts the shop shall not be deemed to be closed.

The facts of the present case are that the defendant is a grocer and keeps a grocer's shop in the Borough of Invercargill wherein goods are kept for sale. The front door of the shop is close to the street. On the evening of the 3rd instant—a Wednesday—about half past 8 p.m., the defendant's son was working in the office, which is part of the shop. There was a light burning in the office, but the shop was not fully lighted as is the case when business is being carried on. The shop-door facing the street was locked, and the light in the office could be seen from the street, and attracted a young man, who knocked at the before-mentioned door, and his knock was answered by the son, who unlocked the door and admitted him. At the time the latter knocked for admittance the son was ruling a ledger connected with the business of the shop. Although the defendant did not know that the son was working in the office that particular evening, he yet knew that he was occasionally in the habit of going back to work on Wednesday evenings. The son lives on the premises with and is employed by the defendant in connection with the shop. Although he is a member of defendant's family, and therefore not a shop-assistant within the meaning of the Act, yet the provisions of the Act relating to the weekly half-holiday and the hours of employment apply to all such members (see the definition of "shop-assistant" in section 2 of the Act of 1904, and subsection (3) of section 3 of the Act of 1905); and it is clear from the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 5 of the last-named Act that on the evening of this 3rd October, the son was employed in the shop, and that defendant must be deemed pursuant to paragraph (d) of section 4 of the Act of 1904 to have committed a breach of the Act with reference to the employment of a member of his family after the hour of closing. After the young man had been admitted he asked the son to sell him a couple of boxes of matches, and tendered payment. The son replied that he would get into trouble if he took the money, and he did not in fact take the money, but told the young man he might pay him another time. Whilst the young man was being served the front door remained unlocked. This evidence is not seriously disputed by the son, and I must find that the transaction detailed as to the matches was a sale by the defendant to the young man, though payment therefor was by mutual consent between the son and the young man temporarily deferred.

We have this, then: that on the evening of this Wednesday there was a light in the office which could be seen from the street and attracted passers-by; that the son was doing defendant's work in that office, and whilst so engaged he admitted a customer to whom he effected a sale. The door, indeed, at the time of the young man's admittance was locked, and, although it is possible for a shopkeeper's assistants to be employed in the shop after hours and yet for the shop to be closed, yet if a locked door is unlocked and remains unlocked whilst a customer is admitted and a sale effected, it cannot be said that the shop is closed "at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon for the remainder of the day" as is required by subsection (1) of section (9) of the Act of 1904. The mere fact that defendant was not aware that his son was in the office on this Wednesday evening will not relieve him from liability. The ruling-up of the defendant's ledger and the selling of his goods were acts within the general scope of the son's authority, and even although the son in so doing was committing acts prohibited not only by statute but by defendant, the latter is nevertheless liable, because if a master could shelter himself behind secret instructions given to his servants, it would be impossible to enforce the penal provisions of the Act: See *Commissioner of Police v. Cartman* (L.R. 1896 1 Q.B. 655) and per Lord Alverstone, C.J., and Lawrence, J., in *Boyle v. Smith* (L.R. 1906 1 K.B. 436). Moreover, in the present case defendant says that he knew his son occasionally went back to work at the shop on Wednesday evenings. The reasonable inference therefore is from all the circumstances that in so doing the son acted with the full knowledge and consent of defendant.

For these reasons I think the offence charged has been proved. Defendant will therefore be convicted and fined £5, and ordered to pay costs—17s.

(Second Case against Same Defendant.)

Decision by Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. S. E. McCarthy, 2nd November, 1906.

Information charging defendant for that he, on the 3rd October, 1906, being the occupier of a shop within the meaning of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and its amendments, did employ a shop-assistant—to wit, his son—at work in connection with the business of his shop later than half an hour after the prescribed time of closing.

Inspector Browett appeared in person; Mr. James Harvey appeared for the defendant, who pleaded "Not guilty."

The information was heard on the 29th October instant, when judgment was reserved, which is now given as follows:—

The facts in this case are precisely the same as those of which proof was given on the hearing of the information charging defendant with failing to close his shop, and on those facts I am asked to convict defendant of employing a shop-assistant—to wit, his son—later than half an hour after the prescribed time of closing—namely, 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The information will have to be altered by deleting the words "shop-assistant" and substituting therefor the words, "member of his family." Since the passing of the Act of 1905 members of a shopkeeper's family are no longer deemed to be shop-assistants, though the provisions of the principal Act relating to the weekly half-holiday and to the hours of employment apply to such members (see subsection (3) of section 3). By the principal Act it is enacted that "shop-assistants shall not be employed in or about the shop or its business at any time after 1 o'clock of the afternoon of one working-day in each week, which day shall (subject to the provision of section fifteen) be the day on which the shop is required to close." The day fixed for closing for the Combined District of Invercargill is Wednesday, and on that day it is directed "that all shops shall be closed on one working-day of each week at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon for the remainder of the day" (see section 9); and it is provided that "if any shop-assistant is employed at any work in connection with the

business of any shop later than half an hour after the prescribed time of closing, the employer commits an offence in respect of each shop-assistant so employed, and shall be liable to a penalty of ten pounds for each breach" (see sections 34 and 36). Section 35 prescribes that "in any proceedings against the occupier of a shop for employing any assistant therein in breach of the Act, the fact of the assistant being found in the shop or office shall be evidence that he was then being employed therein, unless the defendant satisfies the Court that the assistant was not being employed, but was there against the orders or without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the occupier."

In the present case it is quite clear the defendant's son was working in the shop with the knowledge, consent, and connivance of the defendant. Defendant said, in cross-examination, "it is not usual for my son to tell me he was going into the office. I did not instruct him not to go. I did not instruct him to go. In a case like this he (the son) would suit his convenience. The son knew he had to look after the books. If he did not do them in the daytime he had to do them at night. I told the son not to work on Wednesdays. He could always do the work in the daytime if he liked." Now, seeing the defendant lives over the shop, and that the son was residing with him, of what avail is it for the defendant to go through the empty form of telling his son not to work on Wednesday evening if, knowing that he was in the habit of working on the evenings of that day, he did not see his injunction carried out. But further, defendant swore on the hearing of the information relating to closing that "the son occasionally goes back on Wednesday evening, but not often. I did not know son was in shop. I have been warned by registered letter for back-door trading, and I have had verbal warnings from the Inspector." On the hearing of this information defendant did not allege he had told his son not to go back to work, and as both informations relate to the one set of facts and were heard on the same day I am entitled to look at any discrepancies in the evidence for the purpose of testing the credibility of the various witnesses.

However, the matter does not end here. Section 35 only governs those cases where the assistant is merely *found* in the shop; when, however, he is *found working*, different considerations apply. In such cases it is provided by section 5 that "in order to prevent any evasion or avoidance of the limitation imposed on the employment of shop-assistants by section 4, the following provision shall apply in the case of every shop-assistant: (b.) The shop-assistant shall be deemed to be employed in the shop if he, in fact, does any work in or about the shop, whether the occupier has assented thereto or not." Here the son was about his father's business in the shop, and even assuming the former was there without the father's knowledge, still the latter is liable for the act of the son to the same extent as if he had expressly authorised it, and it will be observed that the master is liable under section 5 even although the work done is not within the general scope of the servant's authority. Wherever that is the case the master will be liable apart from the provisions of section 5.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that the offence alleged has been proved; but, inasmuch as the defendant has already been convicted once on the same set of facts as are the subject of the present information, no conviction will be recorded, and the information will be struck out.

FACTORIES ACT, 1901.

RE CONSUMPTIVE PATIENT WORKING IN A FACTORY.

(Supreme Court, Wellington.)

"Factories Act, 1901," Section 48—Right to discharge Consumptive Patient from Factory—Readiness to teach—Unreadiness to be taught.

"The Factories Act, 1901," section 48, contains no prohibition against allowing a consumptive patient to work in a factory.

Where an apprentice owing to ill health was not ready to be taught during the time the master contracted to teach him, but it was alleged that the master told him if he came back "fit" the master would teach him again, and the apprentice returned after the expiration of the time contracted for, not free from the original disease, and the master refused to teach him, there is no breach of the new contract.

M. Chapman for the appellant, Hollings for the respondent.

Judgment of Stout, C.J.

I am of opinion that this appeal must be dismissed. The Magistrate has founded his decision on the ground that, as the appellant was suffering from consumption, his master was not bound to employ him, and, if he did, would be contravening the provisions of section 48 of "The Factories Act, 1901," if he allowed the appellant to work at his rooms and carried on there the business of a dental surgeon. It does not seem to me that his decision can be supported on this ground, for I agree with counsel for the appellant that section 48 of "The Factories Act, 1901," contains no prohibition against allowing a consumptive patient to work in a factory. There seems to be much need for an alteration of the law in this respect.

I think, however, that the judgment of the Magistrate can be supported on the ground that there was no breach of the contract during the time of the existence of the contract. This was a contract to teach the appellant for three years from January, 1901, and during that time there was no breach of the contract.

The respondent was ready to teach the appellant during that period, but, unfortunately, the appellant was not ready to be taught. He went away in October, 1902, to try to be cured, and he did not come back and ask that his teaching should be continued until January, 1905. When he came back the respondent refused to teach him further. That being so, he must either show that

the time was extended or that some new contract was made by the respondent. He relies upon a conversation he had with his employer, in which he was told that if he came back "fit"—that is, well—he would teach him again. When the appellant came back, however, he was not well, and therefore he had not complied with the condition demanded by his employer. Even, therefore, if the statement of claim can be made a claim for damages on the breach of this new contract, the appellant is not entitled to succeed on it, because he was not "fit"—that is, free from disease—when he returned.

I am therefore of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed on this ground. It is a hard case for the poor fellow, who has lost the premium he paid for teaching, and has not received the requisite teaching to enable him to pass as a dentist. It would, I think, be a proper thing for his employer to make him some allowance.

I allow only £4 4s. costs.

DECEMBER,*1906.

Auckland.—(Factories Act): A tailor was fined £2, with 9s. costs, for employing a female at overtime-work without permit. S.M. made heavy fine on account of respondent giving misleading statement to the Inspector.

(Shops and Offices Act): For failing to close his shop at 9.30 p.m. on a Saturday (as per gazetted requisition from bootmakers fixing the hours of closing), a bootmaker was fined 5s. and costs.

Napier.—(Factories Act): A factory owner was fined 2s. 6d., with 7s. costs, for employing girls without an overtime permit. Nominal penalty, as application for permit was made, but delivered at wrong place. A tailoress was fined 5s., with 19s. costs, for taking work home from where she was employed. This was done without the knowledge of her employers.

JANUARY, 1907.

Gisborne.—(Factories Act): A laundry-keeper was fined 10s., with 9s. costs, for employing a girl on Saturday afternoon. For employing a girl on a prior Saturday afternoon evidence was to the contrary, and case was dismissed.

Hawera.—(Shops and Offices Act): The manager of a meat company was fined 5s., with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop at 9 p.m. on a Saturday in accordance with gazetted requisition from shopkeepers fixing the closing-hours. For the same offence a jeweller was fined £1, with £1 8s. costs; and a Chinese shopkeeper £1, with 7s. costs. The latter defendant had been warned previously.

