

1909.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

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REPORTS.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 3rd July, 1909.

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

I have, &c.,

EDWARD TREGEAR,

Secretary.

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

ALTHOUGH the majority of the workers in this Dominion have been fully employed during the year, certain classes of labour have felt severely pinched by the scarcity of employment, especially as winter approaches. In spite of those who told us that New Zealand was too far distant from the great centres to be affected by the financial crisis which was marked by "the Wall Street panic," that event gradually but surely wrought its effect even on our small and distant community. The shortness of money among our customers in Europe and America prevented the purchase of our exports, or, rather, lowered the ability to give the high prices for them which were obtained in former years, so that some millions of pounds less than their estimated income were received by the producers of the Dominion. Within the Dominion itself, also, long prosperity had induced "boom prices" for land; much money had been withdrawn from circulation and sunk in properties from which returns could not be realised when required. This adversely affected speculative building and speculative investment to an extreme extent. The building trades (carpenters, painters, bricklayers, plumbers, &c.) not only found many of their members out of work for the first time for years, but employment continued difficult to find, and hard to keep, if found at all. Nevertheless, the Dominion as a whole has not suffered except by a diminished margin of profit; work and production have steadily proceeded, and if some hundreds have been compulsorily idle or precariously employed, still tens of thousands have remained steadily and profitably at work. In some localities pressure of unemployment has not been noticeable. Christchurch felt the depression less than any other of the cities, whilst in the towns of Timaru, Blenheim, Hawera, New Plymouth, and their surrounding districts employment of both skilled and unskilled labour continued steady. The sudden drop in the price of flax caused the closure of many flax-mills and the discharge of the men employed. The quick fall in market value, the heavy charges for royalties to landholders, and higher award rates of wages, calculated on high profits for the manufacturer, have all been put forward as reasons for the partial decadence of the industry. Already the times are brightening, exports and revenue are increasing in quantity and value, the harvest promises to be exceptionally good, the prices of wool and other staples are advancing, and there appears to be every prospect of good times in the near future.

As above stated, the building trades were much affected, the southern towns, however, not feeling the depression so much as those of the North Island. In woollen-mills, employment was **very** steady, with a falling-off towards summer; but complaint was made of being short-handed in the junior branches of work. The clothing trade was brisk. The iron and engineering establishments generally were dull, as also were the woodworking occupations. The leather-working trades were fairly supported; the food-preparing factories and the suppliers of frozen meat for export, very busy. Coach-building maintained an even pace; agricultural labour was well employed, and the retail trades did good business. Auckland felt some pressure from unskilled labour when, on the completion of the construction-works of the Main Trunk Railway, some hundreds of men came into the town; but other public works were provided, and the labour became to a large extent absorbed therein. A large body of workers has been engaged on the roads and railways this year (much higher than in any previous year), their numbers rising during the year from about six thousand to ten thousand men.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

The following table shows the number of men practically assisted by the Department since its institution :—

Year.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Dependents.	Private Work.	Government Work.
1891-92	2,593	1,054	1,539	4,729	1,730	863
1892-93	3,874	1,808	2,066	7,802	2,518	1,356
1893-94	3,341	1,836	1,505	7,942	1,019	2,322
1894-95	3,030	2,007	1,023	8,883	894	2,136
1895-96	2,871	1,880	991	8,424	708	2,163
1896-97	1,718	1,084	634	4,719	652	1,066
1897-98	2,035	1,163	872	4,928	544	1,491
1898-99	2,115	1,178	937	4,759	638	1,477
1899-1900	2,147	1,115	1,032	4,471	486	1,661
1900-1	3,124	1,326	1,798	5,432	519	2,605
1901-2	1,830	713	1,117	2,747	396	1,434
1902-3	3,704	1,492	2,212	5,934	580	3,124
1903-4	2,860	777	2,083	3,085	1,216	1,644
1904-5	3,130	953	2,177	3,425	1,960	1,170
1905-6	6,712	2,027	4,685	7,351	1,929	4,783
1906-7	7,393	1,427	5,966	4,187	2,718	4,675
1907-8	6,305	1,440	4,865	4,408	2,977	3,328
1908-9	10,391	2,538	7,853	7,510	4,190	6,201
Totals	69,173	25,818	43,355	100,736	25,674	43,499

The assisted workmen with their dependent families together total 169,909 persons. It may be noticed that during the last six years the numbers sent to private employment are steadily growing, a fact which shows that the Department is rendering efficient service to employers and employed. To find private work for 4,190 men on a falling market has demanded both zeal and intelligence. The effort of the Ministry to meet the depression in labour circles is shown by the record that 6,201 men were sent by the Department to public works, compared with 3,328 so arranged for last year. Among the men assisted, as shown in the figures for 1908-9, there were 1,679 from Great Britain, 485 from Australia, and 222 from foreign countries. Eighty-eight wives, with 112 children, were forwarded to localities in which their breadwinners were at work. The cost of such passages has since been in all cases refunded to the Department.

IMMIGRATION.

Although immigration is a matter with which the Labour Department is not directly concerned, it will be seen that quite a large number of men assisted were from overseas, and of the 1,679 coming from Great Britain by far the largest number were sent to farming-work. The great object in view by immigrants is to take up land, and the Department invariably advises them to undergo at least a year's training on a farm prior to buying land for themselves. Quite a large proportion of the immigrants arriving followed callings in which employment was not freely offering, thus accentuating the difficulty for local men. From close inquiries it was ascertained that the reason for tradesmen coming was generally the dearth of employment in Great Britain itself; and, on it being pointed out that trade was slack here, the reply was that things could hardly be worse than in Britain, and that they were prepared to accept the consequences. In some cases, however, it was strenuously alleged, on the other hand, that trade had been represented as being brisk in all branches in this Dominion, and inquiries usually elicited the information that such reports emanated from irresponsible shipping agents and others. The High Commissioner is kept well informed of the changes in labour-conditions, and intending immigrants can get reliable information from his office at any time.

The Department continues to have a heavy correspondence from intending settlers in all parts of the world. Some of the writers possess considerable capital, but in all cases the Department endeavours to give reliable information as to prospects of settlement, and does not hesitate to say "No" where the occasion warrants.

FACTORIES.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged in manufacture, &c., in New Zealand for the years 1895 to 1909. The number of persons whose collective work at articles intended for

sale makes their place of industry a factory has not altered since 1895, so the numerical conditions are equal as to the persons so enumerated as in a factory :—

Year.	Factories.	Increase.	Factory-workers.	Increase.
1895	4,109	...	29,879	...
1896	4,647	538	32,387	2,508
1897	5,177	530	36,918	4,531
1898	5,601	424	39,672	2,754
1899	6,286	685	45,305	5,633
1900	6,438	152	48,938	3,633
1901	6,744	306	53,460	4,522
1902	7,203	459	55,395	1,935
1903	7,675	472	59,047	3,652
1904	8,373	698	63,968	4,921
1905	9,123	750	67,713	3,745
1906	9,881	758	70,403	2,690
1907	10,788	907	75,310	4,907
1908	11,586	798	78,625	3,315
1909	12,040	454	78,848	223
Total increase	..	7,931	...	48,969

In submitting these figures relating to employment in factories, I beg to call attention to the sudden falling-off in the year as to the annual increase in persons employed ; the steady rates of such increases having been proofs of satisfactory industrial progress during many years. The diminution may be owing to any one of several causes or to several acting together. Among these may be mentioned the growing difficulty of procuring young people as beginners in the clothing and food trades. As I stated in last year's report, there is, and will be for some time, an industrial shortage of New-Zealand-born boys and girls, because there are few children between five and fifteen years of age to take the places of their elders at work when death, marriage, sickness, or other cause makes a vacancy in the busy ranks. Had it not been for the arrival of thousands of immigrant families, the younger members of which have taken factory employment, the want of hands in some manufactures would have greatly crippled business. The following figures may be useful to show how families among the workers in the Dominion have decreased in a few years :—

Married Men assisted by Department of Labour from Start of Department in June, 1891, to 1909.

Year ending 31st March,	Number of Married Men.	Number of Dependent Children.	Percentage of Dependent Children to each Man.
1892	1,054	3,675	3.48
1893	1,808	5,713	3.16
1894	1,836	5,638	3.07
1895	2,007	6,546	3.26
1896	1,880	6,214	3.30
1897	1,084	3,437	3.16
1898	1,163	3,458	2.97
1899	1,178	3,300	2.80
1900	1,115	3,032	2.71
1901	1,326	3,567	2.69
1902	713	1,700	2.38
1903	1,492	3,633	2.43
1904	777	2,308	2.95
1905	953	2,254	2.36
1906	2,027	4,335	2.08
1907	1,427	2,399	1.68
1908	1,440	2,808	1.95
1909	2,538	4,514	1.77

NOTE.—It is not suggested that these figures should be compared with figures in the census returns, because the latter deal with the whole family, while these now presented refer only to young ones dependent on the father. The same rule, however, is here applied for 1892 and 1909, so that it is a fair comparison for the young children.

These figures appear to show that the decline in the birth-rate is not by any means confined to those classes of the community which are sometimes referred to as being enervated by luxury. The number of persons dependent on the married workers who received assistance from the Department of

Labour in 1892 was about four and a half—i.e., each married man supported a wife and an average of three and a half dependent children. By a gradual decline—a very gradual decline—the percentage fell to about two and three-quarters dependents in 1909. That is to say, that in 1909 each married man assisted had, in addition to his wife, an average of one and three-quarters dependent children to represent his family. Of course, there were among the numbers treated of some newly married men without families ; but men in a similar position are included with the others in each of the annual returns from the commencement, and the balance is fairly even.

I do not presume to say that husbands and wives earning small incomes, and evidently, from the circumstances, in precarious employment, when employed at all, should be expected to undertake the expenses, anxieties, and responsibilities attending the birth and nurture of large families, but I record the fact that young families do not belong to the men (artisans, mechanics, and labourers) who are helped to employment by this Department.

A possible cause for there being practically no increase in factory-workers this year in comparison with previous years is the decline of certain trades, notably those of milling flax and timber. Most of the men no longer employed in these industries have been absorbed into other occupations ; but, these being mainly agricultural occupations, the workers therein escape from being included in the factory figures.

A curious point in regard to this year's statistics is that whilst the number of factories increased by 454, the number of workers increased by only 223. As it takes two or more persons working together making goods for the purpose of sale, &c., before their work-place is considered a factory, it would appear at the first glance that in the 454 new factories there must be at least 908 people employed, and that the number of workers should have increased in ratio with the increase in the number of factories. The explanation is simple : workers discharged on account of slackening trade have, in many cases, started small factories on their own account, so drawing away other workers from longer-established places of business.

The total amount of wages paid in the New Zealand factories last year was £5,710,226, whilst that of the previous year was £5,319,019, showing that we gained £391,207 on the wages of the previous year. The following table shows how these wages were distributed in the different trades :—

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

Class.	Wages paid during the Years		Increase.	Increase Percentage.
	1908-9.	1907-8.		
	£	£	£	
Food trades	1,094,933	1,015,700	79,233	7.8
Woodworking trades	1,017,393	935,336	82,057	8.8
Iron and metal trades	993,408	896,057	97,351	10.9
Clothing trades	821,716	781,372	40,344	5.2
Printing and stationery trades	356,680	325,746	30,934	9.5
Leather-working trades	339,438	303,253	36,185	11.9
Stone, clay, and mineral trades	215,494	187,532	27,962	14.9
Light, heat, and power trades	137,346	123,016	14,330	11.7
Ship building and repairing trades	78,564	61,727	16,837	27.3
Chemical and by-product trades	74,459	65,522	8,937	13.6
Watch and jewellery trades	44,441	42,892	1,549	3.6
Paper and cardboard trades	20,199	16,164	4,035	25.0
Basket and wicker trades	18,178	15,879	2,299	14.5
Miscellaneous, not included above	497,977	548,823	Decrease. 50,846	..
Totals	5,710,226	5,319,019	391,207	7.3

There was an increase in the wages paid in all the larger groups of trades, amounting to £442,053. In the " Miscellaneous " there was a decrease of £50,846, so that the real increase for the year was £391,207. The decrease in " Miscellaneous " is, however, entirely owing to the depression in flax-milling (there being now only 173 factories registered, against 307 in 1907-8), in which the wages diminished by £64,229 against those of last year, and to the fact that the fellmongery business also lowered wages by £15,473 on its last year's record. Had it not been for these two items, " Miscellaneous " would have shown an increase of £28,856, and so have ranked with the other trade groups in a satisfactory way.

Factories in New Zealand.

Industrial District.	Number of Persons engaged.								Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Male Employees.			Female Employees.			Total Employees.	Total Employers.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	Over 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.							
Auckland City	683	1,324	6,052	627	1,144	1,539	11,369	1,534	1,260	204	90	1,554	921,314
Wellington City	390	889	4,598	402	706	1,278	8,263	1,049	863	152	55	1,070	784,177
Christchurch City	558	1,083	5,262	517	1,129	1,735	10,284	1,270	1,046	181	66	1,293	860,702
Dunedin City	608	1,001	4,676	662	1,128	1,568	9,643	1,251	1,002	175	51	1,228	723,962
Northern Industrial District ..	347	646	3,626	130	219	288	5,256	1,293	1,262	114	11	1,387	448,592
Taranaki Industrial District ..	110	228	1,433	43	103	95	2,012	503	614	33	3	650	181,720
Wellington Industrial District	397	970	6,092	270	491	656	8,876	1,912	1,934	200	38	2,172	810,516
Marlborough Industrial District	34	62	461	10	27	32	626	141	140	12	1	153	60,584
Nelson Industrial District ..	80	161	657	26	88	99	1,111	355	301	21	3	325	82,678
Westland Industrial District ..	104	224	1,086	63	103	90	1,670	375	327	54	1	382	161,222
Canterbury Industrial District	207	446	2,136	89	226	302	3,406	839	858	58	8	924	270,541
Otago and Southland Industrial District	328	661	2,855	154	320	425	4,743	1,067	1,013	108	15	1,136	404,218
Totals	3,846	7,695	38,934	2,993	5,684	8,107	67,259	11,589	10,620	1,312	342	12,274	5,710,226

Regarding the local distribution of the amount spent on industrial wages, the following figures may be noted. If the four chief cities be considered comparatively, Auckland leads by £60,612 over its next competitor.

Auckland.	Christchurch.	Wellington.	Dunedin.
£921,314	£860,702	£784,177	£723,962

If, however, the city with its surrounding industrial district be considered, Wellington leads by £224,787.

Wellington.	Auckland.	Canterbury.	Otago and Southland.
£1,594,693	£1,369,906	£1,131,243	£1,128,180

This probably arises because Wellington District includes several important towns, among others, Napier, Wanganui, Palmerston North, &c. Wellington City paid £784,177 this year in wages against £702,397 in the previous year—an increase of £81,780.

The employees in factories in the four chief cities are, in order of numbers, grouped as follows :—

Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Wellington.
11,369	10,284	9,643	8,263

If the surrounding industrial district be included with each city the comparative position becomes altered as follows :—

Wellington.	Auckland.	Otago and Southland.	Canterbury.
17,139	16,625	14,386	13,690

Although Canterbury pays more wages than Otago and Southland, it employs fewer people in its industries.

If we separate the employees into those above and those below the age of twenty-one years—both sexes—we arrive at the following result in regard to the numbers of those below twenty-one years of age: Auckland Industrial District, 5,120; Otago and Southland Industrial District, 4,862; Wellington Industrial District, 4,515; Canterbury Industrial District, 4,255. Thus, Auckland Industrial District employs most young people.

An exceedingly interesting result, and one having a social as well as an economic aspect, appears in computing from the tables the proportion of young workers to adults when grouped by sexes. The percentages are calculated for the four chief cities, but the proportion in the rural districts is nearly similar.

Ratio of those under Twenty-one Years of Age engaged in Factories to every 100 above that Age, including Employers actually engaged.

	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.
Boys	27.27	23.23	25.74	28.05
Girls	100.28	78.03	86.99	101.82

Referring to the above figures, it can be generally asserted from inquiries made that 95 per cent. of the females employed in factories are under thirty years of age, so that the ratio of females under thirty to every 100 above that age would be as high as 1900. It will be evident that, whereas the

boys on becoming men remain at their work, the proportion of women in manufactories is only maintained by the continuous reinforcements of young girls entering industrial life to leave it again after adult or marriageable age is reached.

If we collate the figures of the chief cities for five years (see note below) bearing on this subject, we find that the total number of workers engaged in factories during 1903-4 was 36,648, and of these 12,683 were under twenty-one years of age, forming 34·6 per cent. of the whole. In 1908-9 there are 12,851 under twenty-one years of age, which, in proportion to the whole number engaged, is 28·8 per cent. Thus there is a reduction of about 6 per cent. in the numbers of those under twenty-one years, during the five years under consideration.

NOTE.—In the four chief cities there were engaged in factories (employers being counted as adults),—

				1903-4.	1908-9.
Males	..	..	..	25,294—69 per cent.	31,512—70·6 per cent.
Females	..	..	..	11,354—31 „	13,151—29·4 „
Totals				36,648	44,663

The following table shows the sexes broken into ages, for the same years :—

Age.	Males.				Females.			
	1903-4.	Percentage of Sex.	1908-9.	Percentage of Sex.	1903-4.	Percentage of Sex.	1908-9.	Percentage of Sex.
14-16	2,506	9·90	2,239	7·1	2,006	17·67	2,208	16·8
17-20	4,228	16·71	4,297	13·7	3,943	34·73	4,107	31·2
21 and over ..	18,560	73·39	24,976	79·2	5,405	47·60	6,836	51·9
Totals	25,294	..	31,512	..	11,354	..	13,151	..

The above table shows that, whereas in 1903-4, of the total males, 26·6 per cent. were under twenty-one years of age, in 1908-9 the proportion had decreased to 20·8 per cent., a drop of about 6 per cent. The females under twenty-one years who in 1903-4 constituted 52·4 of the total females are now but 48 per cent. of the total workers of that sex, a drop of nearly 4½ per cent.

Average Wage.

The average wage paid to factory employees last year was £84 18s.

Overtime.

The overtime worked by men and youths is not being shown this year. It was urged by some unions, and with justice, that the publication of the hours of overtime sometimes created false impressions abroad. If, for example, it is officially stated that tens of thousands of hours of overtime are being worked annually in New Zealand—as they are worked—the idea presented to people in other countries may be that there is a great dearth of workers in certain industries. It very often happens, however, that in a trade where at one season much overtime is worked, at another season perhaps only three or four days a week are filled in, or only 75 per cent. of the workers are on full time. To keep record of the continual changes and shifts in the daily and hourly time-off of 78,000 workers in 12,000 factories would entail great expense and trouble ; overtime is more easily computed, as it has to be paid for, and overtime-books are—or should be—kept in every industrial establishment. Rather than mislead by showing the plus of overtime without the minus of time-off, it has been thought better to leave out the overtime of the men altogether. The total number of hours of overtime worked by women and girls was 263,133, and the detail of this overtime is shown in the appendix to this report.

Accidents in Factories.

During the last year 803 accidents have occurred in our factories. Of these, 4 were fatal, 13 serious, 216 moderate, and 570 slight. These figures show that during the year there was one fatal accident to every 19,712 workers, and one accident of some kind to each 98 of these. Considering that a large proportion of factory-workers is employed among complicated machinery, and that many of them are engaged in occupations involving hourly risk, the fact that casualties of every kind are being kept down to 1 per cent. is creditable to the inspection and superintendence of industrial machinery, and also to the steadiness and watchfulness of workers themselves. A chart is included in the appendix of this report illustrating the proportion of accidents in factories for the years 1903 to 1909 inclusive. It will be noted that the number of fatal accidents has generally decreased.

Breaches of the Factories Act.

There were 141 convictions for breaches of the Act, and 9 cases brought were dismissed. They call for little comment, and were fewer than in the previous year. There is very little trouble experienced under this Act by Inspectors of Factories, and few cases occur except in the large towns, where there may always be found a few persons who wish to pit their own smartness against the administration of the law.

Permits.

Permits to work in factories were granted to 1,268 youths and 1,271 girls between fourteen and sixteen years of age. A statement, in detail, will be found at the end of this report.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

This Act is now in thorough working-order, and its provisions are very generally known to builders and others immediately affected. A close supervision is kept on all scaffolding, and it is pleasing to report that the requirements of our Inspectors are acceded to with little or no demur. Fully detailed reports by the Inspectors are given in this report.

During the year there were 87 accidents reported under the Act, 3 of which proved fatal. These fatalities were not caused through any defects in the scaffolding. In one instance a stonemason was instantaneously killed by a heavy stone falling on him. In another case a plumber's apprentice fell on his back, and subsequently died of kidney-disease brought on by the fall. The other case was more serious. A number of men were working on a building in course of erection, when the roof collapsed, one man sustaining injuries from which he subsequently died. Several others were seriously injured.

The following table shows particulars regarding the accidents in the different districts :—

District.			Slight.	Moderate.	Serious.	Fatal.
Auckland ..	..	..	16	6	1	..
Wellington ..	..	..	25	12	..	1
Canterbury ..	..	..	3	3	..	1
Taranaki ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Dunedin ..	..	..	8	7	1	1
			—	—	—	—
Totals ..	..	..	54	28	2	3

The Inspectors have been kept very busy during the year ; for example, in Auckland 1,344 visits were made, and in Wellington, as the result of 900 examinations, alterations or additions were ordered in 240 cases, while in 35 the scaffolding was condemned and the men warned off it. There appears to be one point that should certainly be made clear either by statute or by regulations—viz., on which of several subcontractors in a large undertaking should responsibility for maintaining scaffolding, &c., rest ? One set of men—say, bricklayers—having finished their part of the work by aid of the scaffolding, leave altogether ; perhaps weeks or months afterwards plasterers use the scaffolding for their work. The subcontractor for the plastering-work objects, in case of accident, or on being charged for repairs, to consider himself responsible for the scaffolding which he did not erect. Probably it is the principal contractor who should be responsible for the upkeep and due maintenance of all scaffolding, &c., but at present the point is not clear. All Inspectors note the danger arising from rope rails, and wish rods or iron pipes substituted.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

There is presented in Table 4 of this report a much fuller and more exhaustive account of the business done in shops than on any previous occasion. The numbers of shops, employers, employees (male and female, classified to ages), wages paid, &c., are shown in the table in the separate and distinct trades to which they belong. The table will be found to be of great interest to those who are concerned with the distribution of goods in retail trade.

Still more interesting is the following table. It discloses the numbers of employers, employees, shops, and wages in the different industrial districts.

District.	Employees.						Employers.		Total Number engaged in Shops, including Employers.	Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.			Males.	Females.		Employing Assistants.	Without Assistants.	Total.	
	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.							
Auckland City	240	345	1,406	119	312	598	1,024	196	4,240	572	661	1,233	£ 253,508
Wellington City	200	238	1,150	76	168	449	1,131	125	3,537	592	570	1,162	225,640
Christchurch City	283	283	1,184	65	235	432	1,212	204	3,898	819	531	1,350	228,764
Dunedin City	208	313	952	57	203	389	1,063	213	3,398	738	509	1,247	192,780
Northern Industrial District ..	251	305	969	109	215	288	1,689	151	3,977	838	923	1,761	163,207
Taranaki Industrial District ..	96	127	336	47	88	114	657	50	1,515	292	344	636	60,456
Wellington Industrial District ..	339	401	1,699	110	314	487	2,153	158	5,661	996	1,136	2,132	291,967
Marlborough Industrial District ..	44	39	107	9	13	38	153	12	415	53	90	143	20,926
Nelson Industrial District ..	42	41	207	8	37	86	280	33	734	137	145	282	36,665
Westland Industrial District ..	92	116	300	27	53	78	474	83	1,223	265	273	538	56,747
Canterbury Industrial District ..	138	185	645	45	141	169	910	76	2,309	456	474	930	112,832
Otago and Southland Industrial District ..	209	288	847	51	165	281	1,244	127	3,212	581	694	1,275	148,707
Totals	2,142	2,681	9,802	723	1,944	3,409	11,990	1,428	34,119	6,339	6,350	12,689	1,792,199

In the four chief cities, Auckland leads with the largest wages-sheet : Auckland, £253,508 ; Christchurch, £228,764 ; Wellington, £225,640 ; Dunedin, £192,780. If, however, we include with each city its surrounding industrial district, the distribution of wages is as follows : Wellington, £517,607 ; Auckland, £416,715 ; Canterbury, £341,596 ; Otago and Southland, £341,487. The coincidence between Canterbury and Otago in this matter is singularly close.

The average wage of a shop-assistant, male or female, in New Zealand is £86 11s. 6d.—an advance on the average rate of last year, which was £82 10s. The rate of wage differs considerably in the chief cities, being in Wellington £98 18s. 5d., in Christchurch £92 3s. 4d., in Dunedin £88 11s. 11d., in Auckland £83 18s. 10d. In the country districts a lower rate of wages is paid in the Northern and Taranaki Districts than in Wellington or in the South Island.

As to persons employed in shops, the ratio of those under twenty-one years of age to every 100 of those over twenty-one (employers personally engaged included) is as follows :—

	Auckland City.	Wellington City.	Christchurch City.	Dunedin City.
Males	24-07	19-20	23-62	25-85
Females	54-28	42-50	47-16	43-18

There are fewer youths at work in Wellington than in the other cities, and fewer girls also. The ratio of those engaged under twenty-one years to every 100 of those over twenty-one, including employers actually engaged, for the whole of New Zealand is—for males, 22-13 ; females, 55-14. If the corresponding figures for factories be considered it will be noticed that there are more youths under age in the shops in proportion to men, and more women in the shops in proportion to girls, than is the ratio of employment at the same ages in factories.

There is an advance in numbers of shop-assistants employed this year over those of last year as follows :—

	1908.	1909.	Increase.
Males	14,477	14,625	148
Females	5,825	6,076	251
Totals	20,302	20,701	399

There are 12,689 shops in New Zealand. The employers personally engaged and assistants in these together number 34,119, of whom 20,701 are shop-assistants.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

There is little doubt that in late years the Arbitration Act excited disfavour, even if we discount much that was said by disappointed men, and by some who by no means represented the solid silent opinion of the great body of labour in the Dominion. In spite of many and great advantages wrought by industrial arbitration, the delay in hearing cases—caused by what was practically the abolition of the Conciliation Boards—the advent of small strikes, and the publication of some disappointing awards, caused dissatisfaction on the parts of both employers and workers. It was thought necessary to fix by legislation the limits and meanings of such expressions as “strike” and “lockout,” and also to differentiate between degrees of culpability in respect to such occurrences. The power to punish, and the extent of punishment for offences against the Act were also subjects of bitter controversy, some affirming the weakness of any law which did not insist upon such extremes as levy by distress warrant or personal

imprisonment if fines when inflicted were disregarded. Others considered such drastic measures as incompatible with individual freedom, especially where the matter in dispute was the subject of difference of opinion on economic questions, or where the penalty inflicted fell with equal force on married men with families and on unmarried offenders. There was also haziness as to the occupations of those who should or should not be considered as industrial workers. The question of granting permits to work below the minimum wage, the desirability of restoring power to Conciliation Boards, of terminating awards in districts where strikes against these awards took place, of giving the Court power to refuse to make an award—all these and many other open questions required consideration, and necessitated very considerable changes in the Act to bring it into line with modern opinion. The Parliament by passing the Amending Act of 1908 decided most of these debatable points, and made manifest the intention of the Legislature that, while doubtful definitions should be removed or cleared, the original principle of the Act which made conciliation a primary consideration should be reverted to and established. On the 28th January, 1909, three Commissioners of Conciliation were appointed—viz., Mr. T. Harle Giles, for the Northern and Taranaki Industrial Districts; Mr. P. Hally, for Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland Districts; Mr. J. R. Triggs, for Canterbury, and Otago and Southland Districts. These Commissioners have already done good service, as their appended reports will show. It is early to pass an opinion on the new principle they are working under, but it certainly appears that there is already a better spirit becoming apparent on the parts both of employer and employed. There is a greater readiness to give and take, and less disposition to press the letter of an award or agreement to excess. Altogether the outlook for industrial arbitration is reassuring and full of encouragement.

The year generally has been free from any serious dispute terminating in strike or lockout, the bakers' strike in Wellington being the only trouble of the kind demanding attention. Mr. Lomas, Chief Inspector of Factories, is dealing with the details of this matter in his report for the year.

The expenses of the Boards of Conciliation during 1908–9 were as follows:—

Expenses of Boards of Conciliation for Year ending 31st March, 1909.

District.	Amount paid in Fees to Members.	Amount paid to Members for Travelling-expenses.	Amount paid to Members for Postage and Telegrams.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northern	176 8 0	.. ..	.. ..
Taranaki .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Wellington	543 9 0	88 9 4	0 18 3
Nelson .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Westland	6 12 0	0 3 2	.. ..
Marlborough .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Canterbury	454 4 0	50 11 11	0 6 9
Otago and Southland	42 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
Auckland—special Board <i>re</i> tramways dispute ..	106 10 0	2 19 10	.. ..
Totals	1,329 3 0	142 4 3	1 5 0
	142 4 3		
	1 5 0		
Grand total	1,472 12 3		

The travelling and other expenses of the Court of Arbitration [exclusive of the salaries (£2,800), which are voted under special Act] amounted to £2,536 16s. 7d.

	£ s. d.
Court of Arbitration	2,536 16 7
Boards of Conciliation	1,472 12 3
Total	£4,009 8 10

The following cases taken under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act are of more than usual interest:—

The dispute between the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers' Union and the Canterbury Sheepowners' Union involved about seven thousand farmers as employers. It was a long, tedious, and expensive dispute, which was settled to the dissatisfaction of the workers, a dissatisfaction resulting in the loss of over a thousand members to the union. The dispute was presented to the Conciliation Board for settlement on the 16th November, 1906, and on the same day was referred by the union to the Arbitration Court. The case came before the Court in August, 1907, and was by order of the Court

referred back to the Conciliation Board for investigation and report. *The Conciliation Board heard the evidence of many witnesses and visited several localities during the investigation. The report of the Board was presented to the Court in July, 1908, but there were dissenting reports accompanying the main report, and these reports expressed the views of the workers' representatives as to what they held to be a fair settlement. The case was considered by the Court in a sitting lasting from the 6th to the 15th July. The Court decided not to make an award for general farm hands, on the ground that fixing their hours of work and wages would alter seriously the conditions under which farming is now carried on. The Court, however, made some recommendations to farmers as to the rates, &c., to be considered fair. (Vol. ix, Awards, p. 517.)

On the 19th December, 1908, an award was delivered fixing the terms of time, wages, &c., between the Inangahua Miners' Union and the firm of John McLean and Sons, contractors for the Otira Railway Tunnel. The Court declined to fix a minimum wage, on the ground that there was no minimum fixed at the time the contract was taken, and that therefore fixing a minimum after such time might prove unfair to the contractors. (Vol. ix, Awards, p. 879.)

An interesting case concerning the right of men to refuse work under an award may be found reported at length (Vol. ix, Awards, p. 658). It was held that the duty of men to work arises not from anything in the award but from the contract between parties. A specimen of such contract by agreement may be seen in the same volume, p. 898. A provision in an award compelling employers to provide certain work for certain men may be found in the same volume, p. 749.

A penalty was imposed on the Auckland Electric Tramways' Union of Workers by the Arbitration Court sitting on the 27th October, 1908, for having struck work in breach of award. The Court acknowledged mitigating circumstances in that the strike followed some unpopular dismissals, but took into consideration the serious inconvenience and loss sustained by the citizens of Auckland in losing their accustomed means of transit, and fined the union £60.

The Wellington Bakers' strike produced some cases presenting peculiar positions in regard to abetting strikes. A restaurant employer was cited for aiding and abetting a strike, who was neither an employer nor a worker in the baking trade. The Court stated that the case illustrated the necessity of amendment in the law, since a mischief-maker who was not actually engaged in the trade in dispute could not be punished. The case was dismissed (Vol. ix, Awards, p. 540). Another case concerned the secretary of the Bakers' Union of Workers, who was cited for aiding and abetting. The judgment was of interest in the definition of "strike" given by the Judge, who said that the offence of striking is complete when, acting in concert, the workers refused to return to work, and that to continue on strike was not made an offence by statute. The Act has since been amended. The application for enforcement against the secretary was dismissed (Vol. ix, Awards, p. 541). On the 4th September, 1908, the Wellington Bakers' Union was charged with proposing a strike. A penalty of £100 was inflicted, and this fine was paid by the union on the 11th September, 1908. The men who took part in the strike had no further penalty inflicted (Vol. ix, Awards, p. 598).

On the 5th February, 1909, the president and secretary of the Canterbury Shearers' Industrial Union of Workers were charged with an offence under section 110 of the Act, in having published in the *Otago Daily Times* a notification to shearers not to shear in Canterbury or elsewhere at less than 18s. per 100. This was said to prejudice the Otago Shearers' award. The Court, however, found that to constitute an offence under the above-named section the offenders must be either employers or workers, and this point had not been proven in this case, which was thereon dismissed. (Vol. ix, Awards, p. 84.)

The Inspector of Factories, Greymouth, applied to the Court (sitting at Auckland) on the 12th May, 1908, for enforcement of an order against the members of the Blackball Miners' Union. The Miners' Union had been ordered by the Court on the 12th March to pay £75 as a penalty for proposing a strike. A distress-warrant having been issued to levy on the union's effects, and not sufficient property being found on which to levy, the Court ordered that the individuals composing the union should pay the £75, but each be liable for not more than £10.

The Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders' Union asked the Court in July, 1908, to prohibit all premium and bonus work. The workers evidently feared that the "team system" of driving workers along was likely to be introduced, but the Court did not entertain the application, holding that the premium or bonus system if worked under fair conditions is in the interest of both employers and workers. (Vol. ix, Awards, p. 449.)

In a memorandum attached to an award concerning the Southland Timber-yards and Sawmills' Union, dated 2nd September, 1908, explanation was given of a new provision in regard to strikes—viz., that should a strike take place, the provisions of the award in relation to bonus, wages, &c., will cease to operate (Vol. ix, Awards, pages 553, 590, 597, 617, 774). This matter, however, was legislated on in the amending Act of 1908.

That unions sometimes claim to be heard in respect of certain occupations not included in their rules was the cause of comment in a memorandum attached to the Auckland Certificated Engine-

drivers' award on the 18th May, 1908. Before a union can make a claim, its rules must be altered to provide for admittance as members of those whose claim they prefer. (Vol. ix, Award, p. 336.)

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

In Table 6 appended to this report appears the result of an investigation, as far as factories are concerned, into the extent to which the Arbitration Court in fixing a minimum wage has or has not lowered the average wage, or injured high rates for especially good workers. It has so often been asserted with blind confidence that every award of a minimum wage has "levelled down" all wages, that it will come as a surprise to the general public to find how few workers have to accept the minimum wage, which is not, as has been so often stated, "the award wage," but a limit of wage below which no persons in that particular trade may be paid. In the bootmaking trade, for instance, in Auckland 66 per cent., in Wellington 85½ per cent., in Christchurch 66 per cent., and in Dunedin 50 per cent. of the workers receive wages above the minimum wage. In Auckland 91 per cent., in Wellington 57½ per cent., in Christchurch 50 per cent., and in Dunedin 26 per cent. of the cabinet-makers receive above the minimum wage named in the award. Plumbers and gasfitters receiving wages above the award minimum are—in Auckland 66 per cent., Wellington 19 per cent., in Christchurch 84 per cent., in Dunedin 59 per cent. It is of no use labouring the matter here by quoting figures too profusely, since the whole state of the case can be seen by any person studying the table, but the investigation has served to prick one of the bubbles so freely blown by opponents of the Act when trying to gain the sympathy of those whose wages have been for years protected by the industrial Courts from the undercutting of unscrupulous mates or the forcing-down methods of greedy exploiters.

Industrial Unions.

The returns for industrial unions do not cover the same period as this report. In accordance with statutory directions the unions are enumerated for the complete year (1st January to 31st December) and not for the financial year, 1st April to 31st March, the period covered by this report. For the last five years the membership of industrial unions was as follows:—

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

This shows an increase of one employers' union, with an additional membership of 288, and an increase of fifteen workers' unions, with 3,733 added members during the year 1908. As the workers in unions in 1904 numbered 30,271, they have increased by over 19,000 in four years, a proof that the workers have not lost confidence in the value of the Act, in spite of weaknesses disclosed and of the exaggerations sent abroad as to its utter failure.

In the following table the unionists have been grouped into occupations during two different years—viz., 1903 and 1908 showing (in the five years noted in the last preceding table) the manner in which the increase of 78½ per cent. has been divided:—

Trade.	1903.	1908.	Increase per Cent.
Agriculture	1,235	2,781	125.1
Building	3,717	7,622	105.7
Clothing and textile	3,158	4,233	34.0
Engineering and shipbuilding	1,441	1,686	17.0
Food	2,297	4,905	113.5
Mining	4,145	5,187	25.1
Printing	708	1,173	65.6
Transport	7,749	16,538	113.4
Other trades	3,190	5,222	63.6
Totals	27,640	49,347	..
Increase of unionists .. .. .	..	21,707	78.5

The business done under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act during the year may be summarised as follows :—

Industrial agreements	12
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Conciliation Boards.

Recommendations	9
Interpretations	1
Other decisions (permits to under-rate workers, &c.)	252

Arbitration Court.

Awards	88
Enforcement of awards (conducted by Department)	552
Enforcement of awards (conducted by unions)	29
Enforcement of section 15 (<i>re</i> strikes)	4
Interpretations of awards	47
Other decisions (amending awards, adding parties, &c.)	33
Applications for awards where no awards were made	2
Cases under Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act	39

Magistrates' Court.

Enforcement of awards (conducted by Department)	113
Enforcement of awards (conducted by unions)	2
Other decisions (applications for permits)	3
Enforcement of section 5 "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1908" (<i>re</i> strikes)	21

Inspectors of Factories.

Permits to under-rate workers	21
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Secretaries of Unions.

Permits to under-rate workers	35
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The Department took 552 cases before the Court of Arbitration for breaches of award, against 754 cases last year. Of the cases taken this year, 463 were decided in favour of the Department, 50 were dismissed, 38 withdrawn, and in 1 case decision was withheld. In the 29 cases conducted by unions, 16 convictions were obtained, 9 cases dismissed, and 4 withdrawn. In departmental cases £580 2s. 3d. penalties were imposed, and in cases conducted by unions £30 10s. as penalties. Of the 113 cases taken to the Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts by the Department 101 were won, 9 dismissed, and 3 withdrawn. The fines inflicted amounted to £229 7s. The unions prosecuted in 2 cases, both of which were dismissed.

Moneys recovered for Workers.

During the year Inspectors have recovered £1,561 5s. 7d. for the benefit of 311 workers. This money consists mostly of back-wages, payments for holidays, overtime, &c., due under different labour laws, but the withholding of which was not considered by the Department worthy of prosecution, as in these cases the lapses had arisen through inadvertence, or through ignorance of the law's requirements.

THE KAURI-GUM INDUSTRY ACT.

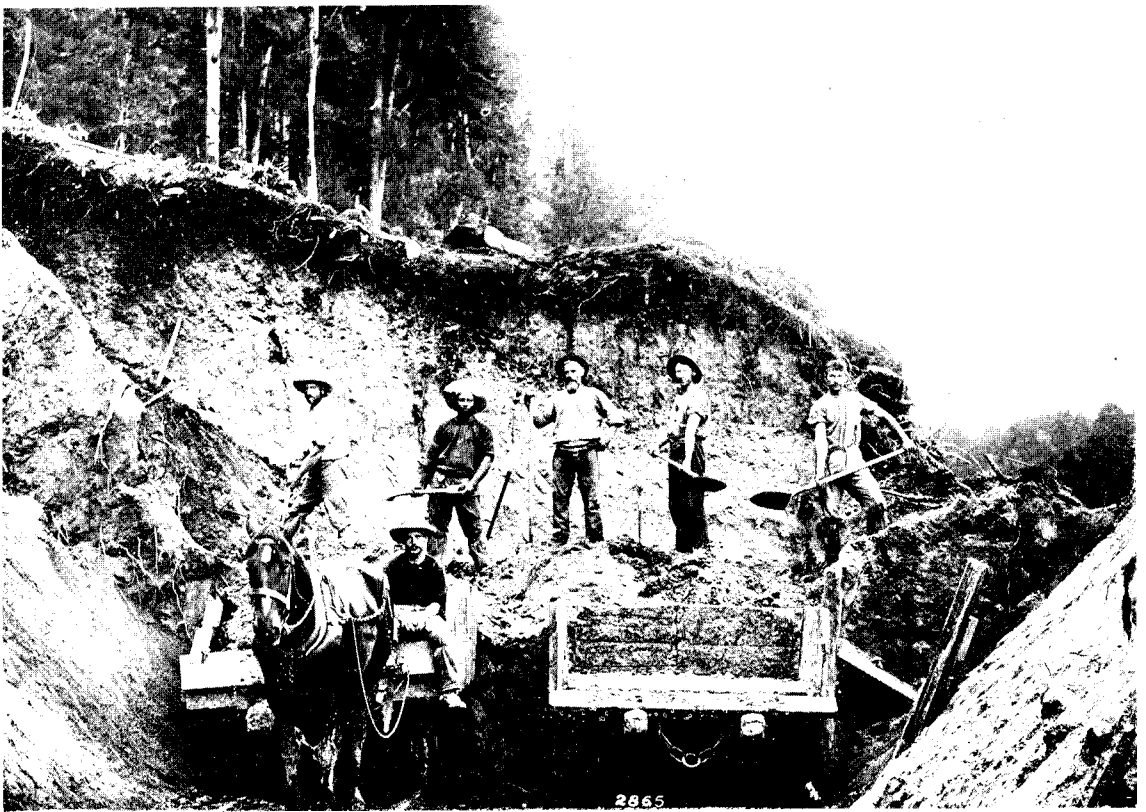
At the end of March delegates from branches of the Auckland Gum-diggers' Union assembled from all parts of the northern gumfields at a conference held in Auckland. I attended the Conference, and laid the result of their deliberations before the Government. The dominant feeling of the meeting was evidently dislike and fear of the Austrian gum-digger, whose systematic exhaustion of the gumfields imperils the industry of the British digger. The complaints made were generally in the direction of the following statements: (1) That the Austrian is not subject to a fair language-test on arrival; (2) that he obtains naturalisation too easily; (3) that there is no real supervision by the Rangers, with the result that men without proper licenses or credentials ply the avocation of digger; (4) that the direction of affairs under the Act should be in the hands of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland, or some Government official, instead of being perfunctorily controlled by local bodies (no objection is made to the local bodies receiving license fees if these are properly and fairly collected).



GETTING SHINGLE FOR CONCRETE-WORK, NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY.



GROUP OF CO-OPERATIVE WORKMEN, MAKETOTE GORGE, NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY.



CO-OPERATIVE WORKMEN ON RAILWAY-CONSTRUCTION WORK.

One of these resolutions (No. 2) has been further backed up by a letter to the Government from the Hobson County Council showing the hardship inflicted on the British subjects by aliens having easily obtained their naturalisation-papers and received licenses at 5s. to dig gum instead of having to pay £1. The Council recommends an alteration of the Act in this respect, and in that of not allowing aliens to dig till they have been resident for at least two years in the Dominion. There were many other points worthy of attention brought forward at the Conference intended to protect the British digger from unfair foreign competition. The military training of the Austrians enables them to organize their power in a co-operative way, which, while it should open the eyes of the colonists to their own laxity and feebleness in this respect, renders the strangers almost invincible when opposed to the scattered diggers of the British race. The camps of tents in which the Austrians live, neatly set up and with sanitary precautions; their arrangements for supplies, for working in ranks and gangs, clearing the gum out thoroughly as they move; the system for forwarding and selling the gum through agents of their own race; their legal advice from astute lawyers paid out of co-operative levies, &c., and with finances used for introducing fresh labour from Dalmatia: all these things, to those who have seen them, bring irresistible conviction that the wandering gumdigger who competes against them as a single person working just as he pleases buys his "freedom" at the cost of his living.

THE WOMEN'S BRANCHES.

In June, 1908, branch offices to facilitate the obtaining of employment by women were opened. Miss Bremner was appointed to Wellington, Miss Hale to Dunedin, Miss Morrison to Auckland, and Mrs. Mitchell to Christchurch. The work done has fully justified the institution of these branch offices, which give equality of opportunity (so far as free Government assistance goes) to women and to men. They have in the ten months since the offices were opened found employment for 2,255 women and girls, mostly in domestic service, but the lists include the names of seamstresses, typistes, governesses, laundresses, dressmakers, milliners, &c. The persons assisted included 517 married women with 270 dependents, and 1,738 single women. Of the whole number 1,039 were from the North Island, 954 from the South Island, 51 from Australia, 196 from Great Britain, and 15 from miscellaneous parts.

The domestic-servant trouble is one on which much could be written, and with very little use. The difficulty of obtaining servants springs from almost innumerable causes, and some of these causes are not to be deprecated. The main cause is, of course, that domestic service is not so attractive as some other occupations. The dislike to what has long been considered a "menial" position, together with the numerous avenues to employment in offices, shops, factories, tea-rooms, restaurants, hospitals, and other places where systematized work, regular hours, and recognised positions replace the irregularities and uncertainties of domestic life; all these tend to make it difficult to find sufficient servants to meet the demand. Every one must sympathize with the tired mother looking for some one to assist her with her little brood, but this is the kind of case wherein help is hardest to get, owing to more attractive influences.

THE WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACT.

This Act is treated at length in a separate parliamentary report by Mr. Lomas, Chief Inspector of Factories, who is chief advisory officer to the Board.

It may here be noticed that statements have been made in Australia to the effect that our workers' dwellings are let at high rentals, and mostly to clerks, Civil servants, and others who are not included in the ranks of manual labourers. While it may be remarked that some clerks, on salaries as low or lower than those of skilled artisans, have as heavy a struggle against excessive rents as other workers have to maintain, the fact remains that the majority of people renting the Government cottages belong to the skilled trades, and to manual labour, as the following table shows:—

					Labourers.	Artisans.	Clerks, &c.
Auckland	..	..	..	..	2	15	7
Wellington	..	..	..	..	7	20	10
Christchurch	..	..	..	..	7	13	4
Dunedin	..	..	..	..	8	9	3
Totals	..	..	..	..	24	57	24

This does not include new dwellings at Sydenham not yet occupied.

The rents paid are to be found in the following schedule :—

Rents (inclusive of Rates and Insurance) of Workers' Dwellings, New Zealand.

Auckland—						Number.
11/- to 11/6 per week	..	..	..	..	..	2
11/6 to 12/- per week	..	..	..	..	..	19
12/- to 12/4 per week	..	..	..	..	..	3
						—
						24
Wellington—						
11/- to 11/6 per week	..	..	..	..	..	3
11/6 to 12/- per week	..	..	..	..	..	7
12/- to 12/6 per week	..	..	..	..	..	15
15/- to 15/6 per week	..	..	..	..	..	7
17/- to 17/6 per week	..	..	..	..	..	4
18/3 per week	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						37
Christchurch—						
9/- to 10/- per week	..	..	..	..	..	5
10/6 to 11/- per week	..	..	..	..	..	14
11/- to 12/- per week	..	..	..	..	..	5
						—
						24
Dunedin—						
10/- to 10/6 per week	..	..	..	..	..	2
10/6 to 11/- per week	..	..	..	..	..	9
11/- to 11/6 per week	..	..	..	..	..	7
11/6 to 12/- per week	..	..	..	..	..	2
						—
						20

THE SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Under this Act inspection was made of the 224 shearing-sheds which were reported to be unsatisfactory during the general inspection made in 1908. I beg to bring again to your notice the recommendation I made last year that certain provisions of the sister-Act of Queensland should be incorporated in an amending Bill, as they are far in advance of our own. The Chief Inspector of Factories in his report herewith is dealing with the detailed account of proceedings under our Act for last year.

THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS ACT.

Under this Act 39 cases were brought before the Court, a far less number than those of last year, in which 73 applications for compensation were made. To the persons partially incapacitated by accident £1,108 10s. 10d. has been paid, while by the widows and relations of those fatally injured £1,271 5s. has been received. Six persons received sums ranging from 3s. 6d. to 7s. per week until convalescence.

A volume giving the details and judgments in the cases heard during the year is annually issued by this Department in February. It is entitled "Decisions under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act." In the monthly issue of the *Journal of the Department of Labour* a report of each case appears soon after the case is heard, and in a return given in this report the cases dealt with are summarised.