Masterton.—(Shops and Offices Act): A firm of auctioneers were fined £1, with costs £1 12s., for employing a shop-assistant on the statutory half-holiday. A sale was held at a private house on the statutory closing-day. On a similar charge against another auctioneer defence was made that the alleged assistant was a partner, but the Stipendiary Magistrate held the agreement was a pretence, and fined defendant £2, with £1 8s. costs. (For full report of these two decisions see page 80.)

Wellington.—(Factories Act): A firm of tailors were fined £1, with 7s. costs, for failing to register their factory.

(Shops and Offices Act): For employing girls after 10 p.m. on a Saturday a draper was fined £5, with costs 7s.

(Servants' Registry Offices Act): A servants' registry-office keeper was fined £2, with costs 7s., for failing to keep proper books. The case was the outcome of his sending a married couple up country to a position which was already filled.

Christchurch.—(Factories Act): For failing to keep an overtime-book a baker was fined 5s., with costs 7s.

(Shops and Offices Act): For failing to close at 1 p.m. for the half-holiday a fruiterer and seedsman and a pork butcher were each fined 5s., with 7s. costs. A stallholder, New Zealand International Exhibition, was fined 5s., with 7s. costs, for employing an assistant more than fifty-two hours per week. On a charge for failing to grant a half-holiday to an assistant he was convicted and discharged. Under the circumstances, the Stipendiary Magistrate inflicted a nominal penalty.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Decision by Stipendiary Magistrate, Masterton, re Auction Sales on Statutory Half-holiday—
(1) Assistant held to be a Shop-assistant; (2) Defence of Partnership not upheld.

WALTER NEWTON, INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, *v.* A FIRM OF AUCTIONEERS, ETC.

The information charged the defendants that, being the occupiers of a shop situate in Masterton, they did, within the space of one month—to wit, on the sixth day of December, 1906—at Masterton, within the Colony of New Zealand, employ a shop-assistant between the hours of 1.30 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, such day being the statutory closing-day for the district.

There were four other informations of a similar character against the same defendants.

The cases were heard at Masterton on the 11th January, 1907, and disclosed the fact that an auction sale was held in a private house on the afternoon of the statutory closing-day, and it was admitted that the assistant named was employed at such sale.

The Stipendiary Magistrate, W. P. James, Esq., gave judgment as follows:—

Section 4 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," provides that a shop-assistant shall not be employed in or about the shop or its business at any time after 1 p.m. on the day in which a shop is required to close, as hereinafter provided. Section 5 reads, "In order to prevent any evasion

or avoidance of the limitations imposed on the employment of shop-assistants, the following provisions shall apply in the case of every shop-assistant. . . . (c.) All work done for the occupier of the shop by the shop-assistant elsewhere than in the shop (whether work is or is not in connection with the business of the shop) shall be deemed to be done whilst the shop-assistant is employed in the shop." Section 15 provides for excepted shops and notifications of closing-hours, but the shop-assistants, even in the shops mentioned in this section, are to have their half-holiday once a week. Section 23 deals with the closing of offices. Every office is to close not later than 1 o'clock on Saturdays; but there is a proviso that this section does not apply to offices of auctioneers, and several other offices. Section 24 provides that "in the event of any other day than Saturday being appointed as closing-day for shops, the occupier of an office shall be entitled to close on that day in lieu of Saturday, but must give notice to the Inspector during the month of January. (2.) Where a shop and office are conjoined in one and the same building and under the one occupier, it shall be sufficient if the two divisions are closed on the day appointed for the closing of shops in the district." There are two classes of employed—viz., shop-assistants and office-assistants. A shop-assistant as described by the Act is any person who is employed by the occupier of the shop in or about the business of the shop, and includes all persons in the occupier's employment who are engaged in selling his goods. "Shop" means any building or place in which goods are kept, or exposed, or offered for sale, or in which any part of the business of the shop is conducted, but does not include a warehouse doing exclusively a wholesale business. There can be no doubt that these premises is a shop; goods are kept there and exposed and offered for sale. The employee, although he is the accountant in the office of the auctioneer business, also attends to customers visiting the shop and sells goods to them. It is true that the defendants are auctioneers; but they are also shopkeepers—in fact, the principal part of their business is selling goods by retail. The shop is open every day of the week from about 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Thursdays; but auctions are held on most Saturdays, and occasionally, as in this case, on Thursdays—the statutory half-holiday—at private residences. Take the case of the W.F.C.A. I believe that firm holds an auctioneer's license, and they are large retail dealers. Could it be said that if they were holding an auction sale of wool, skins, and hides on the statutory half-holiday that they could call in their shop-assistants as office-assistants at the auction without committing an offence? I think not. If defendant was an auctioneer simply, and the said employee was only employed in the office, then no offence would have been committed; but as I hold he is a shop-assistant, and was employed by the occupier of the shop on Thursday afternoon, the statutory half-holiday, the offence charged in the information has been committed. There does not appear to be any legislation against auctioneers holding a sale on any day they choose, except, of course, Sunday; but they cannot employ their shop-assistants on the statutory half-holiday to assist them at the auction. I am aware that another Magistrate has recently decided in favour of the defendant in an almost similar prosecution; but then there was no evidence that defendant sold goods retail at his mart, although the Inspector stated in his opening that he did so. I presume that it is not the intention of the Labour Department to press for a heavy penalty, but to treat it more in the nature of a test case. That being so, I shall only impose a nominal penalty. Defendant is convicted and fined £1, with costs 11s.; counsel's fee, £1 1s.

The Stipendiary Magistrate then intimated that the other four cases had better be withdrawn, as they were of a similar character, and the position was fully established by the conviction in the above case. Mr. B. J. Dolan, representing the Labour Department, agreed, and the cases were accordingly withdrawn.

WALTER NEWTON, INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, *v.* AN AUCTIONEER, ETC.

(Before W. P. James, S.M., at Masterton, 11th January, 1907.)

In this case defendant is charged under "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," with failing to give an employee the usual statutory half-holiday, the same employee being a shop-assistant.

It is admitted by defendant that the man was employed, but he contends he is not liable because he is a partner, and in support of his defence produces an agreement of partnership (the date of this offence was the 20th December, 1906, and the agreement is dated the 14th November, 1906).

I believe this show of partnership is a pretence and nothing else, and think that he is neither more nor less than a shop-assistant as defined by section 2 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904." He is employed, I should say, even under the agreement itself, because by the terms of that agreement the control of the business rests entirely with defendant, and the employee is to assist in same—that is, the business, not the controlling of the business—and is to receive a weekly sum *as wages* and a very small percentage of the profits. Admittedly the execution of the agreement was a device to evade the provisions of the Act. That admission is sufficient to cast a doubt upon the *bona fides* of the alleged relationship; and when you come to examine the document and find that there are no provisions as to the share which the employee should have in the partnership assets in the event of dissolution (or death), and that no deed defining the rights and liabilities of the so-called partners has been executed, though two months have elapsed since the agreement was signed, it appears to me that the doubt may very well be strengthened into a conviction that the thing is bogus. Note that the agreement does not say that the parties are to be and become partners *from the date of the agreement, or henceforth, or from any other date*, and it appears to me that if this man had tried to insist upon his partnership rights the defendant could have turned round and said, "Oh, there is no partnership yet; we are *to be* partners: the agreement does not say *we are* partners; we have not even defined our respective rights and liabilities, and we won't be partners until a deed containing provisions to which we may agree is prepared and executed." Note, too, the man is to be paid *wages*, showing that the relation of master and servant is to continue—a thing quite inconsistent with a partnership in which the ordinary rights and powers of partners have not been

excluded. Is not this a test as to whether there is a real partnership or not? There being nothing to the contrary in the agreement, as I read it, a partner is entitled under section 27 of "The Partnership Act, 1891," to an equal share in the *capital* and profits of the business. Would the defendant admit that? And if he were to say, "No; this man only gets (or is to get) wages and 5 per cent. of the profits and no part of the assets, whether the partnership is dissolved to-morrow or ten years hence," would one not be justified in saying, "Then there is a partnership in name only, and it is a mere device to evade the law"? I do not believe there is a partnership. In my opinion, the so-called agreement is only a sham. This man is not a partner, but a servant masquerading for one particular purpose only under the name of partner.

Defendant is fined £2, and costs 7s.; counsel's fee, £1 1s.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Auckland.—(Factories Act): A laundry-keeper was fined 5s. for employing two girls on Saturday afternoon. A firm of engineers were fined 10s., with 7s. costs, on two charges (5s. each) for failing to pay a boy under eighteen years for Christmas Day and New Year's Day. For failing to pay six females for Christmas and New Year's Day a tailor was fined 5s., with 7s. costs, on each charge (total, £1 10s.; costs, £2 2s.), and for failing to pay one female for Saturday afternoon, 5s., with 7s. costs.

(Shops and Offices Act): For failing to close his shop at the hour prescribed under gazetted requisition from shopkeepers fixing closing-hours, a firm of bootmakers was fined £1, with 7s. costs. A hairdresser was fined £4, with costs, 7s., for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday. Before pronouncing the amount of the fines in these cases, the S.M. remarked that if he considered that the gain by keeping open was more, he would fine accordingly, as he intended teaching those who broke the law that it would not pay them to do so.

Otorohanga.—(Shops and Offices Act): On 25th January, 1907, a storekeeper was fined £2, with £1 5s. costs, for failing to close his shop at 6 p.m. in accordance with gazetted requisition from shopkeepers fixing closing-hours. For failing to close on the statutory half-holiday a saddler was convicted, and ordered to pay costs, 3s. 6d.

Wanganui.—(Factories Act): The proprietors of a cheese factory were fined 10s., with 10s. costs, for failing to register their factory.

Palmerston North.—(Shops and Offices Act): A hairdresser was fined £2, with 7s. costs, for employing assistants later than 8 p.m., the prescribed hour. On a similar charge another shopkeeper was fined £1, with 7s. costs.

Masterton.—(Shops and Offices Act): For failing to close his shop at 6 p.m., the hour prescribed under gazetted requisition from shopkeepers fixing the closing-hours, a clothier was fined £2, with 7s. costs.

Wellington.—(Factories Act): A laundry-keeper was fined £5, with £4 1s. costs, on each of two charges: (1) For working girls overtime without a permit; (2) for failing to keep an overtime-book. The evidence showed that the girls had been seriously overworked; hence heavy penalties. The Magistrate remarked that the latter offence was evidently designed to "cover up the tracks" of the first. For failing to register his factory, the manager of an oil company was fined £1, with 7s. costs. The manager of a drapery company was fined 10s., with 7s. costs, for failing to pay four girls for Christmas and New Year's Days.

(Shops and Offices Act): On two charges—(1) for employing two assistants after 6 p.m. without a permit; (2) for failing to pay them overtime—the manager of a firm of drapers was fined £1, with 7s. costs, on each charge. Two firms of butchers were each fined £1, with 7s. costs, for failing to close their shops at 5.30 and 9 p.m. respectively, in accordance with gazetted requisition from butchers fixing the closing-hours.