Two or three instances of cases having special interest may be cited, as follows :—

A labourer employed in a quarry at Heathcote claimed that in loading metal into a dray his right leg was twisted at the knee, and necessitated amputation. Medical evidence showed that there had been an old injury to the limb, and his application for compensation was dismissed on the ground that the onus was on the claimant to prove that the injury had been caused by an accident arising out of and in course of his employment. (Decisions, &c., Vol. vii, 1908, p. 40.)

A claim for compensation was made for injury caused by a boulder rolling from the face of a quarry and striking an ankle-joint, necessitating amputation of the foot. The claimant at first thought the hurt slight, and, considering himself recovered from the injury, gave a receipt for £3 10s. in

full discharge and release of all claim, but afterwards, on complications setting in, and having lost his foot, made application for £300. The Court held that the claimant acted foolishly in giving a discharge in full, and that he knew what he was doing; therefore the application was dismissed. (Decisions, &c., Vol. vii, p. 36.)

A greaser on a steamer claimed compensation for the loss of little finger. The shipping company expressed its willingness to take the claimant back at the same wages he was getting before the accident. The Court considered that although the claimant returned to work there was some doubt whether in the future his earning-capacity might not be affected, so made a "declaration of liability," in addition to £15 for back compensation, and five guineas costs. (Decisions, &c., Vol. vii, p. 51.)

A brickmaker claimed for loss of right hand injured in a pug-mill. The defence was "serious and wilful misconduct"; but the Court held that the plea would not be sustained if the injury arose merely from the thoughtless act of a man who did not appreciate the danger he was incurring. Claimant, who had been only ten days at the brickworks, had recently arrived from Ireland, where he had worked at a farm, and did not appreciate the danger of interfering with machinery in motion. Judgment was given for £250. (Decisions, &c., Vol. vii, p. 69.)

Another claim arose through the loss of left hand by the explosion of a gun when claimant was helping repair a fence on farm. This was a similar case to that last quoted, as it was a question of wilful misconduct. The Court considered it a thoughtless action, but not serious and wilful misconduct. Judgment was given for £250. (Decisions, &c., Vol. vii, p. 73.)

An appeal was made to the Arbitration Court from the decision of the Stipendiary Magistrate at Black's (Otago) for £150 compensation to a worker who had suffered gangrene following frost-bite when snow-raking on a sheep-run. It was held by the Court that injury from frost-bite may be an injury under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. The appeal was dismissed with costs, and the Magistrate's judgment for £150 sustained. (*Journal*, April, 1909, p. 384.)

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES AND RENTS.

Comparison of Average Prices of Commodities and Rents in Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin with those in Wellington, taking Wellington as 100 (as at 1st March, 1909).

				<i>Commodities.</i>			
				Wellington.	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.
Bread	..	..	..	100	100	85·7	100
Butter	..	..	..	100	100	100	100
Flour	..	..	..	100	93	91·6	93
Oatmeal	..	..	..	100	93·7	81·2	75
Eggs	..	..	..	100	81·8	72·7	72·7
Tea, lowest price	..	..	..	100	75	100	100
„ average price	..	..	..	100	90	100	90
Sugar	..	..	..	100	91·4	108·5	91·4
Kerosene	..	..	..	100	93·7	112·5	100
Bacon	..	..	..	100	95	100	100
Soap, household, 1st grade	..	..	..	100	100	100	100
„ „ 2nd grade	..	..	..	100	87·5	75	75
„ „ 3rd grade	..	..	..	100	50	66·6	50
Candles, Premier	..	..	..	100	91·6	100	91·6
„ B. sperm	..	..	..	100	92·8	100	92·8
„ L. sperm	..	..	..	100	93·3	86·6	106·6
„ Price's	..	..	..	100	100	100	114·3
Milk	..	..	..	100	100	75	87·5
Coal	..	..	..	100	97·1	108·5	80
Gas	..	..	..	100	83	97	92·3
Beef, sirloin..	..	..	..	100	71·4	100	85·7
„ rump steak	..	..	..	100	87·5	100	100
„ stewing steak	..	..	..	100	70	120	100
Corned beef..	..	..	..	100	100	120	120
Mutton, hindquarter	..	..	..	100	88·8	88·8	100
„ shoulder	..	..	..	100	75	100	100
„ chops	..	..	..	100	83·3	100	83·3
Sausages (beef)	..	..	..	100	100	100	100

Commodities—continued.

	Wellington.	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.
Potatoes	100	83.3	75	83.3
Boots, size 8, split kip, riveted, colonial, Hungarian-nailed	100	102.2	131.4	94.7
Boots, size 8, split kip, pegged, colonial make, nailed	100	87.6	120.8	87.5
Boots, size 8, best kip, pegged, colonial make, nailed	100	90.3	112.9	93.5
Apples, eating	100	58.3	66.6	66.6

Houses.

	Wellington.	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.
Four rooms	100	73.8	82	78.7
Five rooms	100	62.1	69	70.1
Six rooms	100	64.3	71.3	79.2
Seven rooms	100	69.6	87	76.5

The figures are perplexing in some cases, and difficult to explain. That sugar should be cheaper in Auckland than in Wellington may perhaps be owing to the presence of the sugar-refinery in Auckland, although one would scarcely expect such a fact to affect seriously the retail price of so cheap an article. Nevertheless, when we find that sugar, although dearer in Wellington than in Auckland, and still dearer in Christchurch, is as cheap in Dunedin as in Auckland, the matter seems hard to understand. Why one should pay more for a medium-value boot in Wellington than in Auckland, again a still higher price in Christchurch, and then find it in Dunedin at the cheap Auckland rate is difficult of explanation. Dunedin buys its best kinds of candles cheap, its poor kinds of candles dear. Christchurch and Dunedin pay more for corned beef than Auckland or Wellington does. Christchurch buys kerosene dear compared with Wellington or Dunedin, and exceedingly dear if we note the Auckland price.

The table appears to prove that Auckland is much the cheapest of the four cities to live in, and Dunedin the next cheapest. If we turn to the schedules of house-rent at the end of the table, and bear in mind the other high rates of payment made by Wellington for her food-supplies and other commodities, we can understand that the rents paid in the "Empire City" are not only fatal to thrift among the town workers, but add to the lot of those who toil a burden to be endured almost without hope.

THE LABOUR JOURNAL.

This *Journal* continues to be widely circulated, and is quoted regularly in the Press as an authority upon the state of trade and employment. A very complete record is now given monthly as to the state of employment in the chief industries of New Zealand, and a summary is also published presenting in a concise and accessible form a generalised report as to trade-conditions in the chief and secondary towns. Secretaries of unions were also invited to send in reports for publication as to the state of trade from their point of view, and such as are received are also published regularly. The invitation has not been availed of to the extent contemplated, and, considering the agitation made by union secretaries for the privilege and that they sometimes complain of incorrectness in our reports, it is surprising that the privilege is not more generally exercised. From twenty-five to thirty of such reports are received monthly out of a total of over three hundred unions. It has been found that the reports received by the Department and those received from union secretaries do not always agree. However, I have to thank many of the secretaries that send reports for the trouble taken in this matter, both for their reliable reports and the promptness with which they are sent.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The other publications issued by the Department are as follows:—

"Decisions and Interpretations under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act."—This was issued in parts during the year as the matter offered. Eight parts were issued in all, covering the period between 1st January and 31st December, 1908. Subsequently, a general edition was prepared of all the cases, and the parts were published as Vol. ix "Awards, Recommendations, Agreements, &c., made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act." This volume continues to be of great service as a record of proceedings of the Court of Arbitration and Boards of Conciliation. The records of cases dealt with by Conciliation Commissioners will, of course, be included in future issues of this journal.

A very useful digest of Decisions and Interpretations of the Court was prepared by Mr. D. M. Findlay, barrister and solicitor, Wellington, for reference purposes. This digest deals with the whole of the cases from the inception of the Act up to the 31st December, 1908. Such a digest was very urgently needed, especially in view of the Act passed last session empowering enforcement cases being taken before Magistrates. The volumes of awards had become exceedingly scarce—many of them were completely out of print, and, as it was impossible to supply Magistrates with these volumes, the need for a digest became very pressing.

Another booklet, entitled “Digest of Decisions in Workers’ Compensation Cases,” was issued by the Department early this year. This was compiled and edited by Mr. P. Levi, barrister and solicitor, of Wellington, and dealt with all cases under the Act up to the end of December, 1907.

The fourth edition of the “Labour Laws of New Zealand” was exhausted, and it was decided to reprint these laws and issue a fifth edition. Several new features have been introduced in this new edition; not only have the laws themselves been published, but the regulations under the various Acts are also included in an appendix. A very complete index is also included in the volume, and the analysis of the Acts also forms part of the appendix.

THE DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY.

The library is now an important feature of the Labour Department, to which increased attention has been directed during the past year. The total number of volumes is now upwards of 1,100, to which must be added a quantity of loose matter in the form of pamphlets, &c., all arranged, and catalogued in order, so as to render them readily accessible whenever required for reference.

The subjects dealt with in the bulk of the volumes treat on industrial and economical matters and labour statistics, and the largest number of works, as might be expected, deal with this Dominion, which heads the list with a total of close on 400 volumes, the United States coming next with 270 to her credit, and the United Kingdom providing nearly 200. Supplies are also drawn from Canada, Austria, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, the Argentine Republic, Russia, Hawaii, the several States of the Australian Commonwealth, and South Africa.

The library is open to the public, and the books may be consulted at any time during office hours. The books have not been lent out to any great extent, but when the library is more complete it is expected that this branch will be extended. No refusal has yet been made, however, to lend out books when the reason given was satisfactory to the Department.

A list of “Recent Accessions” is published every month in the *Labour Journal*.

EDWARD TREGGAR,

Secretary for Labour.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 29th June, 1909.

I have the honour to present herewith my report on that portion of the work of the Department which it is my duty to supervise and direct.

The Department’s operations continue to expand every year; our outward and inward correspondence grows apace; for comparison, see the following tables:—

			1904-5.		1908-9.	
			Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.
Letters	..	..	5,252	6,400	14,151	13,762
Telegrams	..	..	1,098	1,104	1,681	1,791
Circulars and circular letters	..	..	4,500	..	16,113	..

There are also time and wages sheets, notices to occupiers of factories and shops, notices under the Scaffolding Inspection Act, industrial agreements and awards under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, issued to the parties to such awards, and agreements which run into a great many thousands annually, and are not included in the above table.

During the year there have been several changes in the staff. The Inspectors of Factories at Oamaru, Ashburton, and Greymouth were retired on three months' leave of absence on account of their reaching the age-limit, and other officers were appointed in their places. Two of the newly appointed Inspectors (those at Ashburton and Greymouth) having the requisite knowledge to perform the duties were also appointed Inspectors under the Scaffolding Inspection Act. By these appointments the Department should save a considerable sum in travelling-expenses, as previously the Scaffolding Inspector in Christchurch had to supervise the erection of scaffolding for the whole of North and South Canterbury, the Nelson Inspector taking in the Provinces of Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland; whereas South Canterbury will now be worked from Ashburton, and Westland from Greymouth.

Cadets have also been appointed in the secondary towns. This has been considered essential, as it relieves Inspectors of much of the clerical and routine office-work, and has also enabled them to devote more of their time to outside work and to visit outlying parts of their districts much more freely than heretofore.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

This Act is so comprehensive in its provisions that it is comparatively straightforward to administer.

A useful section of the Act is that making it necessary for employers to give a certificate to an employee on leaving, setting forth in correct terms the period during which such person has been so employed, and which has to be produced to any subsequent employer before the employee is entitled to wages set forth in section 32 of the Act. This provision, together with the Period of Employment Book, which is required to be kept, is equally beneficial to employer and employee, and makes it much easier for the Inspector to see that the statutory wages are paid.

The provision for the taking of a poll of electors in boroughs or town districts, for the fixing of the half-holiday for boys under eighteen and women, on the same day as observed for shops instead of on Saturday has been availed of in eighteen such districts this year, and there are now twenty-nine places in the Dominion where the shops and factories half-holiday is observed on the one day. The particulars showing the voting on the proposal are given in a return included in this report. I would respectfully suggest that this section of the Act be amended so as to take in counties and road districts, more especially as this legislation was intended for the convenience of country establishments where small manufacturing industries are carried on in the same premises and in connection with their retail businesses. Provision should also be made to enable occupiers of factories such as sash-and-door, boot and shoe, carriage, clothing, and other factories to retain Saturday, by giving to the Inspector written notice of their desire to do so, in the month of January in each year, as is done under the Shops and Offices Act.

It should also be compulsory for factory-owners to submit to the Inspectors plans of all new factory buildings before being erected. If this was done, many omissions and mistakes in respect to sanitary arrangements and fire-escapes would be averted and much unnecessary expenditure and inconvenience to factory-occupiers avoided.

There is still an urgent demand for women and boys in the following industries: Boot and shoe, clothing, and biscuit and confectionery trades, and in laundries. Most of these trades have had to work to the full limit of overtime allowed by the Act, and have still great difficulty in meeting the ordinary demands of their trade.

The statistics are given much on the same lines as in previous years, but in pursuance of instructions received from you the numbers of persons employed in each industry are shown in separate age-groups. It will be noted that three divisions have been made—(a) Showing total number, male and female, of employees between fourteen and seventeen; (b) between seventeen and twenty; and (c) over twenty-one years. Employers who are actually working at the trade are also shown in a special column as heretofore. It will now be possible to compare from year to year the proportion of young persons and adults employed in our manufacturing industries.

There has been an increase of 454 workrooms this year, with an increase of 223 workers. The small increase in the number of employees is due in no small measure to the dullness in many industries; factory-owners have had to reduce hands to bring their business into line with the diminished demand, which is partly owing to the limitation of the spending-power of many workers who have been thrown idle through the slump in the building and allied trades.



IMMIGRANTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN ARRIVING IN WELLINGTON HARBOUR.



IMMIGRANTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN ARRIVING IN WELLINGTON HARBOUR.



A GROUP OF IMMIGRANTS COMPRISING ONE FAMILY, FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

An analysis of the cases taken under this Act shows that the principal offences were as follows :—

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to allow weekly half-holiday	34
Failing to pay wages within the time allowed by the Act	27
Failing to keep time and wage books	11
Employing persons under sixteen without a permit	11
Employing assistants overtime without permit	10
Failing to grant statutory holiday (Labour Day)	8
Failing to keep register of employment	7
Failing to report accidents within forty-eight hours	6
Employing boys under fourteen years in a factory	4
Failing to register premises	4
Failing to pay overtime rate of wages	4
For other offences	24

A total of 150 cases were taken before the Court under the provisions of this Act—a slight decrease on the number recorded last year (156). In 141 cases convictions were obtained.

For details of the principal cases, see “Important Legal Decisions.”

During the year there were 803 accidents in factories, as against 577 last year. This is rather a large increase, but it is pleasing to say that the majority of the accidents were very slight. In 216 cases they were moderate—i.e., they prevented the worker from following his or her employment for a period exceeding fourteen days, but without causing loss of limb or permanent injury; and in 13 cases the injuries were of a serious nature, involving loss of limb or eyesight, or otherwise permanently injuring the worker and impairing his industrial efficiency. The fatal cases numbered 4; three employees in sawmills were killed, and one employed in the engineering-room of a gas-factory died suddenly through a strain sustained during his employment.

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

Industrial District.	Slight.	Moderate.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
No thern	156	63	5	1	225
Taranaki	10	2	..	..	12
Wellington	156	47	2	1	206
Marlborough	1	1	..	..	2
Nelson	4	6	..	..	10
Westland	4	4	1	..	9
Canterbury	117	44	2	..	163
Otago and Southland	122	49	3	2	176
Totals	570	216	13	4	803

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

There is still a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst cooks and waiters in the Dominion, owing to the fact that section 23 of the Act (providing for weekly half-holiday) is limited to employees in licensed hotels. Many of these workers—such as porters, kitchen, pantry, and general hands in private hotels and restaurants—are not provided for in respect to the statutory half-holiday, and no weekly hours are fixed except where an award of the Arbitration Court or industrial agreement is in force.

The keeping of a wage and time book should be compulsory under this Act, on similar lines to the provisions in the Factories and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts.

There were 216 offences under this Act. In all, 198 convictions were obtained, and 18 cases were dismissed. The breaches committed were as follows :—

	Number.
Failing to grant weekly half-holiday to assistants	52
Failing to close shops in terms of requisition from a majority of the shopkeepers fixing their own closing-hours	49
Failing to close shops on statutory half-holiday	42
Employing assistants overtime without permit	37
Employing assistants more than fifty-two hours per week	20
Failing to pay overtime	10
Other offences	6

It is rather surprising that there should be so many breaches for failing to close in terms of requisitions, seeing that the hours are fixed by a majority of the shopkeepers themselves. No doubt the minority feel somewhat aggrieved at having to fall into line with the wishes of the majority of shopkeepers; but it has not been the Department's experience that these are the offending parties in breaking the terms of the gazetted notices. Some of the notices received for closing under section 25 show that the shopkeepers interested have just been able to secure a majority; and in such cases a good deal of feeling has been evinced by the parties for and against the fixing of closing-hours, but it is pleasing to say that, after the first few weeks of the notices becoming operative, there is little or no further trouble in this connection. Great care is exercised by the Department to see that the majority of the shopkeepers signing the requisitions are entitled to do so, although the onus of certifying to this falls upon the civic authority concerned. In doubtful cases I have directed the local Inspector to make full inquiries, and, when found necessary, the matter is referred back to the civic authority. During the year I circularised the various local authorities as to the provisions of section 25, and enclosed a sample requisition notice to be used in case it was required. A great deal of correspondence was entailed upon the Department through the majority of notices received having to be returned for correction or for addition to the certificate of the local authority. The sample form sent out has resulted not only in saving the time of the Department, but in expediting the gazetting of the notice.

Before prosecuting for breaches of the Act, in a very large majority of the cases repeated warnings are given to offending shopkeepers. Generally it is only when the law is flagrantly flouted that the Court's judgment is invoked.

A full list of the requisitions in force is included in this report. For the present year 55 notices were gazetted, as against 39 last year.

The detailed statistics of shops, giving the number of shops and employees, will be found in another page of this report.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Considerable improvements have been effected in the accommodation provided for shearers this season as compared with former years, and I have to remark very favourably on the prompt attention generally given by stationholders to the requirements of our Inspectors. The number of stations where it has been found necessary to order improvements is much smaller in proportion to the whole than at the last inspection. In the majority of cases where additional buildings or internal alterations of a more or less extensive nature were ordered last year, the notices have been fully complied with, the result being a decidedly more satisfactory state of things than ever existed before. In a number of instances extra time had to be given owing to bad roads, difficulty in obtaining timber, &c.

During the season 1907-8, when a very general inspection was made, 1,133 sheds were visited, and 749 were reported upon as being satisfactory. In 93 cases no accommodation whatever was provided, and in 169 instances extensive alterations were considered necessary. A further inspection of the sheds classed as unsatisfactory was made during the 1908-9 season, and a return in this report gives a list of the localities visited and a summary of the conditions obtaining. Considerable difficulty is, of course, experienced in carrying out the Act in the more remote districts; but, notwithstanding this, as I have stated, very great improvements have been made in the accommodation provided for shearers throughout New Zealand generally.

In response to requests, we publish in this report a plan of accommodation considered to be suitable for the purposes of shearers' accommodation. The plan can be modified or extended to suit particular needs.

There have been several prosecutions instituted in which the presiding Magistrates have given orders for the accommodation required by the Department to be provided, with costs against the defendants. There was one exception, however; this was a case in the Wanganui district, where the proprietor was charged with failing to provide suitable accommodation for his shearers. The case was heard at Wanganui, and dismissed, the Magistrate deciding that the loft over a stable, where the men were accommodated, was not "unsuitable accommodation" within the meaning of the Act. There is no provision in the Act for appeal against a Magistrate's decision, but further steps are being taken by the Department, to see whether more satisfactory accommodation can be arranged for next season.

In one instance, at Gisborne, the Magistrate adjourned the case in order to give defendant time to make satisfactory provision. This was in due course done to the satisfaction of the Inspector, and the case withdrawn.

Another sheepowner was proceeded against for failure to comply with notice served on him by the Inspector. Sleeping-accommodation to the satisfaction of the local Inspector was ordered by the Magistrate, to be completed within thirty days.

In another case, heard at Mangaweka, the defendant had been ordered to erect new sleeping and dining accommodation, and, having failed to do so, was convicted, with costs, and ordered to comply with the requisition by the 31st July next.

In another case, in which a runholder in the Oxford district was charged with failing to provide proper accommodation for his hands, the Magistrate ordered the notice to be complied with to the satisfaction of the local Inspector.

The case at Wanganui referred to above, which was dismissed by the Stipendiary Magistrate, brings up the question of the desirability of having the Act amended, as it is at present too cumbersome. As the Act stands, notice must be given by the Department before the 1st of June for accommodation to be provided. If this notice is not complied with when shearing commences, in (say) October or November, the Department cannot then take proceedings for a penalty for failing to comply, but must, instead, apply to a Magistrate for an order requiring such accommodation to be provided. The Magistrate then, if he thinks fit, orders the accommodation by a certain date, but by the time this date expires the shearing season is over, and it is useless taking further action until next season, when, if the accommodation is not then provided, a penalty can be sued for. This is assuming that the conditions applying to the station when the Inspector first visited it—viz., as to number of hands employed, &c.—still exist. Moreover, in some cases it is found that by this time the ownership is changed, when it is necessary to commence afresh. It will therefore be seen that there is too much delay in dealing with these matters. The Department is always prepared to allow a reasonable time to comply with its notice, and makes every allowance for any difficulty that arises in getting material on the ground, &c., and in many cases has already met proprietors in this way.

“ THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1908.”

On the 31st December last there were 122 unions of employers registered, with 3,918 members, as against 113, with a membership of 3,276, for the year 1905. The number of workers' unions registered in 1905 was 261, with 29,869 members, as against 325, with a membership of 49,347, for the 1908 period. The increase in employers' unions is very steady, but it will be seen that the membership of workers' unions has practically doubled during the last four years. Comparing this year's figures with those of last year, it appears that there has been an increase of 288 in the membership of employers' unions and 3,733 in the membership of workers' unions. During the year ending 31st March last 35 workers' unions, with 1,818 members, and 10 employers' unions, with 160 members, were registered, whilst 2 workers' unions and 1 employers' union cancelled registration; and 2 associations of workers were also registered during the period. Twenty-eight unions had the whole of their rules revised and registered as complete amendments, and 41 unions had partial amendments to their rules revised and accepted. During the present year 16 employers' unions and a like number of workers' unions have been cancelled for failure to send in annual returns under section 21. Full particulars of the unions dealt with in this way are included in the report laid on the table of the House in regard to membership of industrial unions.

For the four years 1906–9 awards have been made by the Arbitration Court under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act as follows:—

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

a total of 297 for the period.

A very heavy duty was imposed on the Department by the provisions of section 63 of the Amendment Act, by which all awards and industrial agreements relating to factories or shops are required to be posted up in a conspicuous place, so that they might be easily read by persons employed therein. Many of the awards were out of print, and consequently had to be reprinted for the purposes of complying with this clause. A very large number were thus dealt with, and it is estimated that 50,000 copies of awards were issued to various factory and shop occupiers throughout the Dominion. In this connection the Department has specially to thank the Government Printer and his staff for the expedition shown in dealing with these reprints. The whole of the work was completed in a remarkably short space of time, and was most satisfactorily done. As a result of such a wide distribution of awards, it is confidently expected that there will be no excuse for either employers or employees to plead ignorance of the terms and conditions of awards. If the awards are posted up as the section requires, there should be no reason why any excuse of ignorance should be accepted. Occupiers of shops and factories who are parties to these awards are liable to a fine of £5 for failure to comply with the provisions of this clause, but up to the present no action has been taken under the section.

The cases taken by the Department for enforcement of awards in the Arbitration Court numbered 552, as against 754 last year; but a further 113 cases were taken by our Inspectors in the Magistrate's Court, in accordance with the Amendment Act passed last session. The total number of cases taken

by the Department is therefore 665, a very satisfactory decrease upon last year's totals. In the Arbitration Court cases the Department were successful in 463 instances, 50 cases were dismissed, and 38 withdrawn, and in 1 case decision was withheld; while in the Magistrate's Court 101 cases were won by the Department, 3 were withdrawn, and 9 dismissed. Reasons for dismissal have in each instance been published in Vols. ix and x of Awards. The fines awarded to the Department amounted to £580 before the Arbitration Court and £229 before the Magistrate's Court. During the same period the unions conducted 29 cases in the Arbitration Court, winning 16, 4 were withdrawn, and 9 dismissed. The fines in the union cases amounted to £30 10s. In the Magistrate's Court only two cases were heard, both of which were dismissed. The following is a table showing in detail the cases taken under the Act during the period :—

Arbitration Court.

Cases taken by the Department for Enforcement of Awards, &c.

District.	Won.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Total.
Northern (Auckland)	151	22	21	194
Taranaki .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Wellington	173	16	15	204
Nelson .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Marlborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Westland .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Canterbury	109	4	..	113
Otago and Southland	30	7	2	40*
Total cases taken by Department	463	50	38	552

Cases taken by Unions.

Northern (Auckland) .. .. .	..	1	..	.. 1
Taranaki .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Wellington	15	6	4	25
Nelson .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Marlborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Westland	1	..	..	1
Canterbury .. .. .	..	2	..	2
Otago and Southland .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total cases taken by unions	16	9	4	29
Grand totals	479	59	42	581

* In one case decision was withheld.

Fines—	£	s.	d.
Departmental cases	580	2	3
Union cases	30	10	0

Magistrate's Court.

Cases taken by the Department for Enforcement of Awards.

District.	Won.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Total.
Northern (Auckland)	12	2	2	16
Taranaki .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Wellington	66	5	1	72
Nelson	3	..	..	3
Marlborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Westland .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Canterbury	14	1	..	15
Otago and Southland	6	1	..	7
Total cases taken by Department	101	9	3	113

Cases taken by Unions.

Wellington .. .. .	..	2	..	2
Total cases taken by unions .. .. .	..	2	..	2
Grand totals	101	11	3	115

Fines—

	£	s.	d.
Departmental cases	229	7	0
Union cases	Nil.		

Special care has been given by our Inspectors to the recovery of fines imposed by the Arbitration Court during the year, and the following tables give a complete analysis of the position at the close of the year:—

Return showing Total Cases and Penalties paid and owing by Employers as at 31st March, 1909.

	£	s.	d.	Percentage.
Total number of cases in which penalties inflicted, 1,206 ..	..	..	..	..
Total amount of penalties	3,987	8	0	..
Amount paid within three months	3,059	2	0	77½
Amount paid within six months	292	10	6	7
Amount paid over six months	157	2	4	3½
Total amount unpaid	478	13	2	12

Of the amount of £478 13s. 2d. owing, £312 13s., representing 7¾ per cent. of the total amount of penalties, is due by persons only recently fined, and for the recovery of which steps are being taken in the usual way. £51 15s., representing 1¼ per cent., is owing by persons who have gone out of business, and whose whereabouts are unknown; £92 4s. 8d., representing 2½ per cent., is owing by employers against whom distress warrants have been issued, without effect. Several of these are bankrupt and are now working for wages, and pay small instalments at intervals. £22 0s. 6d. is being paid by instalments.

Return showing Cases and Penalties paid and owing by Workers (other than Slaughtermen).

	£	s.	d.	Percentage.
Total number of cases in which penalties inflicted, 364 ..	..	..	..	..
Total amount of penalties	378	5	6	..
Amount paid within three months	287	2	6	75¾
Amount paid within six months	6	15	0	1¾
Amount paid over six months	7	13	0	2
Total amount unpaid	76	15	0	20½

Of the amount of £76 15s. unpaid, £31 15s. is owing by men whose whereabouts are unknown. There is very little chance of collecting this amount, which represents about 8½ per cent. of the total penalties. £44 10s. is owing by men only recently fined. This represents nearly 12 per cent., and steps are being taken for recovery in the usual way. In many cases distress warrants were issued, but not served on the parties, as they had left their respective addresses and could not be found. They evidently left soon after the penalty was imposed, and it is almost impossible to trace them. Of this amount 10s. is owing by a worker against whom a distress warrant was issued, but who had nothing to distrain upon. He has since gone to Australia.

Slaughtermen's Fines as at 31st March, 1909.

	£	s.	d.	Percentage.
Total number of cases in which penalties inflicted, 266 ..	..	..	..	..
Total amount of penalties	1,330	0	0	..
Amount paid within three months	422	10	0	31¾
Amount paid within six months	70	5	0	5¼
Amount paid over six months	283	12	9	21½
Total amount unpaid	553	12	3	41½
Total amount of penalties recovered up to 31st March, 1909 ..	776	7	9	58½

In respect to the amount unpaid (£553 12s. 3d.), sixty-seven slaughtermen, owing penalties totalling £286 6s. 3d., cannot at present be located. In one case an Inspector was successful in recovering the amount of £1 15s., being the balance of £5 fine due by a slaughterman who went to America and returned after more than a year's absence.

[NOTE.—In March those men that had been traced were given a final opportunity to pay their amount by instalments, but few availed themselves of this offer. Orders of attachment of wages were served on several of those who ignored the final notice, and by this means about £100 has been recovered, and further amounts are being received. It is expected that shortly all outstanding moneys due by men whose whereabouts are known will be recovered.]

For the year ending the 31st March the total collection of fines was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
From employers	498	12	6
From workers	202	8	0
From slaughtermen	180	15	6

The latter amount represents arrears of fines due since March, 1907.

The penalty of £75, together with costs of collecting same, amounting to £72 12s. 6d., was obtained from the Blackball Miners for striking in February last year. These moneys were collected by means of attachment orders upon the men individually under "The Wages Attachment Act, 1895."

During the year the industrial peace has again been disturbed by at least three illegal strikes, the first being the strike of the Auckland Electrical Tramways Industrial Union of Workers, which took place on the 21st May, 1908, and terminated on the 25th of the same month. The settlement of this difficulty was brought about by both parties agreeing to submit the whole of the issues to a special Board of Conciliation set up under sections 51 and 52 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905." This arrangement was the outcome of the good offices of the Secretary for Labour (Mr. Tregear), who was on the spot two days after the strike took place, and who spared no efforts to bring about a reconciliation of the parties concerned. The finding of the Special Board was delivered on the 24th July last, and directed that the conductor (the discharge of whom was the principal cause of the strike) should be reinstated in his position. The decision also provided that any employee being dismissed from the service should be given a valid reason for such dismissal. Action was taken by the Department against the union for proposing a strike, and in its judgment "the Court recognised that the numerous dismissals by the company of workers without, in most cases, any reason being assigned probably had the effect of creating the impression that the company was moved by a spirit of hostility to the union." The Court made it clear, however, that "these dismissals took place in the exercise of the company's legal right to select and keep what servants it pleased out of those who were willing to be employed"; that the dismissals did not constitute any breach of award or breach of contract on the part of the company; and that the union was therefore not justified in its action in proposing a strike. A penalty of £60 was imposed, which was paid within twenty-five days. In the case against the company for discharging the conductor without first giving him a week's notice, the Court ruled that the technical breach committed by the company was of a most trifling character. No penalty was imposed, merely a breach recorded. The Court held "That it was not sufficient to merely tell the employee that he would be paid a week's wages in lieu of notice, the amount ought to have been actually paid or tendered to him when he was informed that his services were dispensed with."

The next strike was that of the Wellington Bakers' Union, which started on the 29th June, 1908, and lasted seventy-six days, and ended in the men accepting the terms of the new award unconditionally. The penalty of the Court in this case was £100 to be paid within one week. The fine was paid as directed by the Court. Action was taken against four others for aiding or abetting the strike. The Court ruled that the provisions of the Act did not cover such cases, and held "that the strike, which in this case is made an offence by the statute, was complete on the day the strike took place, and that it was impossible for the respondents to be guilty of the said offences by anything which they did after the date the strike took place."

The third strike was that of seventeen fellmongers employed by the Hawke's Bay Freezing-works at Paki Paki, who discontinued work for one hour because the company refused to comply with their request to be allowed ten minutes, morning and afternoon, for "smoke-oh" (which was not provided for in the award). This strike took place on the 15th January, 1909. The Department took immediate action against these men individually; the cases were heard before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Hastings on the 5th February last, who inflicted penalties of £1 each against the respondents.

THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act continues to work fairly well, and very little trouble is experienced by the Department in enforcing its provisions. The new scale of fees is working well, and the reduction made in favour of the workers is counterbalanced by the increased amount received from the employers.

During the year six cases were taken under the Act, in five of which the Department secured convictions. In three cases the offence was for charging fees in excess of scale, and there was one case each for—(a) sending men to fictitious job (dismissed, as Act did not provide for such cases), (b) keeping a registry-office without a license, and (c) failing to keep notice "Licensed Registry-office Keeper" posted up. We have also received complaints that certain registry-office keepers are in the habit of continuing advertisements respecting positions after such positions are filled.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Deputy Chief Inspector, the Accountant, the Inspectors, and the whole staff for their loyalty and devotion to duty. I also desire to express my appreciation of the uniform urbanity of employers and workers' representatives that my departmental duties have so frequently brought me in contact with during the year.

I have, &c.,

J. LOMAS,

Chief Inspector of Factories and Deputy Registrar of Industrial Unions.

The Hon. the Minister of Labour, Wellington.

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

AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Auckland, 28th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my report for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

LABOUR.

There has been a marked change in the condition of trade and labour this year from what we have been accustomed to, and the result is that since July, 1908, trade has fallen off very much, throwing numbers of workmen out of employment; consequently the number of applicants for work has ever since outnumbered the applications for workers.

The building trade has fallen off to such an extent that as many as 24 carpenters, 26 painters, and several in other branches of the building trade have registered their names for work in one day.

There does not appear to be so many unemployed tradesmen about at present, but that is due largely to the fact that a number have left for the Commonwealth, with the hope of obtaining work there; yet there are still 20 carpenters signing the out-of-employment book daily.

Unskilled Labour.—Since July, 1908, owing to the completion of work on the North Island Main Trunk Railway, and from other causes, men began to flock into town, making for a time a considerable number of men unemployed. A certain amount of agitation was caused by means of “unemployed” meetings, but, notwithstanding this, only a small number registered their names on our books.

The position was relieved when the Public Works Department transferred its operations to a certain extent from the Main Trunk line to the North Auckland Railway line; yet we have had more men calling since that date than we have been able to provide work for.

During the year 1908–9 the number of men sent to work from this office was 2,250—viz., 378 married men with 1,184 dependent on them, and 1,872 single men. 1,422 were sent to railway and other Government works and 828 to private work. I would draw attention here to the preponderance of single men assisted as against married men (being about five to one), as an indication that the falling-off in the demand for unskilled labour has not fortunately so far very seriously affected the married worker. The City Council will shortly be employing a number of men on their drainage and other works, which will no doubt relieve the somewhat congested condition of the labour market.

FACTORIES ACT.

This Act is working very smoothly. There is very little attempt at evasion of its provisions, and where breaches do occur they are generally of the minor order. There are many reasons to advance for the success of this Act, the chief of which is that both employers and employees are alive to the advantages they receive under the Act, and so safeguard them; and also because so many persons employed in factories are working directly under awards of the Arbitration Court, which cover some of the provisions of the Act. During the first quarter of the year our factories were busily employed, but since then the volume of trade has fallen off very considerably, with the result that for the greater part of the year our factories have been running slack. This slackness has not been confined to any particular trade, but has been very general. In some cases the hands have been retrenched, in other cases they have been obliged to work short time. It is pleasing to note, however, that employers speak very assuringly of an early return to their former active condition.

We have this year registered 1,502 factories, employing 12,903 persons—that is, 9,366 males and 3,537 females. This constitutes a record for this district, being an increase of 52 factories, employing 550 persons, over last year's returns.

Permits to young persons to work in factories, under sections 28 and 29, have been issued to 536 persons—namely, 283 boys and 253 girls. Care is taken to have the ages verified by the constituted authorities, and the school standard certificates produced. There is a decrease of 43 permits issued from last year's return, which is explained by the fact that there has not been the demand for young workers during the latter part of the year that has usually existed.

Overtime.—There has been a considerable falling-off in the volume of overtime (94,781 hours) worked this year. 1,271 men have worked 58,107 hours, and 1,461 women and boys have worked 36,674 hours, being 1,193 less persons working 33,969 less hours than for last year. The falling-off is almost entirely in the clothing (factory) branch of the trade. It will be remembered that during the year 1907–8 there was some difficulty in securing workers in that branch of trade, consequently the work had to be done by working overtime.

Accidents.—Two hundred and sixteen accidents have been reported during the year; 21 were of a more or less serious nature, amongst which a butcher got entangled in the gear of a sausage-machine, and had his right arm broken and a few minor injuries; he attempted to adjust a belt while the engine was running at full speed. A boy engaged in feeding a tile-making machine incautiously put his hand into the hopper, and lost his left arm. A yardman was stacking timber, when a quantity of timber fell on him, injuring him internally. A lad working at a biscuit-machine was told to clean out under the machine; he attempted to do so while the machine was in motion, with the result that his clothes caught in the machinery, and he was badly bruised and three ribs were broken. The remainder were of a slight nature, consisting of cuts and bruises incidental to factory life where machinery is employed, and necessitating a short absence from work. All accidents are carefully inquired into, and where anything can be done by way of guarding machines to minimise accidents, it is done.

Prosecutions.—There were 9 prosecutions during the year, and a conviction and penalty were secured in each case.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very satisfactorily. There is practically no opposition to its provisions. 1,233 shops, in which were engaged 3,020 employees and 1,220 employers, were placed on the register during the year. Overtime worked has not varied much from last year, 638 persons having worked 9,896 hours—i.e., 276 males worked 4,584 hours, and 362 females have worked 3,312 hours.

Prosecutions.—During the year there were 20 cases brought before the Court. Twelve convictions were secured, and 8 cases were dismissed; these latter include 7 cases brought against chemists for keeping their shops open later than the hour fixed by requisition during "Fleet week." The Court held that the breach occurred under exceptional circumstances, and dismissed the cases. In the other case the evidence was conflicting.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked satisfactorily during the year. We have not experienced any difficulty in administering it, and have received very few complaints, all of which proved groundless when investigated. There are 31 offices registered in the city and suburbs.

LEGISLATURE ACT.

It was complained that a joinery firm refused to grant time off for their men to record their votes on general election day; proceedings were taken, and the firm was fined £1 with £1 10s. costs.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

This Act is working as satisfactorily as can reasonably be expected. The work done from this office extends over the whole of the Northern Industrial District, where 71 awards of the Court of Arbitration and industrial agreements are in force governing the industrial relations between a large proportion of the employers and workers in the district. Where the awards extend over such a large field as is comprised in the Northern Industrial District, visits of inspection to the country are frequently necessary, and in this connection visits have been made to the Northern Wairoa, Kaipara, Whangarei, Northern Mines, Rotorua, and the Waikato, to which districts some of the Auckland awards extend, in addition to local awards that are in force in the different localities; and, taking into consideration the number of awards and the number of persons working under them, there are very few breaches of awards committed, and it is very satisfactory to find that an earnest endeavour is generally made to adhere loyally to the awards made by the Court of Arbitration to regulate the industries concerned. The new conditions (providing, amongst other things, for enforcement cases to be taken in the Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts) brought into force by the amended Act of last year have not had sufficient trial in this district to enable one to judge of their advantage yet. Section 58 of the amendment, requiring all parties to an award to keep a wage and overtime book in the form provided in regulation form 1-42, a specimen page of which, with a copy of the award, has been sent to employers, seems to be the least observed, as many employers are keeping to their old methods, and are thereby rendering themselves liable to a heavy penalty for a breach of the Act for not keeping a proper wages-book, and also for failing to post in a conspicuous place in the factory or premises a copy of the award, where it may be seen by the workers. During the year there have been 556 alleged breaches reported, including those discovered by the Inspector. Of those, 155 were filed as applications for enforcement: penalties were inflicted in 45 cases, breach recorded in 29 cases, 20 cases were treated as interpretation, 12 cases were withdrawn, and the remainder were dismissed for various reasons. In 56 cases arrears of wages were promptly paid, and no further action was taken. 345 other cases were investigated in which no breach or ground for complaint was discovered. Very many of these complaints have arisen through ignorance of the parties of the provisions of the awards they have been working under, but now that the awards have been so widely distributed, the plea of ignorance will cease to be a valid excuse with the Court. One matter causing some difficulty in respect to enforcements is in procuring evidence. The fear of offending employers sometimes causes witnesses subpoenaed by the Department to give hostile evidence, while the defendants' witnesses may give evidence freely and fearlessly to their own advantage, with the result that a strong case for the plaintiff may be made to appear a frivolous one for want of the evidence that was promised before proceedings were commenced. There is also a reluctance on the part of the Magistrate's Court to grant witnesses' expenses, even in cases where the witness loses wages by attending the Court. This helps to make it more difficult to procure the necessary evidence that should be given at the hearing of the cases.

CONCLUSION.

I have to thank Dr. Purdy and the officers of the Public Health Department for the ready manner in which they have given their assistance when asked for, and for their uniform courtesy on such occasions.

In conclusion, I have to express my hearty thanks to the members of the staff for the manner in which they one and all have attended to their various duties during the year.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SHANAGHAN,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector in Charge.

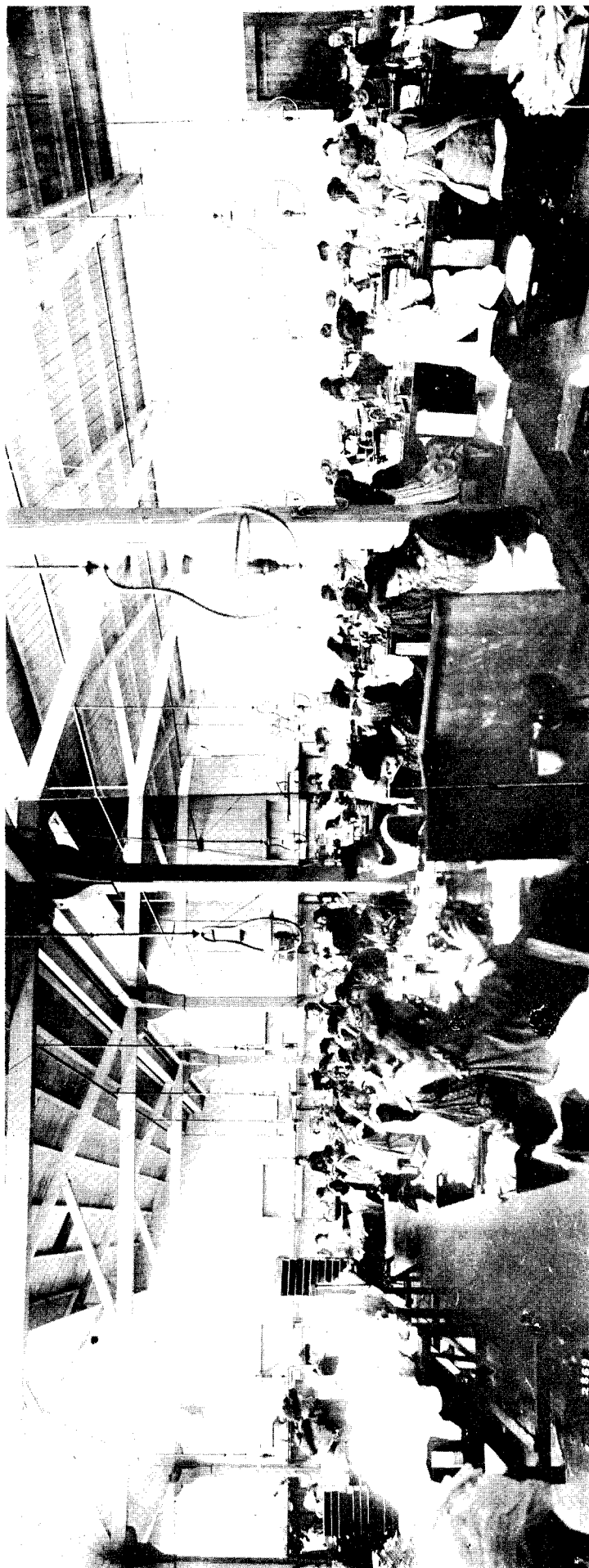
WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

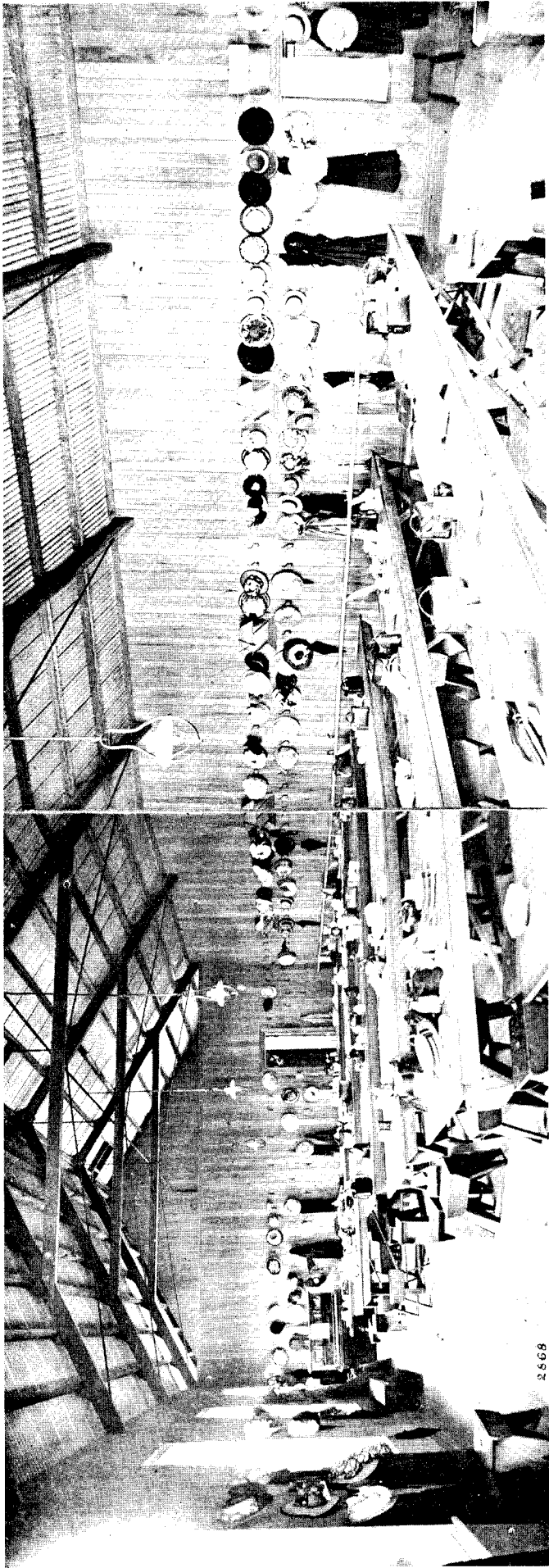
Department of Labour, Wellington, 14th April, 1909.

During the year ending the 31st March last trade generally has not been so good as for the preceding year, although from a manufacturer's point of view it cannot be said to have been bad. Some trades have been busy, and quite on a par with last year, while others have been slack.

The building trades have been exceedingly slack, although towards the end of the year an improvement has been shown. This slackness is particularly noticeable in the suburbs, where building operations have been practically at a standstill.



INTERIOR OF AN AUCKLAND CLOTHING FACTORY.



DINING ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN AN AUCKLAND CLOTHING FACTORY.

The painting trades were very slack in the early part of the year, but towards the end a decided improvement was shown, which from all accounts is likely to continue.

The engineering trades were also slack, as were the furniture trades, the latter especially so.

On the other hand, bootmaking has been busy, so also have dressmaking, millinery, and tailoring, and in the dressmaking trade a difficulty in getting competent hands has again been experienced.

The various retail trades have shown very little alteration, and have been quite on a par with the previous year.

A general improvement in almost all trades is now being experienced, and employers are a little more hopeful for the future.

FACTORIES ACT.

Little or no difficulty has been experienced in carrying out the provisions of this Act. Employers and workers have long since realised the necessity for compliance with the Act, and a general desire is evidenced by all concerned to see its provisions carried out. Very few offences have been committed, and these have principally been in respect to wages—where, for instance, a mistake had been made as to when increases were due or in respect to payment for holidays. In each case back wages were readily paid up by the employers without reference to the Court. The requirements and comfort of the workers are always considered by employers, and in all new factories—a large number of which have been erected during the year—any suggestions made by the Department's officers are, with very few exceptions, readily carried out.

There were 1,030 factories registered during the year, as against 1,057 for the previous year, a reduction of 27 factories. There were 9,312 persons engaged—6,784 males and 2,528 females—as against 9,198 employed—6,663 males and 2,535 females—for the previous year, an increase of 114 workers.