Reefton.—(Shops and Offices Act): For failing to close his shop at 6 p.m., in accordance with gazetted requisition from shopkeepers fixing closing-hours, a fruiterer and confectioner was fined 10s., with costs 7s.

Christchurch.—(Factories Act): A firm of saddlers were convicted on a charge of employing a school-boy under fourteen years of age in their factory. A laundry-keeper, Lyttelton, was fined £1, with 7s. costs, for employing a girl later than 6 p.m. without an overtime permit.

Kurow.—(Shearers' Accommodation Act): For failing to provide accommodation at a station as required by the Inspector, an order was made against the manager requiring repairs to be made by 30th September, 1907. Costs amounting to £8 9s. 10d. were allowed Inspector.

MARCH, 1907.

Auckland.—(Factories Act): A dressmaker was fined 10s., and costs 9s., in one case, and convicted, with 9s. costs, in the second case, for employing girls on Saturday afternoon.

(Shops and Offices Act): A shopkeeper was fined £5, and costs 7s., for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday. (In this case defendant had reopened in the evening of the half-holiday, thus obtaining advantage over other shopkeepers.) A fruiterer, &c., was fined 10s., and 7s. costs, for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday. (She sold tobacco, &c., in addition to fruit.) A shopkeeper was fined £1 10s., and £1 1s. costs, for employing three shop-assistants after prescribed time on Saturday evening. A shopkeeper was fined 10s., and 7s. costs, for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday. (He was a fruiterer, but had also sold cigarettes, &c.)

Hamilton.—(Factories Act): A firm of brewers were fined £2, and 17s. costs, for failing to keep overtime-book; £1, and 7s. costs, for employing a boy on Saturday afternoon; and £1, and 7s. costs, for employing a boy under sixteen years of age for more than forty-five hours per week. A firm of flax-millers were fined £1, and 7s. costs, in each of four cases for failing to pay for overtime.

Cambridge.—(Factories Act): A firm of bakers were fined £1, and 7s. costs, for failing to keep overtime-book, and £1, and 7s. costs, for failing to keep record of wages paid.

Feilding.—(Shops and Offices Act): Three Chinese shopkeepers were each fined £1, with 7s. costs, for failing to close their shops on Saturday evening at 9 p.m. in accordance with a gazetted requisition from shopkeepers fixing the closing-hours. On a second charge for the same offence, defendants were convicted and discharged. Each defendant carries on the business of fruiterer and grocer, and it was for the sale of groceries after hours that convictions were obtained.

Hunterville.—(Shops and Offices Act): A Chinese shopkeeper was fined 5s., with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop in accordance with gazetted requisition from shopkeepers fixing the closing-hours.

Wellington.—(Factories Act): A laundry-proprietor was fined £1, with 7s. costs, for employing women after hours without a permit from the Inspector. The permit had been asked for and refused, as the number of hours overtime prescribed by the Act had already been worked by the employees in question.

(Shops and Offices Act): A draper was fined £1, and costs 7s., for employing assistant after 9 p.m. on a Saturday. A music-seller was fined £2, with 7s. costs, for employing assistants after 9 p.m. on a Saturday.

Nelson.—(Factories Act): A charge against a brick and pottery company for failing to report an accident to one of its workmen was dismissed. The Magistrate said that the Inspector had done his duty, but held that it was impossible in this case for the manager of the company to notify the Inspector within the prescribed time (forty-eight hours after the accident occurred).

Christchurch.—(Shops and Offices Act): A jeweller was fined £2, with 7s. costs, for failing to close his shop at 9 p.m. on a Saturday, in accordance with a gazetted requisition from jewellers fixing the closing-hours.

Ashburton.—(Shops and Offices Act): A general storekeeper was fined £1, and costs, for failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday.

Dunedin.—(Shops and Offices Act): A chemist was fined £3, and costs £1 8s., for failing to close his shop at 9 p.m. on Saturday, in accordance with gazetted requisition from chemists fixing the closing-hours.

PERMITS GRANTED TO YOUNG PERSONS (14 to 16 Years of Age), TO WORK IN FACTORIES during the Year ending 31st March, 1907.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Ashburton	14	3	3	6	5	..	1	..	2	..
Auckland	234	248	99	52	83	..	89	70	89	..
Blenheim	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Carterton	11	..	2	4	2	3	..	..	..	..
Christchurch	217	180	87	35	95	..	69	46	62	3
Dunedin	203	233	70	60	73	..	74	82	77	..
Gisborne	3	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Greymouth	20	12	7	5	8	..	..	5	6	1
Hastings	12	12	5	3	4	..	4	3	4	1
Hawera	4	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	3
Hokitika	7	6	..	1	3	3	..	..	3	3
Invercargill	23	17	4	5	10	4	3	4	10	..
Masterton	8	3	2	1	5	..	..	..	1	2
Mosgiel	6	21	2	2	2	..	3	6	12	..
Napier	12	25	1	10	1	..	4	10	10	1
Nelson	19	9	8	3	8	..	3	2	4	..
New Plymouth	5	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..
Oamaru	9	12	9	..	..	..	8	4	..	..
Palmerston North ..	12	18	4	3	3	2	3	9	5	1
Rangiora	9	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Temuka	6	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..
Timaru	28	13	9	8	11	..	3	1	9	..
Wanganui	5	10	2	2	1	..	2	4	4	..
Wellington	157	219	55	52	37	13	70	62	62	25
Whangarei	9	5	2	4	3	..	2	1	2	..
Smaller towns	91	26	18	33	38	2	6	12	8	..
Totals	1,126	1,083	400	295	404	27	346	321	376	40

RETURN OF HOURS OF OVERTIME WORKED DURING 1906-7 IN FACTORIES IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NEW ZEALAND.

H.—11.

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Trades.	Auckland.	Wellington.	C	Dunedin.	Napier.	Gisborne.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Masterton.	Nelson.	Timaru.	Invercargill.	Oamaru.	Greymouth.	Smaller Towns.
Agricultural-implement making ..	..	..	8,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	597	1,570	..	..	..
Aerated water and cordial manufacturing ..	..	45	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
Baking-powder manufacturing ..	95	..	3,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	..	..	..
Bag-making ..	93	..	41	..	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket and wickerware making ..	84	318	17,049	3,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,239	..	138	..	..	623
Biscuit, confectionery, and jam manufacturing ..	5,512	2,549	14,516	3,279	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	384	..	6	..	..
Boot and shoe manufacturing ..	..	932	..	2,867	336	925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Bread-manufacturing ..	255	..	5,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing, malting, and bottling ..	..	3,192	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick and tile manufacturing ..	..	2,049	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass-finishing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush and broom manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter-box making ..	203	1,738	665	365	60	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	972	..	..	459
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	1,037	1,435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
Cardboard-box making ..	339	141	85	522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical-manufacturing ..	..	962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigarette-making ..	..	14,439	38	..	..	804	..	107	1,038	2,012	8	553	288	229	60	1,549
Coachbuilding and blacksmithing ..	..	1,747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditment-manufacturing ..	..	2,422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	585	..	..	..	114
Cycle-engineering ..	..	7,834	33,487	10,535	1,029	680	136	750	2,386	163	268	2,775	4,435	1,088	428	3,542
Dress, millinery, and mantle making ..	10,692	97,801	84	12,459	10,369	333	..	..	..	917	559	409	1,746	..	2,987	2,235
Engineering, boilermaking, and moulding ..	13,475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,235	..	1,159	..	..	..	2,852
Flax-dressing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Flour-milling ..	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,469
Fruit-canning ..	..	702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas and incandescent mantle-making ..	9,355	554	708	1,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hat and cap manufacturing ..	2,331	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting ..	..	1,058	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,533	764	198	348	..	..	18
Joinery-work and sash and door making ..	6,479	10,245	11,652	2,957	1,056	..	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296
Laundry-work ..	..	2,141	..	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper-making ..	..	..	653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters ..	..	15,175	20,688	14,600	38	506	..	100	..	..	24	178	42	..	..	252
Pickle and sauce manufacturing ..	1,487	1,021	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	169
Printing and bookbinding ..	510	..	..	50,817	..	448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle and harness making ..	513	1,075	..	1,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail and tent making ..	30	15,879	..	666	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,704
Sawmilling ..	..	209	3,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt-making ..	11,496	38,414	39,625	20,218	6,499	2,654	612	978	524	1,194	2,177	4,174	11,511	3,961	4,505	7,960
Sugar-refining ..	25,557	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring and clothing-manufacturing ..	..	3,244	60	1,469	687	..	..	31	..	671	13	..	304	..	..	..
Tea-packing ..	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing and plumbing ..	3	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and jewellery making ..	..	2,817	762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing ..	..	9,983	1,548	33,605	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,506	..	9,304	..	..
Woollen milling and spinning ..	..	275	108	681	184	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	518	..	219	1,603
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	90,144	175,799	164,449	162,394	20,455	6,250	1,027	2,176	3,948	7,836	6,042	18,802	21,862	14,588	8,199	35,196

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1906-7.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Ammunition-manufacturing— Cartridge-capper	Auckland	1	1	First finger burst ..	Die accidentally fell.
Biscuit and confectionery making— Machinist	"	1	1	Loss of little finger ..	Caught in cog-wheel.
Dough-roller	"	1	1	Loss of second finger and part of thumb ..	Caught in dough-machine.
"	"	1	1	Hand crushed ..	" ..
Tinsmith	"	1	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught in cutting-machine.
Tray boy	"	1	1	Arm burned ..	Handling hot trays.
Biscuit-packer	"	1	1	Severe injury to elbow ..	Jammed in door.
Tinsmith	"	1	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught in lid-cutting machine.
Boot-manufacturing— Apprentice	"	1	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught in heel-moulding machine.
Foreman	"	1	1	Finger broken ..	Machinery fell on it.
General hand	"	1	1	Fingers crushed ..	Caught in rolling-machine.
Apprentice	"	1	1	Knee cut ..	Fell against a window.
Brewing and bottling— Bottler	"	1	1	Wrist badly cut ..	Bottle broke.
Assistant	Gisborne	1	1	Hand badly cut ..	" ..
Bottler	Auckland	1	1	" ..	" ..
"	Gisborne	1	1	" ..	" ..
"	Auckland	1	1	" ..	" ..
Yardman	Gisborne	1	1	Knee injured ..	Fell from ladder.
Brickmaking— Labourer	Auckland	1	1	Face badly injured ..	Boiler fell on him.
Engineer	"	1	1	" ..	" ..
Building trades— Joiner	"	1	1	Lost part of two fingers ..	Caught in planing-machine.
Apprentice joiner	Gisborne	1	1	Lost little finger ..	Caught on circular saw.
Foreman joiner	Auckland	1	1	Lost tips of three fingers ..	Caught in planing-machine.
Joiner	"	1	1	Broken finger ..	Caught in planing-machine.
Carpenter	"	1	1	Hand severely cut ..	Caught on circular saw.
"	"	1	1	Concussion of brain ..	Fell from scaffold.
Chemical manure-manufacturing Labourer	"	1	1	Ankle-bone broken ..	Sack of manure fell on him.
"	Otahuhu	1	1	Leg broken ..	" ..
Clothing-manufacturing— Various	Auckland	5	5	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	" ..
Coachbuilding— Machinist	"	1	1	Lost three fingers ..	Caught in planing-machine.
Apprentice body-maker	"	1	1	Hand badly lacerated ..	Caught in sand-papering machine.
Coachsmith	Gisborne	1	1	Lost thumb ..	Blow from hammer.
Car-repairer	Auckland	5	5	Scalp wound ..	Piece of wood rebounded from planing-machine.
Cycle engineering— Shop boy	"	1	1	Lost part of three fingers ..	Caught in chain wheel of motor-cycle.
Engineering (general)— Apprentice	"	1	1	Lost finger ..	Crushed in drilling-machine.
Boilermaker	"	1	1	Dislocated shoulder, and ribs broken ..	Fell from ladder.
Plumber	"	1	1	Instep badly bruised ..	" ..
Ironmoulder	"	1	1	Severe strain ..	Carrying too heavy weight.
Boilermaker	"	1	1	Face and hand burned ..	Blow-lamp burst.
Pattern-maker	"	1	1	Thumb badly cut ..	Caught on jig saw.
Apprentice pattern-maker	"	1	1	Back of hand lacerated ..	Caught in circular saw.
Fitter	"	1	1	Bruised shoulder and side ..	Fell down hatchway.
Boilermaker	"	1	1	Bruised back and arm ..	Fell down hatchway
Ironmoulder	"	1	1	Foot severely burned ..	Molten metal fell on it.
Switchboard attendant	"	1	1	Face scorched ..	Flashing of live fuse.
"	"	1	1	" ..	" ..
Various	"	19	19	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	" ..
Firewood-cutting	"	1	1	Lost thumb and two fingers ..	Caught on circular saw.
Firewood-cutter	"	1	1	Lost finger ..	" ..
Flaxmilling— Catcher	Huntly	1	1	Hand severely bruised ..	Caught in pulley.
Stripper	Aratapu	1	1	Lost finger ..	Caught in rollers of stripper.
General hand	Waitakerai	1	1	Arm amputated at shoulder ..	Caught on shafting.
Furniture trades— Cabinetmaker	Auckland	1	1	Lost part of thumb ..	Caught on bozzer planing machine
Apprentice	"	1	1	Lost four fingers ..	Caught on bozzer planing-machine
Cabinetmaker	"	1	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught on circular saw.
Apprentice	"	1	1	" ..	" ..
"	"	1	1	Arm broken ..	Fell through joists.
Various	"	7	7	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	" ..
Meat-freezing, &c.— Engineer	Gisborne	1	1	" ..	Suffocated by carbon-dioxide gas.
Various	"	11	11	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	" ..

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1906-7—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Plumbing—					
Plumber	Auckland	1	1	Cut face	Pin flew out of lathe.
Paper-milling—					
Mill hand	"	1	1	Lost right arm	Caught between presser rolls.
Boy	"	1	1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in rollers of paper-bag machine.
Mill hand	"	1	1	Arm severely burned	Caught in felt-roller.
Portmanteau-making—					
Bag-maker	"	1	1	Lost part of thumb	Caught on circular saw.
Printing, &c.—					
Assistant	"	1	1	Lost finger	Caught in lift.
Apprentice	"	1	1	Arm badly cut	Fell through skylight.
Various	"	5	5	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Sawmilling—					
Sawyer	Mokai	1	1		Killed through breaking of hauling-rope.
Bushman	Aratapu	1	1		Load of posts fell on him.
Rouseabout	"	1	1	Hand torn off	Caught in belting.
Benchman	"	1	1	Hand cut off	Caught on saw.
Bench hand	Whangarei	1	1	Lost part of hand	Caught on circular saw.
"	Aratapu	1	1	Lost two fingers	"
Machinist	Auckland	1	1	Lost thumb and finger	"
Head sawman	Thames	1	1	Lost thumb	"
Machinist	Auckland	1	1	Thigh severely cut	Piece of wood flew from saw.
Orderman	"	1	1	Broken leg	Stack of timber fell on him.
Benchman	"	1	1	Lost part of finger	Caught on circular saw.
Carter	"	1	1	Internal injuries	Part load of sleepers fell on him.
Benchman	Aratapu	1	1	Lost finger	Jammed between log and bench.
Tram-driver	Rawene	1	1	Severe bruises	Truck of timber ran over him.
Benchman	Aratapu	1	1	Leg severely cut	Axe slipped.
Various	"	21	21	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Machinist	Auckland	1	1	Severely bruised	Caught on shafting.
Shipbuilding—					
Boatbuilder	Aratapu	1	1	Arm broken	Kauri-log rolled on him.
Steel-pipe making—					
Labourer	Auckland	1	1	Lost finger, hand badly cut	Caught in block of crane.
"	"	1	1	Hand poisoned	Punctured by piece of wire.
"	"	1	1	Injury to eye	Piece of steel flew into it.
"	"	1	1	Wrist badly burnt	Boiling tar splashed on it.
"	"	3	3	Bruises, sprains, &c.	
Sugar-refining—					
Various	"	13	13	Slight cuts, sprains, bruises, &c.	
Tanning	"	1	1	Severe scalds	Fell into bark tub.
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Sash and door making—					
Engine-driver	N. Plymouth	1	1	Severe cut in calf	Fell against pulley.
Machinist	"	1	1	Lost part of finger	Caught in knives of buzzer planing-machine.
Wood-turning, cabinet-making, &c.—					
Cabinetmaker	"	1	1	Lost four fingers	Caught in planing-machine.
Apprentice wood-turner	"	1	1	Severe injury to abdomen	Struck by wood from circular saw.
Various	"	6	6	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Bootmaking—					
Apprentice	"	1	1	Hand amputated	Caught in heeling-machine.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing—					
Confectioner	Wellington	1	1	Hand crushed	Caught against frame of travelling-table.
Apprentice	"	1	1	Hand badly twisted	Caught on end of shafting.
Confectioner	"	1	1	Sprained leg	Fell down stairs.
"	"	1	1	Three fingers crushed	Caught in sugar-crushing machine.
Various	"	7	7	Slight cuts, burns, bruises, &c.	
Boot-manufacturing—					
Bootmaker	"	1	1	Lost part of finger	Caught in stamping-machine.
"	"	1	1		Caught in sole-cutting-machine.
Various	"	2	2	Slight cuts	
Boxmaking (wood & cardboard)—					
General hand	"	1	1	Hand severely bruised	Wood flew from circular saw.
"	Masterton	1	1	Thumb almost severed	Caught on circular saw.
Boxmaker	Wellington	1	1	Arm broken in two places	Caught on shafting.
Machinist	"	1	1	Hand badly cut	
Various	"	2	2	Slight cuts, &c.	
Bottling—					
Bottle-washer	Feilding	1	1	Hand badly cut	Bottle broke.
Bottler	Wellington	1	1	"	Bottle burst.
Packer	Palmerston N.	1	1	Arm badly cut	"

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1906-7—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Butter-manufacturing—					
Labourer	Wellington ..	1	1	Face and hands scalded	Boiling water splashed over him.
Coopering, &c.—					
Various	" ..	2	2	Slight cuts and bruises.	
Coachbuilding, wheelwrighting, blacksmithing—					
Wheelwright	Hastings ..	1	1	Sprained leg	Slipped on stairs.
Blacksmith	Masterton ..	1	1	Poisoned arm	Piece of steel embedded in it.
Apprentice blacksmith	Wellington ..	1	1	Hand badly cut	Caught on circular saw.
Car-builder	" ..	1	1	Two fingers crushed	Crushed underneath jack.
Various	" ..	9	9	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Clothing-manufacturing—					
Machinist	Napier ..	1	1	Sprained ankle	Caught in belting.
Presser	Wellington ..	1	1	Two fingers crushed	
Apprentice	" ..	1	1	Leg badly bruised	Caught in lift.
Wool-comber	" ..	1	1	Hand badly pierced	Caught in pins of combing-machine.
Various	" ..	5	5	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Carpentering, sash and door making, &c.—					
Joiner	Wellington ..	1	1	Lost part of thumb	Caught in mitreing-machine.
"	Lower Hutt ..	1	1	Lost forefinger	Caught in circular saw.
Sawyer	Wellington ..	1	1	Lost part of thumb	"
Machinist	" ..	1	1	Lost part of two fingers	"
Apprentice joiner	" ..	1	1	Lost three fingers	"
Bench hand	Palmerston N.	1	1	Two fingers badly cut	"
Apprentice	Masterton ..	1	1	Lost part of finger	Caught in planing-machine.
Joiner	Palmerston N.	1	1	Lost part of thumb	Caught in mitreing-machine.
Apprentice	Wellington ..	1	1	Hand severely crushed	Caught in machine.
Machinist	Napier ..	1	1	Arm broken	Belting broke.
Various	" ..	4	4	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Furniture-making—					
Cabinetmaker	Napier ..	1	1	Hand severely cut	Chisel slipped.
" (foreman)	Masterton ..	1	1	Lost finger	Caught in planing-machine.
"	Wellington ..	1	1	Hand badly torn	Caught in shaping-machine.
Turner	" ..	1	1	Lost three fingers	Caught in planing-machine.
Machinist	" ..	1	1	Lost one finger	"
"	" ..	1	1	Two fingers badly cut	Caught in circular saw.
Upholsterer	" ..	1	1	Hand severely cut	Caught in combing-machine.
Machinist	" ..	1	1	"	Caught in grooving-machine.
Cabinetmaker	" ..	1	1	"	Chisel slipped.
Various	" ..	3	3	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Engineering—					
Machinist	Palmerston N.	1	1	Lost part of thumb	Caught on emery wheel.
Apprentice	Napier ..	1	1	Severe injury to leg	Piece of steel embedded in it.
Assistant moulder	Wellington ..	1	1	Crushed fingers	Caught on edge of moulding-box.
Labourer	" ..	1	1	Knee badly cut	"
"	" ..	1	1	Thumb crushed	Iron plate fell on it.
Moulder	" ..	1	1	Face badly burned	Molten metal splashed on it.
Boilermaker	" ..	1	1	Hand crushed	Caught while putting tubes in boiler.
Apprentice	" ..	1	1	Crushed foot	Caught near driving-wheel.
"	" ..	1	1	Crushed fingers	Caught on end of boiler-tube.
Blacksmith	" ..	1	1	Hand split open	Splinter flew from hammer.
Apprentice	" ..	1	1	Hand poisoned	Scraped on casting.
Various	" ..	27	27	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Flax-milling—					
General hand	Rongotea ..	1	1	Severe injuries	Fell off load of flax.
Stripper	Martinborough	1	1	Lost two fingers	Caught in stripper.
Flyboy	Levin ..	1	1	Arm badly broken	Carried round shafting.
Flour-milling—					
Carter	Feilding ..	1	1	Collarbone broken	Crushed by horse.
Manager	Patea ..	1	1	Arm dislocated	Caught on shafting.
Labourer	Shannon ..	1	1	"	Fell off planking.
Card-tender	Foxton ..	1	1	Fingers severely cut	Caught in carding-machine.
Laundry-work—					
Starcher	Wellington ..	1	1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in wheel.
Ironer	" ..	1	1	Bruised hand	Caught in dressing-machine.
Meat preserving, freezing, &c.—					
Butcher	Wellington ..	1	1	Hand badly torn	Caught on meat-hook.
Apprentice	" ..	1	1	Arm crushed	Caught in branding-machine.
Blacksmith	Petone ..	1	1	Eye badly injured	Chip of steel flew into it.
Carpenter	Wellington ..	1	1	Leg broken	Knocked down by a horse.
General hand	Longburn ..	1	1	Skull fractured	Fell through hatchway.
Stoker	" ..	1	1	Arms and neck scorched	Blow out from furnace.
Tinsmith	Patea ..	1	1	Lost part of two fingers	Caught in guillotine.
Fireman	Longburn ..	1	1	Hand severely crushed	Caught on piston-rod of engine.
Slaughterman	Patea ..	1	1	Wrist badly cut	Knife slipped.
Tinsmith	Petone ..	1	1	Lost part of finger	Caught in power-press.
Labourer	" ..	1	1	Foot scalded	Boiling water fell on it.
"	Ngahauranga	1	1	Broken ribs and collarbone	Gas engine slipped.
"	" ..	1	1	Slight cuts	