The total wages paid during the year amounted to £784,177, as against £702,397 for the previous year, an increase of £81,780.

The principal increases in wages paid in the various trades are as follows :—

Trade.	1907-8.	1908-9.	Amount of Increase.
	£	£	£
Bacon-curing	4,229	6,153	2,124
Bootmaking	34,127	40,545	3,582
Chemical and drug manufacturing	2,684	3,550	866
Clothing-manufacturing	20,467	21,884	1,417
Cycle and motor engineering	4,219	6,591	2,372
Electrical engineering	5,446	6,406	940
Gas and coke manufacturing	23,432	27,360	3,238
Laundry-work	11,624	14,700	3,103
Meat-slaughtering	83,428	87,295	3,867
Plumbing	22,156	25,342	3,386
Printing and bookbinding	41,761	56,318	14,557
Shipwrighting	10,303	13,343	3,040
Tailoring	48,128	55,390	7,262
Tin and sheet-metal working	7,370	9,209	1,839
Tram, railway car, engine building and repairing	18,587	22,042	3,455
Watch and jewellery	7,881	8,658	777
Woollen-milling	14,675	17,776	3,011

The decrease in the number of factories registered is mainly accounted for by the slackness in the building trades. A number of small builders have had to close their factories, or to so shorten hands that they ceased to be factories within the meaning of the Act. Only 78 builders were registered during the year, as against 85 for the previous year. The total amount of wages paid, however, exceeded the previous year by £1,490. A number of dressmakers also ceased to employ hands, and although this trade has not been slack, yet the small places were compelled to close down, the trade apparently going to the larger firms. Only 77 of these were registered, as against 93 for the previous year. Other trades showing a decrease in the number of factories registered are : Blacksmithing, 4 ; boot-repairing, 6 ; cycle and motor repairing, 3 ; cabinetmaking, 4 ; laundry-work, 5. Other trades show a slight increase, which brings up the total to within 27 of last year.

Certificates of fitness to young persons to work in factories were issued as follows : 93 boys and 183 girls.

Overtime.—The overtime worked during the year has again been excessive. This has chiefly been worked in the clothing trades, where in many instances a shortage of labour has been experienced. In some cases the full amount of overtime allowed by the Act has been worked. 4,037 persons have worked 150,383 hours—viz., 2,217 males over sixteen have worked 113,797 hours, and 1,820 boys and females have worked 36,586 hours.

Accidents.—There were 87 accidents in factories during the year, none of which, however, were of a very serious nature, and in most cases the machinery where such accidents occurred was not at fault. Care has been taken in all factories where machinery is used to see that it is guarded against accident, and in all cases the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act has been explained to the workers injured.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act continues, with few exceptions, to work satisfactorily, and very little difficulty is experienced in enforcing its provisions. In my report of last year reference was made to section 25, subsection (8) of the Act, prohibiting the occupier of any shop who sells tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes from selling such articles after the hour fixed by requisition (drawn up by a majority of the shopkeepers themselves, and gazetted) for closing tobacconist's shops. In my opinion this amendment was very necessary, in justice to the tobacconists required to close, but it should be made to apply to all trades—for example, a confectioner who sells a small line of groceries may continue to sell such groceries after the hour fixed by requisition (where such exists) for closing grocers' shops, or a grocer who sells ironmongery may do so after the hour fixed for closing of ironmongers' shops.

Section 23, providing for a weekly half-holiday for all hotel-assistants, has been an advantage to them, although some hotelkeepers adopted many means of evading the provision, and thereby deprived their assistants from getting their weekly half-holiday. Such a provision as this is somewhat difficult to enforce as no day is fixed, and the employer can give any day each week he chooses. Further difficulty is experienced in the fact that employees, naturally enough no doubt, in most cases do not care to complain or give evidence if the half-holiday is not given. However, I think it may be said that the Act in this respect is fairly well complied with.

Some little difficulty has been experienced in regard to the closing of shops under requisition punctually, and in order to see that this requirement is carried out the Department's officials have to be continually on the alert, especially as there are so many different times for closing in the various trades ranging from 6 till 10 p.m.

There were 1,162 shops entered on the register during the year, in which were engaged 1,588 male and 693 female assistants and 1,256 employers.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 15 servants' registry-offices registered under this Act. Keepers of these places are desirous of observing the law, and no difficulty is therefore experienced in seeing that the provisions of the Act are carried out. Complaints are occasionally received from servants who are found situations, who have accepted and paid for same, and who afterwards refuse to take them. These persons usually want their fee back, no doubt on the ground that the positions offered are not satisfactory, and if it is refused they come to the Department with a complaint. Inquiries are made, and in any case where hardship seems to have occurred we endeavour to adjust matters.

The licensees of these offices at first took exception to the amended scale of fees chargeable, but they are now charging employers for finding them servants, and, although the fee payable by the servants is reduced by one half, the fee charged to the employer compensates for this. Under the old scale the employer was usually not charged a fee at all, and the servant was charged double what they are now.

I have, &c.,

C. E. ALDRIDGE,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Factories.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 14th April, 1909.

I have the honour to forward herewith my report for the year ending 31st March, 1909, of the administration of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and also of the various awards and industrial agreements in force in the City of Wellington and suburbs.

The amendment passed last year providing that cases of alleged breaches of awards may be heard by Magistrates has proved a great improvement in one respect—namely, that the delays that were such a disappointing feature previously do not now occur, and the cases are heard while the facts are fresh and all the evidence available.

The provision that all employers bound by awards must keep a wages and overtime book will also be of great assistance in the administration of the Act. During the course of my investigations I have been surprised at the number of business men who keep their wages-book in a very perfunctory manner, and in some cases have not kept a wages-book at all, simply entering the wages paid in a lump sum in their cash-book. Under these circumstances it has been difficult, if not impossible, to get at the facts of any particular case. This sort of thing cannot continue under present conditions, as any employer failing to keep a proper wages and overtime book is liable to prosecution.

The year has again been a very busy one. This is clearly shown by the analysis of investigations made, a feature of which is the large number of slight breaches of awards which have been settled by the Department without recourse to the Court. These breaches were in most cases of a trivial nature, and were considered to be the result of carelessness or ignorance rather than of deliberate intent. I have, of course, met with cases where deliberate breaches have been committed, the employer taking the risk of being caught; but these have been followed by prosecutions.

The preference-to-unionists provision has been very prominent during the year. The various employers' associations and many private employers have displayed some opposition to its inclusion in awards. There has been a large number of enforcement cases for breaches of this clause, and during the hearing of one of these at Wellington, in February of this year, Mr. Justice Sim said that, in any case, before employing a non-unionist, it was the duty of an employer who was bound by an award which provided for preference, to make reasonable inquiries as to whether a unionist was available. This clause is a very difficult one to administer, and it may be noted that in some recent awards—for instance, the Wellington Grocers'—there are fresh provisions which will somewhat simplify matters. The award provides for preference on the condition (amongst others) that any member whose name is on the employment-book shall be willing and ready to accept the employment offered within twenty-four hours after notification has been given to the Labour Department by the employer that he requires such worker.

The following tables will show the nature of the work done: No. 1 and No. 2. It is worthy of note that in the Arbitration Court 64 convictions resulted in fines amounting to £66 10s., while in the Magistrate's Court 18 convictions resulted in fines amounting to £116.

In addition to the above, there were 35 members of the Bakers' Union convicted of taking part in a strike, and the Bakers' Union was convicted and fined £100 for the same offence. The circumstances of this case are of some interest. The union applied for and obtained an award. The award when made did not satisfy the union, and the employers were approached with the object of getting improved conditions mutually agreed to. This move was not successful, and in order to force their demands upon the employers the union organized and declared a strike, with the result as mentioned above. There were also several prosecutions against persons for aiding and abetting the strike who were not employers or workers; but the Court held that the Act did not apply to them, but only to "employers" and "workers," and the cases were dismissed. The recent amendments of the Act have fully remedied this defect.

It will be seen that the largest number of enforcements under any one award was in respect to the Cooks and Waiters, there being 31 enforcements, and a total of 185 breaches and alleged breaches dealt with. There was also a sum of £101 6s. 9d. back wages collected under this award. The next in order is the Butchers, with 17 enforcements; followed by the Builders' Labourers, with 13 enforcements.

A total of £316 15s. 1d. back wages has been collected during the period; in many instances this has been for overtime, the claim for which had not been made until after the worker had been dismissed, owing perhaps to a quarrel with his employer. In some instances employees have worked for month after month without claiming overtime, and then, upon being dismissed, have at once preferred a claim for it. The new Act has put a stop to this by debarring a worker from claiming more than three months' back wages.

I may say that the summary of work here presented does not include all the original investigations made.

In connection with the work of an Inspector of Awards one comes into contact with all classes of people, most of whom are reasonable enough, but some are unreasonable. Leaving out the extremists on both sides, it may be said that the feeling pervading the industrial atmosphere is generally speaking improving in the direction of a mutual recognition of the other side, and consequently there is a fairly harmonious state of affairs existing at present.

I have, &c.,

W. NEWTON,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Awards.

TABLE I.—ANALYSIS of INVESTIGATIONS made in Wellington during the Year ending 31st March, 1909.

Trade.	Enforce-ments.	Interpre-tations.	Cases settled out of Court.	Complaints made in which no Breach found.	Total.	Wages recovered.
						£ s. d.
Aerated-water workers	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bakers	1	..	3	12	16	0 12 10
Bootmakers .. ..	..	..	1	1	2	2 0 0
Brick and tile workers .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bricklayers .. ..	..	..	1	10	11	..
Builders' labourers	13	..	17	25	55	25 9 9
Butchers	17	1	3	16	37	1 0 0
Cooks and waiters	31	5	70	79	185	101 6 9
Carpenters	9	1	12	29	51	53 4 0
Coachworkers .. ..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Drivers .. ..	..	1	25	37	63	14 5 3
Electrical workers .. ..	..	..	..	9	9	..
Engineers .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	18 10 0
Furniture trades	1	..	2	25	28	4 13 0
Farriers .. ..	..	1	3	2	6	0 9 6
General labourers .. ..	..	..	13	8	21	23 13 9
Grocers	1	..	13	18	32	0 16 5
Letterpress-printers' machinists	2	..	..	3	5	..
Moulders .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	0 9 0
Painters and decorators	5	1	8	24	38	3 2 3
Plasterers	1	..	4	10	15	0 3 6
Plumbers	1	1	..	11	13	..
Saddlers	1	..	..	4	5	..
Tailoresses	1	..	2	5	8	4 4 10
Tailors .. ..	..	..	2	10	12	0 10 8
Timber-yards and sawmills .. ..	..	..	4	1	5	12 18 0
Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Typographers	6	2	6	8	22	46 7 9
Wharf labourers	1	..	7	7	15	2 17 10
Totals	92	13	199	361	665	316 15 1

TABLE 2.—ENFORCEMENTS FILED during the Year ending 31st March, 1909.

Award.	Total Cases filed.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	With- drawn.	Fines.
<i>Court of Arbitration.</i>					
					£ s. d.
Aerated-water workers	1	1	..	..	..
Bakers	1	1	..	..	5 0 0
Butchers	11	11	..	..	13 10 0
Building-trades' labourers	9	4	2	3	4 0 0
Carpenters	9	9	..	..	8 0 0
Cooks and waiters	27	26	..	1	22 0 0
Grocers	1	1	..	..	5 0 0
Letterpress-printers' machinists	2	1	1	..	3 0 0
Painters	3	3	..	..	..
Plasterers	1	1	..	..	..
Saddlers	1	1	..	..	2 0 0
Tailoresses	1	1	..	..	2 0 0
Typographers	6	3	2	1	..
Wharf labourers	1	1	..	..	2 0 0
	74	64	5	5	66 10 0
<i>Magistrate's Court.</i>					
Builders' labourers	4	4	..	..	33 0 0
Butchers	6	6	..	..	35 10 0
Cooks and waiters	4	4	..	..	14 10 0
Furniture trades	1	1	..	..	10 0 0
Painters	2	2	..	..	13 0 0
Plumbers	1	1	..	..	10 0 0
	18	18	..	..	116 0 0

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 14th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your information, my report as follows for the year ending the 31st March, 1909 :—

During the period under review I have visited the factories throughout various parts of the Dominion where women workers are employed, and have found that almost without exception the provisions of the Factories Act have been well observed by those carrying on business which brings them within the scope of this Act. It is also satisfactory to state that, whenever it has been necessary to order improvement in the conditions under which the work was conducted, I have found employers quite willing to comply with my requests.

During the year I have given close attention to the question of overtime generally, and more especially as to the extent to which the provisions governing the issue of overtime permits for women and young persons are adhered to. I find that they have been satisfactorily complied with. I have not detected any instance of workers suffering in health in any way through being called upon to work the additional time allowed by permit. In some instances I considered the workrooms visited were not sufficiently heated in view of the extremely cold weather so frequently experienced in winter. On attention being called to the matter the conditions were at once improved.

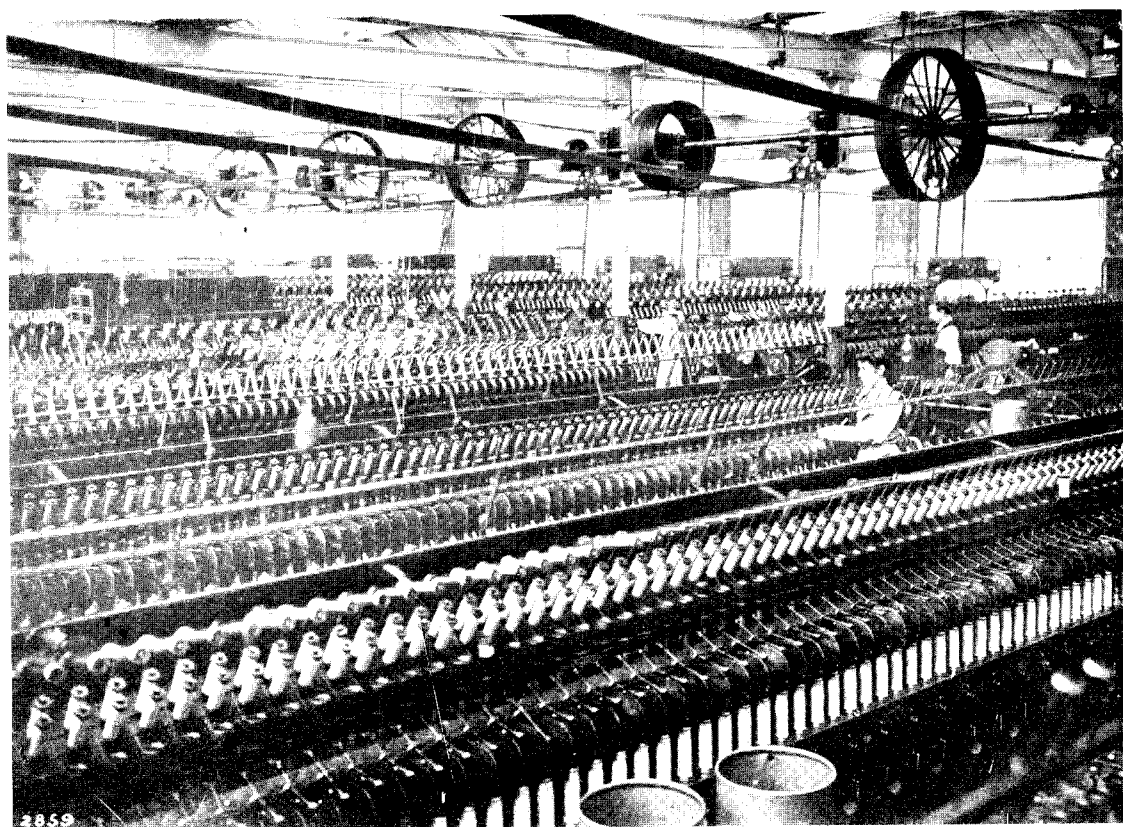
I am able to say, speaking of the factories and workrooms of the Dominion as a whole, that the general conditions for those working in them were never in a more satisfactory state as regards lighting, heating, ventilation, and general sanitary arrangements.

Strict attention and supervision have been exercised in the matter of the rates and also under the various awards of the Arbitration Court covering trades where women are employed. Under the Cooks and Waiters' awards a large number of hotels, restaurants, and tea-rooms have recently been visited, and careful inquiry made into the matter of wages, hours, sleeping-accommodation, &c., with satisfactory results.

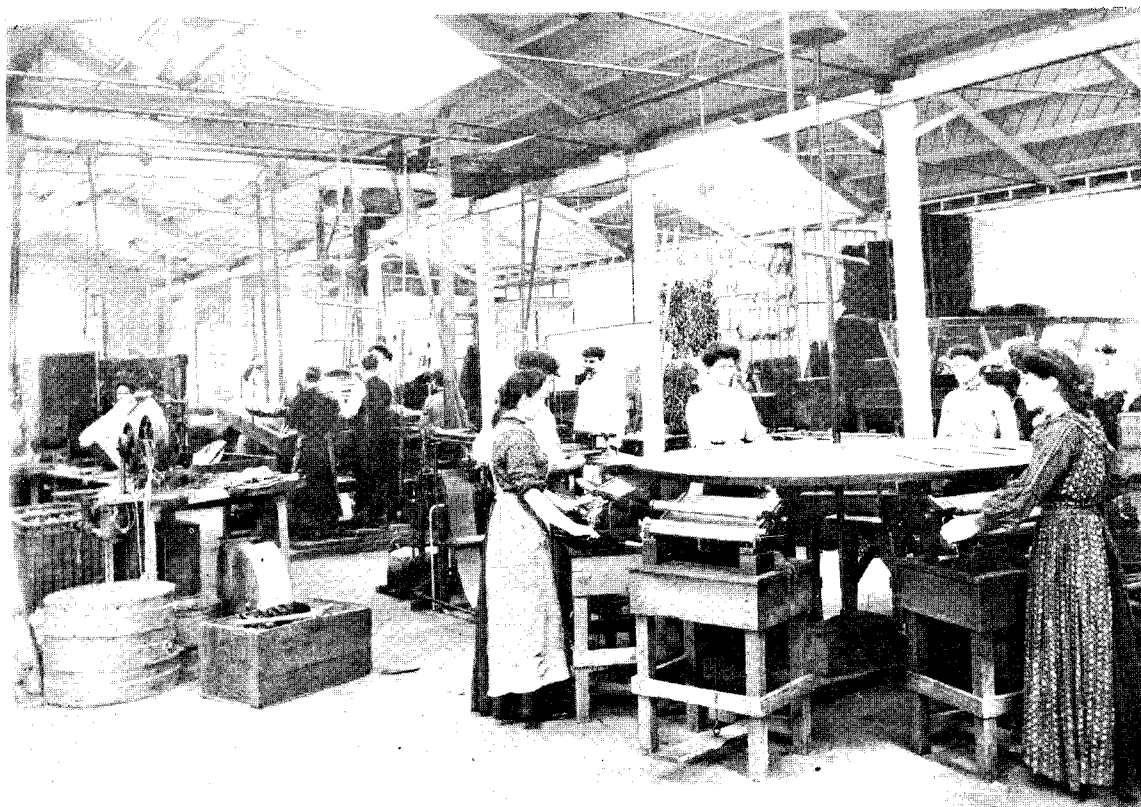
SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked satisfactorily throughout the year. There are only one or two of its provisions which there is any difficulty in getting duly observed. One is the clause relating to seating-accommodation for assistants. Some employers point to the chairs on the customers' side of the counter, and say that the girls are free to use these when there is not a rush of work on ; while, on the other hand, assistants often say that if caught sitting down in these chairs they would be discharged.

Another difficulty is as regards the payment for overtime. Many employers, when engaging assistants, hold out as an inducement a system of bonuses on sales as a means of adding to salary. This system is no doubt a satisfactory one in principle, but when overtime is worked, and an Inspector of this Department has occasion to inquire into the question of payment for same, he finds that the sums



INTERIOR OF WOOLLEN-MILL, PETONE.



2858

INTERIOR OF MATCH-FACTORY, WELLINGTON.



COMPOSING-ROOM IN A CHRISTCHURCH PRINTING-OFFICE.



INTERIOR OF A CLOTHING-FACTORY, CHRISTCHURCH.

paid as bonuses are frequently put forward by employers as having been paid in order to cover overtime, while the employees have been under the impression that the bonuses were payable for their work during ordinary working-hours. This difficulty could to some extent be got over by means of wage and time book similar to that required for factories, when particulars as to the hours worked and how overtime is computed would be required.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

As far as the inquiries I have made throughout New Zealand go, this Act has worked quite smoothly during the year. Office-keepers are now well versed in its provisions, and there is little difficulty in seeing that the Act is well observed.

I have, &c.,

M. HAWTHORNE,

Inspector of Factories.

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

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 5th April, 1909.

I herewith respectfully submit my report on the work of the Department in the Christchurch District for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

The period under review has been a fairly prosperous one, and, notwithstanding a general stringency in the money-market during the latter part of the year, a fair volume of trade has been done. The tightness of money has, perhaps, affected the building trade more than any other, and in consequence a number of building-trade operatives have been out of employment, or have only succeeded in getting intermittent employment; but, taking the year through, a fair average wage has been earned. There is every indication, however, of a general improvement of trade, and the effect of the splendid harvest, and the recovery in the price of wool, must soon bring about a more buoyant feeling.

There have been no labour troubles during the year, employers and workers showing a more conciliatory spirit in settling any dispute that has arisen, both parties realising that no good could be gained by opposing every suggestion that emanates from the opposite side.

Except in a few industries, the want of additional female and boy labour has not been quite as acute as in former years.

The woollen-milling industry is still flourishing, and appears to be on a very solid foundation. Orders have not fluctuated so much as in former years, and in consequence employment has been more regular during the period, and very little overtime has been necessary.

The clothing trade has made big strides, one firm having erected a large factory in which the whole of their business of tailoring, costume-making, shirtmaking, hat and cap making, and denim-making is done. In the past these various departments were situated in buildings in different parts of the town. Opinions have been freely expressed by those in a position to judge that this factory is the most up-to-date and complete establishment of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

In the boot and shoe trade there is also a tendency on the part of occupiers to specialise more with a view to reducing the cost of production. This trade during the past few months has been languishing for want of orders, probably on account of the lateness of the season and the very fine weather, which does not conduce to good business in the boot trade.

The confectionery and biscuit-making industry is steadily growing in importance, it being necessary for frequent additions to be made to these factories. The shortness of female and boy labour has necessitated a large amount of overtime being worked in this industry during the year.

The local freezing-works are in full swing, and everything points to the present being a record season.

The number of Chinese laundries is steadily increasing, and although these men compete with the poorer class of working-women, they have not the advantages that obtain in other cities in respect to cheap labour, as nearly all of them are the sole occupiers of the premises. There is one evil, however, that must be guarded against. I refer to the employment of females in Chinese laundries. A case came under my notice a few weeks back of a Chinaman advertising for a young girl to work in his laundry. As is well known, the premises usually occupied by the Chinese are very small, old, and rotten, and are used as a dwellinghouse and factory. Although the interior is usually kept fairly clean, the general environment is bad, inasmuch as a Chinaman often has visits from his countrymen during the day.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The year has been a fairly busy one in this branch, and everything has worked smoothly. During July there was an excessive rush, caused through an agitation, but on investigation it was found that the conditions were quite misrepresented. At that time we were fortunate in having a large order on hand for the Midland Railway works, so were able to offer all of the men employment. A good many communications were received from farmers for hands, and in most cases they asked for new arrivals. Every endeavour was made to fill these positions. A lack of consideration is sometimes shown by farmers, inasmuch as they fill positions and do not take the trouble to notify the Department. This causes confusion, so before sending men on I have been compelled to make inquiries by wire or telephone to ascertain whether the place is still open. This, however, causes delay in some cases, as the farmers are often a good distance away from the telegraph office. Very few fares are lost to this office, which shows that we have, on the whole, a very good class of men here. Of course, we have

the usual few hangers-on who will not leave town, and prefer to wait for the odd jobs in or about the city to steady work in the country. These are hard cases to deal with, and are usually to the fore when there are signs of agitation. Altogether 1,732 men were assisted to employment in the North Canterbury district. Of these, 509 were married men, with 938 dependents. Of the men assisted 488 were sent to private employment, and 1,244 to Government works.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The inauguration of the Women's Employment Branch has had a very beneficial effect, and has filled a long-felt want; and, although at first employers and employees were a little slow to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Department, the good results soon became known, and employers and servants realised that the Government department had all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the private registry-offices. Great care has been exercised in selecting only really good reliable girls, and this practice has been fully recognised by many employers, who now depend solely on the Department for obtaining servants. Unfortunately, the supply of servants is not nearly equal to the demand, but during the nine months this branch has been open some 605 domestics have been found employment. A separate report is furnished by Mrs. Mitchell, the officer in charge of that branch.

FACTORIES ACT.

Very little difficulty has been experienced in administering this Act, occupiers generally accepting any requisition for improvements in a good spirit, realising that the interests of the factory-workers are to a great extent bound up with their own.

Great changes have taken place in respect to some businesses, and the tendency of factory-owners is to endeavour to enlarge their premises to enable the whole of their workers to be brought under the one roof. Several fine factory premises have been completed during the year—these factories it is said will compare favourably with any in the Southern Hemisphere. The ventilation, lighting, sanitary, and heating arrangements are quite up to date, due regard being made to the necessary air-space; well-lighted dining-rooms, and hot-water heating-arrangements have also been provided for: one large factory even provides separate porcelain baths, with hot and cold water, for the use of their male and female employees. Of course, there are still a number of old factory premises in occupation that are not very desirable places to work in, for various reasons, some occupiers being loth to launch out in extensions, probably thinking trade hardly warrants the outlay at present. Due attention has been given to such factories in regard to air-space, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements.

The law in respect to the payment of wages has been fairly well complied with without the intervention of the Department. In a few cases occupiers had failed to pay for Saturday half-holiday, or to increase wages at the proper time, or had made deductions from employees' wages for goods damaged, or had accepted a premium for teaching a youth his trade. In most of these cases, when the breach was not found to be wilful, a settlement has been effected by the payment of the amount due, the sum of £68 7s. being paid over to the workers interested.

During the year 1,259 factories were registered, which have given employment to 11,554 persons—viz., 8,016 males and 3,538 females, including employers. Included in the above registrations are 21 Chinese laundries.

Permits to work in factories were granted under section 28 to 535 young persons—viz., 262 to boys and 273 to girls, under the age of sixteen years.

Overtime.—During the year 2,784 boys under sixteen years of age and women worked 68,496 hours overtime, and 1,366 males over sixteen years of age worked 91,675 hours, making a total of 160,172 hours overtime worked by 4,150 workers.

Prosecutions.—Nine prosecutions were taken under this Act, for the following offences: 1 for occupying unregistered premises, 2 for failing to pay overtime, 2 for employing boys under sixteen years of age without first obtaining a certificate of fitness, 3 for failing to pay wages at not longer than fortnightly intervals, and one for accepting £50 as premium to teach a boy the engineering trade. Convictions were obtained in 8 cases; 1 case of accepting a premium was dismissed on account of the information not being laid within two months of the payment of the premium. The Magistrate remarked that section 61, limiting the time for commencing proceedings, should really not apply to such cases. The employer gave the Court an assurance that the premium would be at once refunded. One other case was also dismissed by the Magistrate, but on an appeal being taken to the Supreme Court the appeal was upheld, with £5 5s. costs.

Accidents.—During the year there were 135 accidents in factories, fortunately none of a serious nature. Inquiries were made in every case, with a view to ascertaining the cause of accidents, and also with a view to providing a remedy, if possible, to prevent accidents in future. Very few safeguards were recommended, as nearly the whole of the accidents were caused through workers misjudging distances; leaving their fingers under stamping, nipping, stitching, or punching machines; putting them too close to planing-machines, circular-saws, &c., and getting their fingers lacerated or crushed; several strained themselves by lifting heavy material, and a number had their feet crushed or bruised through heavy material falling on them. [The most serious cases are reported elsewhere in this report (see "Accidents").]

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

I am pleased to say that this Act is looked upon favourably by many employers as well as the shop-assistants, and, except in respect to the controversy as to which is the most suitable day of the week for the half-holiday, seems to give general satisfaction. Advantage is being taken of the pro-

vision in section 17 of the Act to take a poll of the electors with a view to appointing Saturday as the statutory closing-day. The general opinion of shopkeepers seems favourable to the present day (Thursday), although many seem favourable to Saturday, if there were no exemptions, and the holiday was made universal.

There is a movement on foot amongst the occupiers of shops in several trades to take advantage of section 25 of the Act and limit the hours for doing business, and several "Requisitions" are now in circulation, drawn up by a majority of the shopkeepers in the respective trades, with the object of fixing the time for closing.

At the present time there are seven trades which have adopted the early-closing movement provided for in section 25—viz., jewellers, chemists, boot and shoe dealers, and cycle-dealers of Christchurch City; grocers and storekeepers of New Brighton; grocers and storekeepers of Sumner; and general storekeepers of Riccarton Road district. These regulations are generally observed without much difficulty, although, of course, there are those who are bad timekeepers, and who are surprised when they are reminded of closing-hour, &c.

The administration of this Act generally has given very little trouble, and, although there have been rather a large number of prosecutions, it must be remembered that breaches are more easily detected under this Act than under some others. 1,350 shops are on the register in this district, in which 2,482 assistants are engaged—viz., 1,750 males and 732 females, there being also 1,416 employers. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will provide in any future amendment of the Act for the compulsory keeping of time and wages books, which would materially assist Inspectors in ascertaining the actual time worked on each day by the assistants. I think, also, that some provision should be made in any future amendment making it compulsory for shopkeepers carrying on business on a floor above the ground floor to provide efficient fire-escapes, as in the event of any outbreak of fire there is danger of great loss of life, not only amongst the assistants, but the customers also.

Due attention has been paid to the sanitary condition of shops, especially in regard to separate conveniences for male and females; and also in respect to the seating-accommodation.

During the year I received a number of complaints *re* the long hours worked in the wholesale warehouses, but, unfortunately, such places are especially exempted from the operations of the Act, so I was unable to alleviate the conditions of the employees.

Overtime.—A limited amount of overtime has been worked in shops. The provision in the Act for compulsory payment of time and a half for all overtime worked has had a good effect. Altogether 1,000 shop-assistants—viz., 741 males and 259 females—worked 10,270 hours.

Prosecutions.—It has been necessary to take 53 cases before the Court for breaches of this Act; 52 convictions were obtained, and one case was dismissed. The following is a summary of the breaches: 4 for employing assistants for more than fifty-two hours per week, 3 for failing to pay assistants for overtime worked, 3 for employing assistants for more than eleven hours, 5 for failing to close on statutory closing-day, 5 for failing to close in accordance with requisition of the trade, 5 for failing to grant hotel-assistants a half-holiday, 14 for employing assistants after the prescribed time, 9 for employing assistants on statutory closing-day, 2 for delivering goods on statutory holiday. (For particulars, see "Legal Decisions.")

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The administration of this Act and its awards entails an immense amount of work on the part of Inspectors and others. Many of the unions have banded together, however, and have adopted the practice of employing a salaried secretary. I find that where the employers and employees are properly organized there is less wilful breaking of an award or agreement, and it is generally found that employers and workers alike have very little sympathy for those detected in committing breaches.

The Amendment Act of 1908, giving Magistrates power to hear enforcement cases, has enabled breaches to be adjudicated upon within a reasonable time of the committal of the offence, and witnesses and others are better able to remember more fully any particulars in regard to the breaches.

During the year 399 complaints by secretaries and others have been inquired into, in addition to the usual inquiry that is made during factory-inspection, and it has been found necessary to take 110 cases of breaches of award before the Court—72 against the employers and 38 against the employees—the Department getting judgment in 104 cases, 5 being dismissed, and 1 judgment still reserved. Of the 5 cases dismissed, at least 2 of them were taken to obtain an interpretation of the Court.

Thirty-three cases were settled by the Department by the payment of arrears of wages, amounting to £97; and of the remaining complaints many were very trivial and were at once corrected, or no offence had been committed.

The provision of the Act making it compulsory for occupiers of factories and shops to keep posted up in a conspicuous position a copy of the award governing their trade, and also the provision providing for the keeping of wages and overtime books, must have a very beneficial effect, enabling workers, whether members of the union or not, to peruse the conditions under which they are required to work, and enabling Inspectors to ascertain more correctly what are the wages being paid to the various employees.

During the year a number of complaints were made by unions *re* the employment of members of occupier's family, &c., in contravention of the award, and of the failure of some employers to indenture their own sons as apprentices. Fortunately, we have been able to settle these matters amicably; but, although there are always two sides to a question, it seems somewhat hard that an employer should be compelled to indenture his son, or to employ some other person in preference to his son, or risk being brought before the Court for failing to give preference to unionists, or to pay the minimum wage, &c. Employers naturally enough consider that members of their families under the age of twenty-one years should be exempt from the operations of any award.

Summary of Cases taken before the Court.

Employers—	Number.
Paying less than the minimum wage	40
Failing to indenture apprentices	9
Employing an unfair proportion of apprentices	3
Failing to give preference to unionists	6
Failing to pay overtime	1
Failing to provide apprentice employed on country work with board and lodging	1
Failing to notify Inspector of engagement of apprentice	1
Providing board and lodging for employee.. .. .	1
Employing assistants later than time provided in award	6
Failing to have bespoke tailoring-work made up on own premises	1
Employing unfair proportion of youths	1
Paying a smaller wage than provided in permit	1
Failing to pay drivers for certain Sunday work	1
	— 72
Workers—	
Accepting less than the award rates	23
Failing to claim overtime rates	5
Failing to give notice of expiry of permit	1
Working later than award hours	6
Leaving shearing-shed without permission	1
Working for smaller wage than amount of permit	1
Leaving employment without giving proper notice	1
	— 38
	110

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Servants' registry-office keepers have observed the provisions of this Act very well indeed, except in a very few cases where a small overcharge had been made in error, and in one case which was taken before the Court. Early in the year, shortly after the alteration of the scale of fees came into force, there was a tendency on the part of servants' registry-office keepers to mulct the applicant for employment with the cost of any telegram sent to an employer in respect of such applicant. I therefore made it very clear that such charges were quite illegal, and I believe they were at once discontinued.

There are 12 registry-office keepers in business here. The one registry-office keeper taken before the Court was fined for charging a larger fee than allowed.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACT.

The building of workers' dwellings has continued, 11 additional cottages having been finished at Sydenham, making 23 for that settlement. The 6 concrete cottages in course of erection by the Department at the Walker Settlement at Addington by day-labour is creating considerable interest here, as to whether the experiment will prove an advantage in point of cost, &c., over the contract system. I have very little doubt, from the number of inquiries being made, that little difficulty will be experienced in letting these houses to good tenants as soon as they are completed.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

There are very few shearing-sheds situate within the Christchurch District. In a few instances it was necessary to send Inspectors to outside districts to ascertain if requisitions for improvements made last year had been carried out, and it was found that stationholders had generally complied with any orders made; and some of them were quite pleased, after the work was done, that their attention had been drawn to the insufficient and unsatisfactory accommodation provided. Now that many of the large estates are being cut up into smaller holdings, the accommodation to be provided should be more up to date, with modern sanitary conveniences—hot water, bath, &c. The latter adjunct would be a boon to tired men after their hard day's work, and might, perhaps, allay some of the irritation that sometimes exists at shearing-time amongst shearers.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

This Act has filled a long-felt want, and is giving general satisfaction to both employers and workers—the former because the inspection of ropes, gear, and scaffolding by the Inspector acts as an extra safeguard against accidents, claims for compensation, &c.; and the latter because they realise that their interests are being looked after also, inasmuch as all ropes, gear, ladders, &c., are tested by the Inspector, who also sees that guard-rails are erected and scaffolding properly braced. The very small number of accidents that have taken place in this district shows clearly that every care has been taken by the Inspector for the safety of the worker.

During the year it has been found necessary to take 5 cases before the Court, 4 against contractors for failing to report notice of intention to erect scaffolding, and 1 for failing to report an accident. Judgment was given in favour of the Inspector in every case. A separate detailed report of the work done in connection with scaffolding inspection has been made by Mr. Stringer, the Inspector of Scaffolding or the district.

GENERAL.

In consequence of the expansion of the Department, the office-work has considerably increased, necessitating a considerable amount of overtime being worked by the office staff.

The correspondence shows a decided increase—4,841 letters, 7,784 circulars, and 462 telegrams being sent out from this office.

Before concluding my report, I wish to express my best thanks and appreciation to the officers of the District Health Department and to the officers of the City Council for the very great assistance rendered in respect to the sanitation of factory and shop premises, and also to the officers of my own staff for the valuable assistance rendered in carrying out the work of the Department during a year when stress of work required a certain amount of overtime.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HAGGER,

Inspector in Charge.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 16th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for your consideration, the annual report for this district for the year ending 31st March, 1909. Part of this time—until the end of January—it was under the jurisdiction of my predecessor, Mr. P. Hally.

GENERAL.

Although the year just ended has been the first for some time in which a check has been apparent in the state of prosperity which had been so well sustained throughout the Dominion, it is gratifying to have to record that any falling-off from this position has not been very marked in this district. Indiscriminate speculation in real estate, which has been evident in some parts of the Dominion, does not appear to have obtained here. This restriction to legitimate business has had its good results, and the stringency of the money-market has not had the effect which would otherwise have taken place. A consequence of this is that the usual progress of works and improvements in this city has not been hampered, and workers have accordingly been fairly constantly employed throughout the year.

It can therefore be safely said that the year, in respect to labour generally, has been a satisfactory one. Confirmation of this is at once shown by there having been no great dearth of employment for workers, besides the fact that considerable overtime has been worked during the year.

Agricultural operations have been extensive, and, notwithstanding the heavy snowfall experienced, stock conditions were also very satisfactory. In the coal-mines in the district employment has been fairly regular. The closing of one mine owing to prevalence of firedamp for a time rendered a number of workers idle; yet, withal, labour conditions in the past year generally compare more than favourably with those of the previous one.

Right through to the last quarter of the year a considerable amount of building has gone on, although, owing principally to the influx of tradesmen from other centres, employment for carpenters has not been constant. Painting has also been intermittent, and at times numbers of men have been idle. A number of substantial brick buildings have been erected, and a large amount of repair and improvement work has been done. There is a fair amount of work still in progress, but future prospects are not of the brightest. Bricklayers and plasterers have been well employed; but, as the more important contracts have been completed, the trade in their branches has been quiet for the latter portion of the year. The plumbing trade has been busy, due to the extension of the water-supply to suburban districts, and to sewerage connections.

There has not been very much employment offering for stonemasons.

The printing trade has been sluggish during the whole year, and employers have found extreme difficulty in keeping their regular hands employed.

Joinery mills and employees connected therewith have experienced fairly normal business throughout.

Depression has been somewhat marked in the engineering and iron trades, and business has been very spasmodic, and chiefly confined to repair work. It is understood that orders are coming forward for ferry-steamers, which, with other possible contracts, it is to be hoped will raise the state of trade to a much better tone.

Clothing-manufacturing and woollen-milling have experienced a satisfactory year, and the output has been fully equal to that of the previous period. Boot-manufacturers state that the fortunate revival of business which occurred some few years back has been well maintained during the past year, and future prospects are good.

Tailoring and dressmaking have had fairly steady trade.

For unskilled labour there has been a considerable amount of employment; and during the year all capable and willing men have been able to find work. Besides the ordinary avenues of employment, a good many workers were sent to private contracts in country districts; and the Government works in progress were mainly on the Mosgiel-Dunedin Railway duplication, the Gore-Waikaka, the Riversdale-Switzers, and the Catlins River-Waimahaka Railway works. During the year 3,342 applications were entered in our employment-book. In all 1,249 men were assisted to work. Of these, 877 were single men, and 372 married with 1,362 dependents. The usefulness of this branch of the Department is shown by these figures, and it should be noted that no less than 793 of those assisted were sent to private employment. The balance (456) went to Government works.

Those assisted include all classes of tradesmen, as well as farm hands and labourers.

FACTORIES ACT.

The Act has worked smoothly during the year. The class of buildings now in use, the provisions for the health and comfort of the employees, the attention to sanitary requirements, the protection against accidents, and the conditions altogether show a marked advance in comparison with previous years. I find that public opinion is very decided on such matters, and employers are, generally speaking, quite willing to act upon any suggestions for improvement.

Up to this year the old prevailing sanitary accommodation had not been satisfactory, but with the near completion of the new drainage system, and sewerage connections being compulsory, this defect has now almost disappeared.

It has come under my notice that where new premises are erected it often occurs that, upon inspection, considerable alterations have to be effected before registration can be granted, and extra expense is thus occasioned to the occupier, which would not have been incurred had the plans of the buildings been first submitted to the Department. I consider that where any building is to be erected for factory purposes, in the interest of the factory-occupiers themselves, it should be made essential to do this. At present it is only necessary that the plans receive the approval of the local authority, and the requirements of the Factories Act are sometimes overlooked until afterwards, with the result as above stated.

During the year 1,179 factories have been registered in Dunedin (including 30 workrooms hitherto registered in the Mosgiel district). This return shows a decrease of 22 on last year's number, and is accounted for by the fact that a number of small businesses have gone out of existence, the employers obtaining work in the larger factories. The number of workers, including employers, engaged was 10,894, as against a total of 10,541 in the previous year: 7,346 were males and 3,548 females, as against 7,181 males and 3,360 females employed in the previous year.

Certificates of Fitness to work in Factories.—With regard to certificates of fitness to young persons, I consider that, in order to avoid hardship in some cases, more discretionary powers should be given to Inspectors. It often occurs that, owing to some cause not always the fault of the parents, the young person has not passed Standard IV, and when he is over fourteen or fifteen there can be no compulsion to make him remain at school any longer; and in some cases there would be no possibility of his reaching that standard if he were to remain till he became sixteen years of age. On the other hand, the opposite sometimes obtains. The young person reaches the school-limit of proficiency before he is fourteen. What he lacks in years is made up in the acumen his advanced education has provided him with. In such cases as these I think the Inspector should have some power to discriminate and act.

Five hundred and eighty certificates of fitness have been issued, 277 to boys and 303 to girls (fourteen to sixteen years of age). 584 permits were issued in the previous year; a reduction of four is thus shown this year.

Overtime.—During the year 3,656 persons were recorded as working 200,663 hours overtime. 1,650 male workers above sixteen years of age worked 133,795 hours, whilst 2,006 women of all ages and boys under sixteen years worked 66,868 hours overtime. Compared with last year, a reduction of 231 is shown in the number of male workers over sixteen years, and a decrease of 45,573 hours in the time worked. In respect to women and boys, there is an increase of 234, who worked 5,453 more hours in this year.

Accidents reported show an increase in number, there being 153 this year, against 121 in the previous year. Fortunately none were fatal, and very few indeed were more than slight. Most of them were caused by misadventure and negligence on the part of the workers. In all cases the machines or saws were shown to be safeguarded as far as was possible. The following are those with serious results. A girl, when shortening a belt of a sewing-machine, had her right hand caught and the forefinger pulled out; a man was kept to do this work, and the girl had no business to touch the belt. A lad playing with a cutting-machine in a confectionery-factory pressed the lever, and guillotined the index finger of his left hand. At a shaping-machine a man lost the fourth finger and part of two others by his hand slipping and coming under the knife. A man employed on a fleshing-machine had his right thumb drawn in, and so badly injured as to require amputation.

Prosecutions during the year were few: 10 cases in all were sent to Court; convictions were obtained in 5 cases, 2 cases were dismissed, and 3 withdrawn.

The inspection of factories in the district throughout the year has been very complete, and the few cases for prosecutions confirm what I have previously said respecting the general willingness of occupiers to give a ready compliance with the provisions of the Act.

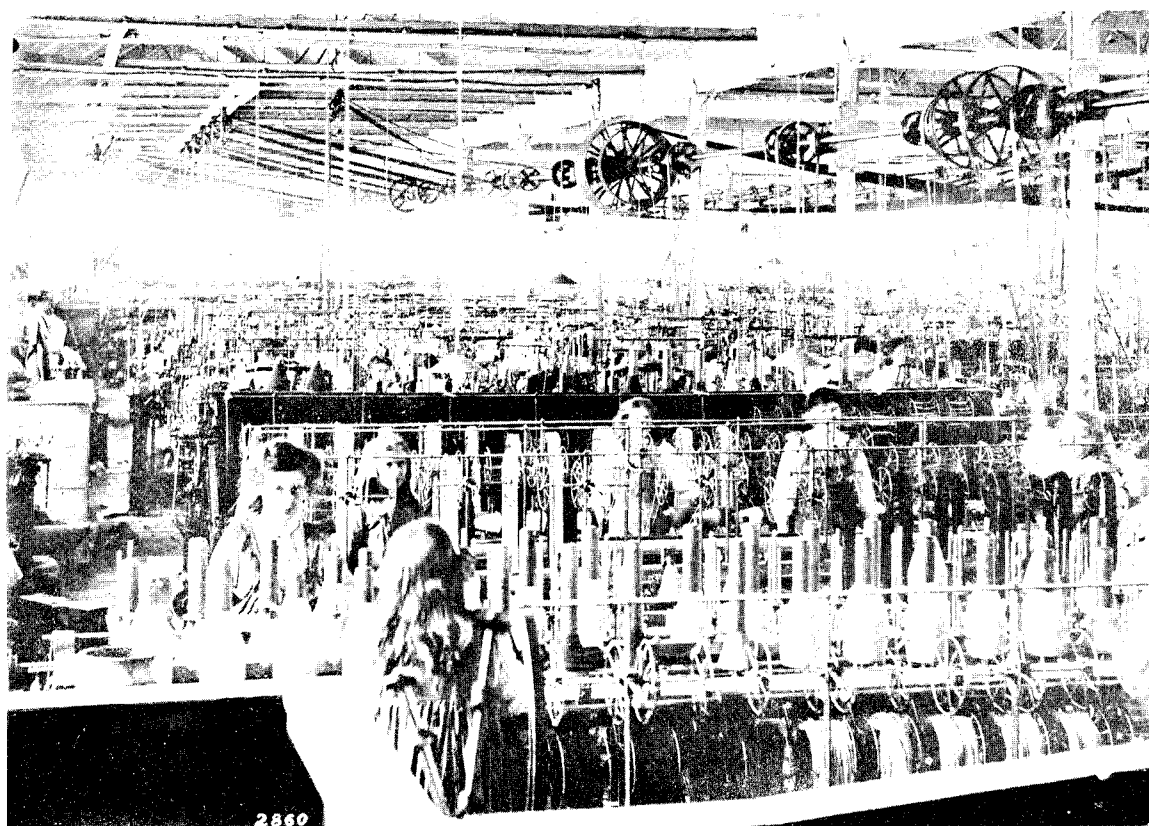
SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

During the year the Act has operated with almost entire absence of friction.

There is still no compulsion under the Act for shopkeepers to keep a record of wages paid to employees. The provisions in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act directing all shopkeepers and other parties to awards to keep a wages record is a necessary step. It would, however, be better if the Shops and Offices Act made provision compelling all shopkeepers to keep the same.

For the forthcoming municipal election a vigorous attempt is being made under the new provisions giving the electors the power to fix the half-holiday for shops to induce them to favour Saturday as the day of the universal half-holiday.* A certain amount of difficulty in adopting a general Saturday half-holiday is due to the custom of paying wages on Saturday at midday, and the workers, both single

* The result of the election was against Saturday, and to retain the day appointed by the city and borough councillors.



INTERIOR OF WOOLLEN MILL, PETONE.



INTERIOR OF A CLOTHING-FACTORY, DUNEDIN.



GROUP OF SHEARERS EMPLOYED ON A WAIRARAPA STATION.

and married, would thus suffer some inconvenience from Saturday closing. In shops and offices the pay-day varies; but mechanics and labourers are nearly all paid on Saturday. It seems to me that if employers could be induced to pay on some earlier day in the week the Saturday half-holiday would come naturally.

For the year the number of shops in the district was 1,247, employing 1,473 males and 649 females, there being also engaged 1,276 employers; 272 persons worked 3,801 hours overtime, as against 165 persons and 2,549 hours overtime in the previous year—a very considerable increase.

There were during the year 20 prosecutions under the Act, which resulted in 16 convictions and 4 dismissals.