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1906-7—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.					
Plumbing, tinsmithing, &c.—					
Sheet-iron worker	Wellington	1	Hand poisoned ..	Cut while removing sheet-iron.	
Plate-iron worker	"	1	Hand severely strained ..	Holding up too heavy a weight.	
Tinsmith	"	1	Foot crushed ..	Bar of iron fell on it.	
Various	"	3	Slight bruises.		
Printing, bookbinding, &c.					
Various	"	6	Slight cuts, bruises &c.		
Sawmilling—					
Yardman	"	1	Leg crushed ..	Stack of timber fell on him.	
Sawyer	"	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught on circular saw.	
Sawmill hand	"	1	Shoulder and arm badly cut	Sheet of plate glass fell on him.	
"	"	1	Lost thumb ..	Caught on circular saw.	
"	"	1	Severe injury to head and face	Emery wheel burst.	
Various	"	9	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.		
Soapboiling—					
Labourer	"	1	Severely scalded ..	Slipped into a pot of boiling water.	
Wax-vesta manufacturing ..	"	1	Severe burns on hand..	Matches took fire.	
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Flaxmilling—					
Feeder	Kaikoura	1	Hand crushed ..	Caught in rollers of machine.	
Sawmilling—					
Benchman	Havelock	1	Foot crushed ..	Log fell on it.	
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Brickmaking	Nelson	1	Neck broken ..	Struck by runaway truck.	
Flaxmilling—					
Stripper	Collingwood	1	Lost forefinger ..	Caught in stripping-machine.	
Sawmilling—					
Sawmill hand	"	1	Lost three fingers ..	Caught on circular saw	
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Engineering, &c.—					
Boilermaker	Greymouth	1	Lost middle finger ..	Caught in cog-wheels.	
Fitter	Hokitika	1	Both feet bruised ..	Carried round shafting.	
Blacksmith	Greymouth	1	Lost part of finger ..	Struck by hammer.	
Ironworker	Hokitika	1	Leg badly twisted ..	Fell off roof.	
Fitter	Greymouth	1	Arm twisted ..	Caught in boring-machine.	
Sawmilling, &c.—					
Sawyer, breaker-down, and tailer-out	Kumara	3	..	Boiler explosion.	
Crosscutter	Hokitika	1	Lost foot ..	Log fell on it.	
Machinist	Greymouth	1	Lost part of thumb and three fingers	Caught on circular saw.	
Foreman	"	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught in shaping-machine.	
Engine-driver	Kumara	1	Severe injuries ..	Boiler explosion.	
Various	Greymouth	2	Slight cuts.		
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Biscuit-manufacturing, confectionery, &c.—					
Various	Christchurch	8	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.		
Bookbinding, printing, &c.—					
Various	"	13	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.		
Brush-manufacturing—					
Brushmaker	"	1	Wrist out ..	Cut while boring broom-stock.	
Bootmaking—					
Machinist	"	1	Arm badly torn ..	Caught in cog-wheel.	
Various	"	3	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.		
Brickmaking—					
Labourer	Timaru	1	Leg broken ..	Run over by dray.	
Cabinetmaking—					
Cabinetmaker	"	1	Lost fingers of right hand	Caught on circular saw.	
Machinist	"	1	Hand severely cut ..		
Apprentice	"	1	Hand badly bruised ..	Caught in drawer-filling machinery.	
Cabinetmaker	"	1	Back strained ..	Lifted too heavy weight.	
Woolen-milling—					
Various	Kaipoi and Ashburton	10	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.		
Engineering—					
Apprentice	Christchurch	1	Lost finger ..	Caught in circular saw.	
Apprentice fitter	"	1	Lost part of thumb ..	Caught in cog-wheels.	
Labourer	"	1	Foot badly crushed ..	Steel joint fell on it.	
Plumber	Ashburton	1	Arm broken ..	Fell off staging.	
Blacksmith	Oxford	1	Loss of eye ..	Struck by hot bolt.	
"	"	1	Lost part of thumb ..	Caught between grindstone and rest.	
Pattern-maker	"	1	Lost tops of four fingers	Caught on buzzer-machine.	
Metal-workers' assistant ..	"	1	Nail and flesh torn off fingers	Caught between grindstone and rest.	
Store-boy	"	1	Severe injury to head..	Fell from top of lockers.	
Various	"	12	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.		

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1906-7—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>					
Carpentering and joinery— Apprentice	Oxford	1	1	Lost part all fingers and thumb of right hand	Caught in planing-machine.
Carpenter	Timaru	1	1	Lost finger ..	Caught on saw.
Various .. .. .	.. .. .	4	4	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Meat-freezing, &c.— Labourer	Pareora	1	1	Skull fractured ..	Struck by belting.
Fellmonger .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught in cutting-machine.
Greaser .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Foot badly injured ..	Rusty nail ran into it.
Butcher .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Lost part of finger ..	Blood-poisoning following cut.
Labourer .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Arm and shoulder badly cut ..	Caught on shafting.
Various .. .. .	.. .. .	3	3	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Oatmeal-milling— Various	Christchurch	2	2	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Sawmilling— Sawyer	Waimate	1	1	Lost two fingers ..	Cut on circular saw.
Various	Christchurch	1	1	Lost part of one finger	
.. .. .	.. .. .	4	4	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Biscuit-manufacturing, confectionery, &c.— Packing-room hand ..	Dunedin	1	1	Leg broken ..	Carried round shafting.
Biscuit-maker .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Arm crushed ..	Caught in rollers of dough-machine.
Confectioner .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Hand crushed ..	Ditto.
Various .. .. .	.. .. .	5	5	Hand badly burned ..	Put it into boiling toffee.
Boxmaking— Various	Dunedin	5	5	Slight cuts, burns, bruises, &c.	
Cabinetmaking— Apprentice .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Cabinetmaker .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Poisoned hand ..	Bruised by piece of timber.
Apprentice .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Lost finger ..	Caught in circular saw.
Machinist .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Hand and wrist badly torn	Caught on bit of boxing-machine.
Assistant .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Hand badly cut ..	Caught on circular saw.
Various .. .. .	.. .. .	6	6	Lost two fingers ..	Caught in planing-machine.
Carpentering, joinery, &c.— Carpenter	Oamaru	1	1	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Labourer	Dunedin	1	1	Lost four fingers ..	Caught in planing-machine.
Joiner .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Arm broken ..	Fell from ladder.
Various .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Broken shoulder ..	Fell down stairs.
Cement-works— Labourer .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Lost finger; hand torn	Caught in planing-machine.
Quarryman .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Engineering— Dresser .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Poisoned ..	Inhaled poisonous fumes.
Engineer .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	.. .. .	Fell over face of quarry.
Coppersmith .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Serious abdominal injuries	Bursting of emery wheel.
Apprentice .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Lost part of finger ..	Jammed in shafting.
Rangemaker .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Crushed thumb ..	Caught in rollers of corrugating-machine.
Apprentice .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Lost part of finger, three fingers crushed	Casting fell on it.
Engineer .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Thumb crushed ..	
Blacksmith .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Severe injury to face ..	Caught in cog-wheels.
Boilermaker .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Ankle broken ..	Piece of steel struck him.
Machinist .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Leg broken ..	Horse trod on him.
Boilermaker .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Lost finger ..	Iron plates fell on him.
Various .. .. .	.. .. .	60	60	Lost finger ..	Caught in cog-wheels.
Gas-manufacturing— Yardman .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Two fingers crushed ..	Piece of iron struck him.
Stoker .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
.. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	.. .. .	Fell, causing intestinal strangulation.
.. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Concussion of brain ..	Fell down lift.
.. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Severe abdominal injuries	Ran up against handle of wheelbarrow.
.. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Sprained ankle and cut face	Fell down stairs.
Various .. .. .	.. .. .	7	7	Slight cuts, burns, bruises, &c.	
Brickmaking— Brickmaker	Mosgiel	1	1	Lost part of three fingers	Caught in brick press.
Labourer	Milton	1	1	Bruised arm and side ..	Fell over bank.
.. .. .	Invercargill	1	1	Leg badly bruised ..	Crushed between hopper and box.
.. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught in brick-press.
Boot and shoe manufacturing— Various	Dunedin	2	2	Slight cuts.	
Brushmaking— Machinist .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Lost two fingers and part of hand	Caught in brush-shaping machine.
Printing, &c.— Various .. .. .	.. .. .	3	3	Slight cuts.	

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1906-7—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Preserved-milk manufacturing—					
Packer	Invercargill	1	1	Arm badly bruised ..	Case of milk fell on him.
Tinsmith	"	1	1	Lost part of thumb ..	Caught under die.
Plumbing, &c.—					
Various	Dunedin	3	3	Slight cuts.	
Quarrying—					
Quarryman	"	1	1	Ankle and elbow bruised and head cut	Jumped from face of quarry.
Labourers	"	2	2	..	Struck by flying rock from blasting in quarry.
Quarrymen	"	2	2	..	Struck by falling rock from blasting in quarry.
Foreman and two labourers ..	"	3	3	Severe injuries ..	Premature explosion in quarry.
Rope and twine making and flax-milling—					
Stripper	Owaka	1	1	Finger and bones of hand broken	Drum of stripper burst.
Various	"	7	7	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Sawmilling and sash and door making—					
Tailor out	Dunedin	1	1	Lost two fingers ..	Caught on circular saw.
Sawyer	"	1	1	Severe abdominal injuries	Piece of wood flew off saw.
Various	"	3	3	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Woollen-milling—					
Knitter	Roslyn	1	1	Finger broken ..	Caught in knitting-machine.
Carder	Mosgiel	1	1	" ..	Caught in cog-wheels.
Various	"	6	6	Slight cuts, scalds, bruises, &c.	
Wax-vesta manufacturing—					
Taper-cutting machinist	"	1	1	Patch of hair torn out	Hair caught on shafting.
Chemical manufacturing—					
Manager	Dunedin	1	1	Hands badly burned ..	Fell into superphosphate pit.
Sundry trades—					
Various	"	4	4	Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	
Railway Department—					
Various accidents reported throughout the colony	"	58	58	..	
Totals .. .. .	.. ..	16	663		

* The Railway Department is not required by the Act to report accidents.

In all cases accidents are inquired into by personal visits of Inspectors, and wherever possible machinery is guarded and all precautions taken to minimise the risk of further accident.

REPORT on ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED for SHEARERS under "The Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1898."

(See 'ion 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	29	Accommodation satisfactory.
Alexandra South	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Amberley	23	Accommodation satisfactory, with the exception of one station where cottage was burnt down, thus limiting the accommodation; to be rebuilt before next season.
Arrowtown	2	Accommodation satisfactory at one station. At the other it is rather poor, and the supply of drinking-water unsatisfactory; notice to comply with the Act has been served.
Ashburton	12	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ashhurst	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Balclutha	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Blenheim	2	Accommodation satisfactory with the exception of one station, where a new building is to be erected for next season.
Bull's	4	Accommodation good. New accommodation has been provided on one station as directed last year.
Cambridge	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Carterton	6	Accommodation satisfactory, except two stations, one requiring cleaning and the other repairs.
Cheviot	7	Accommodation satisfactory.
Clinton	7	Accommodation satisfactory.
Clive	5	Accommodation satisfactory, except one station, where directions have been given to erect new cook-house and sleeping-accommodation before next year's shearing.
Coalgate	13	Accommodation satisfactory. Improvements ordered last year on one station have been effected.
Cromwell	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Culverden	13	Accommodation satisfactory at six stations; four new sheds and sufficient space provided at three others before next season.
Dannevirke	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Fairlie	27	Accommodation satisfactory.
Feilding	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Geraldine	7	Accommodation satisfactory.
Gisborne	86	Accommodation satisfactory.

REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS, &c.—*continued.*

District.	Number of Sheds inspected.	Condition.
Gore ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Greytown ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Hampden ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory. Additions and alterations have been completed at two stations. In one case order of Stipendiary Magistrate obtained to provide proper accommodation.
Hastings ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory, except that tents used at two stations. New accommodation being provided at both places.
Hawksbury ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory in one case only. Improvements ordered in other two.
Havelock ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory, one station excepted. Notice has been given to owner to comply with the law.
Hunterville ..	10	Accommodation satisfactory at seven stations. Improvements are being effected at the other three.
Huntly ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Kaikoura ..	16	Accommodation satisfactory at thirteen stations. New buildings to be erected at the other three for next year.
Kimbolton ..	11	Accommodation satisfactory.
Kurow ..	12	Five stations have erected new sleeping-accommodation, with three new dining-rooms and kitchens; on one station accommodation enlarged; two sanitary defects at one station to be put right, and match-lining to three huts to be completed before next year; at one station owner ordered by Stipendiary Magistrate to put the shearers' quarters in proper repair.
Lawrence ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Levin ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Little River ..	10	Accommodation satisfactory. A sanitary defect remedied.
Lumsden ..	15	Accommodation satisfactory. Improvements ordered in two cases.
Malvern ..	12	Accommodation satisfactory.
Manaia ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Mangaweka ..	10	Accommodation satisfactory.
Martinborough ..	14	Accommodation satisfactory. New premises being erected at one station.
Masterton ..	13	Accommodation satisfactory, with two exceptions. Repairs needed at one station, and notice given to another station-owner to erect new premises.
Mataura ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Methven ..	32	Accommodation fairly satisfactory. Additions have been added at two stations; another station notified that more space is required.
Middlemarch ..	6	Accommodation now satisfactory.
Milton ..	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Napier ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Naseby ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Nelson ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ngaruawahia ..	8	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ngapara ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Oamaru ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ophir ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ormondville ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory.
Otaki ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Otautau ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory.
Outram ..	8	Accommodation satisfactory.
Owaka ..	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Oxford ..	10	Accommodation satisfactory in nine sheds. Notice to effect repairs in the other.
Pahiatua ..	8	Accommodation satisfactory.
Palmerston North ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Palmerston South ..	8	Accommodation satisfactory.
Pleasant Point ..	14	Accommodation satisfactory.
Pembroke ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Porongahau ..	20	Accommodation satisfactory.
Port Awanui ..	19	Accommodation satisfactory.
Queenstown ..	8	Accommodation satisfactory.
Raglan ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Rakaia ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory.
Rangiora ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory. Improvements ordered last year have been carried out.
Roxburgh ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory. Improvements ordered last year have been carried out.
St. Andrew's ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
St. Bathans ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Stratford ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory.
Te Karaka ..	29	Accommodation satisfactory, except in two cases, where notice has been given to build.
Te Aroha ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Tenui ..	25	Accommodation satisfactory in nineteen cases. In six improvements are to be made before next season. In two cases improvements ordered have been carried out.
Tologa Bay ..	15	Accommodation satisfactory, except in one case, where notice has been given to build.
Waimate ..	7	Accommodation satisfactory.
Waipawa ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory. Repairs ordered have been carried out, except in one case, where another year has been given.
Waipukurau ..	13	Accommodation satisfactory.
Wairoa ..	1	Accommodation insufficient. Notice given to build.
Waitahuna ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Waitotara ..	10	Accommodation satisfactory.
Wanganui ..	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Wellington ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Wyndham ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Total ..	730	Further improvements ordered in forty-four cases.

RETURN showing HOURS FIXED FOR THE CLOSING OF SHOPS as per Requisition from Shopkeepers, under the Shops and Offices Act, gazetted during the Year ending 31st March, 1907.

Place.	Trades.	Hours.
Blenheim	All tobacconists' shops	8 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 10 o'clock on Saturday.
Carterton	All drapers, grocers, stationers, bootmakers, and general storekeepers	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Thursday, and 9 o'clock on Saturday.
Christchurch	All boot and shoe shops	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on the statutory closing-day, and 9 o'clock on Saturday.
Dunedin	All jewellers' shops	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Thursday, and 9 o'clock on Saturday.
Dunedin, Roslyn, and Port Chalmers	Furniture-dealers' shops	6 o'clock on five days, and 1 o'clock on Saturday.
Eltham	Varied notice: All chemists	Exempting chemists from being closed between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on every working-day, excepting that on the statutory half-holiday the shops may be open only for the supply of medicines and surgical appliances.
Foxton	All shops (bakers and confectioners exempted, and hours for closing tobacconists' and hairdressers' shops varied by subsequent requisition)	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 10 o'clock on Saturday. Tobacconists and hairdressers: 8 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 10.30 o'clock on Saturday.
Gore	All tobacconists and hairdressers' shops	8 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 10 o'clock on Saturday.
Hawera	All grocers, ironmongers, tailors, drapers, clothiers, saddlers, painters and paperhangers, butchers, boot and shoe dealers, furniture-dealers, watchmakers and jewellers, music-sellers, coachbuilders, and auctioneers	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 9 o'clock on Saturday.
Hawkesbury	All shops (hairdressers' saloons are exempted and hours varied by subsequent requisition)	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 9 o'clock on Saturday (Christmas and New Year's Eves to be excepted). Hairdressers' saloons: 8 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, 10 o'clock on Saturday (Christmas and New Year's Eves to be excepted).
Inglewood	All shops	5.30 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, and at 9.30 o'clock on Saturday during the months of April, May, June, July, and August.
Inangahua County	All shops	6 o'clock on four days, except that the hours of booksellers and stationers to be 8 o'clock on those days; 1 o'clock on Wednesday, 10 o'clock on Saturday, except one Saturday in each month (locally known as Pay-Saturday, when the hour shall be 11 o'clock); Christmas and New Year's Eves to be excepted, when the hour shall be 11 o'clock, or when Christmas Day or New Year's Day fall on a Monday the closing-hour on the preceding Saturday shall be 11 o'clock.
"	Varied notice: All fruiterers, confectioners, and restaurant-keepers	12 o'clock midnight on all working-days.
Kiwitea County	All shops	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 10 o'clock on Saturday (Christmas and New Year's Eves to be excepted, when the closing-hour shall be 11 o'clock, or when Christmas and New Year's Days fall on Monday the closing-hour on the preceding Saturday shall be 11 o'clock).

RETURN showing HOURS FIXED FOR THE CLOSING OF SHOPS, &c.—continued.

Place.	Trades.	Hours.
Nelson	All tailors, mercers, and drapers' shops. (Varied notice)	9.15 o'clock on Saturday during the months of May to August inclusive, and 9.35 o'clock during the months of September to April inclusive, instead of 9 o'clock; Christmas and New Year's Eves to be excepted as before.
"	All bootmakers' shops. (Varied notice)	9.15 o'clock on Saturday during the months of May to August inclusive, and 9.35 o'clock during the months of September to April inclusive, instead of 9 o'clock; Christmas and New Year's Eves to be excepted as before.
"	All grocers' shops. (Varied notice)	9.30 o'clock on Saturday during the months of May to August, and at 9.45 o'clock during the months from September to April.
Ohinemuri County	All shops except bakers, butchers, chemists, confectioners, dairy-produce sellers, fishmongers, florists, fruiterers, hairdressers, news-agents, pork-butchers, refreshment-room keepers, and tobacconists	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on the statutory half-holiday, and 10 o'clock on Saturday.
Petone	All grocers' shops. (Cancelled by a subsequent requisition)	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 9 o'clock on Saturday.
"	All boot and shoe dealers' shops	6 o'clock on four days, and 10 o'clock on Saturday. (The weekly half-holiday is on Wednesday.)
Port Chalmers	Furniture-dealers' shops	See Dunedin, Roslyn, and Port Chalmers.
Roslyn	Furniture-dealers' shops	See Dunedin, Roslyn, and Port Chalmers.
Ross	All shops	8 o'clock on four days (except butchers, who shall close at 7 o'clock), 1 o'clock on Wednesday and 10 o'clock on Saturday.
Rotorua	All drapers, general store-keepers, and boot and shoe dealers' shops	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 10 o'clock on Saturday.
Taihape	All shops	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Thursday, and at 9.30 o'clock on Saturday.
Te Aroha	Varied notice (of requisition dated 13th June, 1905) exempting tobacconists from closing.	
"	Varied notice (of requisition dated 13th June, 1905) exempting stationers, news-agents, and fancy-goods dealers from closing.	
Temuka	Varied notice. All shops	10 o'clock on Saturday instead of 9 o'clock.
Waimate	Saddle, harness, &c., shops	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Thursday, and 9 o'clock on Saturday.
"	All grocers' shops	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Thursday, and 9 o'clock on Saturday.
Wanganui	All chemists' shops	8 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Thursday and with liberty to open in the evening of the weekly half-holiday, as provided for by the Act, and 10 o'clock on Saturday.
"	All grocers and storekeepers' shops	6 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Thursday, and 9 o'clock on Saturday.
Waitomo County	All shops	6 o'clock on four days, 10 o'clock on Saturday (the half-holiday is held on Wednesday at 1 o'clock).
Wellington	All butchers' shops	5.30 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on the statutory half-holiday (Wednesday), and 9 o'clock on Saturday.
"	All hairdressers' shops	8 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 10.30 o'clock on Saturday.
"	All tobacconists' shops	8 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 12.30 o'clock on Saturday.
Wyndham	All drapers, clothiers, mercers	6.30 o'clock on four days, 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and 10 o'clock on Saturday.