There are still well-founded complaints of long hours in offices and warehouses. The employees in some cases, however, profess that they are satisfied with the concession they are given by way of annual leave on pay, and payment of wages during sickness. I think that these compensations still leave a balance on the wrong side of some of the employees' ledgers.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

No breaches of the Act were reported during the year, and there is reason to believe that the abuses which the Act was designed to suppress have disappeared. The establishment of the Women's Employment Branch of the Department no doubt accounts for the number of registry-offices this year being 13 as compared with 20 registered last year.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

There have not been many serious difficulties in the administration of this Act. The feeling between the employers and employed seems generally to be of a cordial character, and this will probably increase now that the new principle of conciliation under the amendment of last year has been introduced. This state of affairs has led to most of the disputes that have arisen for some months being settled by industrial agreements drawn up by the parties coming together. Credit for this is mainly due to the co-operation between the various officers of the unions and the Employers' Association. The conciliatory spirit shown in the settlement of disputes has also naturally minimised the number of breaches occurring, and in consequence there has been very little friction in the duties of enforcing the Act.

There were 279 complaints of breaches of awards during the year, of which 69 were settled out of Court by the Department, and a sum of £314 2s. was recovered in the settlement thereof. In 133 cases it was found that no breach had occurred, and the remainder were disposed of by the Court (see tables at end).

The new provision for the hearing of enforcement cases by Magistrates has facilitated our work considerably, as no unnecessary delay need now occur in waiting for the next sitting of the Arbitration Court, and, as the amendment allows for reference direct to the latter Court in any important cases, there should be ample provisions for the proper hearing of all cases.

One salient feature which I consider is wrong is that the onus of collecting penalties still rests on the Department. It would, I submit, be more satisfactory if the cases were all dealt with and fines made recoverable under the Justices of the Peace Act. The Court officials have all the facilities for the collection of penalties, while we have no such special facilities.

Another matter in connection with awards which requires consideration is that of the law governing apprentices. The Master and Apprentice Act was passed in 1865, and requires bringing into line with present-day conditions. However, the provision now made in most awards making the teaching of an apprentice the duty of the employer, and the duty of the apprentice to fulfil his term (both duties being enforceable under the award), is undoubtedly a workable one.

The main difficulties in respect to enforcement in the district have occurred in connection with the coal-mining industry. In the first part of the year conditions were very unsettled. A strike of some 43 truckers took place in one of the mines, but was very short-lived, lasting but two days. It would be an advantage if a much clearer and more uniform definition could be adopted throughout the various mines as to what is a heading, level, bord, &c. While there is no basis for computing hewing-rates, the trouble will always be brewing. I am pleased to say, however, that I believe there is now a better understanding between the parties than has existed for some time.

CONCLUSION.

I must state that the very favourable report of conditions generally existing here under the various Acts and awards has, of course, resulted in a great measure from the very tactful administration of my predecessor, Mr. P. Hally, and his departure from this district has been regretted by all parties with whom he had dealings.

In conclusion, I have to thank the officers of the staff for the able manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I have, &c.,

E. LE CREN,

Inspector in Charge.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

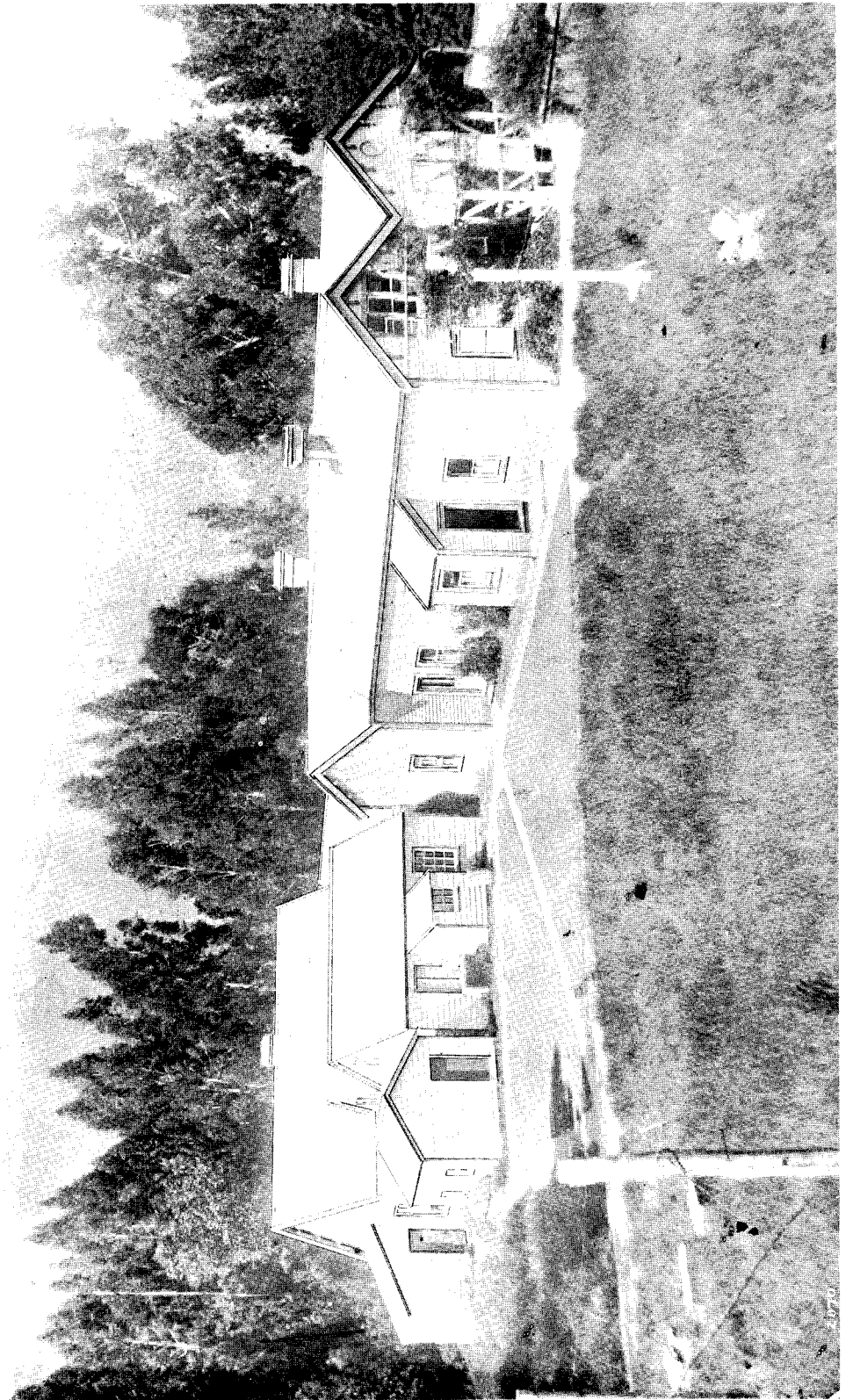
TABLE 1.—ANALYSIS of INVESTIGATIONS made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act during the Year ending 31st March, 1909.

Awards, &c.	Enforce- ments.	Interpreta- tions.	Cases settled out of Court.	Complaints made in which no Breach found.	Total Investiga- tions.	Arrears recovered and disbursed to Payees.
						£ s. d.
Bakers ..	7	..	8	7	22	5 0 0
Bootmakers ..	2	..	1	6	19	4 3 6
Butchers ..	2	..	1	11	14	14 0 0
Boilermakers ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Boxmakers ..	..	1	2	1	4	13 0 0
Brassfinishers ..	..	..	1	3	4	0 14 0
Carters ..	2	..	4	20	26	11 2 3
Carpenters ..	2	..	8	18	28	2 0 0
Coal-miners ..	43	..	14	6	63	19 14 6
Coachworkers ..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Compositors ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Engine-drivers ..	2	2	2	9	15	187 10 10
Engineers ..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Flour-millers ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Furniture ..	2	..	2	4	8	..
Grocers' assistants ..	..	..	4	8	12	..
Hairdressers ..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Ironmoulders ..	..	1	1	5	7	..
Labourers ..	..	..	1	2	3	7 5 6
Painters ..	1	..	..	1	2	..
Plasterers ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Plumbers ..	..	..	5	6	11	5 6 0
Range-workers ..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Sawmillers ..	..	..	4	1	5	33 15 6
Saddlers ..	..	..	2	3	5	..
Seamen ..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Shearers ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tailors (shop) ..	3	..	2	..	5	2 14 4
„ (factories) ..	1	..	2	3	6	..
Typographers ..	7	1	5	2	15	7 15 7
Wheelwrights ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Waterside-workers ..	..	..	..	6	6	..
Totals ..	75*	9	69	133	286	314 2 0

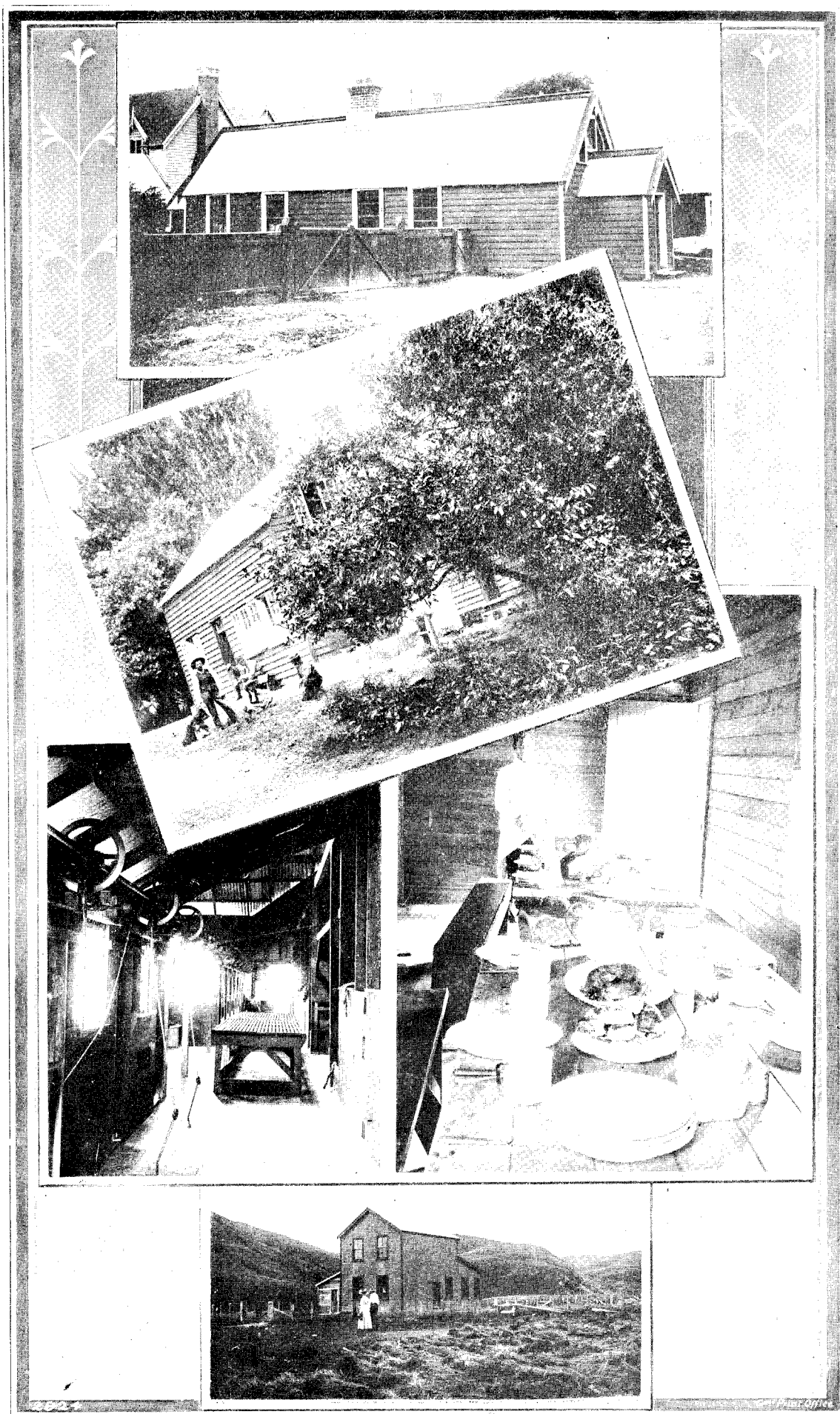
* The whole of these cases were not dealt with by the Court during the period. A table showing the year's work appears on pages 26-28.

TABLE 2.—ANALYSIS OF ENFORCEMENTS FILED under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act during the Year ending 31st March, 1909.

Award.	Total Cases filed.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Penalties.
					£ s. d.
Bakers ..	7	6	1	..	6 0 0
Bootmakers ..	2	1	1	..	..
Butchers ..	2	1	1	..	..
Carters ..	2	1	1 reserved	..	..
Carpenters ..	2	2	..	..	3 0 0
Coal-miners ..	43	39	1	3	30 0 0
Engine-drivers ..	2	2	..	..	1 1 0
Furniture trades ..	2	1	1	..	..
Painters ..	1	1	..	..	3 0 0
Shearers ..	1	..	1	..	..
Tailoresses ..	1	1	..	..	..
Tailors ..	3	2	1	1	2 0 0
Typographers ..	7	1	3	3	..
Totals ..	75*	58	10	7	45 1 0



SLEEPING QUARTERS ON A CANTIERBY STATION.



Nos. 1, 2, AND 5, TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS; No. 3, MACHINE SHEARS AND SORTING-BENCH; No. 4, DINING-ROOM.

GISBORNE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Gisborne, 6th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit my report on the work of the Department in the Gisborne district for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that although during the latter portion of the year under review there has been considerable depression in many trades, still the year has been a good one.

The building trade was very busy during the earlier part of the year, but during the last quarter there was very little doing, with the result that there were many carpenters either idle or working short time. Painters, bricklayers, and plumbers have been fairly well employed throughout.

Freezing industry : There are two large works in the district, and the season has been a most successful one, easily constituting a record for the district. The total output from both works for the six months ended 31st March was 274,714 sheep, 151,765 lambs, and 3,500 cattle : total output, 429,979 carcasses. These figures more than double those of last season, and the works will no doubt be kept going for at least two months more. About 400 men are employed. An improvement has been made at one of the works in the motive power by the installation of a 500 B.H.P. gas-producing plant of the pressure type.

Pastoralists have also had an excellent year in regard to wool returns, as evidenced by the fact that from the 1st July, 1908, to the 31st March, 1909, no less than 42,632 bales of wool and skins have been shipped from the port, as compared with 40,074 bales for the previous year.

Sawmilling : This industry is only in its infancy in the district at the present time, but there are already a number of mills working, and as the railway gets closer to the bush this trade will open out, and should prove a considerable source of wealth to the district, as well as providing employment for a large number of men.

Brickmaking : A new and up-to-date brickworks has been erected during the year, and is capable of turning out from 15,000 to 20,000 bricks per day. As I am informed the clay is of the best, there should be no further necessity to import this article into the district.

Dairying : Dairy-farmers generally have experienced a very successful season, and the supply to the factories and depots has been better maintained than for many seasons previously. This has, of course, been due to the fact that the past season has been an exceptional one for grass. A cheese-factory has been started in the Te Arai district, and, I am informed, has been well supported. This industry should, owing to the adaptability of the district to dairying, develop into one of importance in the near future. The price obtained by farmers for milk has also been better than that obtained last year.

Agricultural : This industry has been gone in for more extensively during the year under review than for any previous year in the history of the district, and I am informed that excellent returns have been obtained in both root and grain crops. During the season, although good wages were offered, harvesters were hard to obtain.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This branch of the Department has been largely availed of by private employers during the year. 521 persons called in quest of employment, and of this number 107 were placed with private employers and 218 were sent to Government works.

FACTORIES ACT.

This Act has been well observed during the year, although one occupier was fined and several cautioned for minor breaches. The Act is now so well known that breaches are very rare, and these, as a rule, are the result of carelessness. I find that factory-owners are usually ready to carry out any reasonable suggestion. Workrooms are kept clean, but I have had considerable trouble during the year in regard to sanitary matters, more especially privy-accommodation, and in the absence of drainage it has been a difficult matter to suggest improvements. However, as the town has a splendid water-supply, the matter of drainage should receive the early attention of the ratepayers.

Two hundred and thirty-two factories were registered during the year, an increase of 55 on last year, and employing 1,143 male and 191 female operatives ; total, 1,334, an increase on last year of 221 males and 7 females ; total increase, 228. In this respect also the year has been a successful one, as evidenced by the great amount of overtime worked—viz., 117 females and 2 boys worked 2,635 hours, and 448 males over sixteen years of age worked 58,941 hours ; total, 61,576 hours.

Accidents in Factories.—Fifty-nine accidents were reported during the year ; the most serious was in the case of an employee at a brickworks, who had his hand so badly crushed while removing a stone from a pug-mill that it had to be amputated. Two persons lost fingers while working planing-machines, and another lost a finger while working a circular saw. The other accidents reported were fortunately not so serious, and may be described as unpreventable. They mostly occurred to slaughtermen engaged at the local freezing-works, who cut themselves while dressing sheep.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 9 males and 10 females under sixteen years of age.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Returns from 184 shops were collected during the year, employing 246 males and 101 females. Seventy-five males worked 2,256 hours overtime, and 45 females worked 517 hours, an increase of 597 hours on the previous year.

This Act has been well observed during the year, and a caution is usually all that is necessary to insure complete compliance. One shopkeeper was prosecuted for failing to close punctually and employing assistants after hours, and a small fine was inflicted.

Most of the trades in the borough have taken advantage of the clause allowing the majority of shopkeepers to fix their own closing-hours, and the requisition has been well observed, although I have had to caution a few tradesmen eager to catch the last possible customer on a Saturday night.

I think it would be a decided improvement in the Act if shopkeepers were compelled to keep over-time-books. Under present conditions, where an employer is allowed (as with hairdressers' assistants) a scope of twelve hours in which the assistant may be employed nine hours, it is a most difficult matter to detect offences, and it is usually after an employee has left his employer that we find excessive hours have been worked, the matter being reported in a spirit of revenge; whereas, were the Act brought into line with the Factories Act in regard to time and wage book, I am sure this offence would practically disappear.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 6 offices in this district, and all have been well conducted.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

I have had a very busy time during the season inspecting the various stations in the district to see if the improvements ordered by the Department had been carried out, and in almost every instance I found that stationholders recognised their responsibility, with the result that new accommodation has been erected on a great many stations. In other cases, owing to the bad state of the roads, the time for completion has been extended by the Department, and I believe that by next season shearers will be well provided for in this respect. Two stationholders were proceeded against for failing to comply with the terms of notice *re* improvements. In one case the proceedings were withdrawn, as the owner undertook to have the terms of the requisition complied with at once; and in the other the owner was ordered to have the accommodation erected within thirty days, and to pay the costs of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

There have been a number of prosecutions during the year for breaches of awards, &c., and these no doubt have had a good effect, as very few complaints are now received as to awards not being obeyed.

The Amendment Act has been well received by employee and employer alike, and it is certainly an improvement to have alleged offences disposed of promptly.

Before concluding, I desire to record my appreciation of the courteous treatment received from those with whom I have come in contact in my official capacity.

I have, &c.,

D. CARMODY,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NAPIER.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Napier, 20th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my annual report of the work of the Department in the Napier district for the year ending the 31st March, 1909.

GENERAL.

It is pleasing to report that, in comparison with the rest of the Dominion, the year just ended has been one of general prosperity in this district, and, although the money-market has been tight, there is reason for congratulation for the volume of business done.

The building trades have not been so busy as during the previous year, as the following figures will show. The Borough Council granted permits for building to the total value of £67,088 for the year, as against £77,874 for the previous year. Notwithstanding the reduction, some fine shops have been erected, and substantial alterations made to many of the factories, which have been the means of providing improvements to the buildings, more especially in regard to ventilation and sanitary matters.

It is also pleasing to state that the Hawke's Bay district is still progressing. During the year the Lands Department have opened up several estates for settlement, with the result that there are now 1,511 selectors, holding 881,882 acres of land, or an increase of 164 selectors, with an area of 54,428 acres. The Government have also just about completed (for closer settlement) the purchase of a large estate at Tangoio. This method of settling people on the land will add greatly to the expanding of our industries, and so, indirectly, give employment to a large number of workers.

During the year the cabinetmaking trade has been very quiet, and at the present time it shows no signs of improvement.

The engineering trade has had a very busy year, one firm alone working about 17,000 hours in overtime; and this same firm had to enlarge the factory to provide more room to carry out its contracts.

The leather trade has also had a fairly good run, and, while not so good as last year, the men were kept on full time with a little overtime.

FACTORIES.

The increase of factories for the period has been very satisfactory, there being 255 registered for the year, an increase of 25 over last year, employing 1,736 persons—viz., 1,434 males and 302 females—an increase of 50 persons for the period.

During the year 33 certificates of fitness have been issued to young persons—viz., 11 males and 22 females.

Overtime is still on the increase. For the period just ended 927 persons worked 50,119 hours—viz., 195 females and boys under sixteen worked 4,440 hours, and 732 males over sixteen worked 45,670 hours. This shows an increase of 14,962 hours over last year's returns.

Inquiries have been made and reports forwarded in respect to 52 accidents. Fortunately, only one was of a serious nature, due in a great measure, it may be said, to the care taken under the Acts to see that all machinery, belting, &c., is properly guarded. Where I found it necessary to make suggestions for the protection of workers, employers promptly had them carried out.

There have been 7 prosecutions under this Act during the year, and in each case the decision was in favour of the Department. The most important case was that in which a shopkeeper was charged with failing to affix proper labels to articles made in other than a registered factory, and for which he was convicted and fined.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act works satisfactorily. During the period a majority of the hairdressers, tobacconists, drapers, mercers, tailors, and clothiers had the closing-hours in their trades fixed under section 25. Dissatisfaction has been frequently expressed by certain shopkeepers in this connection who refused to sign the requisition, but who are compelled by the majority of shopkeepers to close their shops.

The number of shops in this district is 270, and it can be said that these are well conducted.

The overtime worked in shops is still on the increase—171 males worked 2,597 hours, and 51 females worked 444 hours, making a total of 3,041 hours. This shows an increase of 1,182 hours as compared with last year.

There have been 12 prosecutions under this Act; 8 convictions were recorded, and the other 4 cases were withdrawn.

I must refer to the necessity of provision being made in the Shops and Offices Act to make it compulsory for shopkeepers to keep wages and overtime books, which would enable the Inspector to do his work more satisfactorily.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are now 4 offices duly registered, and from a close inspection I found (with one exception) the books all in good order. The only complaint I have to make is that advertisements for men wanted are kept in the newspapers for some time after the positions are filled. I would therefore suggest that the Act be amended to prevent workers from being misled in this way.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The year just passed has been a somewhat eventful one, but I am pleased to report that the two strikes that took place were only of a few hours' duration. The first was that of the Hastings Bakers' Drivers, when I was able to induce the men to resume work. The strike only lasted eight working-hours. (In this case it was found there was no breach of the Act, as no award was in force.) The second case was that of the Fellmongers at the Paki Paki Freezing-works. In this case an application was made under the amended Act for a penalty for striking, and twenty men were fined £1 each and costs.

During the year I also prevented the Plasterers of Hawke's Bay from going out on strike by inducing them to refer their trouble to the Court and withdraw their ultimatum.

The year has been an exceedingly busy one so far as the number of complaints of breaches of awards, &c., inquired into is concerned, as the following figures will show: 179 investigations were made as to alleged breaches committed; in 56 cases no breach was disclosed, 35 cases were settled without the aid of the Court, and 105 breaches were taken before the Court; convictions were obtained in 83 cases; 8 cases were withdrawn; 5 dismissed; and 3 treated as interpretations; while the other 6 cases are awaiting the attention of the Court. Of the above number, 20 cases were awaiting the decision of the Court from last year. The total fines under the Act amounted to £144 3s. 3d.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Following on the visits made during the year 1907–8 by special Inspectors appointed by the Head Office to make a thoroughly systematic inspection of all the shearing-sheds coming under the Act in the Dominion, when many alterations or additions were ordered to be made, I visited 37 sheds in my district during the past year for the purpose of seeing that the recommendations were given effect to. In most of the cases the work was done satisfactorily, but in a few cases, owing to bad roads, &c., the farmers were unable to get the timber to the ground in time to carry out the instructions given, and in these cases the time was extended to the 31st July, 1909.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

During the year 436 applications were made for employment, and of this number 223 were assisted. Of these, 176 were single and 47 married, having 122 persons depending on them. 159 were sent to private work, and 64 to Government employment.

CONCLUSION.

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

I cannot conclude this report without extending my sincere thanks to Dr. de Lisle, District Health Officer, for his consideration and courteous co-operation in all matters in regard to sanitation.

I have also 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.,

ERNEST W. F. GÖHNS,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, New Plymouth, 20th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, the annual report of this office for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

RETAIL AND MANUFACTURING TRADES.

The year just ended has, with the exception of the building and for a portion of the year the boot-making trades, been very satisfactory. The volume of business done by the various retailers has been quite up to that of previous years, while the amount of money outstanding for goods supplied is certainly no greater than for the same period last year. This, I think, proves that, in spite of the generally acknowledged depression throughout the Dominion, the spending-power of the people of Taranaki, in so far as the necessities and comforts of life are concerned, has not been curtailed.

The various building trades, including carpentering, painting, and plumbing, have been very slack indeed. Employers have been compelled to dispense with a number of good tradesmen; most of these men, however, have shown a very commendable spirit by tackling bushfelling and general labouring-work in the country instead of hanging around the towns "waiting for something to turn up."

The boot-manufacturing trade was very quiet for a few months, but it revived considerably towards the end of the year.

The tailoring, dressmaking, and millinery trades have continued very busy throughout the year, the tailoring trade particularly having experienced great difficulty in obtaining sufficient female labour.

One feature in connection with the tailoring trade in this district is the increasing number of boy apprentices. The supply of journeymen tailors has been rapidly diminishing in proportion to the female labour employed. It is surprising that more parents do not apprentice their boys to this trade, as the wages are good, and the quantity of work required from year to year is rapidly increasing. The quantity of male labour offering is very much below the demand.

The freezing and canning works at both Waitara and Patea have had a very successful season. The canning and preserving portion of the business is growing rapidly, and extensive alterations are contemplated at Waitara. At present it is a difficult matter to keep pace with the demand, owing to want of room. When the present building was erected a little over twelve months ago it was thought that it would meet all requirements for some years, but so rapidly has the business grown that the proprietors contemplate increasing the building to twice its present size.

Taranaki's most important industry, cheese and butter making, has had a most satisfactory season, possibly the most satisfactory in the history of the industry. There has been only one dry spell of about six weeks—during February and March—and it did not seriously affect the milk-supply, which has been well maintained throughout the season. The quantity of milk supplied to the various factories is much in excess of the quantity supplied last season, and, as most of the companies sold their season's output at satisfactory prices at the beginning of the season, it is safe to assume that the operations of the various companies will prove very satisfactory to the shareholders.

Oil-boring operations are being steadily persevered with, but it is, of course, quite impossible to forecast the result. The shareholders in the various companies have the best wishes of all sections of the community as to the ultimate success of their venture, which it is fully acknowledged would prove of inestimable benefit to the whole community.

Although there is a concensus of opinion throughout the Dominion that the incoming year will prove very lean in comparison to the years of prosperity by which it has been preceded, I do not think there is any cause for anxiety as far as Taranaki is concerned. With the exception of the building trades, the amount of business doing and offering is quite up to the standard of previous years, and there is no apparent reason why it should not continue.

It is very gratifying to report that cordial relations exist between employers and employees in all trades, and there has been no dispute or dissension of any kind. Employers have on all occasions shown a readiness to do all they can for the comfort and convenience of their employees, and the employees have shown that they appreciate this consideration.

CASUAL LABOUR.

The number of applications for work in any capacity has been considerably in excess of the previous year. 128 applications were received from persons outside Taranaki, while 52 applications were received from applicants from England, Scotland, Ireland, and America. 132 men were assisted to Government works and private employment. Towards the end of the year the applications for work have been much in excess of the demand, although the amount of work being done throughout the district has been quite as great as in previous years; indeed, there has been a greater number of men employed than in some years past both upon Government and private works. The excess of applications has been due to new arrivals from other countries and men in search of work from other parts of the Dominion.

These men seem to make a point of travelling from town to town in search of work, whereas if they could only be induced to strike out into the country while they had a few pounds, instead of sticking to the railway-line, they would have a much better chance of obtaining permanent employment; and their absence would considerably relieve the labour market, to the advantage of the casual worker who through domestic or other reasons cannot leave the towns. It is a very difficult matter to regulate the supply of casual labour in such an extensive district as Taranaki, many portions of which are almost isolated during the winter months, there being no railway or road communication. As officer in charge of the Labour Department I have made every effort to find out what men were required, and where they were wanted. Employers in the country do not seem to appreciate the advantages of this Department, many of them holding that if a man wants work he should look for it. They seem to quite lose sight of the fact that while they may be in want of labour the labourer himself may be looking for work at the other end of the province, perhaps sixty miles from where he is wanted. If application were made to this Department by both parties this difficulty would be obviated. I know the opinion is held by some people that there is any amount of farming and bushfelling work to be had in Taranaki. I have made very careful inquiries throughout the province, and I am convinced that there is more casual labour offering than there is work for.

FACTORIES.

One hundred and fifty-six factories were registered in the New Plymouth district, employing 735 males and 118 females. 6,268 hours overtime was worked, 3,970 hours by men and 2,478 hours by women and boys.

During the year 1,098 visits of inspection were made, 561 to factories within the New Plymouth district, and 537 to factories in other parts of the province.

There have been 33 prosecutions under the Act, while a large number of complaints have been inquired into. Eight of these latter have been settled out of Court, while in the other cases no action was taken, the cases being either without foundation or of such a trivial nature that to take any action would have caused quite unnecessary irritation without accomplishing any good. There were also 2 prosecutions under the Workmen's Wages Act. Convictions were recorded in all cases.

Polls have been taken under section 36 of "The Factories Act, 1908," at Patea, Eltham, Stratford, Inglewood, and Waitara to decide whether the factory holiday for women, and boys under the age of eighteen years should remain on Saturday or be observed on the day appointed for shops. In each case the electors decided in favour of the factory holiday being observed upon the same day observed by shops. A poll is to be taken in New Plymouth on the 28th April on the same question.

In inspection of factories special attention has been paid to ventilation and sanitation, and the comfort and convenience of employees. Employers have always been ready to make any reasonable alterations to this end. As nearly all the towns of Taranaki have a high-pressure water-supply and sewerage system there is no difficulty over the question of sanitation, as nearly all factories are connected with the sewer.

The directors of the various dairy and cheese factories, slaughtering, freezing, preserving, and cool-storage companies are to be congratulated upon the excellent state of efficiency and cleanliness maintained in their respective factories. The dairy factories throughout the province, with very few exceptions, are equipped with the most modern machinery obtainable; the walls of the factories are painted with enamel or sanitary paint, and the machinery is kept clean and bright. The condition of the accommodation provided for the use of employees depends, however, to a great extent upon the employees themselves. Some men take a great interest in their quarters, and keep them in a clean and comfortable condition, while others, no matter what furniture or appliances they may be supplied with, do not take the least interest in their surroundings, but seem content to sleep or eat anywhere, and the idea of tidying and cleaning up their quarters does not seem to occur to them. Fortunately, there are not many of these men about the factories. I am of the opinion that the men's accommodation should be inspected by the manager of the factory at least once in each week, and that the responsibility for the cleanliness of the place should be taken in succession by the men accommodated. If the directors were to introduce such a rule, and see that it was observed, there would soon be a very noticeable improvement in the condition of the accommodation-houses occupied by some of the dairy-workers of this province.

Certificates of fitness enabling young persons under the age of sixteen years to work in factories have been granted to 15 boys and 6 girls. Applications were made and refused in the cases of two boys over the age of fourteen years who had only passed the Second Standard. With the facilities afforded for education it should be an easy matter for any child to pass the Fourth Standard at fourteen years of age even in the country districts. It is to be regretted that there are even a few parents who are willing to sacrifice their children's chances in life in order to gain the few shillings the child may earn.

Eight accidents have been reported during the year; fortunately none of these were of a serious nature, and none could be attributed to faulty construction of machinery or carelessness of employers. In all cases the employees concerned were covered by insurance.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

During the year 232 shops were entered on the register.

There were 811 hours overtime worked.

There have been 4 prosecutions under the Act. The provisions of the Act have been very closely observed by shopkeepers, many of whom have expressed their appreciation of its provisions.

A great many visits of inspection have been paid to shops throughout the province, and particular attention has been paid to sanitation, ventilation, and seating-accommodation for females, and overtime. The wages paid is in most cases much in excess of the amounts specified in the Act.

The half-holiday is closely observed by all shops and offices, and very little overtime is worked by employees in offices. In many cases occupiers come back to work themselves. Under these circumstances the doors are kept closed.

I am of the opinion that an amendment should be made in the Shops and Offices Act similar to sections 28 and 29 of the Factories Act, preventing girls or boys from working in either shops or offices unless they have passed the Fourth Standard, and are at least fourteen years of age. This would prevent the system which at present exists of employing boys before and after school. There are a large number of children employed in this way, and, although they are paid the full wages specified in the Act, it interferes with their education; in fact, in some cases they give up school and become permanent errand-boys at twelve years of age, having only passed the Second or Third Standard.

The provisions of the Act introduced last year granting a weekly half-holiday to hotel employees and restricting the sale of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes have been closely observed.

It is evident that shopkeepers appreciate the facilities afforded them by section 25 of the Shops and Offices Act allowing the majority to fix the hours of closing shops either by separate trades, a number of trades, or the whole of the shops in the particular district. In New Plymouth the drapers and clothiers, hairdressers and tobacconists, grocers, chemists, and bootmakers are all closing by separate requisitions. The whole of the shopkeepers, with the exception of those specially exempt under the Act, close by requisition at Hawera, Stratford, Inglewood, and Opunake. The hairdressers and tobacconists at Stratford are closing under separate requisition from the rest of the shopkeepers. Whereas in the past many shopkeepers kept open late at night because one of their number would persist in doing so, by taking advantage of this section of the Act the majority can compel the minority to come into line.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are only 3 offices registered under the Act in this district. I have paid several visits of inspection to each of them during the year, and found them well conducted. I have come in contact with several employees who have obtained situations through these offices, all of whom have been treated fairly, and charged strictly in accordance with the schedule.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

No serious difficulties have arisen in this district in respect to the administration of this Act. Where irregularities have occurred they have been due to a want of knowledge of the requirements of the award or agreement, and when pointed out employers have in all cases readily complied. A great deal of time has been devoted to visiting the various factories throughout the province where awards and agreements are in force. Very few complaints have been received from employees, and of these none were of a serious nature.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the District Health Officer and the local Inspectors for the assistance they have rendered me in carrying out my various duties. I have also to thank the employers of this district for the courteous manner in which they have met me, and for their ready compliance with my many requests.

I have, &c.,

HARRY WILLIS,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

WANGANUI.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wanganui, 31st March, 1909.

I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the working of the various Acts administered by the Labour Department, &c., during the year just ended.

GENERAL.

During the period under review a tightness of money has been experienced, which has had a detrimental effect upon business generally.

People concerned in the building industry have perhaps felt the depression more than others, while employers in the furniture trades have generally been able to keep all their hands fully employed.

The engineering trade, with the exception of repairs, has been slack.

Retailers generally have complained of the shortage of ready money, and state that business has not been as good as it was during the preceding year.

At the time of writing business has improved, and the prospect is brighter. A number of contracts in the building trade will be proceeded with this winter, and these alone should have a beneficial effect upon the town.

Although requiring constant vigilance, the administration of the various Acts has not given much trouble, as will be seen by the scarcity of prosecutions. The various awards have also been worked without much friction. The preference clause in the various awards has perhaps caused the most difficulty.

FACTORIES.

During the year 235 factories were registered, giving employment to 1,241 males and 338 females, making a total of 1,579, an increase over the preceding year of 17 factories and 110 workers. The machinery in the various factories is well guarded, and the Act is well observed.

Twenty-seven employers worked 181 women and boys under sixteen years of age 2,966 hours overtime. 577 males over sixteen years of age worked 48,400 hours.

Fifty-four certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to persons under sixteen years of age, 21 to boys and 33 to girls.

Thirty-six accidents were reported, none of which were fatal, and few very serious. In each case the accident was investigated, due care being taken to ascertain whether all reasonable precautions were taken to avoid accident.

The factories are generally in a healthy condition, and well ventilated.

There were no prosecutions under this Act.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

During the period 226 shops were entered on the register.

Twenty-four employers worked 172 males and 80 females 4,716 hours overtime.

There were 6 prosecutions under this Act, in which convictions were recorded.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Four licenses were renewed, 1 new office registered, and 1 application refused, the character of the applicant not being up to the required standard.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

During the year the Court of Arbitration held two sittings in Wanganui. At the first sitting 11 applications for enforcement were heard; 9 breaches were recorded, 1 case was dismissed, and 1 withdrawn.

At the second sitting of the Court we had a clean sheet, no application for enforcement having been filed. Several minor breaches were investigated by the Department, but were settled amicably out of Court.

There were two strikes during the period—the Slaughtermen and the Tramway-workers. In each instance the disputes were speedily settled to the satisfaction of the parties. These strikers did not come within the scope of the Act, there being no award or industrial agreement in force relating to them.

LABOUR.

Unskilled labourers appear to have shared in the temporary depression, but not to the same extent as artisans in the building trade. The various local bodies have had work in hand, and tramway-construction absorbed a very considerable portion of local unskilled labour. There has been no apparent distress, but evidence is not wanting that many of the local married men were experiencing rather hard times.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

During the shearing season an inspection of shearing-sheds was made, covering those stations where improvements or new accommodation had been ordered by the special Inspectors appointed for the purpose the previous year. With the exception of two occupiers, all the notices sent out in this district were found to be complied with.

There was one prosecution, and judgment was given against the Department, the Magistrate being of opinion that the loft where accommodation was provided was sufficient.* The occupier has, however, consented to come into line, and has promised to comply with the Department's request, and provide the necessary accommodation before next season. Speaking generally, I believe the shearers' accommodation in this district compares very favourably with that of any other district in the Dominion.

I have to express my thanks to employers and workers for the courtesy extended to me in the execution of my duties.

I have, &c.,

W. H. McQUARTERS,
Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

TAIHAPE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Taihape, 10th April, 1909.

I respectfully submit for your information a *resume* of the working of the various enactments in this district for the period ending 31st March, 1909.

Owing to the office, together with most of the records, being burnt on the night of the 1st March, 1909, shortly after my arrival in the district, material for supplying an interesting report was reduced to ashes. I can therefore only give a short report on the work of the year.

TRADES.

In the case of the bootmaking, dressmaking, and tailoring trades, business has been good during the year.

The building trades have not experienced any rushes, and the local supply of labour has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

* This case is commented on in the Chief Inspector's report.

CASUAL LABOUR

Many men have been assisted by this office to employment, both Government and private.

FACORIES ACT.

I have found the employers willing to observe the provisions of the Act, and when in doubt on any matter to submit the question for the consideration of the Department. I have found a general desire to adhere to the Act, both in spirit and letter, and during my visits every facility is given to help the Inspector make inquiries.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The provisions of this Act have worked satisfactorily during the period, the number of prosecutions being low.

Advantage has been taken by a majority of the shopkeepers, under section 25 of the Act, to fix the closing-hours, and, as a general rule, the shopkeepers adhere to the hours without much difficulty; in only one or two cases have warnings been necessary.

I have, &c.,

R. T. BAILEY,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Palmerston North, 8th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Palmerston North district office of the Department of Labour for the year ending the 31st March, 1909.

GENERAL.

The year just concluded, although possibly a little quieter than for many years past, cannot be said to have been in any way unsatisfactory. That prospects have been encouraging in spite of the wave of depression noticeable throughout the Dominion is evident from the fact that no less than 25 employers have received sufficient inducement to start new factories in Palmerston North, while 6 others have enlarged their staff sufficiently to necessitate a higher registration fee being paid.

Skilled labour has been in fair demand, and work has been steady, although not such a large amount of overtime has been worked during the year as in past years.

Not many buildings have been erected during the past year, but during the last few weeks there have been several fires, so that there are expectations that new and larger business premises will arise from the ashes, and a large amount of work may be looked for in this direction during the coming year.

The engineering trade has been brisk, and more overtime has been worked in this line than in any other.

Tailors, tailoresses, and dressmakers have had a busy year, and especially the two last named. One of the greatest difficulties employers have had to contend with has been a dearth of female labour, and girls are wanted in all directions.

The Department has been approached on all sides by applicants for domestic servants, and a wish has been generally expressed that the female-bureau system now established in the chief centres should be extended to Palmerston North. Its success is assured.

During the past few months we have had rather more unemployed calling than for many years past. Many of them have been new arrivals simply passing through, and calling at every township *en route* on the lookout for work. Others again have called at the office day after day. There are a few among them who really do not want work, and will not take work when offered (one refused 8s. per day), but there are many really good men whom we have found a difficulty in placing. They have been willing to go anywhere, but we have not known where to send them, although there have been statements as to a dearth of labour in some country districts. The fault lies in the fact that the employers of labour do not utilise the facilities offered by the Department. It is stated that at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Union Provincial Executive one member complained that "an unlimited amount of fencing at 10s. a day was going begging in the vicinity of his place because labourers refused to leave the town." The report also goes on to refer to another complaint of the scarcity of farm labour in another member's district. He said that a recent arrival from the Old Land, who was a good casual hand, was being besieged from all sides with work. Although such statements as these may be sometimes exaggerated, I quite believe that work is available for many men, but unless the Labour Department is notified of the requirements of employers who want fencing or farm labour done, how can we possibly know where to send the men? It costs the employers nothing to communicate with the Department, but it means everything to the man who, perhaps with a wife and family dependent upon him, is willing to work, and looks everywhere for work, but does not know the right place to strike.

In the same paper I saw also an advertisement inserted by the Engineer of a County Council: "Wanted at once ten good pick-and-shovel men." Application for the work is advertised to be made at a small settlement, houses about half a mile apart, nine miles coach ride from a flag-station, and a few miles walk after that. The cry is that the men will not leave the towns. Is it likely that men will go out to a place such as named in this advertisement on the chance of finding the situations filled, at the cost of two days' loss of time, and travelling-expenses? Here again, if the

County Council would send us a list of their requirements, we could send just the number of men required. Men certainly will not leave town on a wild-goose chase, and I am sure we cannot blame them, seeing that they have no money to risk.

For the year just ended 222 persons, with 77 dependents, have applied at this office for employment, and work has been found with private employers for 124, with 73 dependents; and 10, with 4 dependents, have been sent to Government works. 118 reduced fares, of a total value of £32 4s. 5d., have been issued to unemployed persons seeking work, and I am pleased that of this amount only £4 13s. 7d. is still outstanding, and most of this is guaranteed.

During the past year the Borough Council has spent in wages £14,525, made up as follows: Tarring of footpaths, £899; beautifying the Square, £364; repairs to streets, culverts, and tree-planting, £1,791; carting, £994; bridges, tramways, river-protection, £1,741; waterworks, £1,022; sanitation and sewers, £2,384; reserves, esplanade, and cemetery, £485; new sewerage, £2,474; new streets, &c., £2,371: total, £14,525.

During the year the official opening of the new waterworks took place. The total cost of the works, including new concrete dam, was £26,000. This year also saw the completion of the sewerage system, which altogether necessitated an expenditure of some £56,000.

The total number of building permits issued for the year was 243; the total value, £46,310. Of these new buildings 58 were in brick.

The outlook for the current year is also promising, as already 44 building permits have been issued for work, amounting in value to £12,568. The recent fires will also necessitate the erection of one hotel and several shops, which means more work for the workers.

FACTORIES.

There have been 249 factories registered at Palmerston North during the year, and 6 factories have enlarged their staff, so that re-registration became necessary. This is an increase of 25 factories over last year. The number employed has been 905 males and 234 females over sixteen, 35 males and 53 females under sixteen, or a total of 1,227. The amount paid in wages exceeds £93,000.

Certificates of fitness have been issued to 53 young persons under sixteen years of age—namely, 24 males and 29 females.

Overtime warrants have been issued to 28 workrooms for 151 females and boys under sixteen, to work 2,499 hours; 411 adult males have worked in 64 factories 18,352 hours. The total number of hours worked overtime was 20,851.

There were 17 prosecutions under the Factories Act during the year, and convictions were recorded in each case, the fines inflicted amounting to £8 and costs £5 5s. In several other cases matters have been settled out of Court, and the sum of £153 4s. 3d. has been paid to employees through this Department.

There have been 21 accidents reported during the year, but most of them were not at all serious, and in no case can the accident be said to have been due to negligence on the part of a factory-occupier or to any neglect of the provisions of the Act.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked very smoothly during the year, and there has been no dissatisfaction. Still, it has been found necessary to prosecute several occupiers who have been somewhat careless, and 71 cases were taken before the Stipendiary Magistrate, convictions being recorded in each case, and a total amount of £13 fines, with £6 1s. costs, being inflicted.

Overtime has been worked by 70 males and 51 females, a total number of hours as follows: males, 829; females, 293: total, 1,122.

There are 217 shops now on the register at Palmerston North.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 10 servants' registry-offices licensed here, 3 of which have commenced doing business during the past year.

Generally speaking, the offices are well conducted, and I can only report in favourable terms of the licensees. In two cases, however, I have had to strongly warn the occupiers for breaches of the Act in charging more than the legal fees. I have also had on more than one occasion to complain of one of them taking fees from applicants, and sending the men perhaps miles into the country, only to find the situations filled, or that the instructions given to the registry-office keeper had not been carried out, and the wrong class of man—in one case a man instead of a boy—had been sent. In each case I have compelled the registry-office keeper to refund the fee paid, together with the cost of travelling, and to pay the men for the time lost in going to and from the places to which they had been sent.

There is one point about registry-offices to which I should like to draw your special attention. A man seeking work has possibly his last shilling or two left. He goes to the registry-office, and by payment of a fee he obtains a situation. The fee being paid, he has nothing left wherewith to get a meal or to pay his fare to the situation. He is then frequently sent to this Department, in the hopes that he will get a railway pass. If we are not satisfied as to his *bona fides*, he has to either get a guarantee for the fare required, or else do the best he can, in which latter case he perhaps does nothing at all, and the registry-office keeper receives the benefit of the fee paid, and probably sends a second man after obtaining a second fee. In other instances the licensee guarantees his fare, at the same time taking an order upon the employer from the man, so that this Department not only helps the applicant for work, but is also of value to the registry-office.

WAGES PROTECTION ACT.

It does not seem to be generally known that, in the absence of an agreement in writing to the contrary, and of other Acts providing otherwise, the entire amount of wages earned by or payable to any worker shall be paid to such worker at intervals of not more than one week; and, in order to bring the matter prominently before employers, 6 cases have been brought before the Magistrate's Court, but only nominal penalties have been asked for. The fines inflicted amounted to £1, with £2 5s. costs.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

It is rather early yet to report as to the working of the latest amendment of this Act as regards enforcement cases now taken before Stipendiary Magistrates. The only unsatisfactory element that I can see at present is the want of uniformity in the matter of penalties. In one instance you find a Magistrate inflicting a penalty of £10, in another instance a Magistrate imposing £5, and again another Magistrate fixing the amount at £2 or even £1—and all for similar breaches.

During the year just ended 24 cases were taken before the Arbitration Court sitting at Palmerston North; conviction was recorded in each case, and penalties amounting to £32 10s., with costs £4 12s. 4d., were inflicted.

Since the new amendment of the Act has come into force (1st January, 1909) 21 cases have been brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate. Two were dismissed and 19 convictions were recorded, with £19 fines and 16s. costs.

GENERAL.

Wage-books.—Both factory-owners and other parties to the various awards in force in this district express their hearty approval of the wages-books, which are being printed in the form prescribed by the Department. I can only again, for my own part, express regret that the same form of wage-book is not also compulsory as far as shops are concerned.

Flax-mills.—In spite of the low prices obtaining in London, most of the flax-mills in the Manawatu district are running. There has been a fairly plentiful supply of labour, which has been slightly augmented by men coming into the district from those northern mills which are closed down. The departmental returns show that, although there is a considerable falling-off on last season's output, the percentage of decrease is less heavy than in other districts.

CONCLUSION.

During the year when visiting factories and shops in Palmerston North and the employers' places of business affected by awards or industrial agreements, I have at all times received from the employers and the employees with whom I have come in contact every courtesy and consideration. I have also at frequent intervals visited Shannon, Levin, Feilding, Ashhurst, Pohangina, Woodville, Rongotea, Foxton, Komako, and Kimbolton, and to the local Inspectors (police officers) at these places I am much indebted for valuable help cheerfully given.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CULVER,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

MASTERTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Masterton, 8th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, the annual report of the working of this branch of the Department for the year ended 31st March, 1909.

GENERAL.