RETURN showing INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS entered into and CASES dealt with by BOARDS OF CONCILIATION and by the COURT OF ARBITRATION, Names of Trades affected, and the respective Districts, from 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907.

Agreements.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Sugar-workers ...	Northern (Auckland).	Coal-miners (Cairnmuir) ...	Otago and Southland.
Tramway employees ...	Canterbury.	Gas-stokers and cokers ...	Ditto.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

Recommendations.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Bricklayers ...	Wellington.	Hairdressers and tobacconists' assistants ...	Canterbury.
Coachworkers ...	"	Painters (Timaru) ...	"
Cooks and waiters ...	"	Gas-stokers ...	"
Plumbers ...	"	Drivers (Ashburton) ...	"
Flax-mill employees ...	"	Drivers (adding parties to award) ...	"
Letterpress printers' machinists ...	"		
Threshing-millers ...	Marlborough.		

Interpretations.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Engineers ...	Northern (Auckland)	Plasterers ...	Otago and Southland.
Tailors ...	Ditto.	General labourers ...	Ditto.
Tailoresses ...	Canterbury.	Coal-miners (Green Island) ...	"
Coal-miners (Allandale) ...	Otago and Southland.		

Other Decisions (Permits to Under-rate Workers, &c.).

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Bakers (3) ...	Northern (Auckland).	Timber-workers ...	Northern (Auckland).
Blacksmiths ...	Ditto.	Carpenters (2) ...	Wellington.
Builders and contractors' labourers (2) ...	"	Drivers ...	"
Carpenters (42) ...	"	Tailoresses (9) ...	"
Carters (2) ...	"	Carpenters (3) ...	Canterbury.
Coachbuilders (2) ...	"	Grocers' assistants ...	"
Engineers (17) ...	"	Tailoresses (42) ...	"
Furniture trades (4) ...	"	Bricklayers (2) ...	Otago and Southland.
Grocers' assistants (8) ...	"	Butchers ...	Ditto.
Ironmoulders ...	"	Carpenters (43) ...	"
Plumbers (5) ...	"	Carters ...	"
Quarry and scoria pit employees (3) ...	"	General labourers ...	"
Saddlers (18) ...	"	Grocers (2) ...	"
Sawmillers (4) ...	"	Metal-workers (2) ...	"
Ship, yacht, and boat builders (3) ...	"	Painters ...	"
Tailoresses (4) ...	"	Plasterers ...	"
		Tailoresses (7) ...	"

ARBITRATION COURT.

Awards.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Bakers and pastrycooks (Gisborne) ...	Northern (Auckland).	Bricklayers ...	Wellington.
Letterpress printers' machinists ...	Ditto.	Tinplate and sheet-metal operatives (country) ...	"
Quarry and scoria pit employees ...	"	Carpenters ...	"
Fish-curers ...	"	Coachworkers ...	"
Builders and contractors' labourers ...	"	Bookbinders and paper-rulers ...	"
Butchers ...	"	Butchers (Wanganui) ...	"
Grocers' assistants ...	"	Wharf labourers (Greymouth) ...	Westland.
Saddlers ...	"	(Westport) ...	"
Carters ...	"	Coal-miners (Denniston) ...	"
Ship, yacht, and boat builders ...	"	Engine-drivers (Denniston) ...	"
Typographers (Hamilton) ...	"	Furniture trades ...	Canterbury.
Tailors ...	"	Brickmakers ...	"
Tailoresses ...	"	Coachbuilders ...	"
Coal-miners (Kiripaka) ...	"	Dairymen's employees ...	"
New Zealand boot makers (award extended to District) ...	Taranaki.	Drivers ...	"
		General labourers ...	"
		Stonemasons ...	"
		Threshing-millers (Waimate) ...	"
		Aerated-water workers ...	"
		Quarrymen ...	"

RETURN showing INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS entered into, &c.—*continued.*ARBITRATION COURT—*continued.**Awards—continued.*

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Bakers and pastrycooks (South Canterbury) ...	Canterbury.	Seamen (Dunedin) ...	Otago and Southland.
Grocers' assistants ...	"	Plumbers and gasfitters ...	Ditto.
Painters (Ashburton) ...	"	General labourers ...	"
Carpenters (Timaru) ...	"	Painters (Oamaru) ...	"
Malsters and brewery employees	"	Brickworkers ...	"
Gardeners ...	"	Shearers ...	"
Traction and stationary engine-drivers ...	"	Tramways ...	"
Tailoring trade ...	"	Tailors and shop-tailoresses ...	"
Hairdressers and tobacconists' assistants ...	"	Bakers and pastrycooks ...	"
New Zealand tailoresses ...	"	Painters (Southland) ...	"
Rattan and wicker workers ...	"	Gold-miners ...	"
		Coal-miners (Cromwell) ...	"
		Felt-hatters ...	"

Interpretations.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Bakers ...	Northern (Auckland).	Grocers ...	Wellington.
Timber-workers ...	Ditto.	Bricklayers ...	"
Coal-miners (Hikurangi) ...	"	Butchers ...	"
Carters ...	"	Seamen (6) ...	"
House-painters ...	"	Wharf-labourers (Greymouth) (2) ...	Westland.
Tailoresses ...	"	New Zealand boot trade ...	Canterbury.
Typographers (3) ...	Wellington.	Typographers ...	"
Cooks and stewards ...	"	Tanners, fellmongers, and skimmers ...	"
Coachworkers (2) ...	"	Lithographers and letterpress-machinists ...	"
Tailoresses and pressers ...	"	Hairdressers and tobacconists' assistants (2) ...	"
Carpenters (Hawke's Bay) ...	"	Carters ...	Otago and Southland.
Painters (Wanganui) (Napier) ...	"	New Zealand tailoresses ...	Ditto.
Bakers (2) ...	"		
Drivers ...	"		
Farriers and general blacksmiths ...	"		

Other Decisions.

Trade.	District.	Particulars.
Painters (Gisborne) ...	Northern (Auckland)	Amendment of award.
Coachworkers ...	Ditto	Adding parties to award (2).
Carpenters ...	"	"
House-painters ...	"	"
Drivers ...	Wellington	Order exempting N. Meuli.
Tailoresses ...	"	Adding parties to award.
N.Z. tailoresses ...	"	"
Drivers (Palmerston N.) (Wanganui) ...	"	"
Furniture trades ...	"	"
Butchers (Wanganui) ...	"	"
Slaughtermen ...	"	Enforcement of section 15, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1905, re taking part in strike.
Carpenters, &c. ...	Nelson	Adding parties to award.
Timber yards ...	Canterbury	Adding parties to award (2).
General labourers ...	"	"
Painters (Ashburton) ...	"	"
N.Z. tailoresses ...	"	"
Painters (Christchurch) ...	"	"
Carpenters ...	"	"
Shearers ...	"	"
Quarrymen ...	"	Amendment of award
Malsters and brewery employees	"	"
Slaughtermen (4) ...	"	Enforcement of section 15, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1905, re taking part in strike.
Typographers (Southland)	Otago and Southland	Amendment of award.
N.Z. boot trade ...	Ditto	Party added to award (Oamaru).
Tailors ...	"	Adding parties to award.
General labourers ...	"	Amendment of award.

RETURN showing INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS entered into, &c.—*continued.*ARBITRATION COURT—*continued.**Applications for Awards heard by the Court in which no Awards were made.*

Trade affected.	District.
New Zealand shipmasters	Wellington.
New Zealand tailoresses (application to extend award to Auckland District)	Auckland.

ENFORCEMENT of AWARDS and AGREEMENTS under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," during the Year ended the 31st March, 1907.

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Carpenters	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	Convicted	£ s. d. 5 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	"	1 0 0
"	Grocers	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	"	2 0 0
"	"	Failing to grant half holiday	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Tailors	Failing to pay award rates	4	..	Convicted	15 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	5	"	1 2 6
"	"	Failing to indenture an apprentice	2	..	"	25 0 0
"	Timber-workers	Failing to pay agreement rates	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than agreement rates	..	2	Dismissed.	
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
"	Bakers	Failing to pay award rates	5	..	Convicted	24 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	5	"	7 0 0
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	7	..	"	24 0 0
"	"	Employing carter in bakehouse	4	..	"	10 10 0
"	"	Carter working in bakehouse	..	2	"	1 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay for overtime	2	..	"	7 0 0
"	"	..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Accepting less than overtime rates	..	1	Convicted	0 10 0
"	Bootmakers	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	Butchers	Failing to pay award rates	3	..	"	15 0 0
"	"	..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	Convicted	0 10 0
"	"	..	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	5	..	Convicted	16 0 0
"	"	..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Breach of preference clause	..	1	"	
"	"	Employing workers on a holiday	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Working on a holiday	..	4	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	Employing casual boy labour	5	..	"	14 0 0
"	"	..	2	..	Withdrawn.	
"	Carpenters	Failing to pay award rates	4	..	Convicted	15 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	4	"	1 10 0
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentices	3	..	"	15 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay wages weekly	1	..	"	1 5 0
"	"	Failing to pay overtime rates	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	Coachbuilders	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	"	0 10 0
Union Dept.	Cooks and stewards	Failing to pay overtime rates	10	..	"	25 0 0
"	Cooks and waiters	Failing to pay agreement rates	7	..	"	11 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than agreement rates	..	4	"	2 10 0
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	4	..	"	4 0 0
"	"	Failing to give holidays & half-holidays	9	..	"	9 0 0
"	"	Failing to give 48 hours' notice to leave	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	Drivers	Failing to pay award rates	22	..	"	93 10 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	15	"	8 0 0
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	29	..	"	127 0 0
"	"	..	4	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to give due notice of leaving	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	..	..	1	"	1 0 0
"	"	Failing to keep account of time worked	3	..	"	1 10 0
"	"	..	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	"	Failing to pay overtime rates	4	..	"	10 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay wages weekly	3	..	"	9 0 0
"	"	Failing to claim wages weekly	..	5	"	5 0 0
"	"	Employing youths under age	2	..	"	10 0 0
"	Farriers	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	"	No penalty
"	"	Failure to indenture apprentices	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	Furniture trade	Failing to pay award rates	10	..	"	39 0 0
"	"	..	3	..	Dismissed.	

ENFORCEMENT of AWARDS and AGREEMENTS, &c—*continued.*

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.						£ s. d.
Dept.	Furniture trade	Accepting less than award rates	..	4	Convicted	2 10 0
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentice	3	..	"	11 0 0
"	"	Employing apprentice at piecework	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay wages weekly	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	Grocers	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Employing workers on a holiday, and failing to pay double time	4	..	"	20 0 0
"	"	Working on a holiday, and accepting less than double-time rate	..	17	"	8 10 0
"	"	Employing driver under age	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Hairdressers	Employing workers on a holiday	2	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	Painters	Failing to pay award rates	4	..	"	14 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	"	Failing to pay overtime rates	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than overtime rates	..	6	"	6 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay wages weekly	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentices	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	Plasterers	"	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	"	0 10 0
Union	Tramways	Failing to grant holiday on one working-day	1	..	"	No penalty
"	"	Failing to compel employees to become members of the union	1	..	Dismissed.	
Dept.	Tailors	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	"	Failing to have goods made on own premises	9	..	"	45 0 0
"	"	Making bespoke clothing for other clothiers	3	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Ditto	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Employing hands on team system	1	..	"	
"	Tailoresses	Failing to pay award rates	3	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	4	Convicted	0 10 0
"	Tinplate and sheet-metal workers	Failing to indenture apprentice	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Timber yards	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	
"	Typographers	Failing to teach workers on monoline	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	Wharf-labourers	Failing to pay double time	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Failing to pay overtime	1	..	"	
Union	Seamen	"	1	..	Convicted	No penalty
"	"	"	2	..	Dismissed.	
WESTLAND.						
Dept.	Wharf-labourers (Grey-mouth)	Failing to place competent man at hatchway	2	..	Convicted	4 0 0
"	Ditto	Ditto	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Engaging men at ship's side instead of at shelter shed	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	Calling men at their homes when there were men at the shed	1	..	"	2 0 0
CANTERBURY.						
Dept.	Bakers	Failing to indenture apprentice	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	Bootmakers	Employing more boys than award allows	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	Butchers	Failing to pay award rates	2	..	"	7 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	"	1 0 0
"	"	Employing too many boys	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Employing shopman on half-holiday	1	..	"	No penalty
"	Carpenters	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Failing to indenture	4	..	"	20 0 0
"	"	Failing to give preference	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Employing undue proportion of under-rate men	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	Coachworkers	Employing too many helpers in paint shop	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay agreement rates	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Making deductions from apprentices' wages for lost time	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	Cycle workers	Failing to pay award rates	3	..	"	15 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	Drivers	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	5 0 0
Union	Engine-drivers	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Failing to pay agreement rates	1	..	Convicted	No penalty
Dept.	Furniture trades	Paying journeyman by piecework	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Working on piecework	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentice	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Employing too many apprentices	1	..	"	No penalty

ENFORCEMENT OF AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.						
Dept.	Gardeners ..	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Convicted	£ s. d. 2 0 0
"	Hairdressers ..	Employing worker later than specified hour on holiday	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	General labourers ..	Failing to pay overtime rates ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Lithographers and letterpress printers	Employing too many boys, and failing to indenture apprentices	1	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	Metal-workers ..	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	Painters ..	" ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	" ..	" ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	Convicted	No penalty
Union	" ..	Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	"	3 0 0
Dept.	Plumbers ..	Failing to indenture apprentice ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
Union	Sawmillers ..	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	"	No penalty
Dept.	Tailors ..	Failing to have goods made on own premises	1	..	"	5 0 0
Union	" ..	Ditto ..	4	..	"	20 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to have goods made on own premises, and failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	10 0 0
Dept.	" ..	Failing to give preference to unionists	2	..	"	10 0 0
"	" ..	" ..	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	Tailoresses ..	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
Union	" ..	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Dismissed.	
Dept.	Threshing-mills	Failing to give wages in lieu of one week's notice	2	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to claim a week's wages in lieu of notice	..	2	Dismissed.	
"	Woollen-mills	Failing to pay award rates ..	2	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	" ..	" ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.						
Dept.	Bakers ..	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	"	No penalty
"	" ..	Failing to indenture apprentice ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	" ..	Starting men earlier than prescribed hours	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	" ..	Starting to work earlier than prescribed hours	..	2	"	1 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay for overtime ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to keep time-book ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	Bootmakers ..	Failing to indenture apprentice ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	Butchers ..	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	"	No penalty
"	Carpenters ..	Failing to pay award rates ..	3	..	"	11 0 0
"	" ..	" ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	5	Convicted	3 0 0
"	" ..	" ..	..	1	Dismissed	
"	" ..	Failing to pay wages regularly ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to indenture apprentice ..	2	..	"	10 0 0
"	Carters ..	Failing to pay award rates ..	4	..	"	12 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay wages weekly ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	" ..	Employing a carter under age ..	1	..	"	No penalty
"	Coachworkers ..	Failing to pay award rates ..	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	3	"	
"	Furniture trade	Failing to indenture apprentices ..	2	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	Grocers' assistants	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	Painters ..	Failing to pay wages to apprentice weekly	1	..	"	10 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay wages at stipulated time	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to indenture apprentice ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	Plasterers ..	Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	Tailoresses ..	Failing to pay award rates ..	3	..	"	15 0 0
"	" ..	Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	"	10 0 0
"	Timber yards	Failing to pay wages before the 8th of the month	2	..	"	6 0 0

*NOTE.—In nearly all the cases conducted by the Department, costs, witnesses' expenses, and disbursements were given in addition to the fines imposed.

ENFORCEMENTS of Section 15 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1905," *re* TAKING PART in STRIKE.

Case taken by	District.	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Decision.
Department	Wellington ..	Slaughtermen ..	Taking part in strike (121 men cited)	Dismissed.
Ditto ..	Canterbury (Belfast and Islington)	" ..	Taking part in strike (125 men cited)	120 men fined £5 each ; cases against four withdrawn, and one dismissed.
" ..	Canterbury (Fairfield)	" ..	Taking part in strike (46 men cited)	41 men fined £5 each ; cases against five withdrawn.
" ..	Canterbury (Pareora)	" ..	Taking part in strike (44 men cited)	44 men fined £5 each.

NOTE.—The slaughtermen at Gisborne also went on strike. The Court adjudicated on the case, but its decision will not be given till April, and therefore does not come within the scope of this year's report.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEAL.

Wellington.—Reese *v.* Baillie and Co.—Appeal against decision of Magistrate, that back wages under an award could not be recovered.—The Chief Justice decided that the wages could be recovered, and gave judgment accordingly.

Wellington.—Baillie and Co. *v.* Reece.—Appeal before Full Court against decision of Chief Justice.—Decision of Chief Justice upheld.

Otago.—Cromwell and Bannockburn Collieries Company (Limited) *v.* The Otago Coal-miners' Union.—Application to prohibit hearing of dispute by the Conciliation Board.—Application dismissed.

Wellington.—Wellington Cooks and Stewards and Wellington Seamen's Unions *v.* The Union Steamship Company (Limited) and the Huddart-Parker Company (Limited).—Case stated for opinion as to jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration to fix the conditions of employment of seamen in and beyond New Zealand by companies registered in and out of the colony.—The Court decided that the Union Company is bound by the award, as it is registered in New Zealand. The Huddart-Parker Company is not bound, as it is registered outside New Zealand.

CASES under THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS ACT during the Year ended
31st March, 1907.

District.	Case.	Decision.
Northern (Auckland)	Glover v. Neill	£17, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Selby v. Manning	Dismissed, with costs £5 5s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Carter v. the Settlers' Steamship Company (Limited)	£50, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
Taranaki ...	Whiting v. Gillies	£1 5s. per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £10 10s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
Wellington ...	Ferguson v. The Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company (Limited)	Decision that Court has power to extend time for making claim after it has lapsed.
"	Robinson v. The Union Steamship Company (Limited)	£300, costs £15 15s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Campbell v. Siefert	£160, costs, &c., £19 4s. 8d.
"	Olsen v. Carlson	£1 10s. per week, costs £8 8s.
"	Morton v. Smith	Dismissed, costs £7 7s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Reynolds v. Munt, Cottrill, and Co. ...	£104 3s., each party to bear own costs.
"	Tarabochia v. Howden and another ...	<i>Re</i> assessing lump sum in lieu of weekly payments. Amount not calculated.*
Westland ...	Berdinner v. Cambridge, Butement, and Grant	£100, costs £12 12s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Morris v. The Tyneside Proprietary Company (Limited)	£164, costs £10 10s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Bradley v. The King	£50, costs £7 7s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Priest v. Jones, Hamer, and Donaldson	Dismissed, costs £7 7s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
Canterbury ...	Morey v. Franks and Bounty	£1 4s. per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £3 3s. and disbursements.
"	Lewis v. The Canterbury Frozer Meat Company	£1 10s. per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £3 3s. and disbursements.
"	Sapsford v. Osborne	£50, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Wood v. Nixon	£51 5s., costs £7 7s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Young v. Skevington's Executors ...	£25, costs £7 7s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
Otago and Southland	Schnuchel v. the The Minister for Railways	Dismissed, costs £7 7s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Williamson v. The Lone Star Gold-dredging Company (Limited)	£21, costs £5 5s., witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Swanston v. The Otago Brush Company (Limited)	Application for lump sum in lieu of weekly payment (dismissed).
"	Grimwood v. Duff	£181, costs £3 3s.

* Case heard by Supreme Court.

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* Also one case before Supreme Court.

**SUMMARY of STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT of LABOUR from
the 1st April, 1906, to the 31st March, 1907.**

Date.	Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.				Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	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.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.	Miscellaneous.
Auckland District ..	340	1,715	2,055	792	340	21	431	764	1,291	2,050	5	80	70	1,493	34	114	340	74
Wellington South District	298	1,845	2,143	846	298	28	520	734	1,409	2,143	..	49	74	776	579	185	547	56
North Canterbury District	183	595	778	502	183	32	287	169	609	777	1	3	..	66	571	55	76	10
Dunedin District ..	320	820	1,140	1,030	320	144	566	805	335	1,139	1	12	9	23	1,024	56	34	3
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay District	32	98	130	81	32	5	44	66	64	130	..	..	..	88	14	8	17	3
Wellington North District	54	326	380	132	54	8	70	51	329	379	1	..	..	302	42	29	6	1
Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough District	114	292	406	502	114	109	279	23	383	405	1	..	..	12	372	6	14	2
South Canterbury District	22	76	98	66	2	10	34	20	78	98	..	1	1	5	79	4	10	..
North Otago District ..	22	121	143	96	22	..	74	14	129	143	..	..	..	3	140	..	..	..
Southland District ..	42	78	120	140	42	4	94	72	48	120	..	1	1	2	81	28	9	..
Totals ..	1,427	5,966	7,393	4,187	1,427	361	2,399	2,718	4,675	7,884	9	146	155	2,770	2,936	485	1,053	149

In 146 cases these men were assisted on more than one occasion during the year.

**DETAILS of EXPENDITURE of the DEPARTMENT of LABOUR during the Year ending
31st March, 1907.**

	£	s.	d.
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act ...	3,706	8	3
Arbitration Court	818	19	8
Conciliation Boards			
*Factories, Shops, Shearers' Accommodation, Scaffolding, and other Acts (inspection, &c.) ...	3,378	17	0
*Fares (departmental and advanced to workmen) ...	1,707	11	9
*Stores, board and lodging (for workmen sent to employment) ...	22	4	9
Salaries ...	6,831	1	6
Sundries ...	25	11	11
Departmental exhibit at New Zealand International Exhibition	725	18	10
Postage and telegrams ...	458	1	1
Retiring-allowance to Inspector ...	12	1	8
	17,686	16	5
*Less refunds of Court costs, fares, stores, &c. ...	1,437	15	6
	<u>£16,249</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

1907.

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FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

**Diagram showing the Number of Persons employed in the Principal Industries
in the years 1895 and 1907.**

(In 1895 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act commenced operations)