It is with a feeling of regret that I have to record a considerable falling-off in the various trades, more especially in regard to the building trades, which show a very marked decrease in the number of buildings erected when compared with those of the previous year. During the period under review 62 permits for buildings, estimated to cost upwards of £19,000, were issued by the local Borough Council, as compared with 100 permits, costing fully £60,000, issued the previous year. Coach and carriage building has been normal only, whilst the furniture trade has not been up to anything like the standard experienced in recent years. All the local flax-mills have closed down indefinitely owing to the low price of fibre. The sawmilling industry, owing no doubt to lack of building operations and various causes, has been very slack, necessitating the closing-down of several mills.

It is pleasing, however, to note that the dairying industry is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and, as there is still an abundance of feed, a record output of butter and cheese throughout this district is anticipated. The factories in connection with the butter and cheese making, generally speaking, are substantially built, the concrete floors and different appliances are kept clean, reflecting credit on those managing and working therein.

Reports from business people go to show that trade generally has been slack during the year; there has been nothing like the amount of business turnover throughout the district that has been previously experienced. As the different trades are more or less dependent upon one another, slackness of trade creates a depressing effect upon labour.

FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 147 factories were registered, employing 553 males and 118 females, making a total of 671 employees, as compared with 132 factories, employing 532 males and 111 females, making a total of 643 employees, last period.

There were 609 visits of inspection made to the different factories, to inquire into the working of the Act, and, where necessary, occupiers were instructed to make alterations; these were carried out in a satisfactory manner without delay. When erecting new premises for factories, if intending occupiers would submit plans of the structure to the Inspector before commencing to build, a considerable amount of the alterations such as have been ordered in the past would be unnecessary, which would, of course, be an advantage to the factory-owners themselves.

The general working of the provisions of this Act have been of a satisfactory nature. The factories and workrooms in this district, generally speaking, are clean and well ventilated; attention is also paid to the sanitary arrangements, showing that employers are recognising that the success of their business considerably depends upon the comfort of their employees.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories have been issued to 4 males and 6 females under the age of sixteen years, as compared with 10 males and 5 females last year.

Warrants to work overtime were issued to 14 employers, with 64 women and boys, who worked 1,488 hours overtime; while 61 adults worked 4,014 hours overtime.

Nine accidents—fortunately none of a very serious nature—were reported during the year.

One employer was prosecuted for failing to report an accident which occurred in his factory, and a small fine was imposed by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked more smoothly than during the last year, as the different sections and provisions are more universally accepted without any undue friction.

During the year 139 shopkeepers furnished returns, showing that 193 males and 81 females were employed, making a total of 274.

Twenty employers applied for permits allowing 65 males and 25 females to work 1,600 hours for which overtime rates were paid.

There were 2 prosecutions under this Act, and a fine and costs were imposed in each case.

The shops throughout are clean, well kept, and comfortable.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The work of administering this Act has again proved heavy. Applications for enforcement have been made in 26 cases, and 18 employers and 5 employees were fined and convictions recorded. Two cases were withdrawn, and in the case of another employee the application was dismissed. The various trades affected were builders, bakers, butchers, carpenters, printers, tailors, and tailoresses. Several visits have been made to all parts of the district—viz., Carterton, Greytown, Featherston, Martinborough, Eketahuna, and Pahiatua—for the purpose of inquiring into award cases and general matters.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 4 offices doing business in Masterton, the same number as for last year. On several occasions the books have been inspected, and were always found satisfactory. The old complaint still exists—"notices" are kept in the newspapers for persons "wanted" after the positions are filled; registry-office keepers should see that this is remedied without further delay, as it is misleading to workers at a distance, who may consider positions plentiful owing to the continued advertisement.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

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

LABOUR.

During the greater part of the year, owing to the general slackness, the number of applicants for employment of any description has greatly exceeded the local demand; of the number, 64 men have been placed in Government and private employment by this branch of the Department.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the courtesy and consideration shown to me by employers and employees alike when making inquiries of an official nature, and when administering the various laws and regulations under the control of the Department, in this district.

I have, &c.,

J. GEORGESON,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NELSON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Nelson, 5th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your information, my annual report on the work of the Department in the Nelson district for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

GENERAL.

The period under review has been, on the whole, very satisfactory to employers and employees alike; although from time to time trade has fluctuated somewhat, yet reports obtained from business people go to show that, generally speaking, good trade has been done throughout the year.

Tradesmen employed in the various industries have practically made full time during the year, whilst in some trades a considerable amount of overtime has been worked; this is chiefly noticeable in the dressmaking, tailoring, and fruit-preserving industries, in which young persons and women workers are chiefly employed.

In the building trade throughout the year all branches may be said to have been fairly busy, new buildings to the value of £35,000 having been erected in the city and suburbs.

Sawmilling: During the year all mills in the country districts have made fairly full time, and a steady demand for building-timber still exists.

Flax-milling: Owing to the depressed state of the market, nearly all mills closed down during the early part of the year; it is, however, satisfactory to note that, with the improvement in the price of flax, the majority of mills have again resumed work.

Engineering has improved in all branches; the work done has been chiefly in connection with mining plant and shipping.

Cabinet and furnishing trades have been quite up to the standard of previous years, and employees have been kept in constant employment.

Dressmakers, milliners, and tailors have had a very good year; there has been very little slack time in these trades, whilst a fair amount of overtime has been worked.

Coachbuilding: A considerable amount of briskness has been manifested in this trade throughout the year, and, with few exceptions, employers state that more new work has been turned out than in any previous year.

Fruit-preserving: This is an ever-increasing industry in the Nelson district, and employers are continually extending and improving their plant to deal with the supplies. All factories have been run at top pressure to overtake orders, owing to the scarcity of suitable hands.

During the early portion of the year a considerable amount of private and public work was carried out in the city, and suitable men could easily find employment. This naturally brought a considerable number of men seeking employment into the district, but as these contracts drew to completion it became more difficult to place men in employment, as many of them would not leave town to take work in the country districts.

During the year 179 men, with 196 dependents on them, were assisted by the Department to private and public works.

FACTORIES ACT.

Nothing unusual can be noted in connection with the operations of this Act. Visits of inspection have been made to all factories in the district, and particular attention given to time and wage books, payment of wages, sanitation, and protection of machinery.

The specimen page of time and wage book issued by the Department greatly assisted in bringing about a uniform system of books being kept in all factories.

Considerable improvements have been made in many factories during the year, employers, as a rule, giving every consideration to any suggestions that would improve and better the working-conditions in their factories.

The number of factories registered during the year was 271, employing 1,579 hands—viz., 1,335 males and 244 females—an increase of 15 factories on last year's return. The number of hands employed in factories shows an increase of 29 males and 3 females.

Overtime.—164 warrants to work overtime were issued to 153 boys under sixteen years of age and women; these worked 4,646 hours; 146 males over sixteen years of age worked 3,575 hours overtime: total, 299 persons worked 8,221 hours, as against 10,108 hours worked by 282 persons last year.

Accidents.—11 accidents were reported and inquired into during the year; six of these were in sawmills, the most serious resulting in the loss of thumb at second joint on left hand. The other accidents were cuts by shapers and loss of tips of fingers by saws, resulting chiefly from timber slipping on saw-bench or from overconfidence in working saws. Of the other 5 accidents, 2 were in connection with gas-engines, through employees wearing loose aprons when starting engines, resulting in one case in a broken arm and in the other a severe shaking. Three accidents occurred in tinware-factories to men working stamping-machines—none of them, however, were of a very serious nature. Care has been taken to see that employees injured were acquainted with the provisions of the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act; also, as far as practicable, to have machinery guarded so as to reduce the risk.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 39 young persons—viz., 31 boys and 8 girls.

Prosecutions.—During the year 10 charges were laid under this Act, for the following offences: 7 for failing to pay wages fortnightly, 2 failing to register premises, 1 making false entries in wage-book. Nine convictions were obtained and 1 case withdrawn.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

During the year 243 shops have been placed on the register, employing 643 persons—viz., 517 males and 126 females.

Saturday afternoon, which was adopted as the statutory half-holiday in the city, has apparently not given universal satisfaction, opinions being greatly divided amongst shopkeepers as to the best day for business. It has now been decided to take a poll under section 17 of the Act, which allows the electors to decide the day.

The various provisions of the Act may be said to have worked fairly smoothly during the year. Warrants to work overtime were issued to 86 persons to work 1,423 hours.

Prosecutions.—There were 9 cases under this Act brought before the Court during the year, as follows: 2 failing to close shop on Saturday half-holiday, 1 obstructing Inspector in execution of duty, 2 cases against hotelkeepers failing to give assistants half-holiday, 1 failing to give shop-assistant half-holiday, 1 for employing assistant for more than fifty-two hours per week. Convictions were obtained in 7 cases, and 2 cases were dismissed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are no servants' registry-offices in this district.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

There are eight shearing-sheds in the district, and the accommodation for shearers, with the exception of 2 cases, is satisfactory. In one case a new accommodation-house is to be built; in the other sanitary arrangements are to be provided. These alterations will no doubt be made before shearing again commences. At the various stations visited I found everything very clean, and, as a rule, meals being taken at the homestead.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The various awards may be said to be working smoothly in the district. During the year, however, a considerable amount of work has been required to keep employers up to their respective awards. Copies of the respective awards have been supplied to employers. This should relieve the work somewhat, and do away with any excuse for failing to comply with the terms of award, which so often has been made in the past by employers.

During the year, under the new provisions of the Act, 3 cases were brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate, and conviction obtained in each case.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

As Inspector of Scaffolding for the Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough districts, as well as of Factories, Awards, &c., for the Nelson district, I have made a general inspection of buildings in course of erection. (For report on scaffolding see Reports from Inspectors of Scaffolding.)

I have, &c.,

S. TYSON,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Factories.

GREYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Greymouth, 9th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my annual report on the working of the Greymouth Branch of the Department of Labour for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

It is pleasing to be able to record that the period under review has been a prosperous one, notwithstanding some labour troubles that occurred in connection with the coal-mining at Blackball and quartz-mining at Reefton.

The building trade was very active during the greater portion of the year, many residential and business premises having been erected; the latter being in brick, kept bricklayers and plasterers fairly well employed, as also were the brickmaking hands. Carpentry and joinery trades were fairly busy. Plumbers, gasfitters, painters, and tinsmiths were very busy up to the close of 1908. Since then a general depression, which is having the effect of restricting operations in the building trade, has overshadowed the commercial community.

The engineering trade was steady and brisk during the whole year.

The tailoring, dressmaking, and millinery trades were also busy throughout the year.

The coachbuilding trade was busy all the year round, and cabinetmaking and upholstery trades were very good.

The retail trade was very fair, but in some lines, notably clothing, drapery, &c., not quite so good as last year.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 143 factories were registered, employing 792 persons—namely, 650 males and 142 females.

The workrooms where many of the young persons are employed are spacious and well ventilated, and are kept clean. The Act was very well observed by the employers, who have always endeavoured to comply with its provisions, and cause as little friction as possible.

Overtime was worked by 80 males over sixteen years of age, who worked 8,053 hours; and by 93 females, who worked 4,358 hours: total number of persons, 173, and hours worked 12,411.

Permits were issued for 14 young persons to work in factories—namely, 10 boys and 4 girls.

Six accidents were reported during the year, the most serious of which resulted in the loss of two fingers by a planing-machine. The others were chiefly cuts and contusions, all of which may be attributed to negligence on the part of the workers. In no case was defective machinery the cause of the mishap.

THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

During the year there were 160 shops on the register.

Overtime warrants were issued for 4 males, who worked 126 hours.

Three shopkeepers were prosecuted for failing to close their shops on the statutory closing-day; in each case a penalty was inflicted.

The sanitary conditions of factories and shops are improving gradually as new premises are being constructed and old ones renovated.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The Arbitration Court held three sittings during the year, when several cases were dealt with: one case was for a breach of award, and was dismissed; and one was for breach of section 108 for dismissing worker illegally, for which a penalty of £2 was inflicted.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

During the year the number of applicants seeking employment increased considerably owing to the slump in the timber, flax, and other industries, the number of persons registered being 1,541—namely, 468 married and 1,073 single—with 1,196 dependents. For the same period 715 persons were found employment on the various co-operative works in the district, and many were assisted towards obtaining private employment.

EXPORTS.

The exports from the Port of Greymouth for the year ending 31st March, 1909, were as follows: Timber, 43,986,671 superficial feet; sleepers, 22,548; coal, 329,320 tons 3 cwt.; coke, 2,182 tons 16 cwt.; wool, 1,053 bales; gold, 73,549 oz. 13 dwt. 3 gr., value £286,706.

SHIPPING.

The number and tonnage of vessels that arrived at the Port of Greymouth during the year ending 31st March, 1909, were as follows: Steamers, 670, of 333,146 tons; sailers, 39, of 7,814 tons. And the departures were: Steamers, 666, of 330,142 tons; sailers, 38, of 8,033 tons.

In conclusion, I desire to thank all persons with whom duty brought me into contact for the uniform courtesy shown me whilst carrying out my various duties.

I have, &c.,

JAMES ISDELL,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Ashburton, 31st March, 1909.

I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ending 31st March. In my last annual report I had pleasure in stating that the building trade was in a flourishing condition; I regret now to have to say that a few months afterwards it began to fall off, and now there is not work for a third of the men that used to be employed.

Dressmakers, tailors, and milliners have been fairly well employed during the year, but blacksmiths, engineers, tinsmiths, coachsmiths, &c., have had work of a very intermittent nature.

The freezing-works, in consequence of the farmers keeping back their sheep while they had feed for them, have been hampered very much, and only in the last week have been working with a full board.

The woollen-factory has, up to the present time, been busy with the hands employed, and has worked a fair amount of overtime.

FACTORIES ACT.

There were 119 factories registered during the year, employing 639 males and 142 females, making a total of 781. In some of these the work done has been satisfactory in volume.

Accidents.—Five accidents were reported during the year, but fortunately none were serious.

Sanitation.—The town is in a fairly satisfactory state in this respect.

Overtime.—The amount of overtime worked during the year was—males over sixteen, 4,398 hours; 93 females and boys, 2,242 hours: making a total of 6,640 hours.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories have been issued to 8 boys and 11 girls.

SHOPS.

The number on register was 122.

I may state that the half-holiday is well observed.

During the year 438 hours overtime was worked by 24 males, and 46 hours by 11 females, a total of 484 hours.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY-OFFICES.

There are four offices in this district; they are well conducted.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

The sheds visited during the year were fairly satisfactory, only a few minor matters requiring to be attended to. I believe that shed-owners are alive to the fact that proper food and accommodation for their men are necessary.

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

I have, &c.,

R. S. Bean,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

TIMARU.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Timaru, 12th April, 1909.

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 31st March, 1909.

GENERAL.

The year just concluded has been a prosperous one for both skilled and unskilled labour. Except in the building trade during the latter part of the year, it can safely be said that no man willing to work has had cause to complain of non-employment as far as the South Canterbury district is concerned. Especially has this been the case with regard to ploughmen and farm labourers, and, owing to the high price of wheat prevailing this year, farmers are putting in a much larger area than in previous years, and, in consequence, they have been much harassed by the scarcity of labour.

The number of building permits issued by the Borough Council during the year was 117, and the amount spent in buildings within the Town Belt amounted to the sum of £51,756, besides a very large sum spent on buildings in the suburbs. During the latter months of the year a "slump" in the building trade took place, and is likely to continue for some time, as it is thought this town is somewhat overbuilt.

FACTORIES.

The number of factories registered for the year was 245, an increase of 15 on last year. The underground drainage scheme is being pushed ahead, another contract for 18 miles has recently been let, and so far a good number of factories have been connected; and I hope by the end of another year that all will be, which ought to make this one of the most healthy and sanitary towns in the Dominion.

The number of persons employed in factories was 1,298—namely, 984 males and 314 females—a small increase on last year.

Fifty-seven certificates of fitness to work in factories have been issued to 39 boys and 18 girls under sixteen years of age.

The amount of overtime worked in factories during the year was—152 adult males, 15,252 hours; 209 boys under sixteen and females, 4,393 hours: making a total of 19,645 hours. This shows a large decrease in the amount of overtime worked as compared with last year.

There were 32 accidents reported during the year. Inquiries were made, and, where necessary, instructions given to guard machinery. I regret having to report that one of these accidents terminated fatally. The others were principally of a slight character, chiefly to slaughtermen who had either a finger or a hand cut, but who were able to return to work in the course of a few days, and in no case can any of these accidents be said to be due to the negligence on the part of the factory-occupiers.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

During the year 233 shops were entered on the register, employing 509 persons.

This Act is working smoothly; the half-holiday is rigidly observed, and the same applies in regard to assistants finishing punctually at 9 p.m. on Saturday nights.

During the year warrants were issued to 186 shop-assistants, who worked 2,081 hours overtime.

There were 7 cases under this Act brought before the Court, and convictions secured in all cases.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are only three of these offices in the district, the same number as last year, and I am pleased to report they are all well conducted and satisfactorily carrying out the requirements of the Act.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

Nothing of any great importance has arisen in respect to the administration of this Act. The amount of friction caused by the awards is gradually dying out, owing, no doubt, to the employers making themselves better acquainted with the awards they are working under.

The new Act which came into force on the first of January of this year is a very great saving of time, in that we can now take cases before the Stipendiary Magistrates in place of waiting for the Arbitration Court.

During the year 15 cases, enforcements of awards, were taken before the Courts. Out of this number 7 fines were inflicted, 5 breaches were recorded, 1 case adjourned, 1 withdrawn, and 1 dismissed.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

During the year 220 persons applied for employment, of whom 104 were placed on co-operative works and sent to private employers. Employment generally has been fairly plentiful during the year, with a great scarcity of good ploughmen and farm hands.

As anticipated, South Canterbury has enjoyed another good year, and with a good price offering for wheat, and wool on the up grade, the current year should be a good one.

SHIPPING.

I have again to report that the Port of Timaru has had an exceptionally busy year, although it was generally conceded in the early part of the year that the trade and revenue would be detrimentally affected by the unfavourable dry season; yet, allowing for this, it has come third on the list for exports in frozen mutton. The following returns show the principal exports for the year: Wool, 44,869 bales; skins, 150 bales; frozen mutton, 598,667 carcasses; wheat, 144,505 sacks; oats, 122,022

sacks; oatmeal, 2,602 sacks; bran and sharps, 57,069 sacks; iron, 114 tons; beans and peas, 795 sacks; stone, 64 tons; fruit, 1,008 cases; butter, 46 cases; potatoes, 44,339 sacks; tallow, 1,536 tons; preserved meats, 1,308 cases; poultry, 31 cases; live sheep, 28; barley, 1,280 sacks; flour, 117,915 sacks; general merchandise, 971 tons; hides, 411; grass-seed, 1,260 sacks; chaff, 49,122 sacks; hay and straw, 1,081 bales: total exports and imports, 156,892 tons.

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

I have, &c.,

P. KEDDIE,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

OAMARU.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Oamaru, 12th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your information, a report upon the working of the various Acts under my supervision in this district for the year ending the 31st March, 1909; and I am pleased to say that I found all interested in carrying out the provisions of the law well disposed to assist me, employers and employees generally showing a desire to work harmoniously together.

FACTORIES.

During the year 133 factories were registered, in which 819 persons worked—572 males and 247 females; 57 adult males worked 6,475 hours, and 247 boys and women worked 2,986 hours overtime: a total of 9,461 hours. Certificates of fitness were issued to 17 boys and 10 girls. Two accidents of a trivial nature were reported during the period; the persons injured were only a couple of weeks absent from their employment.

SHOPS.

During the year returns were collected from 139 shops, in which 373 persons worked—259 males and 114 females, who worked 460 hours overtime. A good deal of attention was given to seating, ventilation, and sanitation, all of which are now in fairly satisfactory condition. Employers and employees have worked well together, and there has been very little difficulty in seeing that the Act is observed. There was one conviction recorded for working a female more than the regular hours.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY-OFFICES.

There are 5 persons registered.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

I visited 11 shearing-sheds during the progress of shearing. Suggestions as to additions and improvements made on previous occasions were found to be carried out.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

There have not been many complaints as to breaches of awards during the year. In many instances employers having any doubt about the law have obtained advice at this office.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

There have been only a few applications for work during the year. Many of the former workers of this district are now absent, some on sections of their own, and others in the North Island.

I have, &c.,

T. O'GRADY,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,—

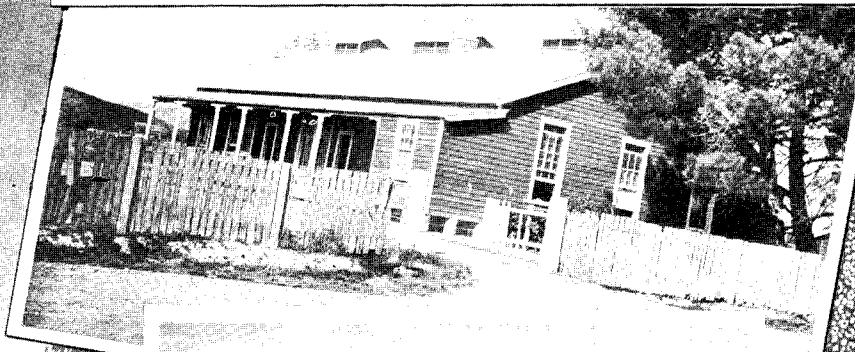
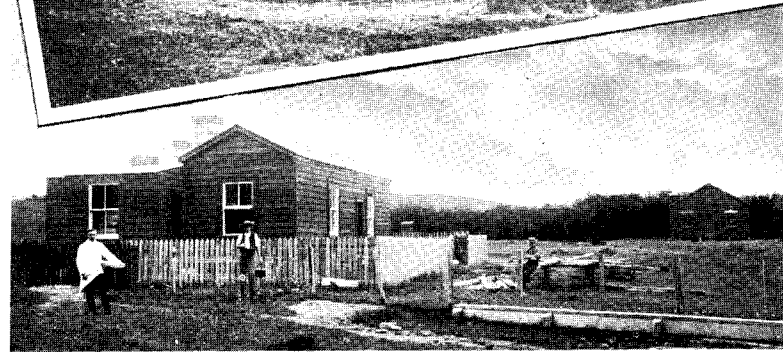
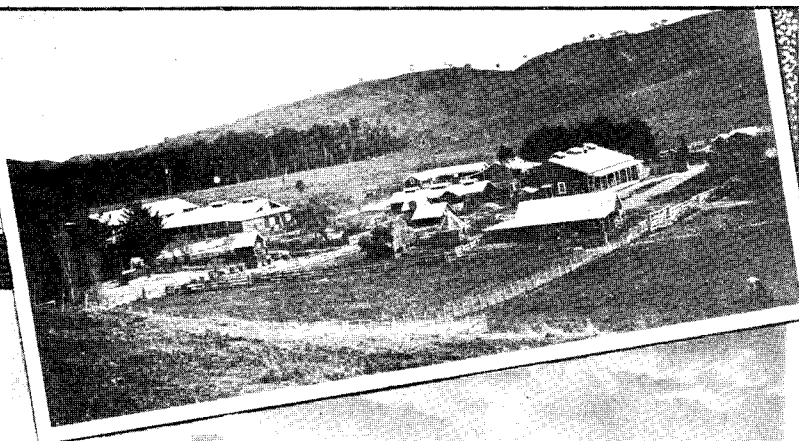
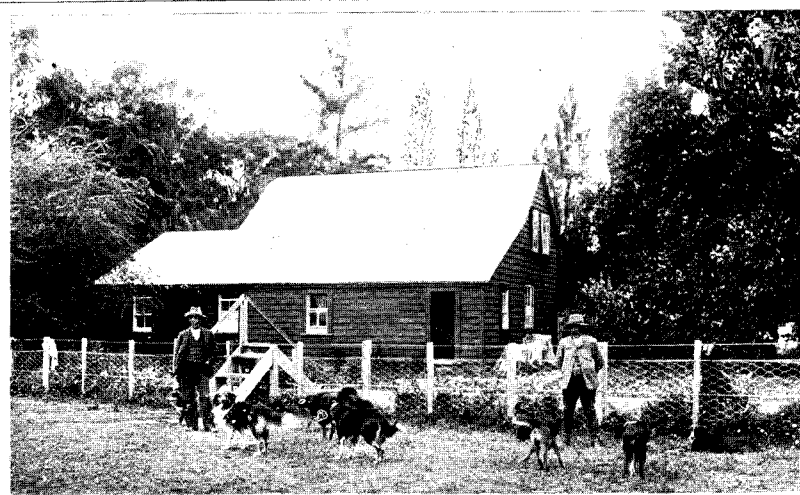
Department of Labour, Invercargill, 9th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your information, my annual report for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

The Southland District, in keeping with other parts of the Dominion, has felt the prevailing slowness in trade which set in early in the year just closed, though perhaps to a less extent than some other districts.

Our factories and other means of employment show an increase in number, and the number of persons employed likewise has considerably increased.

The dairy industry: This industry has again had an exceptionally good season, and there have been large and constant supplies of milk. Feed has been abundant, and dairy stock have kept in excellent condition. The usual high standard of quality has been well maintained by the various cheese and butter factories; good prices for both products have been realised, and the season may safely be considered a satisfactory one for all connected with this industry.



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Gift Office

VIEWS SHOWING SLEEPING AND OTHER ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS IN THE
WAIKARAPPA DISTRICT.

To face p. Ivii.]

Agricultural : There has been a splendid season, with abundant yields of well-harvested grain, and the farming community has reason to be well content with the quantity and quality of its products. Prices for some grains have fallen very low as compared with previous years, but it is confidently expected that a rise will set in early in the winter. In any case, the increased yields will more than compensate for the drop in prices.

Pastoral : Pastoralists have not had such a good season as their agricultural brethren. Moist weather greatly hampered shearing operations, and the season was, especially on back-country stations, long drawn out. Prices for most classes of wool increased on closing sales of the 1908 period, but hardly came up to the high rates ruling in years previous to that. The earlier clips came into store in fine condition, and were easily quitted. Meat-freezing has been considerably affected by the dullness in the Home market. Sheep and lambs have come to hand very spasmodically, farmers evidently preferring to hold back, in the hope that prices would rise. The abundant supply of feed acted as an inducement for owners of stock to "hang on" till very late in the season, consequently killing at the different works was considerably retarded, and 1909 will probably be remembered as a very backward year so far as meat-freezing is concerned.

Bush sawmilling : There was a slump in the trade early in the year, and a number of mills closed down for a short period. In most cases a fresh start was made with the new year, and all hands have been kept steadily going ever since. The demand for timber has slackened off considerably as compared with previous years, and in many cases the timber being cut is for stock purposes, in anticipation of a rush setting in. The bush is gradually getting further back from the railway-lines, and arterial roads have been necessary, thus increasing the cost of output and the price to the user. There was no increase in the number of mills operating near Invercargill during the year.

Flax-milling : A little more life has been shown in this industry during the year, and several mills that had to close down for want of the raw material are now in full swing, and employing a fair number of hands. During the year there was a slight demand for experienced flax-mill hands for mills in the outlying district, and all men and boys having any experience had little difficulty in finding employment. The flax areas near to the road and railway-lines are gradually being stripped, and in many cases the blade-flax has to be carted long distances to the mill.

Building trades : There has not been the briskness of previous years in these trades during the year just closed. The number of private residences erected has shown a decided falling-off as compared with the last ten years. The erection of some fine business blocks in Invercargill has helped, however, to keep a number of tradesmen in the different branches fully employed. Speculative building is practically dead, and anything now being built is for the immediate use of owners. Several improvements to large town buildings are mentioned, which, should they eventuate, will assist to tide over the approaching winter. In country districts building has gone on almost without intermission, many farmers having made considerable alterations and additions to their homesteads. Sash, door, and joinery factories have been kept fully employed throughout the year.

Iron trades : Engineering, boilermaking, range and grate making, and agricultural-implement making have all felt the dullness which has passed over the Dominion, although in some foundries a considerable amount of overtime had to be worked to keep pace with orders. Sales for agricultural machinery was not so good as in previous years, but this may be accounted for in the main owing to the number of landowners who temporarily gave up cropping for grazing; consequent on the fall in prices for mutton, it may be expected that a number of those now growing mutton will return to grain-growing, and a greater demand for agricultural implements set in.

Plumbing and gasfitting, &c., have, in consequence of the quietness in the building trade, had a slower year than has been their experience for some time. There has, however, been enough work to keep all hands employed, and there has not been any complaint to the Department from unemployed artisans in any of the trades mentioned.

Furniture trades : Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, and French-polishers have been kept steadily going throughout the year, and a fair amount of overtime was worked in the different factories.

Coachbuilding : This trade, which embraces the building of coaches, carriages, wagons, and motor bodies, has had a very successful year, and all tradesmen engaged in the different branches of the trade have made full time.

Boot and shoe trade : This trade has been steady throughout the year. Very little overtime has been worked, but there has been no complaint from operatives, male or female, on account of slackness.

Tailoring : Trade has been good all through the year. There was more overtime worked in this trade than in any other in the district. There has been a demand for good tailors and tailoresses, and there has been no need for first-class tradespeople to be out of employment. There seems to be a decided shortage of suitable girls as apprentices to the tailoring.

Dressmaking and millinery : These allied trades have been busy right through, and in both a considerable amount of overtime has been worked.

Hosiery and shirt making have been kept fairly busy during the year, and there has been some demand for girls for machinery, &c.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

During the year 158 men were assisted to employment; of these, 122 were single, and 36 married having 112 persons depending on them. 44 were sent to private employment and 114 to Government co-operative works. In the early part of the last quarter of the year there was a brisk demand for experienced farm hands, and some difficulty was found in procuring men to fill the positions offering.

FACTORIES ACT.

The number of factories registered during the year was 315, an increase of 34 over last year's figures.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued under section 29 to 41 boys and 32 girls.

Overtime.—The amount of overtime worked in factories by 276 males over the age of sixteen years was 22,824 hours; and by 193 boys under sixteen years of age, and females, 10,114 hours: making a total of 32,938 hours. These figures show a considerable falling-off in the amount of overtime worked in the various industries as compared with last year.

Accidents.—Twelve accidents were reported and inquired into. Six of them were machinery accidents, but none serious, consisting chiefly of cuts and bruises. No limbs were lost, and in most the time lost did not extend over a week.

Half-holiday.—The law relating to the weekly half-holiday is well observed. In Invercargill Borough the general half-holiday for shops and factories is observed on Wednesday afternoon. In the suburbs of Invercargill Wednesday is observed by shops and Saturday by factories. This mixing of days is rather confusing, and it would be much better to have a universal closing-day for all industries than continue under the present system, especially as the suburbs are so close to the town. There is now a movement on foot for amalgamation, and should this eventuate a more satisfactory state of affairs may be established.

Prosecutions.—Four charges were laid for failing to give women and boys the half-holiday, 1 for failing to keep an overtime-book, and 1 for failing to pay wages at not more than fortnightly intervals. Convictions were obtained in all but one case, which was dismissed.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

There has been little trouble in carrying out the provisions of this Act. During the year there were 13 prosecutions—5 for failing to close at the proper hour, and 8 for employing assistants longer than the prescribed hours. Seven of the latter were against refreshment-room keepers. Convictions were obtained in 12 cases, and 1 was dismissed.

Returns were collected from 302 shops, an increase of 32 over last year's returns.

The amount of overtime worked in shops shows a decided falling-off as compared with last year, the number of hours worked being 1,474—viz., 1,330 by males and 144 by females—as against 2,244 hours by males and 158 by females last year.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

A good deal of time is taken up in attending to the carrying-out of the provisions of the various awards in force in the district. The very scattered area over which some of the awards operate makes it necessary to spend days in inquiring into a single breach, especially in regard to sawmilling and gold-dredging.

During the year there were 18 prosecutions for breaches of awards, covering tailoring, sawmilling, coal-mining, saddlery, painting, and baking. In 8 cases penalties and costs were imposed, 6 were dismissed, 3 convictions were recorded with costs, and in 1 case a conviction only was recorded. The penalties and costs imposed amounted to £24 14s. 4d.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 8 persons holding registry-office certificates in Invercargill, who have carried on their business in a very satisfactory manner.

CASES SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

During the year the amount collected by this office on account of back wages totalled £78 1s. 10d. This covers breaches of the Factories Act, Shops and Offices Act, Typographical award, Sawmills award, Coachworkers' award, and Workmen's Wages Act.

I have, &c.,

H. B. BOWER,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Factories.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

WHANGAREI.

The timber and coal industries have had a good year. Fresh coalfields have been located in the district, and according to prospects promise well.

The flax trade is at present dull, and several flax-mills have recently closed down, on account of the dullness of the market.

The gum trade has of late also been dull, but is now improving.

Employment generally has, however, been plentiful, the railway extension having taken up any surplus labour, and there has also been a fair demand for farm hands and bushmen.

KAWAKAWA.

The kauri-gum and timber industries have given employment to a large number of hands during the year.

There are also about 360 men employed on the Opuā-Grahamtown railway construction-works, and, if the number is not diminished, fifteen or eighteen months hence should see the completion of the line, which when finished must undoubtedly give an impetus to the farming, timber, and other industries in the district. It is estimated that over a hundred million superficial feet of timber will then be tapped, and the land along the line of route, which hitherto has been lying practically useless, will be made productive and much enhanced in value.

There is a large Native population in this district, and it is satisfactory to be able to say that the present outlook for them seems bright, inasmuch as they have excellent maize, kumara, and potato crops. I visited some of these settlements recently, and one and all whom I have spoken to say that their crops are much better than they have had for years. On the whole, this district should therefore be in a prosperous condition.

HASTINGS.

The year just ended has been one of general prosperity in this district, notwithstanding that in the latter end of 1908 money was not so plentiful as it had been.

The building trade also fell off somewhat after what might be termed a slight boom. Some very fine buildings were erected in the town during 1908, several shops and offices being built in ferro-concrete.

The fruit and fruit-canning industry developed considerably, and agricultural farming increased more than for years past, which was the means of employing a large number of hands, both male and female.

Land-settlement also advanced considerably, thus adding to the population of this district.

Almost all trades did fairly well until towards the end of last year, when business slackened off, but showed signs of improving again in March of this year.

The Shops and Offices Act has worked well, with the exception of the provisions of section 25, under which a requisition of shopowners was sent forward to close all shops at 9 p.m. on Saturday nights. The prayer of the requisition was granted, but did not meet with general approval. The discontents forwarded a requisition after the lapse of six months, their requests being granted, with the result that different shops close at different hours—from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturday nights. I am of opinion that the law should be amended so as to make it compulsory to close all shops at 10 p.m. on Saturday nights.

Very little overtime has been worked here during the past year: this indicates the fact that employers have engaged sufficient hands to do their work during daytime. Only a few permits to young children were issued, the majority of them being for work at Frimley during fruit-picking season.

I have visited nearly all the shearing-sheds in this district, and found in nearly all cases good, clean, and ample quarters, and I did not receive any complaints from shearers.

DANNEVIRKE.

Sawmilling was the principal industry here a few years back, but some thirty-odd mills have disappeared, and only six now remain, and four of these are small. The lands that were held under sawmilling leases are being rapidly converted into dairy farms, and the roading, bridging, clearing, fencing, and stumping of the blocks have given employment to all local workers, in addition to many from other parts seeking employment.

I think that too large a percentage of the casual unskilled labourers coming into this district are improvident with their earnings. Were they otherwise, it would be better for both their health and comfort, and there would be fewer casual applications for temporary charitable aid.

Work has been fairly plentiful during the last three months, and business has been steady, but inclined to be quiet. The town and district bear evidence of a good future.

HAWERA.

There were 101 factories registered, employing 338 males and 69 females, as against 103 factories registered the previous year, employing 320 males and 81 females. 81 shops were registered, as against 79 the previous year.

Twelve certificates of fitness were granted to young persons—6 males and 6 females—to work in factories, and 656 hours overtime were worked by 38 females at tailoring and dressmaking.

There were 8 accidents reported, none of a serious nature.

There was one prosecution under the Factories Act for failing to give employees a holiday.

The various Acts have been working satisfactorily.

The building trade has been steady during the year. Dairying has been in a flourishing state, and milking-machines are being installed and coming into general use. Milkers have been scarce, although £2 2s. and keep per week were offered. Labourers also have been generally in demand for road-making at 9s., 10s., and 11s. per diem. Harvest hands at 1s. 6d. per hour have been similarly scarce, and bushmen very difficult to obtain.

The district generally has been in a satisfactory state throughout the year. Several large estates have been subdivided into small farms for dairying purposes, and a number of new settlers have arrived, principally from the Middle Island.

FEILDING.

There are no public works of any importance going on here, and during the last few months a great number of men have passed through here, wending their way to Auckland and Wellington. During conversations I have had with some of them, I find they have for years past been almost constantly employed on the Main Trunk Railway. It seems almost incredible that these men should have been so improvident as not to have saved something from their earnings; and now when work is scarce many of them are destitute. It has occurred to me that, as married men employed on Government works are required to contribute one-half of their wages to their wives and families, these men should have one-half of their earnings placed to their credit in the Post-Office Savings-Bank, to remain intact until they leave the work on which they are engaged. The characteristic of many of these men who have worked for years on various public works is that they will do no other work.

SHANNON.

On the whole, there have been very few men unemployed in this district, although a number of swaggers have passed through. A good handy man who can milk is always in demand by the farmers, who pay fair wages to the right class of man. The sawmills are again working, and have employed a number of men.

Steady business appears to be done in the following trades: drapery and grocery, saddlery, boot-making, cycle-engineering, and butchering. The tailoring trade is slack. The building trade is reviving, as is also brickmaking. Coachbuilding is good, and blacksmiths are always kept busy.

Many of the flax-mills have closed down owing to the low prices now ruling in the trade. An attempt is being made, I believe, to run some of the mills on the contract system at a lower rate than the wages provided for by the award of the Court of Arbitration, and I understand the Department is obtaining the advice of the Court as to whether work can be carried on in this way.

FEATHERSTON.

From the farmer's point of view, the past year has been a prosperous one.

The dairying industry especially has been most successful, the milk-supply having exceeded all past years, and the supply, which generally falls off at this time of the year, has kept up. This is accounted for by the abundance of feed brought forward by warm rains. The farmers generally are in a better position this year than last owing to the plentiful supply of feed. The milking-herds are all in good condition, and, with good grass in hand for the next month, the stock should be able to see the winter over with little hand feeding, which will be a great saving to the farmers.

In the building trades all local tradesmen have had a good year; several buildings have been erected, including a new post-office.

Trades generally report good business for the year.

Unskilled labour: All local unskilled labourers have had a good year.

BLLENHEIM.

For the greater part of the year work has been fairly plentiful, but during the latter part the supply of labour exceeded the demand. Several flax-mills which closed last year owing to the low prices ruling for fibre still remain closed. These mills when working employ a large number of hands.

Skilled agricultural labourers have been eagerly inquired for, and they can always find employment in this district.

Ninety-one persons applied for work during the period, and out of this number 38 were sent to private and other employment.

The building and allied trades have been kept fairly busy during the year, and all hands have been fully employed. The various trades carried on in the district have done well, and business generally has been on a sound basis. Carriage-building, furniture, and sash and door making, cycle and motor repairing, dressmaking, and tailoring trades have all been kept steadily busy during the year.

ALEXANDRA SOUTH.

The principal source of employment here is dredging (gold), there being 23 dredges working in this district, giving employment to about 200 men.

Fruit-growers in this district have had a good season, and the export of fruit is in excess of last season's.

The antimony-mine is being developed; smelting-works are being erected for treatment of the ore. This should give employment to a good number of men.

OTHER TOWNS.

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

Northern Industrial District.

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

Taranaki Industrial District.

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

Wellington Industrial District.

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

Marlborough Industrial District.

Havelock.	Picton.	Seddon.
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Nelson Industrial District.

Collingwood.	Murchison.	Takaka.
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Westland Industrial District.

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

Canterbury Industrial District.

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

Otago and Southland Industrial District.

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

REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS OF SCAFFOLDING.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Auckland, 22nd April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

The Act is working very satisfactorily; both employers and employees appear to recognise its usefulness, and find that the work can be done with safety when scaffolding is constructed in compliance with the regulations.

The year has not been such a busy one compared with the previous year, although more notices have been received, several of which were for repairing and painters' work.

Since my last year's report I have made 1,344 visits, and have received 352 notices to inspect.

Some of the larger scaffoldings were in use from four to eight months, and required a great many visits to see that they were kept wedged up, and that bolts and ropes were kept tightened up.

Some buildings erected were 100 ft. high, and these required first-class gear; consequently the principal contractors now have very good plants.

The new regulations compelled the contractors who preferred square timbers for scaffolding to increase the size of the standards, and most of them have procured clean Oregon pine, which makes a very good pole.

Locally the chief alterations required to be made were—placing standards closer together, wedging up splices, and erecting guard-rails, fender-boards, and braces.

In some cases standards below the regulation size were erected, and required to be taken down and replaced.

During the year I condemned 8 scaffoldings as unsafe, and had them re-erected. Six were being erected with gear under regulation sizes, and had to be altered or reconstructed in accordance with the regulations.

I have paid visits to Gisborne, Hamilton, Te Aroha, Whangarei, Pukekohe, and Huntly during the twelve months, and can say that scaffoldings in most cases were in very good order. With the exception of Gisborne, the country contracts visited were taken by Auckland contractors, consequently they understood what was required.

I may state that one of the principal painters of Auckland informed me that he considered the Scaffolding Act had done an immense amount of good, especially in regard to swinging stages for their work, as at one time it was a very difficult matter to get men to do painting above ladder-height, but now, with the present regulation stage, he can send any of his men to the work, and they can do it with ease, and feel safe.

Upon making inquiries into the building trade at the present time in the city I find that contracts aggregating £666,700 are being carried out. This includes the ferro-concrete Grafton Bridge, which will last another eighteen months in building.

Plans for several more brick buildings are nearing completion, and, with the new post-office and technical school, I think there should be a satisfactory volume of work for the winter. •

PROSECUTIONS.

It has been necessary to take proceedings against 3 contractors for failing to notify me of their intention to erect scaffolding, amongst which were 3 charges against one contractor—2 for failing to notify before erecting, and 1 for failing to report an accident. In every case a conviction and fine was obtained.

ACCIDENTS.

I am pleased to be able to state that, although 22 accidents have occurred, only 4 were in connection with scaffolding, the remaining 18 happening in the erection of buildings.

In all cases the accidents were not of a very serious nature.

I have, &c.,

HUGH GRESHAM,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary, Labour Department, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 20th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

I am pleased to say that as the Scaffolding Inspection Act and its regulations are getting better known to the builders and others concerned they are much better observed, and very little friction has been experienced in their administration in this district. The employers generally seem always very willing to carry out any suggestions, and when any alterations or additions are ordered to be made I seldom have any difficulty in getting them fully carried out.

The greatest difficulty that arises is to fix the responsibility for the care and maintainance of the scaffolding on some of the larger buildings on the right person where there are several subcontractors engaged.

It is almost always the rule in New Zealand to sublet the portions of work done by different trades, and after one trade has worked on and finished with the whole or portion of the scaffolding, it is very often left in a very neglected state, and when the next lot of tradesmen comes along, sometimes some months afterwards, the whole scaffolding has to be entirely altered or reconstructed, and the question arises as to who is to do the repairs and alterations.

I invariably impress upon builders when engaged on the larger jobs the necessity of appointing a foreman to be in charge of the scaffolding, and that no alteration or interference with the construction of any portion of it should be made except with his authority. On smaller jobs this difficulty is not so great, as the general foreman can have a better supervision.

Most of the complaints received, I find, come from such places where the scaffolding has not been erected under the direct employer of the men using it, or where its management has not been under his personal or deputed control; and I therefore make it a rule to keep these jobs under especially strict observation.

The clause in the Act making it compulsory that all accidents occurring on buildings in course of erection shall be reported has had a very beneficial effect, even to preventing many accidents, as the employer, knowing that any accident, however slight, must be reported, and that inquiries will be made respecting it, is more careful to see that every precaution is taken.

I think it must be considered very gratifying that in proportion to the large number of workmen employed in all branches of a hazardous trade such as building, so few accidents occur. The number of accidents in connection with scaffolding during the year is 39, one of which was serious.

A fault that may be found with some builders is that they very seldom overhaul their scaffolding plant and gear before sending it up to the jobs, with the result that good, bad, and indifferent plant and gear are sent mixed up for the man erecting the scaffolding to sort out, and, of course, an Inspector has no legal power to condemn anything unsuitable until it is actually in use as scaffolding. However, very few builders make any objection to the destruction of any of their plant found defective when pointed out to them.

The regulation as to guard-rails to working-platforms, I think, would be improved by the disallowing of rope for this purpose. Guard-rails should be rigid, and not movable; workmen are used to rigidity in their surroundings, and their sense of safety is increased by the use of rigid rails. It is also very difficult to keep ropes at the required height, as they lengthen in dry weather.

I have to report that since early last year there has been a gradual falling-off of activity in the building trade, especially in residential and cottage building; but now there is every indication of things brightening up, although there are a great number of tradesmen unemployed. These are mostly carpenters, owing to the work being slack in the suburbs.

During the period under review 479 notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received; the increase from last year is accounted for by the fact that inspection has been extended further into the country districts.

Although warnings are as a rule given for a first offence, it was necessary during the year for 8 persons to be prosecuted for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding; a conviction was obtained in each case. A number of others were warned for this offence.

Over 900 different structures and appliances were inspected, and alterations or additions were ordered in 240. In 35 cases the scaffolding was condemned, and workmen warned from working on it.

Thirty-nine accidents were reported under the Act during the year, but a very small number of these were in connection with scaffolding, as under the Act all accidents occurring in connection with buildings in course of erection, repair, &c., must be reported. The most serious accident was the collapse of a roof in course of construction, by which one man was killed and three injured. Most of the other accidents were slight, a good number arising from the carelessness of the workman.

There were 6 prosecutions for failing to report accidents, and a fine was imposed in each case. There are no doubt other accidents that are not reported, but none of these can be regarded as serious.

In concluding, I desire to thank all those with whom my duties have brought me in contact for their courtesy and attention to any suggestion which it has been my duty to make.

I have, &c.,

R. A. BOLLAND,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

NELSON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Nelson, 5th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your information, my annual report on the work of the Department in connection with the Scaffolding Inspection Act for the year ending 31st March.

As Inspector of Scaffolding for the Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough districts (as well as of Factories, Awards, &c., for the Nelson district), I have made a general inspection of buildings in course of erection.

The building trade in the districts has been fairly busy during the year. Visits of inspection have been made to all the principal towns, and scaffolding carefully inspected.

During the year 25 ladders were condemned as unsafe for use, chiefly on account of sprung sides. In 2 cases scaffold-cords were condemned as unfit for use, being perished from continual use amongst lime. Ten scaffolds were condemned as unfit for use; I gave directions for them to be taken down, and re-erected in accordance with the provisions of the Scaffolding Inspection Act and regulations. A better class of scaffolding material is now being used by builders, and more care is being taken in the erection of scaffolds.

The inspection of scaffolding has given satisfaction to the men employed on buildings, and it is with some satisfaction and pleasure that I have no accidents to report for the year.

I may also state, that with few exceptions, contractors and builders have readily carried out any alteration to scaffolding required. There have been no prosecutions under the Act during the year.

I have, &c.,

S. TYSON,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 5th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my report on the working of the Scaffolding Inspection Act of 1908, and its amendments.

The year just passed has been an uneventful one, and during the latter part showed a considerable falling-off in building operations, especially in respect to residences in the suburbs. During the earlier part of the year, however, the whole of the premises destroyed by the big fire right in the centre of the town were rebuilt, and owing to the height of the buildings, and the large number being erected at the same time, there was a considerable shortage of really good scaffolding hands available, thus entailing considerably more inspection on my part to insure the various scaffoldings being erected in strict accordance with the Act, and thus guarding against any serious accidents happening by the erection of any shoddy or insecure scaffoldings.

The Scaffolding Inspection Act has worked smoothly, there being no friction whatsoever, employers willingly making any alterations or improvements suggested.

I must again bring under your notice the necessity for the use of the rope guard-rail being abolished, as I am quite confident that the same is unsafe, and a trap to those who might have the misfortune to fall against or depend upon it to steady themselves in case of a slip. I would recommend that provision be made for the substitution of a 3 in. by 2 in. wooden rail.

I would also suggest that rope guard-rails should be discontinued on swinging stages, and in place of same that a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. iron rod or pipe be substituted. There are several of these swinging stages in use in this district, and they are giving general satisfaction. Many workers who would be afraid under ordinary circumstances to work very high from the ground feel quite safe when working on the swinging stage mentioned.

I would also suggest that the Act give power to Inspectors to make periodical visits of inspection of all gear stored in contractors' yards. This would prevent any scaffolding being erected with faulty poles, ropes, ladders, &c., and would especially apply to buildings being erected in outlying districts where the scaffolding is under the height of 16 ft., and where it is not necessary for the Inspector to be notified.

I have made periodical visits to the whole of the Canterbury district, including Timaru, Temuka, Waimate, Fairlie, Greendale, Ashburton, Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Lyttelton, and other places. I found on my first visit to these places that many of the scaffoldings erected were not quite in accordance with the Act. Contractors, however, seemed quite willing to make any necessary alterations.

During the year I received 488 notices from contractors of their intention to erect scaffolding, and in every instance these scaffoldings were inspected. Altogether I made some 1,066 visits to buildings in course of erection. In 234 cases various alterations were required; 37 scaffoldings were condemned, and the men notified to discontinue work until the scaffolding was re-erected.

I also condemned the rope guys and falls of 6 derricks, on account of their being worn or unfit for the strain likely to be put upon them. I also condemned a cat-head derrick, because the timber of which it was comprised was rotten. Numerous ladders and scaffolding-cords were condemned as being unsafe for use.

I am very pleased to report that only 3 accidents happened in this district; 2 of them, however, were of a serious nature. Both cases resulted in broken ankles—one through falling from a one-plank scaffolding, about 15 ft. high, and one due to falling through a skylight on to the top floor. The third accident happened to a worker who fell from a scaffolding about 8 ft. high, resulting in a scalp-wound of a not very serious nature.

Five cases of prosecutions were taken against contractors for failing to notify their intention to erect scaffolding above the height of 16 ft., and one for failing to report an accident—the latter case at Timaru. In all cases convictions and fines were recorded.

I have, &c.,

EDWIN J. G. STRINGER,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 20th April, 1909.

I beg to submit the following report of inspections made during the year ending 31st March, 1909.

I have made 796 visits to 366 buildings in course of erection in the Otago and Southland district. In 129 cases I have had to direct that alterations be made in scaffolding, so as to insure the safety of the workmen engaged thereon. The majority of these defects have not been of a serious nature, comprising, as a rule, broken ladders, insufficient bracing, and other trifling details which could easily be put right, but which would have been a source of danger, if allowed.

In a few instances I have had to order the entire reconstruction of certain portions of scaffolding. I am pleased to state that all my requests have been carried out with a minimum of friction between builders and myself, and all matters in dispute have been amicably arranged.

There have been 6 accidents on buildings during the year, 1 of which has had fatal result. This fatality happened to an apprentice plumber, who slipped on a roof, and who, in falling, bruised one of his kidneys. He died through the effects of this occurrence some six weeks later. The other accidents have been slight, no permanent injury resulting.

There have been several scaffoldings carried to a considerable height from the ground, and I have been consulted on all such occasions as to the best means to be employed for the safe construction of same.

During the year 4 employers were prosecuted for failing to send notices of intention to erect scaffolding, and in every case a penalty was inflicted.

During the year under review the erection of large buildings has fallen off considerably, only 75 notices of intention to erect scaffolding having been received, as against 85 during the 1907-8 period. Cottage-work has shown an increase, hence the increased number of visits of inspection.

I am pleased to be able to state that the quality of scaffolding in this district is very good, particularly in Dunedin, where my visits are the most frequent. In the outlying districts the employers are inclined to shirk their responsibility, and trust to an Inspector not appearing till the job is completed.

In conclusion, I may state that the Act has worked very satisfactorily, and that the fact of the Act being in force is entirely responsible for the very small percentage of accidents on buildings in course of erection.

Yours, &c.,

F. BARTON,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

REPORT FROM WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Auckland, 17th April, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for your information, my report upon the business transacted by this branch of the Department since its inauguration ten months ago.

It is most gratifying to be able to record that the decision of the Minister to extend the sphere of the Department to include branches for women has met with general approval in this district, and has been warmly welcomed and extensively used by those for whom the branch was specially created—viz., the mistress and the maid.

Mistresses have frequently expressed their appreciation and gratitude, many stating that the office was now filling what had been "a long-felt public want." The especial value is the care which is exercised in the selection of suitable domestic assistants; in this matter character and fitness are the essentials dealt with.

Upon the other side, appreciation has been equally shown by the women seeking employment. They seem to have full confidence that they will be placed in situations which they are capable of filling, and where their lives will be made congenial.

It is interesting to note that 1,764 applications have been received for domestic assistants, and 1,019 applications for employment have been made by women workers, thus making in ten months a total of 2,783 persons who have sought the aid of our office. Out of the foregoing numbers, 576 actual engagements have been made. These figures speak for themselves, and demonstrate not only the practicability, but the amount of confidence reposed in our office by both sides—a confidence which, I am pleased to say, is steadily increasing.

The following is the classified analysis of applications received and dealt with and engagements made in the past ten months.

Applications for Assistants.

	Number.		Number.
To assist	138	Laundresses	62
Attendants	3	Lady-helps	69
Barmaids	7	Married couples	4
Cigar-workers	5	Milliners	18
Cooks	291	Nurses	34
Charwomen	26	Pantry-maids	29
Companions	5	Porters and page-boys	24
Generals	532	Saleswomen	4
Governesses	4	Seamstresses	6
Housemaids and waitresses	372	Wards-maids	3
Housekeepers	63		
Kitchen-maids	34	Total	1,764
Kitchen-men	31		

Applications for Work.

	Number.		Number.
To assist	96	Laundresses	37
Attendants	3	Lady-helps	47
Barmaids	5	Married couples	11
Charwomen	35	Milliners	3
Cooks	154	Nurses	23
Companions	9	Pantry-maids	14
Factory-managers	3	Porters and page-boys	16
Generals	105	Saleswomen	2
Governesses	5	Seamstresses	10
Housemaids and waitresses	105	Typistes	1
Housekeepers	91	Wards-maids	3
Kitchen-maids	14		
Kitchen-men	14	Total	1,019

Engagements made.

	Number.		Number.
To assist	40	Lady-helps	22
Attendants	4	Milliners	3
Charwomen	20	Nurses	7
Cooks	97	Pantry-maids	9
Generals	82	Porters and page-boys	8
Governesses	3	Saleswomen	1
Housemaids and waitresses	173	Seamstresses	2
Housekeepers	44	Wards-maids	4
Kitchen-maids	14		
Kitchen-men	10	Total	576
Laundresses	33		

Out of these, 130 were married and 446 single.

A very great dearth of the domestic known as the "general" has been experienced. Of this class, 532 were applied for, and only 105 women offered themselves for this work. Comfortable homes, especial consideration, and the best of good wages—ranging from 15s. to £1 5s. weekly—have been freely offered, but in comparison few women can be induced to accept this class of employment; they say that "the general's work is never done," also that they "can get quite as good wages, shorter hours, more liberty, and cleaner work in other branches of domestic employment." This dearth, of course, is felt keenly by the many mothers who sadly require help, and can only afford to keep one maid.

IMMIGRATION.

In reference to this subject, I have to say that the steamers bringing immigrants to our port have been met by me, and all women classified as domestics have been interviewed. Employment, and any assistance which the office can render, has been offered, but only a limited number have availed themselves of this, a big majority stating they "did not want work," or that they "had friends to go to." My experience in connection with this question has been very disappointing, and, from investigations that I have made, I have been led to come to the conclusion that the majority of those women who secure passages as domestics are not what they represent themselves to be; they are principally mill and factory workers, who evidently have commenced to work at an early age. They show a very little knowledge of domestic training, and, strange to add, they generally demand a good increase above the ruling wage, which rate of wages they say they were led to expect from representations made to them before they left the Home-land, and which wage is out of all reason in comparison with their qualifications. I would like to suggest that a better system of selection be adopted, as the present has proved anything but satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

H. R. MORRISON,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary, Labour Department, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Wellington, 29th April, 1909.

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

The office was opened on the 1st June, 1908, and has thus been in existence for ten months. Central offices were obtained in Boulcott Street, and a wide advertisement was given to its establishment by means of circulars and Press notices.

An average of 63 women has been assisted monthly since the opening, or a total over the whole period of 630. Careful record has been kept of the number of applications by employers for servants, and also of the number of women and girls applying for work, and details have been regularly published in the Department's monthly *Journal*.

Quite apart from the work obtained for domestics, several women and girls have been placed in employment in other branches—namely, as shop-assistants, typistes, dressmakers, machinists, seamstresses, &c.

All through, the demand for workers has exceeded the supply, and a study of the number of applications received from the employers shows that from month to month over 100 per cent. of places remained unfilled owing to the scarcity of hands. Most employers wanted "generals." It often happened that 70 places were available during a month, and only from 20 to 30 applications were received. There is no doubt that hundreds of good places are available for domestics, for, quite apart from the city itself, urgent letters have been received for girls from employers all over the district. How the demand is to be met is a problem that I commend to your earnest consideration. The employers who can afford to pay the highest wages are generally successful in getting servants, and in this connection it should be noted that a steady increase in wages has been growing from year to year. A few years ago servants could be procured at a wage of from 8s. to 12s. per week, whilst to-day very few girls will accept less than 15s. and often demand £1, and get it. There is a marked tendency also for the domestics to favour employment in hotels and other large institutions rather than in private homes. This preference is undoubtedly due to the fact that the conditions of employment have been fixed by an award of the Arbitration Court, and the girls know exactly what hours, holidays, and pay they are entitled to receive; whilst in private houses, unless a mutual agreement is come to prior to engagement between mistress and maid, the conditions are not clearly defined, and are often irksome and unfair. However, emphasis should be made of the fact that employers are generally most reasonably inclined towards their servants, and the demand for hands is so great that there is absolutely no necessity for girls to remain in homes where the conditions of work are harsh and the pay low when employment on a better basis can be obtained elsewhere.

The oversea steamers have been met regularly, and information as to prospects of employment has been given to the women immigrants. I regret to say that, although scores of servants have been assisted by the Government to the Dominion, very few have sought the agency of the Department for assistance in finding work; this is probably explained by the fact that the majority of the girls are nominated by friends already in the Dominion, who have found places for them either just before or immediately after arrival. A very large amount of correspondence was received from mistresses asking for the services of these girls, and it must have been as disappointing to them as it was to the Department itself to find that so few were available.

Appreciatory letters have been received by me commending the action of the Government in establishing the office, and for the work done on behalf of mistresses and maids.

From the returns sent in, you will have noticed that the work is gradually growing from month to month as the branch becomes better known, and I look forward to the incoming year for even better returns than the period now under review.

I have, &c.,

E. R. BREMNER,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary, Department of Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Christchurch, 5th April, 1909.

I have the honour to report on the work in this branch for the year ending 31st March.

The branch was opened on the 1st June, 1908, and from the very first it has been a complete success. There was just a little difficulty in the beginning, the girls being under the impression that they had to belong to a union, and they could not comprehend the idea of procuring situations gratuitously. However, when we pointed out the great privilege the Government had granted them, they were not slow in accepting the advantages the branch offers; in fact, many of them now look upon it as the proper place to get suitable employment.

We had a similar difficulty with employers. They thought because it was a Government office and no fee charged, that sufficient care would not be taken in sending domestics. They soon recognised that the utmost care was taken to send only suitable girls, with the result that now the branch is looked upon with great favour.

There is a class that it will always be a difficulty to find employment for—namely, the persons whose demands are rather exacting, and who, when employment is found for them, invariably break their engagements; and yet they usually cry out that no work is to be found.

There is absolutely no difficulty in getting employment for women. "Generals"—experienced, or even inexperienced—are those we require most. We cannot nearly meet the demand for this class of help. Employers are offering from 12s. to £1 per week, and in some cases cannot even get a girl to assist.

It is almost impossible to get girls at all for the country. At present we have a large number of places waiting that we cannot possibly find girls for. Although all classes of domestics are scarce, it is the good "general" that is wanted, as a good "general" can always be promoted to be cook, housemaid, laundress, or to any other branch of domestic work.

We have had a good many new arrivals, and with one or two exceptions they are giving complete satisfaction. In fact, employers were so delighted in several cases that their friends are waiting for us to procure for them similar helps when they arrive, but, unfortunately, there are not enough coming to meet the demand.

We have been successful in placing a good many married couples, amongst them a number of new arrivals, who have given entire satisfaction to their employers, and some have written expressing their gratitude to the Department for the employment found. Most married couples newly arriving seek positions together, as for one thing they can earn more money that way than any other, as high wages are offered for good married couples. Some of them, however, are quite unused to this class of work, and thereby cause themselves disappointment, and annoyance to their employers.

It is rather a slack time at present with hotel employees. In this trade it is sometimes very busy, and at other times the reverse, and hotel-workers do not care for private employment, nor are they suited for it; consequently, when they are unemployed they declare there are more girls in the Dominion than there is work for. If they would accept positions in private houses that difficulty would be overcome.

The following table will show the employers and employees applying, and the number suited. During the nine months in which this branch has been opened applications have been received as follows: Employers, 1,579; workers, 733; employment found for 605 workers. It will be seen from this that the supply does not nearly meet the demand; also, that the average of persons who have been found employment is very satisfactory indeed. It is hoped next year to do better, as the branch is gradually getting better known and more highly appreciated.

The above numbers consist almost entirely of domestics. Some of those not suited were found employment later on, and others were quite unsuited for the class of employment they were seeking. We also have applications for any number of hat and cap makers, costume-makers, girls for jam and pickle factories, &c. Some of these trades have been badly pressed for hands for a good many months past. We hope in the coming year that girls suited for this class of work will apply to us, so that we may be enabled to assist them to employment, and to relieve employers of much anxiety on this account.

We frequently have girls applying for positions in shops. We would be glad if employers in need of such help would apprise us of their wants, so that we could assist those applying.

	Applications from Employers.	Applications from Assistants.	Assistants placed.
Generals	915	343	331
Seamstress and tailoresses	5	5	5
Cooks	167	106	66
Housemaids	211	104	70
Housekeepers	39	34	25
Helps	90	32	24
Pantry-maids	15	10	8
Waitresses	16	28	20
Laundresses	38	7	5
Nurses	30	17	13
Married couples	25	25	23
Barmaids	5	5	5
Charwomen	9	7	7
Factory hands (jam)	14	3	3
Clerk .. .. .	..	1	..
Dairy-maids .. .. .	..	4	..
Companion .. .. .	..	1	..
Nursery governess .. .. .	..	1	..
* Totals	1,579	733	605

I have, &c.,

J. MITCHELL,

The Secretary, Department of Labour, Wellington.

Officer in Charge.

* Besides hat and cap makers, seamstresses, and costume-makers.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Dunedin, 14th April, 1909.

I have the honour to place before you a report of the operations of this branch of the Department for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

The Women's Employment Bureau was opened on the 1st June, 1908, and since its inception the business has been steadily increasing. The applications received from employers number 1,276, and from the workers 732. Of these latter, 444 (95 married and 349 single) were placed in employment.

Two thousand five hundred circulars setting out the advantages of the office were posted during the months of July and August, 1908, and in response quite a number of employers, resident in the country districts particularly, have applied to the bureau for assistants.

Requests have been frequently made to supply some immigrants; but attempts in that direction, to say the least, have been disappointing, for, while several boats carrying immigrants were met, the few domestics on board have either been engaged prior to coming out, or were going to relatives living in various parts of the Dominion, and consequently were not prepared to take positions straight away.

The scarcity of assistants in all branches of domestic work, particularly those who are capable of performing the general duties of the household—viz., "generals"—has been keenly felt, more especially in the country districts. The tendency on the part of the workers is to obtain situations in or near to the town, and also in a good many cases in public places and institutions, so that the private employers and those in the outlying districts are put to considerable inconvenience through their inability to obtain assistants.

The immigration question has been much in evidence of late. The ladies of Dunedin have held meetings, and as a result propose approaching the Government with a view to urging it to give assistance in obtaining domestic workers from England. The question of bringing girls out to the Dominion requires to be considered from several standpoints, as both the method and manner of work here vary from the conditions obtaining in many households in the Old Country. Experience so far in that direction has not proved an unqualified success, as new arrivals have not always been able to adapt themselves to the changed conditions quite so successfully as may be desired.

Much good would be accomplished if the young girls of the Dominion could receive a thorough practical training in household duties, for undoubtedly there is a lack of thoroughly competent workers or "generals" who understand and are able to perform the varied and seemingly minor duties, which are yet essential to a well-regulated home. Some of the girls applying for work are quite ignorant of the commonplace duties of a household; and the result is a continual change about from place to place. A domestic training-home (or college) would have a tendency to raise the status of the domestic assistant, who, qualified for a certificate of competency, would be a blessing to future homes.

The bureau is evidently supplying a much-felt want, and its usefulness and success for the future are very promising.

Yours, &c.,

M. S. HALE,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

REPORTS FROM CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS.

AUCKLAND.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CONCILIATION CLAUSES OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT (AS AMENDED LAST YEAR) FOR THE TWO MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1909.

Conciliation Commissioner's Office, Auckland, 14th May, 1909.

I have held four sittings of the Council of Conciliation during the period referred to. These sittings were for the purpose of hearing disputes between the Auckland Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union and the Restaurant Employers, and also the Auckland Private Hotels and Boarding-house Employees, Industrial Union of Workers and private hotels and boardinghouse-keepers in the City of Auckland. The hearing of these cases were not completed at the end of the year. I may say that, following the precedents laid down by the Arbitration Court in Otago and Canterbury, I struck out all the private boardinghouses, and left in only those cited who combined the businesses of restaurants and boardinghouses.

T. HARLE GILES,

Conciliation Commissioner, Northern and Taranaki Industrial Districts.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CONCILIATION CLAUSES OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT (AS AMENDED LAST YEAR) TILL THE 31ST MARCH, 1909.

Conciliation Commissioner's Office, Christchurch, 6th May, 1909.

1. On the 19th January, hearing there was a likely dispute between the Federated Boot-manufacturers' Association of New Zealand and their employees, I interviewed the president of the employers' association and the secretary of the union, and arranged a meeting of both sides, when the conditions submitted by the employees to the employers were gone through. It was then decided that the former should go carefully through the conditions with myself, and that then the latter should do the same with me. As no arrangement could be arrived at, it was decided that the dispute should be referred to a Conciliation Council. I subsequently attended a meeting of the Federated Bootmakers' Union of Workers of New Zealand, went through their demands to the employers, and advised them to act in a conciliatory manner. The Conciliation Council was set up, which sat to consider the case, but no agreement was arrived at, and the dispute was referred to the Arbitration Court.

2. Having heard of a dispute between the Christchurch Tramway Board and their employees, I waited on the Secretary of the Board, and also the president and vice-president of the employees' union, and arranged with both sides to each appoint three representatives, with full power to enter into an agreement, provided that the Conciliation Commissioner would act as chairman. A conference was held, and an agreement entered into satisfactory to both sides.

I send the above particulars to show how I proceed with my work. I am still engaged on similar lines as herein stated in the following disputes: Christchurch Biscuit-makers and Confectioners, Southland Printers, Nightcaps Coal-miners, Christchurch Saddlers, and Christchurch Private Hotels and Restaurants.

The following are the other cases settled by myself, without coming before the Council of Conciliation, up to the 31st March: The Otago and Southland Shearers and the Dunedin Canister-makers.

In my opinion, an alteration in the Act is badly wanted. In having an agreement made into an award it is now necessary for the Commissioner to state to the Court that no agreement has been arrived at between the parties, although an agreement has been arrived at. I think it would be far more satisfactory for all parties concerned if the Commissioner, after arranging an agreement satisfactory to both sides without recourse to assessors, could have agreements made into awards by the Court in a more simple manner than now exists.

I find that both employers and employees are taking very kindly to the 1908 Conciliation Act.

J. R. TRIGGS,

Conciliation Commissioner for the Canterbury
and Otago and Southland Districts.

The Secretary, Department of Labour, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

REPORT ON THE CONCILIATION CLAUSES OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT (AS AMENDED LAST YEAR) TILL THE 31ST MARCH, 1909.

Conciliation Commissioner's Office, Wellington, 14th April, 1909.

During the time this method of arranging industrial differences between employers and employees has been in existence the Act has been called into operation on two occasions—(1) In respect to a dispute in connection with the Napier Drivers; (2) on account of a demand made by the Grocers' Assistants in Wellington for an increase in wages, restriction of hours, &c., in their particular calling. In both these matters satisfactory results were attained. In the first-mentioned case the proceedings were conducted through the medium of an Industrial Council, and an agreement on all disputed points arrived at. The second case was dealt with without the assistance of assessors; employers and employees agreed to meet in conference with myself as chairman. In this instance also the disputants succeeded in arriving at an amicable adjustment of their differences on all items, with the exception of one minor matter. This was afterwards arranged by the Court of Arbitration.

It will thus be seen that, although this method of arranging industrial disputes has only been in operation a very short time, yet the achieved result is exceedingly gratifying to all persons interested in these matters. The trend of opinion expressed by those who are most competent to judge is that, with the proper use of the machinery now at the disposal of employers and employees, industrial peace should be more readily obtained than has been the experience during the past few years. In order, however, that this laudable desire should be given full effect to, I would submit that a slight amendment should be made in the Act and regulations. The alteration, it may be said, is desired by those who are most affected by the operation of this species of legislation, and is approved of by His Honor Mr. Justice Sim, the present Judge of the Arbitration Court. In order that you may have a thorough appreciation of the position, it is necessary to point out that it is the unanimous desire of the employers' associations and workers' organizations throughout the Dominion that when once an industrial agreement has been arranged between contending parties it should receive from the Court of Arbitration the same effect and status as an industrial award. Experience of the past few months has shown that it is possible for a Conciliation Commissioner to bring about an amicable arrangement of difficulties between parties by three distinct processes—(1) By personal intervention; (2) by the assistance of the persons directly interested in the dispute; (3) by the appointment of assessors. Yet when an agreement has been arrived at by any of these methods it is impossible, under the existing conditions, to have that agreement embodied in or to have the effect of an award, and for the following reasons: (1) An agreement having been made, there exists no longer any dispute; (2) as no dispute is in existence, there is nothing to submit to the Court; (3) the Court has therefore no jurisdiction to interfere in the matter. (Section 67 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act is not considered sufficient, as both employers and employees desire an award rather than an agreement, and that the award shall be delivered by the Court.) In order to overcome this anomaly, I would suggest that power should be vested in the Court of Arbitration to give any industrial agreement the full effect of an award, if such is considered necessary or desirable by the parties interested in the dispute.

If the Act can be amended in the direction indicated, it will tend to perfect a measure that will eventually, with careful administration, reflect credit on those who are responsible for placing it on the statute-book, and provide in a more pronounced manner a larger measure of industrial peace and security between employer and employee than has hitherto been the experience of those interested in industrial legislation in this Dominion.

P. HALLY,

Conciliation Commissioner for the Wellington, Marlborough,
Nelson, and Westland Districts.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS GIVEN DURING THE YEAR 1908-9 UNDER THE
 FACTORIES ACT, THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT, THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES
 ACT, THE LEGISLATURE ACT, THE WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, AND THE WAGES
 PROTECTION ACT.

APRIL, 1908.

Christchurch.—(Factories Act): A case against a firm of engineers for accepting a premium of £50 from an apprentice was dismissed, as the information was not laid within two months from the date of payment; the Magistrate remarked that the time-limit should not apply to such cases.

(Servants' Registry Offices Act): A registry-office keeper was fined 10s., with costs 13s., and had his license indorsed, for charging a greater fee than that provided in the scale of fees.

Oxford.—(Shearers' Accommodation Act): A runholder was ordered to put his shearing-sheds in thorough repair, as required by the Inspector.

MAY, 1908.

Auckland.—(Servants' Registry Offices Act): A case against a registry-office keeper, for sending men to an alleged twelve-months job, knowing that there was no work for them, was dismissed, as the Act did not provide penalties for such cases.

Christchurch.—(Factories Act): A case against a shipping company for occupying premises as a factory without same being registered was dismissed. On appeal the Magistrate's decision was reversed. The full report is as follows:—

In the Supreme Court, Judge Denniston delivered the following decision: The defendant on this information is the local manager of a shipping company, and as such is the occupier of a building in Lyttelton in which the company carried on the operation of "dumping" wool and flax. The presses by which this operation was effected were operated by machinery driven by a 30-horse-power gas-engine. Wool is originally packed by pressure into bales, which are then sewn up. At the port of shipment they are "dumped"—that is, two bales are put together into a press, where they are by strong mechanical pressure reduced to the bulk of one. When so reduced, and while in the press, steel bands are fastened round them by which they are retained in their compressed form. The object of this process is for the purpose of enabling a larger quantity to be carried, so as to save freight: The question raised by this appeal is whether this "dumping" is "packing goods for transit" so as to make the building in which it is carried on a "factory" as defined by the interpretation clause (section 2) of "The Factories Act, 1901." I think it is clear that the process is one by which the wool is packed for transit. Two things—bales of wool—are pressed together and enclosed by bands to make their transportation more convenient. I do not think it is necessary to examine very critically the dictionary definitions of "pack" or "packing"; I may, however, quote the definition in Johnson's Dictionary, "To bind up for carriage; to tie up goods"; and in the Century Dictionary, "To put together compactly in a bundle, bale, package, box, barrel, or other receptacle, especially for transporting, or convenience in storing or stowing; make up into a package, bale, bundle, &c., as to pack one's things for a journey." It is not, of course, necessary that the enclosing or confining medium should be closed or without an opening: goods may be packed in a crate; cattle may in common parlance be said to be packed in an open van. Nor is it necessary that the goods should be put into what is to confine them: it may be put round them. I think the illustration I suggested during the argument—the putting straps round a number of rugs so as to make them into a compact bundle for convenient carriage—is a fair one. I think that would in common language be called packing the rugs. None of the English cases cited seem to me to be of any value; the words of the Act which was there considered are different from ours. In *Rogers v. The Manchester Packing Company* ([1898] 1 Q.B. 344) what was done was thus described: "After binding or stitching the ends of the folds together, in order to keep them straight, the cloth was made up into neat parcels, and plain or ornamental labels, descriptive of the contents, were affixed thereon. A number of these parcels were then placed together, and hydraulic pressure was applied to reduce the bulk, and so lessen the cost of transit. All the above-mentioned processes were carried on by the respondents, who usually despatched the packed goods direct from their warehouse to the shipowners for delivery to the shipping merchants' customers abroad. The processes hereinbefore described were essential processes in the respondents' business, and were hooping, lapping, making-up, and packing." This was held to bring the building within the English Act. I think therefore that the appeal should be allowed, with £5 5s. costs.

(Shops and Offices Act): At the Magistrate's Court, Christchurch, on the 24th March, 1908, the licensee of an hotel was charged by the Department of Labour with failing to allow an employee a half-holiday in accordance with the regulations of the Shops and Offices Act. Mr. Cassidy (for the Labour Department) said that the amended Act specified that all assistants employed in any hotel must have a half-holiday from the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon during some working-day of the week. The employee in question had been employed from 10 o'clock every night (Sundays included) till 9 o'clock the following morning. He contended that a breach of the Act had been committed. Mr. Riddell, the Wellington Stipendiary Magistrate, had recently given judgment in a somewhat similar case, but on that occasion the defendant had had no counsel. Mr. Russell (solicitor for the licensed victuallers) maintained that the facts before the Court did not bring the licensee within the meaning of the Act. In the case of employees starting work at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, when 2 o'clock came round they were, of course, entitled to leave off for one day in the week. This could not apply to a man who was off all day. At the time specified in the Act the man was not in defendant's employ, and defendant therefore could not give him a holiday. The Magistrate stated that the case was in no wise distinguish-

able from the Wellington case decided by Mr. Riddell. It seemed to him a most extraordinary thing that the Labour Department, if it was dissatisfied with the decision, did not appeal to the higher Court, instead of bringing the case down to Christchurch to get another Magistrate's ruling. The decision had been given by a valued and capable Magistrate, and he (Mr. Bishop) thought the circumstances of the case would justify him in following that ruling. The case would be dismissed. No costs would be allowed. It would be open to the Department to appeal against this decision, although it would be a very simple matter to get the Act amended.

By the decision of Mr. Justice Denniston, delivered in Banco on the 15th May, 1908, men employed as night-porters at hotels are to be given a weekly half-holiday from 2 p.m. till midnight. These men usually start work at 10 p.m., closing-time, and work through the night until the next morning, so that the effect of the judgment will be that on one night in the week they will come on at midnight instead of 10 p.m. The case was that of the local Inspector of Factories against the licensee of an hotel, and was an appeal from the decision of Mr. H. W. Bishop, S.M., dismissing an information against the said licensee for a breach of the Shops and Offices Act by failing to give a night-porter a weekly half-holiday. The Magistrate had followed the decision given in a similar case by Mr. Riddell, S.M., of Wellington, holding that if the Labour Department were dissatisfied with that gentleman's decision their proper course was to have taken the matter to the Supreme Court, and not to have sought a different decision from another Magistrate. Mr. Cassidy, who appeared for the Factory Inspector, said that the man worked from 10 p.m. to 9 a.m., and the Magistrate had followed the decision of the Wellington Magistrate in holding that the weekly half-holiday started from 2 p.m., and, as the night-porter was employed at night, that provision could not affect him. His Honour said that the section only prohibited work between 2 p.m. and midnight, and the man was not on duty from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. The point was whether on one day in the week he should not start work till midnight. Mr. Cassidy said that the Magistrate's decision had the effect of excluding that class of employee from any benefit at all under the clause. Mr. Alpers, in reply, submitted that the night-porters did not come within the scope of the Act. If there was a breach, it was of a very highly technical character, and there had been no breach of the spirit of the Act. The man could not get the half-holiday in the ordinary sense, for the reason that he was not employed during the ordinary working-hours. Further, that class of assistants did not come within the scope of the Act. His Honour held that the man was an assistant under the Act, and that he was entitled to a weekly half-holiday, which it was clear he had not got at present. The appeal would be allowed, with £5 5s. costs.

JUNE, 1908.

Nelson.—(Shops and Offices Act): A draper was fined 10s., with costs 7s., for obstructing the Inspector in the execution of his duty.

CLAIM FOR WAGES AND OVERTIME.

In the Magistrate's Court, Wellington, 16th June, 1908.

The plaintiff claims from the defendants (hotelkeepers) the sum of £32 19s. 3d., made up as follows, and under the following circumstances:—

1. The plaintiff was employed by the defendants as a driver to drive the luggage-van owned by the defendants and used in connection with their hotel, and was so employed from the 1st day of February, 1908, to the 16th day of April.

2. The plaintiff, during such period, with the exception of the time from the 11th to the 16th April, was paid wages at the rate of £2 5s. a week. For the period from the 11th April to the 16th April the plaintiff has received no wages.

3. On the 16th April the plaintiff was informed by one of the servants of the defendants that he was no longer required to drive the luggage-van, but that he could work as a stableman. This the plaintiff refused to do, being engaged as a driver, and therefore he left the service of the defendants.

4. The hours of employment of the plaintiff during the week (exclusive of the time required for necessary attendance to his horse) varied, but the following statement shows the hours worked by the plaintiff from week to week, exclusive of Sundays and exclusive of the time required for the necessary attendance on his horse: Week ending 7th February, 84 hours; week ending 14th February, 81½ hours; week ending 21st February, 82½ hours; week ending 28th February, 86½ hours; week ending 6th March, 83 hours; week ending 13th March, 84 hours; week ending 20th March, 83 hours; week ending 27th March, 83 hours; week ending 3rd April, 83 hours; week ending 10th April, 82½ hours; week ending 16th April, 68½ hours: total, 901½ hours.

5. In the terms of the drivers' award, under which both plaintiff and defendants are bound, 47½ hours (exclusive of the time for necessary attendance to horses) is fixed as the working-week for drivers under the said award.

6. The plaintiff has, while in the employment of the defendants, worked 379 hours overtime on week-days.

7. In addition to work on week-days the plaintiff, during his employment by the defendants, worked on eleven Sundays, his total of hours worked on these days being 50½.

8. Overtime is by the terms of such award payable at the ordinary rate for the first two hours beyond the 47½ hours, and at the rate of 1s. 3d. afterwards.

9. The payment for work on Sundays is by such award prescribed at the rate of 2s. per hour, in addition to the weekly wage.

10. The plaintiff is entitled by such award to be paid by the defendants the wages and overtime prescribed by such award in addition to his wages for the period from the 10th to the 16th April, and one week's wages in lieu of notice, and therefore claims from the defendants as follows: One week's wages from the 10th to 16th April, £2 5s.; one week's wages in lieu of notice, £2 5s.; 22 hours over-

time at 1s. an hour, £1 2s. ; 357 hours overtime at 1s. 3d. an hour, £22 6s. 3d. ; 50½ hours overtime at 2s. an hour, £5 1s. ; total, £32 19s. 3d. . . .

I do not consider that he is entitled to anything for the following reasons : First, I do not believe his book is a faithful record of his time in any way ; second, I believe the book was written up after he left his employment ; third, he frequently signed for his wages and all claims up to date ; fourth, he never made any claim for overtime during the course of his employment or up to the time of this action ; and, lastly, that the same work was done by a man previously and subsequently on an average of forty-three or forty-four hours a week. I consider the claim a highly improper one.

Judgment for the defendants, with costs.

A. MCARTHUR,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

JULY, 1908.

Auckland.—(Shops and Offices Act) : A fishmonger was fined £2 10s., with costs 7s., in each of two cases for employing female assistants more than fifty-two hours per week. The assistants concerned had worked up to eighty-six hours per week.

Dannevirke.—(Servants' Registry Offices Act) : A registry-office keeper was fined 10s., with costs 7s., in each of two cases for (1) failing to keep the words " Licensed Registry-office Keeper " posted up, and (2) charging a larger fee than that specified in scale. Two other cases against him were withdrawn, (1) charging a larger fee than that specified in scale, and (2) failing to keep proper record-books. Another registry-office keeper was fined 10s., with costs 7s., for charging a larger fee than that specified in scale. A similar charge against him was withdrawn.

AUGUST, 1908.

Inglewood.—(Factories Act) : A firm of storekeepers was fined 10s., with costs 7s., for exposing for sale shirts which were not made in a registered factory, without first attaching a label to each shirt stating the fact.

New Plymouth.—(Workmen's Wages Act) : A firm of sawmillers was fined 5s., with costs £1 12s. 3d., and 5s., with costs £1 16s., in two cases for failing to pay wages weekly, there being no written agreement to the contrary.

Napier.—(Shops and Offices Act) : A Chinese fruiterer was fined 1s., with costs 7s., for selling cigarettes after the hour fixed by tobacconists for the closing of their shops. For the same offence a European fruiterer was fined 1s., with costs 7s. The Magistrate stated that in future cases heavier fines would be imposed.

NOTE.—Section 25 of the Act prohibits the sale of such goods by any shopkeeper after the hours fixed by tobacconists for the closing of their own shops.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Auckland.—(Factories Act) : A brick and tile company was fined 10s. for employing a boy under sixteen without a certificate of fitness. The father of the boy was fined 5s. for allowing him to work without first obtaining a certificate.

Napier.—(Factories Act) : A firm of Chinese laundry-keepers was fined 1s., with costs 7s., in each of four cases for (1) failing to exhibit requisite notices in the factory, (2) failing to keep an overtime-book, (3) failing to keep a wages-book, (4) failing to keep a certificate-of-employment book.

OCTOBER, 1908.

Auckland.—(Factories Act) : A labourer was fined 5s. for allowing his son to work without first obtaining a certificate of fitness.

Levin.—(Shops and Offices Act) : A case against a bicycle-dealer for employing an assistant on the statutory half-holiday was dismissed, as the assistant was on the premises against his employer's wish.

Gore.—(Shops and Offices Act) : A case against the manager of a firm of merchants for failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday was dismissed : the man took an order after 2 p.m., but did not canvass for same.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.

A case arising out of the bakers' strike was taken before the Supreme Court, when a driver proceeded against a master baker on the ground of alleged slander. The case was heard by the Chief Justice.

Plaintiff in his statement of claim alleged that defendant, at a meeting of the Master Bakers' Association in July last, wrongfully said that plaintiff " took the reins off the bit of my horse while it was in the cart in Ingestre Street." On account of those words his employers discharged plaintiff from their service, and refused to give him a character. Plaintiff therefore claimed £125 special damages as compensation for loss of his position as a driver, £125 as special damages for loss of his certificate of character, and £250 general damages.

Defendant, in his statement of defence, said that the publication of the words, if used, which he denied, was *bona fide* and without malice, and on a privileged occasion. He also alleged that in or about the month of July last the bakers' operatives struck work, and took steps to picket the employers' business premises. Meetings of the Master Bakers' Association, of which the defendant is a member, was held for the purpose of resisting the demands of the bakers' operatives, and making arrangements for carrying on business notwithstanding the strike. On a particular day a baker's cart belonging to the defendant, during the absence of the driver, was interfered with, and the reins were unfastened from the bit. The defendant learnt that the reins had been removed by one of the drivers in the same employ as plaintiff, and at a meeting of the Master Bakers' Association the defendant, in order that

other master bakers might be prepared for similar occurrences, related what had occurred, and mentioned that he had been informed that it had been done by one of the aforesaid drivers. The defendant at the time *bona fide* believed in the truth of what he said.

At the conclusion of plaintiff's case, Mr. Hindmarsh, solicitor, said that he found he could not succeed. He would, therefore, apply to be nonsuited.

His Honour accordingly nonsuited plaintiff, with costs according to scale, and witnesses' expenses.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

Case under "The Wages Protection Act, 1899."

Mr. J. F. Burgess, Warden, gave judgment in the Warden's Court at Paeroa, on the 8th October, 1908, in the cases in which a mining company was charged by the Inspector of Factories with taking or receiving money by way of deduction from wages from certain workers in respect of a policy of insurance against injury by accident. The judgment was as follows:—

It is admitted or proved that the defendant company, on the date named on the information, deducted from the moneys payable to an employee who had taken a contract from the company the sum of 11s. 6d., being his proportion of the insurance policy taken out by the company to cover his liability to pay compensation for accident or injury happening to workmen employed by him in the company's mine, the said employee being regarded by both parties as a contractor liable under section 15 of "The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900," to pay such compensation. It is also clear from an examination of the figures on the pay-sheets submitted that a deduction, assessed on the total earnings of the contractor, has been made, which necessarily includes not only an assessment on the amount of wages earned by his workmen, but on the money accruing to him as his net profit on the undertaking; so that he has been made to provide the funds for the insurance of the company against the risk of accident to himself. This deduction from the moneys due to the said employee for the insurance of his workmen is claimed to be made in pursuance of the following clause in the written contract between the parties:—"Insurance of Workmen: The contractor must insure all his workmen against accidents each in the sum of £400 at least, or the company will do so for him, provided an order to that effect is given to the general manager"; and of the following authority signed by the employee aforesaid, "I hereby authorise you to deduct and retain monthly from moneys now or from time to time becoming due to me under any contract for the time being existing between myself and the above company for work done or to be done in the company's mine at Karangahake my proportion of insurance premium or premiums paid or to be paid by your company in respect of a policy of insurance against accident to, *inter alia*, the workmen or workers employed by me in or upon any such contract, my said proportion being assessed on the amount paid by me to such workmen or workers as wages or otherwise."

The information is laid under section 3 of "The Wages Protection Act, 1899," "It shall not be lawful for any employer to directly or indirectly take or receive any money from any worker in his employ, whether by way of deduction from wages or otherwise howsoever, in respect of any policy of insurance against injury or accident."

It seems to me that the whole issue of this case turns upon whether or not the said employee was a worker within the meaning of the Wages Protection Act. This Act forms part of and must be read with "The Truck Act, 1891."

I have been referred to sections of several Acts and to several cases decided under other statutes defining who are contractors and who are workers or workmen, but I am of opinion I must confine myself to the two Acts mentioned under which the information is laid. I do not think that the provisions of either Act were intended to refer to payments of money to contractors. The whole tendency of the statutes precludes such an interpretation. The principle to be derived from decisions under the English Truck Act is that, if the person employed is to come within the operation of the Act, the relationship of employer and employed must subsist on the basis that the work undertaken is work that the employed person is called upon to personally perform; the agreement for the service he renders must relate to a personal service—must be in the nature of a hiring. It must not be an agreement to do work which from its nature the contractor cannot perform without making use of the labour of others, although he may be superintending the work or even engaged in it himself: See *Riley v. Warden* (18 L.J. Ex. 120); *Sharman v. Saunders* (22 L.J. C.P. 86); *Floyd v. Weaver* (21 L.J. Q.B. 151); *Sleeman v. Barrett* (32 L.J. Ex. 153); and *Ingram v. Barnes* (26 L.J. Q.B. 339).

The definition of "artificer" under the English Act is somewhat different from the definition of "worker" or "workman" under the New Zealand Acts, but the evident scope and intention of the Acts are the same, and the decisions I have referred to are founded more on the spirit and purpose of the Act than upon any bare definition. In a New Zealand case (*Killick v. Adams*—12 N.Z. L.R. 715), a case of a contract to fell a certain quantity of bush at so-much per acre, Mr. Justice Richmond, in dealing with the New Zealand Truck Act, has expressed a view in accordance with the English decisions. He says, "If it was simply a contract to fell a certain quantity of bush at a fixed price per acre, the case is no more within the Truck Act than a contract to build a house at a fixed price. There is no engagement in such case to do the work by the personal labour of the contractor. Where a manufacturer gives out piecework to his men the case is different, as the men agree personally to execute the work. I rather think that in all cases within the Act the relation of master and servant must subsist between the parties." This decision was given under "The Truck Act, 1891," but I do not think the added definition of "worker" under the Wages Protection Act alters the position.

Plaintiff's solicitor contends that the agreement under which work was done in this case was not in principle a contract, but piecework, and that, if so, the employee concerned was necessarily a worker. He points out the following particulars in which he contends the agreement differs from a true contract: The work stipulated for is not for any specified or fixed quantity; the contract has no definite

duration, being terminable by twenty-four hours' notice by either party; the company fixes and controls the number of men to be employed; the company also fixes the rate of wages to be paid, and regulates the hours of labour of the workmen; the company can order the dismissal of any workman; there is no intermediate party between the company and the contractor (such as engineer or architect under ordinary contracts); tenders are not called, and in some cases, at any rate, the prices are fixed by the company.

There is, I think, no doubt that in some respects this contract possesses features unusual in contracts for work and labour; but the question is, do these provisions so affect the status of the contractor as to render him in reality not a contractor but a pieceworker? Did the company, in fact, retain such a control and direction over the contractor as to render his position that of a servant of the company; or was his position such that so long as he conformed to the stipulations of his contract he could conduct his operations according to his own judgment and without further interference by the company. Piece-work, from its character, involves the employment of the workman in a personal capacity. He is really a servant subject to the control of his employer, giving his labour in return for payments which are regulated by units not of time, as ordinarily, but of labour.

In the case before the Court the contractor was compelled to become an employer of labour. By the terms of his contract he had to employ not less than seven men. The payments to which he was periodically entitled were not for his own personal earnings, or as a reward for his own individual work: it was in respect of the full amount of work done by the party. It is no doubt customary for contractors in a mine to work personally. That fact was known to both parties to the contract, but the remuneration is not offered in respect of the contractor's own labour. What he does is to undertake to provide and pay for the services of a number of men to carry on work in the claim, and the company undertakes to pay him for the effect of their labour. It may result in a financial profit to him or in a loss. Such an arrangement cannot be deemed a hiring. He must pay his workmen in full, but he only receives 75 per cent. of the total money earned by the party until his contract terminates. If he were a workman he would be paid in full. Moreover, in case of default in properly carrying out his work the company can complete it at his expense: this is not consistent with the position of a pieceworker.

Except for one typewritten clause at the end of the printed contract, which appears to require the contractor's constant attendance (whether for actual work or not is not stated), there is nothing in the written contract compelling the contractor to work personally, and he himself states in his evidence that he was under no obligation to do so, but as a matter of fact—to render his undertaking profitable—he had to do his share of the work. But even if he were obliged to work himself it seems to me doubtful, in view of the character of the undertaking, that the said employee can be considered either a workman or pieceworker.

The question is by no means free of doubt. There is much in the contention of Mr. Mays that many of the conditions of the contract imply a right on the part of the company to control the employment of the workmen and to regulate the hours and rate of pay, which is incompatible with the right of a contractor under an ordinary contract. It is, however, to be remembered that (having regard to the danger to life and limb incidental to such work, to the possible injury to valuable property by inefficient workmen, and to the statutory liabilities of the owner) the conditions of labour in a mine render a departure from the conditions ordinarily affecting contracts for labour not only justifiable but necessary. A contract for work in a mine must be viewed from this standpoint. An agreement for work and labour may amount to a contract when regarded in its general character, although tested by certain particulars it apparently falls short of it. In this case, having regard to the relationship of the parties and the nature of the work to be done, the contractor cannot, I think, be regarded in the light of a mine servant.

The contract is unsatisfactory also in that it is not for any definite time or definite quantity; but merely because the agreement relates to a payment by the foot or by the ton does not of itself destroy its effect as a contract if its other terms show that it is in the nature of a contract.

Under section 2 of "The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act Amendment Act, 1903," there is no doubt that the said employee, having himself worked at his contract personally, would be entitled to compensation for injury received while at work in the mine; and if any such definition of worker had been added to "The Wages Protection Act, 1899," there must have been a conviction in this case.

It has been contended that I should use the definition of section 2 of the Act of 1903 as the definition of "worker" in this case. I cannot see my way to do so. I am confined to the Truck Act and to the Protection of Wages Act. The section referred to was enacted several years after "The Wages Protection Act, 1899," was passed, and because the necessity was shown to exist for the enlargement of the term "worker" in that Act so as to include cases theretofore excluded: See *Smith v. Clark* (IV G.L.R. 248) and *Dixon v. Talisman Consolidated* (V. G.L.R. 288). If this definition serves any purpose in this case, it only goes to show that, without an enlarged meaning, the term "worker" does not include a contractor, even though he works at his own contract.

If I am right in my opinion that the said employee was not a worker, then he does not come within the operation of section 3 of the Wages Protection Act, and the company is not liable for retaining his money either for the insurance of his workmen or for his personal insurance. No doubt the stoppage of money by the employer for an insurance in respect of the person whose injury is insured against is not in accord with the spirit of our legislation, but unless the particular act complained of is specifically prohibited by statute no offence in law has been committed. That is, I think, the position in this case.

It is only fair to the officers of the defendant company to say that it is not clear to me that there was a deliberate intention to charge the contractor in this or any of the other cases with the proportionate amount of the premium paid to cover the company's risk for any accident that might happen to himself personally. It was intended to charge against him the insurance of his workmen (whom

he was bound to insure) by deducting a calculated amount assessed on the total wages earned by them for a stated period (as they were directed by his order to do). Instead of doing this, however, by a blunder or through carelessness in calculating the amount, the deduction has been made on the total earnings of the contractor, so that a deduction has actually been made affecting his net earnings which he certainly never contemplated and did not authorise.

I would like to add that it appears to me that in none of the cases that have come under my notice has the contractor been really insured against the liability to compensate his workmen for injury. The policy is taken out in the name of the company. This secures them in case of any claim for damages, but there is no contract with the insurance company to secure the contractor against his personal liability. The workmen are provided for as workmen of the company at the contractor's expense, but there is nothing to protect the contractor in case he should have personally to meet any demand for compensation for injury sustained by his workmen. The insurance company does not know him. The money he has paid out of his earnings has gone to protect the company, and, indirectly, the workmen, but leaves him personally uncovered.

The information is dismissed.

DECEMBER, 1908.

Auckland.—(Legislature Act): A firm of joiners was fined £1, with costs £1 10s., for failing to allow a man time off in which to vote on election day.

Taihape.—(Shops and Offices Act): An auctioneer, &c., was fined £1, with costs 7s., for failing to close his shop in terms of a gazetted requisition from a majority of the shopkeepers fixing their closing-hours. The defendant was a travelling dealer, and held that the requisition did not apply to him.

Petone.—(Factories Act): A baker was fined £5, with costs 11s., for making false entries in his wages-book.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.—CLAIM FOR OVERTIME AND COUNTERCLAIM FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Magistrate's Court, Dannevirke, 10th December, 1908.

Plaintiff is a clerk, and was employed by defendant in his office.

Claim of £24 8s. for overtime worked as clerk pursuant to section 30 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1908" (Consolidated Statutes). The defendant counterclaimed to £50 damages, alleging that plaintiff, in breach of an agreement to that effect, had, since he left the defendant's employment, done accountancy-work, and had canvassed defendant's clients.

The claim and counterclaim were heard separately.

Case on the Claim.

It was proved that plaintiff had worked the number of hours claimed for—namely, 267 hours—but that a considerable proportion of these were in respect of half-hours immediately succeeding the time fixed for closing on working-days. His Worship, in course of an oral decision, ruled that subsection (7) of section 30 must be read in conjunction with subsection (1) of that section, and, so reading, the intention of the Legislature was clear that half-hours worked immediately succeeding the hour of closing were not chargeable as overtime. These half-hours could be worked without a breach of the law under subsection (1), and are to be regarded as a time of grace during which an attempt may be made to complete the day's work, or to prepare for that of the morrow. There is no obligation on the office assistants to work these half-hours, but if they do the employer is not to be subject to penalties, and neither can the assistant claim overtime.

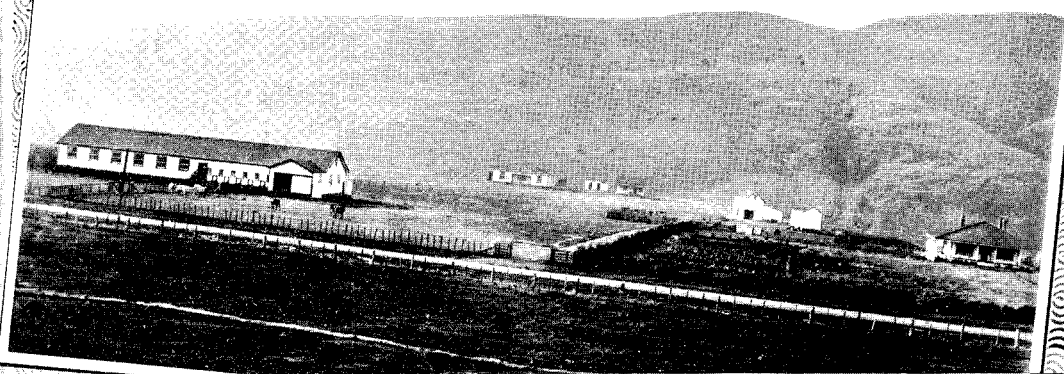
The distinction between subsection (1) and subsection (4) is that in respect of the half-hours mentioned in the former there is an absolute freedom from penalties, whilst as to the latter there is only to be an immunity from penalties if payment is made. For these reasons the hours charged for the half-hours immediately succeeding the hour of closing will be disallowed, and judgment will go for the plaintiff for £21 2s. 4d., together with costs.

Case on the Counterclaim.

It was proved that plaintiff had, since he left the employment of defendant, done, on his own account, accountancy-work, and had canvassed defendant's clients as alleged. There was an agreement in writing between plaintiff and defendant which contained the following clause: "And the clerk hereby undertakes and agrees upon the termination of his employment hereunder (from whatever cause) not to carry on any business similar to that of the employer, either by himself or in connection with any other person or persons, and will not enter the employ of any company, firm, or person in the Borough of Dannevirke or within a radius of thirty miles therefrom."

After hearing argument, His Worship, in an oral decision, ruled that the clause was bad as being in general restraint of trade. Under the agreement the plaintiff had effected to bind himself on leaving defendant's employment not to work for anyone else, no matter what his calling might be, within the Borough of Dannevirke or within a radius of thirty miles therefrom. Under such an agreement plaintiff would be precluded, if it held good, from taking work as a farm labourer. Then, again, the whole clause was unlimited as to time. In whatever way the matter was viewed the clause went far beyond what was reasonably necessary for defendant's protection. In the case of a growing town like Dannevirke it could not reasonably be contended that the plaintiff, on severing his connection with defendant should, in the latter's interests, be debarred for all time from engaging in accountancy-work within a radius of thirty miles from that town.

Judgment would be for plaintiff on the counterclaim, with costs.



NO. 1, GENERAL VIEW OF SHEARING SHED AND QUARTERS; NO. 2, DINING AND COOKING QUARTERS;
NO. 3, SLEEPING QUARTERS.

To face p. 6.]



RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKS: A TYPICAL CO-OPERATIVE WORKMEN'S CAMP

FEBRUARY, 1909.

Napier.—(Factories Act): A firm of drapers was fined £1, with costs 7s., for failing to affix proper labels to articles made in other than a registered factory.

Taihape.—(Shearers' Accommodation Act): A sheep-farmer was ordered to provide suitable shearers' accommodation before the 31st July, 1909, and to pay costs, 17s., and witnesses' expenses, 15s.

MARCH, 1909.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.—TEST CASE: SALE OF LIQUOR UNDER BOTTLE LICENSE IN CONJUNCTION WITH GROCER'S SHOP ON STATUTORY HALF-HOLIDAY.

Mr. H. Y. Widdowson, S.M., delivered reserved judgment at the City Police Court, Dunedin, in a case in which a shopkeeper was charged with failing to close his premises on the statutory half-holiday.

Defendant's solicitor contended that as defendant was the holder of a bottle license he was entitled to sell liquor up to 10 p.m. on every day but Sunday, irrespective of the statutory half-holiday, as long as he did not open his grocer's shop to do so.

In delivering judgment His Worship said,—

“The question in this case is whether a storekeeper who is also the holder of a bottle license can sell liquor under such license on the half-holiday on which shops are required to close under the Shops and Offices Act, notwithstanding the provisions of the latter, or, in other words, whether the provisions of the Licensing Act relating to bottle licenses override the provisions of the Shops and Offices Act as to liquor saleable under such licenses. Clause (b), subsection (2), of section 1 of ‘The Licensing Act, 1908,’ provides ‘that such of the provisions of these enactments (*i.e.*, the consolidated statutes therein mentioned) as relate to bottle licenses, and are in force on the coming into operation of this Act, shall continue in force as if this Act had not been passed: Provided that nothing herein shall be construed as to recognise the lawful existence of such licenses.’ What this proviso means it is somewhat difficult to say, but for the purposes of this case it is immaterial. Section 33 of ‘The Licensing Act, 1881,’ authorises the holder of a bottle license to sell and dispose of on the premises specified therein, but not elsewhere, any liquors in bottles corked and sealed, capsuled and wired, of certain sizes, and not to be drunk on the licensed premises. A limitation of hours during which sales of liquor can be made is not attached to bottle licenses by any provisions of the consolidated Acts, but is attached to publican's and accommodation licenses, and I know of nothing in those Acts which provides that the holder of a bottle license can sell such liquor during specified hours, nor is there any exemption in the Shops and Offices Act in respect of shops similar to defendant's. It is admitted that the defendant would be guilty of a breach of the Shops and Offices Act if he had on the occasion in question sold any other article than liquor. I am of opinion that the effect of a bottle license is to enable a person holding such license to sell goods (*i.e.*, bottled liquors) in addition to his other goods which, but for such license, he would be prohibited from selling, and that there is nothing in the Licensing Act which protects or exempts a storekeeper from the provisions of the Shops and Offices Act in respect of such bottled liquors. As this is a test case, a conviction against the defendant will be recorded, and he will be ordered to pay costs (7s.).”

ACCIDENTS UNDER “THE FACTORIES ACT, 1908.”

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES during Year ending 31st March, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Aerated-water manufacturing—					
Bottler	Auckland	1		Slight injuries ..	Bursting of bottle.
Ammunition-making—					
Assistant foreman .. ..	.. ..	1		Lost part of finger ..	Caught by clutch.
Cartridge-maker .. ..	.. ..	1		Slight injuries ..	Cut by glass.
Machinist .. ..	.. ..	1		Lost part of finger ..	Caught by punching-machine.
Mechanic .. ..	.. ..	1		Hand slightly cut ..	Caught by knives.
Bag-making—					
General hand .. ..	.. ..	1		Three fingers crushed ..	Caught in rollers.
Baking—					
Baker .. ..	.. ..	1		Lost two fingers ..	Caught in cogs, dividing-machine.
Biscuit and confectionery—					
Baker .. ..	.. ..	1		Hand bruised ..	Caught by rollers.
Boy .. ..	.. ..	1		Slight injuries ..	Caught by guillotine knives.
Foreman .. ..	.. ..	1		Lost first joints of two fingers ..	Caught in flour-mixer.
General hand .. ..	.. ..	1		Ditto ..	Caught by guillotine.
.. ..	.. ..	1		Slight injuries ..	Caught in cogs.
.. ..	.. ..	1		Three ribs broken ..	Drawn into biscuit-machine.
Labourer .. ..	.. ..	1		Injuries to head ..	Fall from ladder.
.. ..	.. ..	1		Lost top of finger ..	Caught by stamping-machine.

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES, &c.—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Boot and shoe manufacturing—					
Apprentice	Auckland	1	1	Injury to groin ..	Penetrated by knife.
Benchman	"	1	1	Cut in eye	Spark from emery wheel.
"	"	1	1	Nose ripped	Ripped by machine-needle.
"	"	1	1	Arm broken	Caught in running-belt.
Various	"	5		Cuts, bruises, &c.	
Boxmaking—					
Boxmaker	"	1	1	Skin taken off hand ..	Caught on drum of driving-machine.
Brewing, bottling, &c.—					
Bottler	"	2	2	Injury to eye	Hit by corks.
Bottle-washer	"	1	1	Hand badly cut	Broken bottle.
"	"	4	4	Arm badly cut	"
"	"	1	1	Hand badly cut	"
Cordial-maker	"	1	1	"	"
Labourer	"	1	1	Chest badly cut	"
"	"	1	1	Severely bruised	Fell from ladder.
Brickmaking—					
Apprentice	Gisborne	1	1	Left wrist cut	Chisel slipped.
Labourer	Auckland	1	1	Hand crushed	Caught by rollers.
"	"	1	1	Lost part of forefinger ..	Struck by tomahawk.
Carpentry and joinery—					
Carpenter	Gisborne	1	1	Left hand cut	Chisel slipped.
"	Auckland	1	1	Fingers crushed	Contact with knives.
"	"	1	1	Loss of eye and fractured temple	Chisel flew off lathe.
"	"	1	1	Lost top of finger	Contact with buzzer.
"	"	1	1	Hand slightly cut	Caught by saw.
"	"	1	1	Back injured	Fell from stool.
"	"	2	2	Thumb injured	Struck by falling weight.
Cement-making—					
Fireman	"	1	1	Back ricked	Pushing a truck.
Greaser	"	1	1	Slight injuries	Finger jammed.
Labourer	"	1	1	"	Struck by pinion.
"	"	1	1	Back ricked	Lifting goods.
"	"	1	1	Ankle bruised	Caught in belting.
"	"	3	3	Slight bruises, cuts.	
Clothing-manufacturing—					
Machinist	"	1	1	Slight injuries	Contact with needle.
Coachbuilding and farriery—					
Apprentice	"	1	1	Injured eye	Struck by piece of hot iron.
Bodymaker	Gisborne	1	1	"	"
Blacksmith	Auckland	1	1	Finger broken	Jammed by wheel.
"	"	1	1	Finger severely cut	Struck by splinter of iron.
"	"	1	1	Finger burst	Struck by hammer.
Coachbuilder	Gisborne	1	1	Fingers lacerated	Contact with planing-machine.
Driver	Auckland	1	1	Broken arm	Fell off dray.
Engineering—					
Blacksmith	"	1	1	Lost finger-nail	Finger jammed.
"	"	1	1	Lost two fingers	Caught in pulley of jib-crane.
"	"	1	1	Hand injured	Penetrated by piece of steel.
Boilermaker	Karangahake	1	1	Foot injured	Struck by plank.
"	Auckland	1	1	Leg injured	Fell from staging.
"	"	1	1	Face injured	Struck by piece of angle-iron.
"	"	1	1	Lost foot	Dredging bar fell on it.
"	"	1	1	Broken finger	Jammed by casting.
Boilermaker's assistant	"	1	1	Hand crushed	Caught between belt and wheel.
Fitter	"	1	1	Forearm lacerated	Caught in drilling-machine.
"	"	1	1	Hand injured	Jammed in machinery.
"	"	1	1	Lost top of finger	Struck by eccentric rod.
"	"	1	1	Injuries to body	Fell off tender.
Fireman	"	1	1	Hands and arms burnt ..	Blow back from furnace.
General hand	"	1	1	Eye injured	Splashed by hot metal.
"	"	1	1	Loss of finger	Caught in drilling-machine.
"	"	1	1	"	Crushed by weight.
"	"	1	1	Hands burnt	Ignition of benzine.
"	"	1	1	Hand crushed	Caught between bench and casting.
"	"	1	1	Broken finger	Caught between belt and pulley.
"	"	1	1	Lost part of thumb	Caught by eccentric rod.
"	"	1	1	Lost finger	Caught in cog-wheels.
"	"	1	1	Hand badly crushed	Wheel of crane ran over it.
"	"	1	1	Leg severely cut	Entered by piece of steel.
Labourer	"	1	1	Legs injured	Struck by pulley.
"	"	1	1	Ankle burnt	Contact with hot rivet.
"	Auckland	1	1	Slight injuries	Leg entered by nail.
"	"	1	1	Finger broken	Caught between two weights.
"	"	1	1	Lost arm	Caught in belting.
"	"	1	1	Hand cut	Chisel slipped.
"	"	1	1	Wrist cut	Falling iron plate.
"	"	1	1	Lost top of finger	Caught by emery wheel.
Machinist	Gisborne	1	1	Fingers crushed	Caught in cogs, drilling-machine.

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES, &c.—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Engineering— <i>continued.</i>					
Moulder	Auckland	1	1	Eyelid injured	Contact with hot metal.
"	"	1	1	Foot burnt	"
"	"	1	1	Arm burnt	"
"	"	1	1	Foot badly burnt	"
"	"	1	1	Foot crushed	Caught under casting.
Pitman	"	1	1	Slight injuries.	
Various	"	9	9	Cuts, bruises, &c.	
Flour-milling—					
Machinist	"	1	1	Fingers crushed	Caught between rollers.
Furniture trades—					
Cabinetmaking apprentice	Gisborne	1	1	Lost finger	Contact with circular saw.
Cabinetmaker	Auckland	1	1	Thumb and arm cut	
"	"	1	1	Foot bruised	Struck by falling case.
"	"	1	1	Hand badly cut	Chisel slipped.
Carpet-layer	"	1	1	Rupture	Strain.
Machinist	"	1	1	Lost finger	Caught in planing-machine.
Various	"	2	2	Cuts, bruises, &c.	
Gas-making—					
Stoker	Gisborne	1	1	Arm burnt	Fell on hot coke.
General labouring—					
Labourer	Auckland	1	1	Foot cut	Contact with broken bottle.
"	"	1	1	Broken rib	Fell off staging.
"	"	1	1	Punctured stomach	Fell on projecting nail.
Laundry-work—					
Laundry hand	"	1	1	Foot injured	Penetrated by pin.
"	"	1	1	Hand bruised	Caught in rollers of ironing-machine.
"	"	1	1	Two fingers crushed	Caught by rollers.
Mattress-making—					
General hand	"	1	1	Lost two fingers	Contact with buzzer.
Meat trade—					
Butcher	Gisborne	1	1	Poisoned hand	Unknown.
"	"	1	1	Hand badly cut	Knife slipped.
"	"	1	1	Forearm cut	"
"	Auckland	1	1	Arms and legs injured	Struck by broken pieces of machine.
"	Gisborne	1	1	Poisoned hand	Entered by wire.
"	"	2	2	Finger lacerated	Knife slipped.
Chamber hand	"	1	1	Foot bruised	Struck by falling weight.
"	"	1	1	Injury to head	Fall.
"	"	1	1	Crushed ankle	Meat fell on him.
"	Auckland	1	1	Thumb crushed	Struck by case.
Plumbing and tinsmithing—					
Plumber	"	1	1	Lost part of finger	Caught under guillotine.
"	Gisborne	1	1	Face burnt	Ignition of benzine.
Tinsmith	Auckland	1	1	Tips of two fingers severed	Contact with cutting-machine.
"	"	1	1	Lost part of thumb	Contact with stamping-machine.
"	"	1	1	Lost part of finger	"
Printing trades—					
Apprentice	"	1	1	Hand bruised	Caught in pattern-machine.
Boxmaker	"	1	1	Lost parts of two fingers	Caught in cutting-machine.
Bookbinder	"	1	1	Finger cut	Caught on circular saw.
Machinist	"	1	1	Lost top of finger	Caught on cutting-machine.
"	"	1	1	Lost top thumb	"
"	Gisborne	1	1	Palm bruised	Caught under crank.
"	Auckland	1	1	Hand crushed	Caught in printing-machine.
Various	"	2	2	Cuts, bruises, &c.	
Rope-making—					
Machinist	"	1	1	Lost one finger ; others crushed	Caught in rollers.
Sawmilling and timber—					
Foreman	"	1	1	Lost tip of finger	Contact with circular saw.
Firewood-cutter	"	1	1	Lost finger	"
Log-jacker	Rotorua	1	1	Hand slightly cut	Struck by jack-handle.
"	"	1	1	Wrist fractured	Struck by timber.
Labourer	Auckland	1	1	Injured shoulder	"
Machinist	"	1	1	Hand deeply cut	Contact with buzzer.
"	"	1	1	Lost part of thumb	Contact with shaping-machine.
"	"	1	1	Arm bruised	Caught in rollers.
Sawyer	Rawene	1	1	Hand lacerated	Jammed by wheel.
"	"	1	1	Fatal injuries	Leg severed by saw.
"	"	2	2	Lost two fingers	Contact with circular saw.
"	Kaitia	1	1	Lost part of foot	Foot caught in wheels.
"	Aratapu	1	1	Hand crushed	Caught by pulley.
"	"	1	1	"	Crushed between rollers.
"	Gisborne	1	1	Leg broken	Flitch of timber fell on him.
"	"	1	1	Hand lacerated	Caught on circular saw.
"	Auckland	1	1	Thumb crushed	Struck by pieces of emery stone.
"	"	1	1	Lost one finger and part of another	Caught in spindle-shaver.

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES, &c.—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Sawmilling and timber— <i>contd.</i>					
Sawyer	Ngaruawahia	1	1	Three fingers slightly cut	Contact with circular saw.
"	Auckland	1	1	Thumb badly cut ..	"
"	"	1	1	Lost part of thumb ..	Contact with rip-saw.
"	"	1	1	Body badly bruised ..	Stack of timber fell on him.
"	"	1	1	Lost part of finger ..	Contact with circular saw.
Yardman	Gisborne	1	1	Injured foot ..	Penetrated by nail.
"	Auckland	1	1	Bruised knee ..	Falling stack of timber.
"	"	1	1	Injuries to hand ..	Fell on spike.
"	"	2	1	Fingers crushed ..	Fall off ladder.
"	"	1	1	Broken ankle ..	Timber fell on it.
Various	"	8		Cuts, bruises, &c.	
Slaughtering, &c.—					
Labourer	Auckland	1	1	Finger crushed ..	Struck by hammer.
Slaughterman	Gisborne	1	1	Lost top of thumb ..	Cut by knife.
"	"	1	1	"	"
"	"	1	1	Thigh bruised ..	Struck by carcase.
Various	"	7		Cuts, bruises, &c.	
Storeman	Auckland	1	1	Small bone in foot broken	Cask rolled on it.
Sugar-refining—					
Labourer	"	1	1	Hand cut	Contact with edge of tin.
Sugarboiler	"	1	1	Thumb crushed ..	Struck by piece of piping.
Tinsmith	"	1	1	Hand burnt	Rag on finger caught fire.
Tanning, fellmongering, &c.—					
Fellmonger	"	1	1	Sprained wrist.	
"	Gisborne	1	1	Thumb burnt	Contact with chemicals.
Tanner	"	1	1	Broken leg	Fell from dray.
Tea and coffee packing—					
Coffee-bottler	Auckland	1	1	Hand lacerated ..	Bottle burst.
Tile works—					
Machine hand	"	1	1	Lost arm	Crushed in tile-machine.
Toy-making—					
Woodworker	"	1	1	Hand injured	Contact with revolving knives.
"	"	1	1	Lost part of two fingers	"
Woollen-manufacturing—					
Machine-greaser	"	1	1	Finger badly cut ..	Caught in cranks.
Weaver	"	1	1	Arm bruised and cut ..	Caught in spindles.
Various accidents	"	9			
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Boxmaker	Eltham	1	1	Thumb lacerated ..	Contact with circular saw.
Carpentry and joinery—					
Apprentice	N. Plymouth	1	1	Hand badly cut ..	Contact with shaping-machine.
Carpenter	Hawera	1	1	Finger badly cut ..	Contact with buzzer.
Joiner	"	1	1	"	Contact with circular saw.
"	"	1	1	Three fingers cut ..	Contact with planing-machine.
"	"	1	1	"	Contact with shaping-machine.
Various	"	3		Cuts, bruises, &c.	
Cycle and motor engineering—					
Cycle engineer	N. Plymouth	1	1	Arm and hand burnt ..	Sleeve caught fire.
Furniture trades—					
Cabinetmaker	Hawera	1	1	Lost little finger ..	Caught on planing-machine.
Sawmilling—					
Machinist	Eltham	1	1	Lost parts of four fingers	Contact with knives of planing-machine.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Biscuit and confectionery—					
Baker's assistant	Wanganui	1	1	Finger lacerated ..	Caught in mixing-machine.
Baker	"	1	1	Two fingers injured ..	Jammed in mixer.
Confectioner	Wellington	1	1	Hand scalded ..	Splashed by hot syrup.
General hand	"	1	1	Feet scalded	"
Bootmaking, &c.—					
Boot-fitter	Palmerston	1	1	Finger badly torn ..	Contact with eyeletting-machine.
Press-worker	Wellington	1	1	Lost top of finger ..	Caught by punching-machine.
Boxmaking—					
General hand	"	1	1	Fingers slightly crushed	Caught by corner staying-machine.
"	"	1	1	Lost top of finger ..	Caught by punching-machine.
"	"	1	1	Hand slightly cut ..	Contact with chisel.
Brewing and bottling—					
Bottle-washer	Wanganui	1	1	Hand slightly cut ..	Bottle broke.
Bottler	Napier	1	1	Wrist and arm cut ..	"
"	Wanganui	1	1	Finger cut	"
Brickmaking—					
Labourer	"	1	1	Thumb crushed ..	Caught in puddling-machine.
Carpentry and joinery—					
Carpenter	Wellington	1	1	Left hand badly cut ..	Contact with circular saw.
"	Featherston	1	1	Thumb gashed	Chisel slipped.
"	Wanganui	1	1	Foot injured	"

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES, &c.—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Carpentry and joinery— <i>contd.</i>					
Carpenter	Feilding	1	1	Lost two fingers ..	Caught in planing-machine.
"	Napier	1	1	Finger and thumb badly cut	Contact with circular saw.
Joiner	Wellington	1	1	Leg cut	Chisel slipped.
"	Wanganui	1	1	Lost four fingers ..	Contact with circular saw.
"	Wellington	1	1	Thumb and finger cut ..	Caught in planing-machine.
"	"	1	1	Cut muscles of leg ..	Chisel slipped.
"	Marton	1	1	Lost finger	Caught by planing-machine.
"	Napier	1	1	Three fingers lacerated	Caught on revolving knives.
"	Wellington	1	1	Hand slightly cut ..	Contact with band saw.
Wood-turner	Wanganui	1	1	Two fingers lacerated ..	"
Coachbuilding and farriery—					
Blacksmith	"	1	1	One toe crushed ..	Struck by falling wheel.
"	Napier	1	1	Lost two fingers ..	Caught in cog-wheels.
"	Wellington	1	1	Knee - cap severely injured	Struck by bar of iron.
"	Napier	1	1	Sinews of wrist torn ..	Wrist torn by nail.
"	Palmerston	1	1	Finger injured	Struck by sledge hammer.
"	"	1	1	Injuries to head ..	Struck by swingle-bar.
Farrier	Featherston	1	1	Head injured	Kicked by horse.
"	Waipukurau	1	1	Forehead badly cut ..	Fell on kerbstone.
Striker	Wanganui	1	1	Bruised head	Struck by hammer.
Engineering trades—					
Boilermaker	Wellington	1	1	Injury to forehead ..	Struck by tool.
"	"	1	1	Finger crushed	Caught between girders.
"	"	1	1	Finger lacerated	Caught between iron plates.
"	Napier	1	1	"	"
"	"	1	1	"	Struck by hammer.
"	"	1	1	Lost nail	Crushed under falling anvil.
"	Wellington	1	1	Head badly injured ..	Fell on edge of iron plate.
"	"	1	1	Middle finger burst ..	Struck by bucket of cement.
"	"	1	1	Finger crushed	Caught between two bars.
"	Napier	1	1	Knee injured	Knocked against dray.
"	Wellington	1	1	Strained sinews of arm	Lifting iron girder.
"	"	1	1	Foot bruised	Struck by heavy iron.
"	"	2	2	Injured eye	Struck by piece of steel.
"	"	1	1	Finger lacerated	Caught between crowbar and block.
Bodymaker	Palmerston	1	1	"	Chisel slipped.
Coremaker	Napier	1	1	Fractured wrist	Cut by bundle of tubes.
Fitter	"	1	1	Two fingers crushed ..	Caught between pulleys.
"	"	1	1	Head slightly cut ..	Struck by block of pulley.
"	Wellington	1	1	Slight wound on head ..	Head struck by top of lift.
"	"	1	1	Hands slightly burnt ..	Accidentally used caustic soda instead of washing-soda.
"	"	1	1	Forehead injured	Struck by hammer.
"	"	1	1	Fingers lacerated	Caught by coupling on shaft.
Gas-engine expert	Napier	1	1	Two fingers burnt	Contact with hot cylinder.
General hand	"	1	1	Two fingers crushed ..	Caught under shafting.
"	Masterton	1	1	Ruptured muscles of arm	Struck by spiral spring.
"	Wellington	1	1	Eye injured	Entered by spark.
"	"	1	1	Toe burst	Struck by heavy wheel.
"	"	1	1	Fingers poisoned	Cut on rough iron.
"	"	1	1	Fingers crushed	Caught under iron.
"	"	1	1	Fingers lacerated	Crushed by cast column base.
"	"	1	1	Injury to eye	Entered by piece of metal.
"	"	1	1	Lost one finger ; another badly bruised	Caught in cogs of drilling-machine.
"	"	1	1	Thumb split	Struck by boring-bar.
"	"	1	1	Blood-poisoning	Several cuts and bruises.
Labourer	"	2	2	Foot severely bruised ..	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	Napier	1	1	Injuries to head and foot	Struck by two iron plates.
Machinist	Wellington	1	1	Lost top of finger	Contact with circular saw.
"	"	1	1	Thumb bruised	Caught in handle of belt-shifting gear.
"	Napier	1	1	Lost top of finger	Contact with shaping-machine.
Moulder	"	1	1	Inflamed eye	Entered by speck of dust.
"	"	2	2	Feet burned	Splashed by hot metal.
"	"	1	1	Ricked sinews of leg ..	Fall.
Shop hand	"	1	1	Fingers crushed	Caught in machinery.
Turner	Wellington	1	1	Thumb badly torn	Caught in set screw.
Wool-scourer	Napier	1	1	Arm cut	"
Flax-milling—					
Engine-driver	Palmerston	1	1	Hand lacerated	Contact with circular saw.
"	Shannon	1	1	Hand almost severed from wrist	"
Flax-cutter	Palmerston	1	1	Slight wound on leg ..	Hook slipped.
Furniture trades—					
Apprentice	Wellington	1	1	Hand injured	Struck by handle of grindstone.
Cabinetmaker	"	1	1	Hand slightly injured ..	Contact with circular saw.
"	"	1	1	Lost top of finger	Contact with buzzer.

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES, &c.—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.					
Furniture trades—continued.					
Cabinetmaker	Hastings	1	Right hand cut ..	Contact with circular saw.	
"	Wanganui	1	Two fingers lacerated ..	Contact with shaping-machine.	
"	Palmerston	1	One finger lacerated ..	Contact with circular saw.	
"	Wellington	1	Wrist sprained ..	Slipped and fell.	
Chairmaker	Wanganui	1	Thumb lacerated ..	Contact with circular saw.	
Engine-driver	Taihape	1	Lost foot	Crushed by crank-shaft of oil-engine.	
Machinist	Wellington	1	Lost tops of two fingers	Cut by planing-machine.	
"	Napier	1	Finger slightly cut.		
"	"	1	Lost thumb ..	Contact with circular saw.	
"	Hastings	1	Three fingers lacerated	Contact with shaping-machine.	
"	Wellington	1	Finger lacerated ..	Contact with band saw.	
"	"	1	Lost fingers of left hand	Caught in cogs of planing-machine.	
Upholsterer	"	1	Finger crushed ..	Caught in cogs " Devil-teasing " machine.	
Galvanised-iron making—					
Messenger boy	"	1	Injuries to head ..	Contact with circular saw.	
Gas-generating—					
Boiler-tender	Napier	1	Injury to shoulder ..	Not known.	
Carpenter	Wellington	1	Bruised side ..	Struck by piece of timber.	
Labourer	"	1	Fractured rib ..	Fall.	
"	Napier	1	Finger broken ..	Contact with coke-crusher.	
General labouring—					
Labourer	Wellington	1	Compound fracture of leg and two broken ribs	Fell from scaffold.	
"	"	1	Foot injured ..	Jammed by wheels.	
Jam-making—					
Labourer	Hastings	1	Two fingers crushed ..	Caught under barrel of pulp.	
Matchmaking—					
General hand	Wellington	1	Injured finger ..	Pinched in box-fitting machine.	
"	"	1	Back injured ..	Slipped and fell.	
"	"	1	Knuckles cut ..	"	
Meat-works—					
Butcher	Hastings	1	Hand cut	Knife slipped.	
"	"	1	Forearm cut ..	"	
Chamber hand	Wanganui	1	Sprained foot ..	Struck by falling weight.	
Foreman	Hastings	1	Elbow poisoned ..	Unknown.	
Labourer	"	1	Eye injured ..	Splashed by acid.	
Slaughterman	Napier	1	Finger lacerated ..	Knife slipped.	
"	"	1	Cut back of hand ..	Contact with knife.	
"	"	4	Fingers cut ..	"	
"	"	1	Bodily injuries ..	Truck fell on him.	
"	"	1	Poisoned hand.		
"	Wanganui	1	Finger lacerated ..	Knife slipped.	
"	"	1	Strain	Slipped and fell.	
"	"	1	Slight wound to arm ..	Contact with gamble.	
"	Hastings	1	Fingers badly cut ..	Knife slipped.	
Painting—					
Painter	Palmerston	1	Cut calf of leg ..	Contact with piece of glass.	
"	Wanganui	1	Cut arm	"	
Plumbing and tinsmithing—					
Labourer	Wellington	1	Arm slightly injured ..	Scratched by galvanised iron.	
"	"	1	Hand slightly injured ..	Entered by splinter.	
"	"	1	Foot slightly crushed ..	Crushed by iron case.	
Plumber	Masterton	1	Finger crushed ..	Caught in pressing-machine.	
"	"	1	Lost part of finger ..	Jammed between iron and anvil.	
"	Wellington	1	Toes crushed ..	Crushed by block of lead.	
"	"	1	" ..	Crushed by block of timber.	
Portrait-enlarging—					
Enlarger	"	1	Wrist cut	Contact with saw.	
Printing trades—					
Apprentice	Palmerston	1	Finger lacerated, afterwards amputated	Caught in belting.	
Label-maker	Wellington	1	Foot bruised ..	Struck by rod of machine.	
Machinist	"	1	Lost top of finger ..	Caught between duck and vibrator rollers.	
"	"	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught in cogs of printing-machine.	
"	"	1	Arm bruised ..	Drawn into pulley.	
"	Feilding	1	Finger-tips crushed ..	Caught in treadle printing-machine.	
Rope-making—					
Rope-maker	Foxton	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught in cog wheels carding-machine.	
Sawmilling—					
Carpenter	Napier	1	Severe shock to system	Fall.	
Engine-driver	Kimbolton	1	Bruises to body ..	Breaking of belt.	
Joiner	Napier	1	Wrist cut	Chisel slipped.	
"	Palmerston	1	Fingers cut	Contact with saw.	

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES, &c.—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Sawmilling— <i>continued.</i>					
Labourer	Wellington .. .. .	..	1	Foot injured.. ..	Entered by nail.
"	Napier .. .. .	..	1	Finger crushed	Caught between two bars.
"	Masterton .. .. .	..	1	Injuries to head	Struck by sagging rope.
Machinist	Ohakune .. .. .	..	1	Fingers lacerated	Caught between belt and pulley.
"	Wellington .. .. .	..	1	Lost three fingers and parts of two others	Shaping-machine.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Lost finger	Contact with planing-machine.
"	Napier .. .. .	..	1	Hand poisoned	Entered by piece of wire.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Finger crushed	Struck by fitch of timber.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Knee severely injured	Struck by piece of wood.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Thumb and finger cut..	Contact with shaping-machine.
Mill hand	Wairarua	1	..	Fatal injuries	Struck on head by knives of planing-machine.
Tanner	Wanganui .. .. .	..	1	Poisoned hand	Poisoned by putrid matter in "pie."
Wood-turner .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Two fingers lacerated..	Contact with planing-machine.
"	Wellington .. .. .	..	1	Hand ripped	Caught by steel fasteners of belting.
Woollen-milling—					
General hand .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Bruised shin.. ..	Struck by handle of truck.
Weaver .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Leg cut and bruised ..	Caught by spindle.
Wool-classer	Napier .. .. .	..	1	Bruised finger	Caught in gear of drying-machine.
Various .. .. .	.. .. .	..	38	Slight injuries.	
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Carpentry and Joinery—					
Apprentice	Blenheim .. .. .	..	1	Lost three fingers ..	Contact with planing-machine.
Joiner .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Finger lacerated	Caught in automatic grinding-machine.
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Bootmaker	Nelson .. .. .	..	1	Finger crushed	Caught in cutting-press.
Carpentry and joinery—					
Carpenter .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Thumb and finger badly cut	Caught on saw.
Joiner .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught on circular saw.
Cycle and motor engineering—					
Machinist .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Both arms and collar-bone broken	Carried over flywheel.
Jam-making—					
Hop-presser .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Severe wound to ear ..	Struck by falling cog.
Plumbing and tinsmithing—					
Tinsmith .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Finger lacerated	Caught in lid-stamper.
Sawmilling—					
Benchman	Kaituna .. .. .	..	1	Lost two fingers	Contact with circular saw.
"	Nelson .. .. .	..	1	Hand severely cut	"
"	Takaka .. .. .	..	1	Fingers crushed	Log fell on them.
"	Karamea .. .. .	..	1	Slight injuries	Struck on mouth by piece of wood.
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Carpentry and joinery—					
Joiner	Greymouth .. .. .	..	1	Lost part of two fingers	Caught in knives of planing-machine.
Coachbuilding—					
Coach-painter .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Severe scalp wound ..	Handle of winch slipped.
Engineering—					
Machinist .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Arm badly bruised ..	Caught in drilling-machine.
Furniture trades—					
Cabinetmaker .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Fingers severely cut ..	Caught in shaping-machine.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Injury to groin	Struck by board.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Lost finger	Caught on circular saw.
Plumbing, &c.—					
Plumber .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Wrist severely cut ..	Bursting of acetylene-lamp.
Sawmilling—					
Benchman	Brunnerton .. .. .	..	1	Leg broken	Caught between log and bench.
"	Greymouth .. .. .	..	1	Lost left arm	Caught on top saw.
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Bag-making	Christchurch .. .. .	..	1	Thumb lacerated	Caught on hooks.
Biscuit and confectionery—					
Assistant, starch department	" .. .. .	..	1	Fingers crushed	Caught between belt and pulley.
Fitter .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Broken ankle-bone ..	Struck by iron plate.
Packer .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Neck bruised	Caught between lift and guard-board.
Sugar-boiler's assistant	" .. .. .	..	1	Fingers caught	"
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Hand lacerated	Caught in rollers.
Bootmaking—					
Benchman .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Finger lacerated	Caught under iron.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Severe injury to eye ..	Struck by piece of wood.

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES, &c.—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Bootmaking— <i>continued.</i>					
Boot-finisher	Christchurch	..	1	Thumb severely cut ..	Knife slipped.
Clicker	"	..	1	Thumb lacerated ..	Caught in sole-trimming machine.
"	"	..	1	Arm torn ..	Caught by trimming-knives.
"	"	..	1	Fingers injured ..	Caught by knife.
"	"	..	1	Foot crushed ..	Caught between bottom of lift and floor.
Lift-cutter	"	..	1	Lost top of finger ..	Cut by knife.
Press hand	"	..	1	Finger cut ..	"
Boxmaking—					
Boxmaker	"	..	1	Forefinger lacerated ..	Caught by stamp of stitching-machine.
"	"	..	1	Finger crushed ..	Caught in nipping-press.
Brickmaking	"	..	1	Lost toes on one foot ..	Caught in rollers of brickmaking-machine.
Brushmaking—					
Machinist	"	..	1	Fingers crushed ..	Circular saw.
Wood-turner	"	..	1	Lost toes on left foot ..	Caught in boring-machine.
Carpentry and joinery—					
Apprentice joiner	"	..	1	Thumb and palm lacerated.	Contact with circular saw.
Carpenter	Timaru ..	..	1	Foot injured ..	Caught in gas-engine.
"	Christchurch	..	1	Nail torn off thumb ..	Chisel slipped.
Joiner	"	..	2	Finger lacerated ..	Caught in planing-machine.
"	"	..	1	Lost parts of three fingers	"
Coachbuilding and farriery—					
Bodymaker	"	..	1	Lost tips of two fingers	"
Coachbuilder	"	..	1	Hand badly cut ..	Chisel slipped.
Cycle and motor engineering—					
Motor engineer	Timaru ..	..	1	Face burned ..	Benzine took fire.
Repairer	Christchurch	..	1	Broken finger ..	Struck by piece of steel.
"	"	..	1	Bruised leg ..	"
Dentistry—					
Assistant	"	..	1	Finger crushed ..	Caught in cogs of rolling-mill.
Dressmaking—					
Dressmaker	"	..	1	Shoulder injured ..	Fall.
Engineering trades—					
Blacksmith	"	..	1	Foot crushed ..	Struck by falling iron.
"	"	..	1	Thumb lacerated ..	Nipped by clamps.
Boilermaker	"	..	1	Nail torn off finger ..	Caught under wheel.
Electrical engineer	Timaru ..	..	1	Ankle sprained ..	Falling ladder.
"	Christchurch	..	1	Face and hands burnt ..	Explosion of shellac-varnish.
Fitter	"	..	1	Finger crushed ..	Caught by wheel.
General hand	Timaru ..	..	2	Eyes injured ..	Struck by piece of steel.
"	Christchurch	..	1	Finger crushed ..	Caught in cog-wheels.
"	"	..	1	Bruised leg ..	Caught between moving table and frame.
"	"	..	1	Thumb lacerated ..	Crushed by angle-iron.
Labourer	"	..	1	Elbow dislocated ..	Struck by handle of pressing-machine.
Machinist	"	..	1	Lost top of finger ..	Caught by iron-shaping machine.
"	Timaru ..	..	1	Fingers lacerated ..	Caught between rollers.
Metal-worker's assistant	Christchurch	..	1	Two fingers crushed ..	Caught under steel joist.
Moulder's apprentice	"	..	1	Arm burnt ..	Splashed by hot metal.
Moulder	"	..	3	Feet burnt ..	"
"	"	..	1	Eyelid injured ..	Struck by spark.
"	"	..	1	Finger lacerated ..	Caught on cogs.
"	"	..	1	Foot badly burnt ..	Contact with hot iron.
Turner	"	..	1	Fractured thumb ..	Jammed by lever.
"	"	..	1	Lost finger ..	Cut by chisel.
"	"	..	1	Two fingers crushed ..	Caught between two wheels.
Various	"	..	8	Cuts, bruises, &c.	
Flour-milling—					
Engineer	Christchurch	..	1	Twisted intestine ..	Strain through lifting.
"	Ashburton ..	..	1	Injured shoulder ..	Fall.
Furniture trades—					
Cabinetmaker	Christchurch	..	1	Three fingers lacerated	Contact with planing-machine.
"	"	..	1	Palm lacerated ..	Chisel slipped.
"	"	..	1	Hands lacerated ..	Contact with circular saw.
"	"	..	1	Flesh wound to arm ..	Struck by piece of wood.
"	"	..	1	Mangled fingers ..	Caught in shaping-knives.
"	"	..	1	Hand lacerated ..	Chisel slipped.
Improver	"	..	1	Lacerated finger ..	Caught on boring-machine.
Machinist	"	..	1	Shoulder bruised ..	Struck by falling timber.
Sawyer	"	..	1	Thumb lacerated ..	Contact with circular saw.
Wood-turner	"	..	1	Injury to eye ..	Struck by piece of wood.
Gas-making—					
General labourer	"	..	1	Finger lacerated ..	Contact with knife.
Stoker	"	..	1	Arm scalded ..	Contact with steam.
Grain and seed cleaning—					
Storeman	"	..	1	Loss of one eye ..	Grazed by piece of straw.

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES, &c. —continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.					
Meat-workers—					
Labourer	Christchurch	..	1	Thigh injured ..	Fall.
Oleo hand	Timaru ..	..	1	Hand severely cut ..	Caught in fat-chopper.
Pie-picker .. ..	" ..	..	1	Finger poisoned ..	Entered by thorn.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Hand poisoned ..	Cut by knife.
Puller's assistant ..	" ..	..	1	Back strained ..	Fall.
Shepherd .. ..	" ..	..	1	Foot injured ..	Entered by rusty nail.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Hand injured ..	Fell from horse.
Smallgoodsman ..	Christchurch	..	1	Finger lacerated ..	Contact with knives.
Slaughterman ..	Timaru ..	..	1	Finger poisoned ..	Entered by thorn.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Elbow poisoned ..	Cut.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Leg injured ..	Penetrated by knife.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Thumb severely cut ..	Knife slipped.
Trimmer .. ..	" ..	..	1	Fingers badly cut ..	"
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Hand poisoned ..	Cut. "
Various .. ..	" ..	..	4	Cuts, bruises, &c.	
Perambulator-making—					
General hand	Christchurch	..	1	Ankle twisted ..	Fall.
Plumbing and tinsmithing—					
Plumber	Ashburton ..	..	1	Hand lacerated ..	Caught on sharp piping.
Tinsmith	Christchurch	..	1	Lost part of thumb ..	"
Pottery-works—					
Pottery-maker	Coalgate ..	..	1	Dislocated elbow ..	Lifting piece of piping.
Printing trades—					
Bookbinder	Christchurch	..	1	Fingers slightly cut ..	Caught by guillotine-knives.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Two ribs broken ..	Fell through trap.
Book-stitcher .. ..	" ..	..	1	Lost finger-nail ..	Caught in stitching-machine.
Boxmaker .. ..	" ..	..	1	Finger crushed ..	"
Engine-driver .. ..	" ..	..	1	Fingers badly torn ..	Caught in condensor.
Machinist .. ..	" ..	..	1	Hand crushed ..	Caught in rollers.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Fingers badly lacerated ..	Caught in platen-machine.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Foot injured ..	Caught between lift and well.
"	Waimate ..	..	1	Lost first joints of three fingers	Caught in loose belting.
Soapmaking—					
Labourer	Christchurch	..	1	Arm burnt ..	Caustic soda.
Spice, &c., packing—					
Bottler .. ..	" ..	..	1	Hand cut ..	Bottle burst.
Errand-boy .. ..	" ..	..	1	Thigh injured ..	Struck by flywheel.
Stonemasonry—					
Stonemason .. ..	" ..	..	1	Finger crushed ..	Caught under stone.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Rupture ..	Lifting stone.
"	Timaru ..	1	..	Fatal injuries ..	Crushed between two slabs of stone.
Stone-quarrying—					
Carpenter	Christchurch	..	1	Finger crushed ..	Caught by sprocket-wheel.
Horse-driver .. ..	" ..	..	1	Finger bruised ..	Accidentally trod on.
Labourer .. ..	" ..	..	1	Injuries to body ..	Struck by falling clay.
Quarryman .. ..	" ..	..	1	Broken leg ..	Rock fell on him.
Storeman .. ..	" ..	..	1	Back badly twisted ..	Strained while packing cases.
Tanning and fellmongery—					
Dollyman	Timaru ..	..	1	Body injuries ..	Fall.
Fellmonger	Christchurch	..	1	Slight injuries ..	Caught on shafting.
Tanner .. ..	" ..	..	1	Four fingers badly cut	Caught in shaving-machine.
Timber and sawmilling—					
Carter .. ..	" ..	..	1	Foot bruised ..	Struck by falling timber.
Tailer-out .. ..	" ..	..	1	Lost parts of two fingers	Contact with circular saw.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Wrist cut ..	"
Wood-dresser .. ..	" ..	..	1	Lost part of one finger	Contact with planing-machine.
Wood-turner	Timaru ..	..	1	Lips and cheeks cut ..	Struck by piece of timber.
Woollen-milling—					
Engine-driver	Christchurch	..	1	Finger bruised ..	Caught in slot of connecting-rod.
Fireman .. ..	" ..	..	1	Face and arms burnt ..	Flames from furnace.
Millwright	Timaru ..	..	1	Arm broken ..	Struck by brick.
Weaver .. ..	" ..	..	1	Hand severely injured	Caught in loom.
Various accidents ..	" ..	..	29	Cuts, bruises, &c.	
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Baking—					
Biscuit-baker	Dunedin ..	..	1	Hand badly injured ..	Caught in cogs.
Confectioner .. ..	" ..	..	1	Right foot crushed ..	Caught under cranks.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Lost forefinger ..	Caught under cutting-machine.
Pastrycook .. ..	" ..	..	1	Left arm crushed ..	Caught in rollers.
Bootmaking—					
Cutter .. ..	" ..	..	1	Lost top of forefinger ..	Caught by cutting-press.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Arm severely cut ..	Caught between wheels.
Boxmaking—					
Machinist .. ..	" ..	..	1	Finger slightly injured	Caught on corner-staying machine.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Lost one finger and part of another	Caught on knives of shaping-machine.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Lost top of thumb ..	Cut by circular saw.
" .. ..	" ..	..	1	Forefinger split ..	"

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES, &c.—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Biscuit and confectionery—					
Confectioner	Dunedin	1	1	Burnt hand and face ..	Splashed by hot syrup.
"	"	1	1	Sprained ankle ..	Slipped down steps.
Brewing and bottling—					
Engineer	"	1	1	Lost forefinger, and hand injured	Circular saw.
Carpentry and joinery—					
Carpenter	"	1	2	Hand severely cut ..	Crushed by sash of window.
"	"	1	1	Lost fingers ..	Caught in buzzer.
"	"	1	1	Thumb severely cut ..	Caught on buz. planer.
"	"	1	1	Lost part of thumb ..	" ..
"	"	1	1	Three fingers cut ..	Cut by circular saw.
"	"	1	1	Lost one finger, others badly cut	Caught on planing-machine.
"	"	1	1	Lost top of finger ..	" ..
"	"	1	1	Arm bruised ..	Struck by piece of timber.
Chemical-works—					
General hand	"	1	1	Face burnt ..	Splashed by sulphuric acid.
"	"	1	1	Hand bruised ..	Struck by flywheel.
Chemists—					
Assistant	"	1	1	Foot severely cut ..	Caught in lift.
"	"	1	1	Hand poisoned ..	Scratched while opening drum of chemicals.
Clothing trades—					
Cutter	"	1	1	Lost top of thumb ..	Contact with cutter.
Coachbuilding—					
Apprentice	Invercargill	1	1	Thumb injured ..	Pinched by pinions.
"	Dunedin	1	1	Lost part of thumb ..	Caught in tire-bender.
Blacksmith	"	1	1	Eye injured ..	Struck by splinter.
"	"	1	1	Crushed foot ..	Plough fell on it.
"	"	1	1	Cut ear and bruised head	Horse kicked him.
Bodymaker	Invercargill	1	1	Lost part of thumb ..	Cut by planing-machine.
Dairying—					
Factory-manager	Wyndham	1	1	Lost foot ..	Caught in belting.
Engineering trades—					
Blacksmith	Dunedin	1	1	Strained back ..	Lifting weight.
Boilermaker	"	1	1	Injuries to abdomen ..	Struck by angle-iron.
"	"	1	1	Lip cut ..	Struck by piece of steel.
"	"	1	1	Ear burnt ..	Contact with live coal.
"	"	1	1	Strained back ..	Carrying iron.
"	"	1	1	Hand ripped open ..	Caught on jagged plate.
"	"	1	1	Eye severely injured ..	Entered by piece of steel.
Brass-finisher	Dunedin	1	1	Wound over eye ..	Struck by chisel.
"	"	1	1	Scalp wound ..	Struck by piping.
"	"	1	1	Finger injured ..	Penetrated by drill.
"	"	1	1	Hand slightly injured ..	Cut by cutter of lathe.
"	"	1	1	Arm lacerated ..	Caught in nibbling-machine.
"	"	1	1	Hand lacerated ..	Caught in rollers.
Coppersmith	"	1	1	Poisoned hand ..	Skinning hand with mallet.
Coremaking	"	1	1	Burns about eyes ..	Ignition of gas.
Engine-driver	"	1	1	Forehead burnt ..	" ..
General hand	"	1	1	Thumb crushed ..	Caught in lift.
"	"	1	1	Slight injuries to foot ..	Falling piece of casting.
"	"	1	1	Thumb burst ..	Struck by piece of wood.
"	"	2	1	Hand slightly injured ..	Jammed.
"	"	1	1	Fatal injuries ..	Strain through lifting weight.
"	"	1	1	Point of finger burst ..	Caught between truck and girder.
"	"	1	1	Finger severely crushed	Caught in cogs.
"	"	1	1	Thumb lacerated ..	Contact with grindstone.
"	"	1	1	Back strained ..	Lifting weight.
"	"	1	1	Lost top joints of two fingers and one crushed	Jammed by roller.
"	"	1	1	Hand burnt ..	Ignition of tar.
"	"	1	1	Eye severely injured ..	Piece of steel flew into it.
"	"	1	1	Lost finger ..	Caught in cog-wheels.
"	"	1	1	Lost parts of two fingers	Caught in bevel-gearing.
"	"	1	1	Fractured finger ..	Crushed by weight.
"	"	1	1	Thumb lacerated ..	Crushed by bearing.
"	"	1	1	Three fingers crushed ..	Caught in rollers.
Ironworker	"	1	1	Right foot burnt ..	Splashed by hot metal.
Labourer	"	1	1	Back strained ..	Lifting bag of coke.
"	"	1	1	Injuries to back ..	Carrying heavy weight.
Fitter	"	1	1	Hand lacerated ..	Cut by knife.
"	"	1	1	Knee twisted ..	" ..
Rangemaker	"	1	1	Hand severely cut ..	Rough edge of casting.
"	"	1	1	Foot burnt ..	Splashed by hot metal.
Striker	"	1	1	Toe broken ..	Struck by piece of iron.
Various	"	3	1	Cuts, bruises, &c.	" ..
Furniture trades—					
Cabinetmaker	"	1	1	Slight injuries to palm	Chisel slipped.
"	"	1	1	Burnt arms and neck ..	Kapoc caught fire.

RETURN showing ACCIDENTS happening in FACTORIES, &c.—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>					
Furniture trades— <i>continued.</i>					
Cabinetmaker	Dunedin	1	1	Injuries to knee ..	Ladder slipped.
"	"	1	1	Finger lacerated ..	Caught on planing-knives.
"	"	1	1	"	"
Chairmaker apprentice ..	"	1	1	Slight injuries to hand ..	Torn by splinter.
Mantelpiece-maker ..	"	1	1	Three fingers severely cut ..	Contact with circular saw.
Gunsmith's assistant ..	"	1	1	Slight injuries to finger ..	Torn by fish-hooks.
Jewellery—					
Apprentice	"	1	1	Severed artery ..	Cut by instrument.
Labourer	"	1	1	Two ribs fractured ..	Fell from scaffold.
"	"	1	1	Legs and arms severely injured ..	Head of cask blew out.
"	"	1	1	Ribs severely injured ..	Slipped on stone steps.
"	"	1	1	Slight injuries to foot ..	Caught under tank.
Meat trades—					
Bacon-curer	"	1	1	Broke bone in wrist ..	Fall.
Flesher	"	1	1	Lost right thumb ..	Caught in fleshing-machine.
"	"	1	1	Lost finger, and thumb crushed ..	"
Papermaking	"	1	1	Left hand jammed ..	Caught by winnowers.
Plumbing and tinsmithing—					
Plumber	"	1	1	Forearm burnt ..	Ignition of acetylene-gas.
"	"	1	1	Hand crushed ..	Caught in spouting-machine.
Tinsmith	"	1	1	Two fingers badly cut ..	Caught by guillotine.
"	"	1	1	Sprained ankle ..	Ladder slipped.
Preserving—					
General hand	"	1	1	Arm grazed and muscle of neck strained ..	Struck by bag of starch.
Tinsmith	"	1	1	Lips cut, and several teeth lost ..	Struck by piping.
Printing—					
Apprentice	"	1	1	Wrist sprained ..	Lifting litho. stone.
Boxmaker	"	1	1	Second finger cut ..	Contact with rutting-wheels.
"	"	1	1	Thumb badly cut ..	Caught in shaping-machine.
Lithographer	"	1	1	Arm badly crushed ..	Caught in rollers of litho-machine.
Machinist	"	1	1	Lost part of finger ..	Caught in label-cutter.
"	"	1	1	Injury to eye ..	Struck by case.
Rope-making—					
Apprentice	"	1	1	Finger injured ..	Pricked by needle.
Rope-maker	"	1	1	Eye injured ..	Struck by bobbin.
"	"	1	1	Finger badly torn ..	Caught in carding-loom.
"	"	1	1	Finger poisoned ..	Scratched by rusty iron.
"	"	1	1	Hand badly crushed ..	Caught between belting and pulley.
Stoker	"	1	1	Finger jammed ..	Caught in Corliss gear.
Twine-maker	"	1	1	Shin injured ..	Slipped through hole in floor.
Sawmilling—					
Sawyer	"	1	1	Injury to eye ..	Struck by piece of wood.
"	"	1	1	Lost two fingers ..	Cut by swing saw.
Shoeman	Otautau	1	1	Fatal injuries ..	Dogs flew out of a log and struck him on side.
Stonemason	Dunedin	1	1	Finger broken and crushed ..	Caught in cogs of crane.
Tailor	"	1	1	Arms scalded ..	Splashed by boiling water.
Tanner	"	1	1	Two fingers crushed ..	Jammed by pulley.
Wire-mattress making—					
General hand	"	1	1	Hand severely injured ..	Contact with circular saw.
Various	"	43	43	Slight injuries.	
Woollen-milling—					
Carder	"	1	1	Chin severely cut ..	Caught in belting.
Carter	"	1	1	Slight injuries ..	Struck by bale of wool.
Dyer	"	1	1	Back and shoulders burnt ..	Splashed by boiling water.
Hosiery-worker	"	1	1	Finger crushed ..	Caught in cog-wheels.
Labourer	"	1	1	Lost top of thumb ..	Contact with circular saw.
"	"	1	1	Injured back ..	Struck by bale of wool.
Mill hand	"	1	1	Hand crushed ..	Jammed between wall and door.
Spinner	"	1	1	Forefinger crushed ..	Caught between spools.
"	"	1	1	Shock to system ..	Fell from ladder.
"	"	1	1	Lost finger ..	Caught in belt of sewing-machine.
Weaver	"	1	1	Forefinger cut and bruised ..	Jammed in power-loom.

REQUISITIONS under Section 25 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1908," IN FORCE up to and including the 31st March, 1909.

Place.	Trades.	Place.	Trades.
Amberley ..	All shops, except fishmongers.	Hawera ..	Grocery, drapery, ironmongery, and watchmaking and jewellery.
Auckland ..	Bicycle dealers and repairers.	Hawkesbury ..	All shops.
" ..	Bootmakers (retail).	" ..	Hairdressers.
Auckland and New-market ..	Chemists.	Howick ..	All shops.
Auckland ..	Hairdressers.	Hunterville ..	"
Auckland and New-market ..	Hatters, mercers, and clothiers.	" ..	Fruiterers.
Auckland ..	Tailors.	" ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
" ..	Tobacconists.	Inangahua County ..	All shops, except fruiterers, confectioners, and restaurant-keepers.
Avondale ..	All shops.	Inglewood ..	All shops, except fruiterers, confectioners, fishmongers, and cycle-repairers.
Awarua Riding ..	"	" ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Balclutha ..	Watchmakers, tailors, butchers, plumbers, bootmakers, saddlers, bakers, drapers, general merchants and storekeepers, grocers, cycle-agents, nurserymen, sail and cover makers.	Invercargill ..	Chemists and druggists.
		" ..	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.
		" ..	Grocers.
		" ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Blenheim ..	Tailors, clothiers, drapers, milliners, jewellers, fancy-goods dealers, stationers, grocers, bootmakers, ironmongers, furniture-dealers, butchers, bicycle-makers.	Kaipoi ..	Tailors, clothiers, drapers, milliners, fancy-goods dealers, jewellers, stationers, grocers, ironmongers, butchers, bootmakers, saddlers, furniture-dealers, and bicycle-dealers.
" ..	Tobacconists.		
Bull's ..	All shops.	Kiwaita County ..	All shops.
" ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.	Manaia ..	Drapers, clothiers, bootmakers, general storekeepers, chemists, plumbers, saddlers, butchers, tailors, bakers, watchmakers, stationers, and grocers.
Carterton ..	Drapers, grocers, stationers, bootmakers, and general storekeepers.		
Christchurch ..	Boot and shoe shops.	Marton ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
" ..	Chemists and druggists.	Masterton ..	Butchers.
" ..	Jewellers.	" ..	Drapers, clothiers, and grocers.
" ..	Motor-car, motor-cycle, and cycle-shops.	" ..	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
" ..	Watchmakers, jewellers, &c. (articles over value of 3s.).	Mosgiel ..	All shops, except tobacconists, hairdressers, chemists, fruiterers, confectioners, and refreshment-room keepers.
Dannevirke ..	All shops, except tobacconists.		
" ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.	Motueka ..	All shops, except tobacconists, hairdressers, fruiterers, chemists, and sellers of photographic requisites.
Dunedin ..	Chemists and druggists.		
" and Roslyn ..	Furniture-dealers.	Mount Hutt ..	All shops.
Eltham ..	All shops, except tobacconists, hairdressers, refreshment-room keepers, fruiterers, and confectioners.	Napier ..	Clothiers.
" ..	Pork-butchers and small-goods men.	" ..	Drapers.
Feilding ..	All shops, except butchers, hairdressers and tobacconists, photographers, confectioners, oyster-saloon keepers, fruiterers, and jewellers.	" ..	Hairdressers.
" ..	Chemists.	" ..	Mercers.
Fitzroy ..	All shops.	" ..	Tailors.
Foxton ..	All shops, excepting bakers and confectioners.	" ..	Tobacconists.
" ..	Tobacconists and hairdressers.	Nelson ..	Booksellers and news-agents.
Gisborne ..	All shops, except butchers.	" ..	Bootmakers, boot-importers, and boot salesmen.
Gore ..	All shops, except bakers, butchers, confectioners, dairy-produce sellers, fishmongers, florists, fruiterers, news-agents, pork-butchers, and refreshment-room keepers.	" ..	Chemists, druggists, and herbalists.
" ..	Chemists and druggists.	" ..	Drapers, tailors, and mercers.
" ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.	" ..	Grocers.
Grey Lynn ..	Hatters, mercers, tailors, and clothiers.	" ..	Ironmongery and hardware.
Greytown ..	Drapers, grocers, stationers, bootmakers, and general storekeepers.	" ..	Motor and cycle builders, dealers, and repairers.
Halcombe ..	All shops.	New Brighton ..	Grocers and storekeepers.
Hamilton ..	Booksellers and stationers.	New Plymouth ..	Boot-shops.
Hastings ..	All shops.	" ..	Chemists.
" ..	Booksellers.	" ..	Drapers and clothiers.
" ..	Chemists.	" ..	Grocers.
" ..	Confectioners.	" ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
" ..	Pork-butchers.	Oamaru ..	Chemists.
" ..	Second-hand dealers.	Ohinemuri County ..	All shops, except bakers, butchers, chemists, confectioners, dairy-produce sellers, fishmongers, florists, fruiterers, hairdressers, news-agents, pork-butchers, refreshment-room keepers, and tobacconists.
Hawera ..	All shops, except bakers, butchers, chemists, confectioners, dairy-produce sellers, fishmongers, florists, fruiterers, hairdressers, news-agents, pork-butchers, refreshment-room keepers, and tobacconists.	Omaka ..	All shops.
		Onehunga ..	Hairdressers' saloons.
		Opotiki ..	All shops.
		Opunake ..	All shops, except hairdressers.
		Otautau ..	All shops.
		Outram ..	"
		Pahiatua ..	All shops except tobacconists, hairdressers, fruiterers and confectioners, refreshment-room keepers,

REQUISITIONS under Section 25 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1908." IN FORCE up to and including the 31st March, 1909—*continued.*

Place.	Trades.	Place.	Trades.
Palmerston North	Butchers.	Te Aroha— <i>contd.</i>	or wharf, hairdressers, tobac-
"	Hairdressers.		conists, stationers, news-agents,
"	Tobacconists.		and fancy-goods dealers.
Papakura ..	All shops.	Temuka ..	All shops.
Patea ..	All shops, except tobacconists and	Timaru ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
	hairdressers, bakers and confec-	" ..	Retail fishing-tackle dealers.
	tioners, stationers and news-	" ..	Retail grocers.
	agents, and fruiterers.	Waihi ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Petone ..	Boot and shoe dealers.	" ..	Ironmongers, grocers, drapers,
Picton ..	Drapers, storekeepers, boot - mer-	" ..	tailors, clothiers, boot - dealers,
	chants, crockery-merchants, iron-		and general storekeepers.
	mongers, and saddlers.	" ..	Stationers and fancy-goods dealers.
Port Chalmers ..	All shops.	" ..	Watchmakers and jewellers.
Pukekohe ..	All shops, except fruiterers, bakers,	Waimate ..	Grocers.
	and hairdressing-saloons.	" ..	Saddlers, harness, &c.
Rongotea ..	All shops, except hairdressers.	Waitomo County ..	All shops.
Ross ..	All shops.	" ..	Fishmongers, fruiterers, and refresh-
Rotorua ..	Drapers, general storekeepers, and		ment-rooms.
	boot and shoe dealers.	Wanganui ..	Chemists.
South Malvern ..	All storekeepers.	" ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Stratford ..	All shops, except fruiterers, confec-	Wellington ..	Butchers.
	tioners, and refreshment - room	" ..	Chemists and druggists.
	keepers.	" ..	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.
Sumner ..	Grocers and general storekeepers.	" ..	Hairdressers.
Taihape ..	All shops, except confectioners,	" ..	Ironmongers.
	fruiterers, refreshment-room and	" ..	Pork-butchers, poultry, and small
	dining-room keepers.		goods.
" ..	Chemists.	" ..	Tobacconists.
" ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.	" ..	Watchmakers, jewellers, goldsmiths,
Te Aroha ..	All shops, except fishmongers,		silversmiths, and engravers.
	fruiterers, confectioners, bakers,	Winton ..	All shops.
	refreshment-room keepers, book-	Woodville ..	"
	stall keeper on a railway-station	Wyndham ..	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.

RETURN showing NAMES OF TOWNS AT WHICH POLLS OF ELECTORS WERE TAKEN under "The Factories Act Amendment Act, 1907," Section 15. and "The Factories Act, 1908," Section 36 (to decide whether the Statutory Half-holiday for Women and for Boys under 18 Years of Age should be changed from Saturday to the Shop Closing-day).

Voting.

Name of Place.	For Shop-closing Day.	For Saturday.	Majority in favour of Shop-day.
Arrowtown ...	14	...	14
Blenheim ...	116	41	75
Dannevirke ...	121	27	94
Eltham ...	324	137	187
Inglewood ...	69	4	65
Invercargill ...	530	101	429
Masterton ...	837	500	337
Mataura ...	203	98	105
Palmerston South ...	28	6	22
Patea ...	125	34	91
Picton ...	163	110	53
Stratford ...	37	7	30
Taihape ...	239	71	168
Waitara ...	143	27	116
Whangarei ...	88	31	57
Winton ...	49	10	39
Woodville ...	42	5	37
Wyndham ...	45	3	42

CASES under the WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACTS during the Year ended the 31st March, 1909.

District.	Case.	Decision.
Northern	Walsh v. The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	Order <i>re</i> applying compensation.
"	Nickells v. Waihi Grand Junction Company (Limited)	£42 12s., costs £5 5s., and witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Warrington v. The Opotiki Town District Board	Application for sale of lands held in trust. Granted.
"	Grainger v. Browne	£200.
"	Maxwell v. The Union Collieries (Limited)	Application dismissed, with costs £10 10s., and witnesses' expenses and disbursements. Diseased condition of heart brought on gradually.
"	Harwood v. De Lautour	£100, without costs.
"	Thorpe v. Hunter Bros. and Goldie	£1 7s. per week while incapacitated, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Gill v. The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	£15, costs £5 5s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Brook v. O'Shea	Dismissed. Injuries sustained while claimant was drunk.
"	Tienen v. The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	£1 5s. per week until new order made, costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Matthews v. Gibson and Fyfield	£130, including costs and expenses.
"	Burnett v. Oxenham and Baty	£250, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
Wellington	Hodgkinson v. Powell	Dismissed, with costs £10 10s., and witnesses' expenses and disbursements. Respondent had receipt for full payment of compensation-money.
"	Baldwin v. The King	£1 4s. per week till new order made.
"	Roy v. Wellington Harbour Board	Dismissed. Accident not serious.
"	Darley v. Brice, Broad, and Co. (Limited)	£33, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Rells v. The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	Dismissed, with costs £5 5s., and disbursements. Accident occurred in dinner-hour.
"	Cameron v. Austin	Dismissed, with costs £10 10s., and witnesses' expenses and disbursements. Injury not proved to be caused by his work.
"	Kelsey v. Trevor and Sons (Limited)	£30, costs £5 5s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Stafford and another v. Stanford and another	<i>Re</i> jurisdiction of Magistrate (Supreme Court decision).
"	Gwyllim v. Campbell and Burke	Declaration of liability made. Costs £4 4s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Public Trustee v. Florence Nevis	Order <i>re</i> applying compensation.
Canterbury	Collins v. Andrews	Dismissed. Costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements. Accident not proved to have arisen out of or in the course of employment.
"	Shaw v. Burns	3s 6d. per week during incapacity, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	McDonald v. Andersons (Limited)	Order <i>re</i> applying compensation.
"	Drury v. Dixon	£250, costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Davey v. Skelton, Frostick, and Co.	£7 8s. 10d., costs £4 4s., and disbursements £4 2s. 6d.
"	Wright v. The King	£341 5s.
"	Walker v. Irvine and Stevenson	£1 per week until new order made. Costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.

CASES under the WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACTS during the Year ended the 31st March, 1909—
continued.

District.	Case.	Decision.
Otago and Southland	Pattinson v. The Allandale Coal Company (Limited)	£48, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Christie v. Curwood	Dismissed, with costs £7 7s., and witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Welham v. The Phoenix Company (Limited)	£60, costs £5 5s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Harper v. Walker	£202 10s., with costs £7 7s., and witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Wilson v. Mervyn	Appeal from Stipendiary Magistrate dismissed, with costs £7 7s. Compensation allowed at £150.
Westland	Simons v. Blackball Coal Company (Limited)	Dismissed. Costs £5 5s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements. No claim made within three months after accident.
"	Harpur v. The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	£1 16s. per week till new order made.
"	Dennis v. The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	£240, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Carlstedt v. The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	£250, costs £5 5s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Fraser v. Schaef and others ..	£30.

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, 1908, to 31st March, 1909.

Industrial Agreements.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Hotel and restaurant employees	Northern.	General labourers (Napier) ..	Wellington.
Typographers (Gisborne) ..	Northern (Auckland).	Slaughtermen (Wanganui Meat Freezing Company) ..	"
Thames miners	Ditto.	Wanganui gas-stokers and cokers	"
Freezing-works employees (Manawatu), (firemen, greasers, and kidney boys) ..	Wellington.	Drivers (Corporation employees)	"
Sausage-casing makers (Whakatatu)	"	Tramway employees ..	"
		Tramway employees (Dunedin)	Otago and Southland.
		Gas-stokers and cokers (Dunedin)	Ditto.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

Recommendations.

Bricklayers (Wellington) ..	Wellington.	Tailors (Wellington)	Wellington.
Grocers' assistants (Wellington)	"	General labourers (Wellington)	"
Fishermen (Hawke's Bay) ..	"	Engineers (Wellington) ..	"
Painters (Napier)	"	Butter-makers (Wellington) ..	"
Painters (Wanganui)	"		

RETURN showing INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS entered into and CASES dealt with by BOARDS OF CONCILIATION and by the COURT OF ARBITRATION, &c.—*continued*.

ARBITRATION COURT.

Awards.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Beamsmen	Northern (Auckland).	Carpenters and joiners ..	Canterbury.
Carpenters (Gisborne) ..	Ditto.	Drivers	"
Coal-miners (Hikurangi Coal Company, Limited) ..	"	General labourers (Christchurch) ..	"
Coal-miners (Hikurangi), (Northern Coal Company) ..	"	Hotel and restaurant employees ..	"
Coopers	"	Hotel and restaurant employees re restaurants, tea-rooms, and oyster-saloons ..	"
Electrical workers	"	Iron and brass moulders (Christchurch)	"
Engine-drivers	"	Maltsters and brewery employees ..	"
Engine-drivers (Devonport Steam Ferry Company, Limited), re river engineers ..	"	Manure, tallow, oleo, and freezing works labourers ..	"
Engine-drivers (Kaipara, Hokianga, and Waikato), re river engineers and marine engine-drivers	"	Metal-workers' assistants	"
Farriers and general blacksmiths ..	"	Musterers and packers	"
Fellmongers, tanners, soap-workers, and general tannery employees	"	Plumbers and gasfitters	"
Fish-curers	"	Range-workers	"
Hairdressers	"	Shearers	"
House-painters	"	Slaughtermen (Canterbury Frozen Meat and Dairy Produce Company (Limited) and the Christchurch Meat Company)	"
Letterpress-printers	"	Timber-yards, sawmills, and coal-yards (town)	"
Painters and decorators (Hamilton)	"	Ditto (country)	"
Plasterers	"	" (Ashburton)	"
Plumbers	"	Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers	"
Rattan and wicker workers ..	"	Traction and stationary engine drivers	"
Seamen	"	United millers, engine-drivers, and mill employees	"
Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers	"	Waterside workers (Timaru) ..	"
Typographers	"	Brass-finishers and electro-platers	Otago and Southland.
Waterside workers (Gisborne) ..	"		
Bakers	Wellington.	Butchers (Southland) ..	Ditto.
Bookbinders and paper-rulers (New Zealand)	"	Coal-miners (Allandale Coal Company)	"
Drivers	"	Coal-miners (Bruce Railway Coal Company, Limited)	"
" (re bakers' drivers)	"	Coal-miners (Freeman's Coal Company and others)	"
" (Napier)	"	Coal-miners (New Zealand Coal and Oil Company, Limited) ..	"
Electrical workers	"	Coal-miners (Taratu Coal and Railway Company)	"
Engineers	"	Felt-hatters	"
Farriers and general blacksmiths (country)	"	Hotel, restaurant, and boarding-house employees, re hotel-keepers	"
Fishermen (Hawke's Bay) ..	"	Ditto, re private hotels	"
Freezing-works (Hawke's Bay) ..	"	Ditto, re restaurant, tea-rooms, and oyster-saloons	"
Gas-stokers and cokers	"	Letterpress printers' machinists ..	"
General labourers (country) ..	"	Plasterers	"
Grocers	"	Range-workers (Dunedin)	"
Painters and decorators (Palmerston North)	"	Seamen (Dunedin)	"
Ditto (Napier)	"	Timber-yards and sawmills (Southland)	"
" (Wanganui)	"	Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers (Dunedin)	"
Seamen	"	Tramways	"
Shearers	"	Waterside workers (Dunedin) ..	"
Stonemasons	"		
Tailors	"		
Drivers (Greymouth)	Westland.		
Miners, coal (Blackball)	"		
Miners, gold (Inangahua), (John McLean and Sons)	"		
Bakers and pastrycooks, re pastrycooks	Canterbury.		
Butchers (Christchurch)	"		

RETURN showing INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS entered into and CASES dealt with by BOARDS OF CONCILIATION and by the COURT OF ARBITRATION, &c.—*continued.*

ARBITRATION COURT—*continued.*

Breaches of Sections 108, 110, and 111 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Trade.	District.	Particulars.
Electric tramways ..	Northern (Auckland)	Breach of section 108 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> penalty for proposing a strike.
Timber-yards and sawmills	Wellington ..	Enforcement of section 108 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> dismissing employees because they were entitled to the benefits of an award.
Bakers	" ..	Enforcement of section 111 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> creating, aiding, and abetting a strike.
Cooks and waiters ..	" ..	Enforcement of section 108 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> dismissing an employee because he joined the union.
Painters	" ..	Enforcement of section 110 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> dismissing a worker because he was entitled to the benefits of an award.
Granity Creek Coal-miners	Westland ..	Appeal from decision of Stipendiary Magistrate, <i>re</i> recovery of penalty for breach of award.
Drivers (Greymouth) ..	" ..	Breach of section 108 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908," <i>re</i> dismissing employees while a dispute was pending.
Shearers (Otago) ..	Otago and Southland	Enforcement of section 110 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> advising shearers by advertisement to claim higher rate of wages than provided by award.
Coal-miners (Otago) ..	Ditto ..	Breach of section 111 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908," <i>re</i> taking part in a strike.

Applications for Awards heard by the Court in which no Awards were made.

Trade.	District.	Particulars.
Drovers and musterers ... (Wairarapa)	Wellington ...	Application for award struck out.
Agricultural and pastoral labourers	Canterbury ...	"

Enforcement of Section 15 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," re Taking Part in a Strike.

Case taken by	District.	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Decision.
Department	Wellington ..	Bakers	Aiding and abetting a strike	Dismissed.
Ditto ..	" ..	"	Ditto	"
" ..	" ..	"	Taking part in a strike	"
" ..	" ..	"	Ditto	"

Enforcement of Section 5 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1908" (Taking Part in a Strike) in Magistrate's Court.

Case taken by	District.	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Decision.
Department	Wellington (Hawke's Bay)	Freezing-works ..	Taking part in a strike (20 men)	Convicted. Penalty, £20.
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	" ..	Ditto (<i>re</i> Leonard Hopkins)	Withdrawn.

ENFORCEMENTS OF AWARDS and AGREEMENTS under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908," during the Year ended the 31st March, 1909, in ARBITRATION COURT.

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Bakers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Convicted	£ s. d. 2 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages ..	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	Butchers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	5	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages ..	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to keep time-book ..	8	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. "	2	..	Convicted	24 0 0
"	Bootmakers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages ..	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	Boilermakers	.. Failing to give notice re apprentice ..	1	..	"	
"	Brick and tile workers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Builders' labourers	.. Failing to pay for overtime ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	Cabmen	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	2	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages ..	4	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	4	"	
"	"	.. Failing to observe hours prescribed by award ..	1	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	3	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. " .. .. .	..	1	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to enter time of starting and leaving off in wages-book ..	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	"	.. Employing man after hours prescribed by award ..	3	..	Dismissed.	
"	Carpenters	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	11	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. "	2	..	Convicted	27 0 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. "	3	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	1	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages ..	..	5	Convicted	3 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	4	"	3 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay overtime rates of wages ..	1	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Accepting work at piecework rates ..	..	1	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Employing hand at piecework rates ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Failing to give notice re apprentice ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay wages fortnightly ..	2	..	"	4 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to claim wages fortnightly ..	..	3	Withdrawn	
"	"	.. Failing to provide sanitary convenience and grindstone ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to provide sanitary convenience ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to provide grindstone ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Coachworkers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	Engineers	.. Deducting wages from apprentice for holidays ..	6	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Absence from employment ..	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	Engine-drivers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	Furniture trades	.. Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	Hairdressers	.. Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. Employing assistant on half-holiday ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Letterpress machinists	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	"	
"	Miners (gold)	.. Failing to pay overtime rates of wages ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Painters	.. Failing to pay wages weekly ..	1	..	Ditto.	
"	"	.. Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. "	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages ..	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	Plumbers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages ..	..	2	Breaches re- corded.	
"	Saddlers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	2	..	Convicted	4 0 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Breach re- corded.	

ENFORCEMENTS of AWARDS and AGREEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.						£ s. d.
Dept.	Saddlers	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	2	Breaches re- corded.	
"	Sailmakers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	2	Breaches re- corded.	
"	Shipbuilders	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	Slaughtermen	.. Failing to keep time-book	2	..	Convicted	7 0 0
"	"	.. Employing men on a holiday provided for by award	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Working on holiday provided for by award	..	2	"	
"	"	.. Failing to pay agreement rates of wages	1	..	"	
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
Union	"	.. Employing men on a holiday provided for by award	1	..	Dismissed.	
Dept.	Tailors	.. Having bespoke work done on other than own premises	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Employing too many weekly hands ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	Tailoresses	.. Failing to pay agreement rates of wages	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. "	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Failing to indenture apprentice ..	2	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Having bespoke work done on other than own premises	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Timber-workers	.. Employing watchman excessive hours	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay wages fortnightly ..	1	..	Convicted	3 6 8
"	"	.. Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	"	3 6 8
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	2	..	"	5 6 8
"	"	.. "	2	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to claim overtime rates of wages	..	27	Ditto.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	6	"	
"	Tramway employees	.. Failing to give a week's notice of dismissal	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Typographers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages..	1	..	Ditto.	
"	Waterside-workers	.. "	1	..	"	
"	"	.. Failing to give " preference to unionists	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Shifting gang of men from one ship to another to work cargo, when another gang was available	1	..	"	
"	"	.. Failing to allow one hour for meal ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Allowing men to truck excessive weights	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay for travelling time ..	1	..	"	
"	"	.. Refusing to work as prescribed by award	..	1	"	

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Dept.	Aerated-water workers	Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Bakers	.. "	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	"	.. Employing carter in bakehouse ..	3	..	"	11 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	.. Carter working in bakehouse contrary to award	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	Butchers	.. Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	3	..	Convicted	3 18 4
"	"	.. "	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to claim overtime rates of wages	..	4	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Employing men excessive hours on holiday	1	..	Convicted	3 0
"	"	.. Working excessive hours on holiday	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	17	..	Convicted	27 10 0

ENFORCEMENTS 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.	Butchers	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	15	Convicted	29 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	3	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Employing hands excessive hours ..	3	..	Convicted	4 13 4
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to allow meat to employees ..	4	..	Convicted	6 3 4
"	"	.. Employing boys contrary to award ..	5	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	Builders' labourers	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	2	..	Convicted	4 0 0
"	"	.. "	2	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to provide sanitary accommo- dation	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Ditto	3	..	Withdrawn.	
"	Carpenters	.. Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	3	..	Convicted	9 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	.. "	9	..	"	20 0 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	5	Convicted	4 2 3
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. "	4	..	Convicted	8 0 0
"	"	.. "	5	..	Breaches re- corded	
Union	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	2	..	Convicted	8 0 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. "	2	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. "	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	2	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	2	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. " .. .. .	..	1	Convicted	0 10 0
"	"	.. " .. .. .	..	1	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Failing to provide sanitary accommo- dation	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	4	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. "	2	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to allow workmen time to put tools in order on leaving job	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Discharging unionist for giving infor- mation to Inspector	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Failing to allow travelling-expenses ..	1	..	"	
Dept.	Coachworkers	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	2	Convicted	4 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	3	..	Convicted	6 0 0
"	"	.. Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to give notice re apprentice ..	3	..	"	4 0 0
"	Cooks and waiters	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	8	..	"	19 0 0
"	"	.. "	4	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	2	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	7	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. " .. .. .	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to claim overtime rates of wages	..	2	Breaches re- corded.	
"	Drivers	.. Accepting less than overtime rates of wages	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay wages weekly ..	1	..	Ditto.	
"	"	.. "	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Convicted	1 10 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	2	..	"	3 10 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to grant half-holiday as pro- vided by award	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. "	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	Engine-drivers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	Flax-millers	.. Charging excessive rate for board ..	5	..	Dismissed.	

ENFORCEMENTS 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— <i>continued.</i>						£ s. d.
Dept.	Furniture trades	Failing to indenture apprentice	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	"	Employing too many apprentices	2	..	"	3 0 0
"	Grocers	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	Letterpress machinists	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Failing to indenture an apprentice	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	Meat-workers	Taking part in a strike	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	Moulders	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	"	
"	"	Failing to give notice <i>re</i> apprentice	1	..	"	
"	Painters	Failing to indenture an apprentice	2	..	Convicted	7 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	Ditto.	
"	Plasterers	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	
"	Saddlers	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	2	..	"	2 10 0
"	"	Failing to pay wages weekly	1	..	"	0 10 0
"	"	Failing to claim overtime rates of wages	..	3	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to give notice <i>re</i> apprentice	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	Tailors	Having bespoke work done on other than own premises	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Ditto	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Doing work off registered premises	..	1	Ditto.	
"	"	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Deducting amount from piecework wages	1	..	Withdrawn.	
Union	"	"	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Having bespoke work done on other than own premises	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
Dept.	Tailoresses	Failing to pay award rates of wages	3	..	"	10 0 0
"	"	Employing too many apprentices	2	..	"	4 0 0
"	"	Having work done on other than own premises	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	Timber-workers	Failing to pay award rates of wages	2	..	"	4 0 0
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Typographers	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	3	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to indenture an apprentice	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Employing females at typesetting	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to pay award rate	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Wharf labourers	Failing to pay for travelling-time	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Engaging labour at other than fixed place	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0

WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Union	Miners (coal)	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	Wharf labourers	Loading truck with excessive weight	1	..	Dismissed.	

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Bakers	Failing to pay award rates of wages	3	..	Convicted	7 10 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	2	"	3 0 0
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	Providing board and lodging for baker	1	..	"	2 10 0
"	Bootmakers (female)	Failing to pay award rates of wages	2	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	Boilermakers	"	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Bricklayers	"	6	..	Convicted	15 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	6	"	1 0 0
"	"	Employing too many apprentices	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	Failing to claim overtime rates of wages	..	5	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to indenture an apprentice	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Butchers	Failing to observe hours prescribed by award	6	..	Convicted	15 0 0
"	"	Ditto	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	"	5	..	Convicted	2 10 0
"	Carpenters	Failing to indenture an apprentice	5	..	"	15 3 4
"	"	"	2	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to pay award rates of wages	6	..	Convicted	11 3 4
"	"	"	6	..	Breaches re- corded.	

ENFORCEMENTS 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.						£ s. d.
Dept.	Carpenters	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	2	Convicted	1 10 0
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	7	Breaches re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay wages fortnightly ..	1	..	Ditto.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	2	..	"	
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	
"	"	.. Failing to give notice <i>re</i> apprentice ..	1	..	"	
"	"	.. Failing to provide board for apprentice when on country work	1	..	Convicted	1 13 4
"	Cycle-workers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages..	6	..	"	6 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	3	Convicted	2 0 0
"	Drivers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	General labourers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	2	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	Letterpress-printers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	Painters	.. Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	3	..	"	11 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Plasterers	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	4	..	Convicted	12 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	3	"	1 10 0
Union	Slaughtermen	.. Making a rule contrary to terms of agreement	..	1	Dismissed.	
Dept.	Saddlers	.. Failing to give notice <i>re</i> taking on an apprentice	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
Union	Tailors	.. Having bespoke work done on other than own premises	1	..	Dismissed.	
Dept.	Threshing-millers	.. Failing to keep time-book in galley ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to give notice of leaving employment	..	3	"	6 0 0
"	Tramway employees	.. Appointing inspector contrary to terms of agreement	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Typographers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	"	1 0 0
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Bakers	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	2	..	Convicted	4 0 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay wages fortnightly ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	Butchers	.. Employing too many apprentices ..	2	..	Breaches re- corded.	
"	Bootmakers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Ditto.	
"	Carters	.. Employing too many youths ..	1	..	"	
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Leaving employment without notice..	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay wages weekly ..	1	..	Decision held over.	
"	Carpenters	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay wages fortnightly ..	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	Engine-drivers	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Engineers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Miners (coal)	.. Failing to pay shift wages ..	1	..	"	
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	"	
"	Painters	.. Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	Saddlers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	Sawmillers	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	.. "	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. " .. .. .	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Ditto .. .. .	..	1	Dismissed.	
"	Tailors	.. Having bespoke work done on other than own premises	1	..	"	
"	"	.. Ditto	2	..	Withdrawn.	

ENFORCEMENTS of AWARDS and AGREEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.	
			Em- ployers.	Workers.			
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>							£ s. d.
Dept.	Tailors	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.		
"	"	.. Employing too many apprentices ..	3	..	Convicted	8 0 0	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	Breach re- corded.		
"	"	.. Failing to give notice <i>re</i> taking an apprentice	1	..	Dismissed.		
"	Tailoresses	.. Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.		
"	Typographers	.. " ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0	
"	"	.. " ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.		
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	Convicted	1 0 0	

ENFORCEMENTS of AWARDS and AGREEMENTS under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908," during the Year ended 31st March, 1909, in MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Bakers and pastrycooks	Failing to observe award hours ..	1	..	Dismissed.	£ s. d.
"	"	" ..	..	2	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	Convicted	0 10 0
"	Carpenters..	" ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	" ..	Failing to give preference to unionists	6	..	Convicted	4 10 0
"	Carters ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	Electrical workers	" ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Furniture trades	" ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Grocers ..	" ..	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	Plumbers ..	Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	1	..	"	0 10 0
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Butchers ..	Failing to allow meat to employee ..	2	..	Convicted	6 0 0
"	" ..	" ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	" ..	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	"	
"	" ..	Failing to claim allowance of meat..	..	1	Convicted	0 10 0
"	" ..	" ..	..	2	Breaches re- corded.	
"	" ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	6	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	5	"	1 15 0
"	" ..	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	10 0 0
"	" ..	Employing too many boys	2	..	"	20 0 0
"	Builders' labourers	Failing to give preference to unionists	3	..	"	23 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay wages weekly	1	..	"	10 0 0
"	Carpenters..	Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	2	..	"	7 0 0
"	" ..	Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	2	..	"	4 10 0
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rate of wages	..	1	"	1 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to keep time and wages book	2	..	"	5 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	"	2 10 0
"	" ..	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Cooks and waiters	Failing to pay wages weekly	2	..	Convicted	1 10 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	"	10 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	Drivers ..	Employing boy under eighteen years as driver	2	..	"	5 0 0
"	" ..	Employing youth contrary to award	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	Flax-millers	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	"	2 0 0

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 trades ..	Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	1	..	Convicted	10 0 0
	General labourers ..	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to claim overtime rates of wages	..	1	"	1 0 0
"	Painters ..	Failing to join union after receiving notice	..	1	"	1 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay wages weekly ..	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	"	10 0 0
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	11	"	5 10 0
"	" ..	Subletting work contrary to award..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay wages within time pre- scribed by award	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	Plumbers ..	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	" ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to provide board for assistant when on country work	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	" ..	Employing too many assistants ..	1	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	Sausage-casing makers	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	Withdrawn.	
Union	Seamen ..	" ..	2	..	Dismissed.	
Dept.	Tailors ..	Employing too many weekly hands ..	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	Timber-workers ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	"	1 0 0
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Coal-miners ..	Failing to pay wages fortnightly ..	2	..	Convicted.	2 0 0
"	Builders' labourers and drivers	Failing to pay overtime rates of wages	1	..	"	0 1 0
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Bootmakers ..	Leaving employment without notice	..	1	Convicted	2 0 0
"	Bricklayers ..	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	Carpenters ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	"	0 10 0
"	" ..	Accepting less than award rates of wages	..	1	Dismissed.	
"	" ..	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	Drivers ..	Employing too many youths ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	Hotel and restaurant employees	" ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	Plasterers ..	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	10 0 0
"	Shearers ..	Absenting from work without leave	..	1	"	2 0 0
"	Stationary and trac- tion engine drivers	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	Tailors ..	Employing too many apprentices ..	2	..	"	4 0 0
"	" ..	Failing to pay permit rate of wages..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	" ..	Accepting less than permit rate of wages	..	1	"	0 10 0
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Bakers and pastrycooks	Failing to pay apprentice for time lost through slackness of work	2	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	Carpenters ..	Failing to claim overtime rates of wages	..	4	"	1 0 0
"	Furniture trades ..	Failing to pay award rates of wages	1	..	Dismissed.	

NOTE.—A summary showing the total cases, decisions, and total amount of penalties in each industrial district under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act is given in the Chief Inspector's Report.

FACTORIES.

NOTE.—Only the employers personally engaged in the work of the factory are counted throughout.

TABLE 1.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	66	35/ to 70/	..	..	89	..	5	3	1	9	£7,063
Employers, 7.											
Agricultural-implement Making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	27/6 & 37/	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	£1,170
21 and over	8	30/ to 65/	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 2.											
Ammunition-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 17/6	15	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	40/	31	10/6 to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	17	40/ to 100/	27	12/6 to 35/	94	2	..	..	1	1	£5,067
Bacon-curing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	40/ to 80/	1	12/6	18	..	2	1	..	3	£1,601
Employers, 3.											
Bag-making (Calico, Flax, and Jute).											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/6 & 15/	2	11/6 & 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	4	10/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21 and over	1	70/	1	15/	11	..	..	..	..	1	£50
Baking-powder, &c., Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	6	8/ to 17/6	3	8/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 25/	4	8/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	30/ to 55/	1	15/	23	..	1	2	..	3	£790
Employers, 3.											
Basket, Wickerware, and Perambulator Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	14	See	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	43	5	4	5	96	12	9	2	1	12	£5,794
Employers, 17.											
Billiard-table Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	55/ to 63/	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	1	£392
Employers, 2.											
Biscuit and Confectionery, &c., Making.											
14 to 16 ..	24	10/ to 17/6	39	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	20	15/ to 30/	50	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	30/ to 70/	28	10/ to 30/	263	3	12	2	3	17	£18,064
Employers—Males 15, females 2.											
Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	18	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	20	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	53	5	..	..	139	12	47	1	..	48	£8,000
Employers, 48.											
Blind-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	18/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	40/ to 55/	..	..	14	..	3	..	..	3	£800
Employers, 5.											
Boatbuilding and Shipwrighting.											
14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	42	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	89	5	..	..	165	34	13	6	..	19	£14,835
Employers, 22.											
Bootmaking (Rough-stuff Cutters).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Benchmen).											
14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	17	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	197	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Clickers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	63	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

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

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Butter and Cheese Making, Cream-separating, and Milk-pasteurising.

14 to 16 ..	5	9/ to 15/	76	..	13	3	..	16	£7,130
17 to 20 ..	5	17/6 to 25/	4	10/ to 20/							
21 and over	51	22/6 to 75/	8	15/ to 40/							

Employers, 3.

Cabinetmaking, Upholstering, &c. (Cabinetmakers and General Hands).

14 to 16 ..	34	See
17 to 20 ..	68	Table	..	..					
21 and over	163	5	..	..					

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Machinists).

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

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Upholsterers).

14 to 16 ..	5	See	1	See
17 to 20 ..	11	Table.	5	Table							
21 and over	57	5	13	5							

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Summary).

14 to 16 ..	43	..	1	..	468	79	68	8	2	78	£33,662
17 to 20 ..	88	..	5	..							
21 and over	236	..	13	..							

Employers, 82.

Cardboard-box Making.

14 to 16 ..	1	8/	9	8/6 to 13/	48	..	1	2	..	3	£2,202
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	16	10/ to 22/							
21 and over	5	36/ to 75/	11	15/ to 30/							

Employers—Males 4, female 1.

Carpentering and Joinery.

14 to 16 ..	20	See	291	45	56	6	..	62	£18,415
17 to 20 ..	46	Table	..	..					
21 and over	157	5	..	..					

Employers, 68.

Carpet-sewing.

14 to 16	3	5/ to 7/6	6	..	2	2	£178
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	11/ & 18/					
21 and over	..	..	1	22/6					

Chemicals and Drugs Manufacturing and Packing.

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	32	..	4	1	..	5	£1,983
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 25/	6	10/ to 24/							
21 and over	11	30/ to 60/	7	12/ to 25/							

Employers, 5.

Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters and Foremen).

14 to 16 ..	6	7/6 to 12/6
17 to 20 ..	3	12/6 to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	36	40/ to 120/	..	..					

Clothing-manufacturing (Coat Hands).

14 to 16	24	See
17 to 20 ..	..	..	26	Table					
21 and over	..	..	19	5					

Clothing-manufacturing (Trousers and Vest Hands).

14 to 16	21	See
17 to 20 ..	..	..	35	Table					
21 and over	..	..	29	5					

Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).

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

Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists and Finishers).

14 to 16	57	See
17 to 20 ..	..	..	85	Table					
21 and over	..	..	130	5					

FACTORIES—continued.
TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.											
Clothing-manufacturing (Ticket and Button-hole Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	Table							
21 and over	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Denim and Dungaree Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	9	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	11	Table							
21 and over	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Oilskin and Waterproof Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	6/							
17 to 20 ..	3.	15/ to 25/	4	9/ to 20/							
21 and over	1	52/6	2	24/ & 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	14	..	115	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	..	164	..							
21 and over	72	..	201	..	583	21	5	5	5	15	£25,493
Employers—Males 4, females 2.											
Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..					
21 and over	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..					
21 and over	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..					
21 and over	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Helpers).											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	..	..					
21 and over	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (General Hands).											
17 to 20 ..	9	See	..	..					
21 and over	12	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Tram-car Building and Repairing).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..					
21 and over	71	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	27	..	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	60	..	..	..				
21 and over	183	..	..	..	290	41	13	5	3	21	£25,618
Employers, 20.											
Coffee and Spice Grinding.											
14 to 16 ..	2	8/ & 12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 35/	2	12/6 & 17/							
21 and over	9	27/6 to 65/	2	20/	24	..	4	1	..	5	£1,861
Employers, 3.											
Coopering and Box-making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	22	5	..	..	35	2	4	1	..	5	£2,447
Employers, 5.											
Cork-cutting.											
21 and over	2	(Employers)	..	..	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.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.											
Corset-manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	2	£40
Employers—Females 3.											
Cutlery Grinding and Repairing.											
21 and over	2	45/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£240
Employers, 2.											
Cycle and Motor Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	13	12/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	35/ to 80/	..	..	55	..	15	..	..	15	£3,046
Employers, 17.											
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	8/ to 40/	2	10/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	29	10/ to 90/	13	12/6 to 20/	95	3	32	..	..	32	£4,665
Employers, 37.											
Dress and Millinery Making (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	109	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	176	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	36	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	113	16/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	10	42/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dress and Millinery Making (Costume and Mantle Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	14	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	18	10/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	65/ & 80/	17	17/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dress and Millinery Making (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	36	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	85	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	13	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	40	16/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	14	42/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dress and Millinery Making (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	1	..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	..	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	..	243	..	851	15	160	12	6	178	£20,423
Employers—Females 166.											
Dyeing and Cleaning and Feather-dressing.											
17 to 20 ..	4	20/ to 40/	4	12/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	16	20/ to 60/	2	20/ & 27/6	33	..	7	1	..	8	£1,753
Employers, 7.											
Electroplating and Engraving.											
14 to 16 ..	3	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	40/ to 55/	1	15/	27	..	9	..	..	9	£790
Employers, 13.											
Electric Power and Light Generating.											
17 to 20 ..	5	18/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	42/ to 85/	..	..	26	..	1	1	..	2	£3,004
Engineering (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	53	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	23	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	63	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	74	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	22	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.											
Firewood-cutting, Grain-crushing, and Chaff-cutting.											
17 to 20 ..	3	25/ to 40/	..	..	52	..	26	..	..	26	£2,119
21 and over	24	35/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 25.											
Fish-curing.											
21 and over	32	See Table 5	..	..	37	..	3	2	..	5	£3,578
Employers, 5.											
Flax-milling.											
21 and over	1	40/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£69
Employer, 1.											
Flock-milling.											
21 and over	1	20/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£85½
Employer, 1.											
Flour and Oatmeal Milling.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	63	5	..	..	72	..	3	1	1	5	£8,621
Employer, 1.											
Fly-papers and Blacking Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	2	11/ & 20/	5	..	1	..	..	1	£100
Employer, 1.											
Fruit-preserving and Jam-making.											
14 to 16 ..	6	12/ to 17/6	10	8/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	17/6 to 30/	14	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	25/ to 65/	7	10/ to 30/	65	..	2	1	1	4	£2,391
Employers, 5.											
Gas, Coke, and Coal-tar Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/6 & 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	17/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	235	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	80/ to 105/	..	..	251	..	1	1	1	3	£34,007
Gas Meter and Range Repairing.											
21 and over	4	42/ to 52/6	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£482
Glass Bevelling and Silvering.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	40/ to 55/	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	£383
Employers, 5.											
Gun and Lock Smithing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	30/ to 60/	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	3	£666
Employers, 3.											
Hair-working (Wigs, &c.).											
14 to 16 ..	1	16/	2	5/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	50/	2	12/6 & 15/	9	1	3	..	..	3	..
Employers—Males 2, female 1.											
Hat and Cap Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	12/6 to 14/	4	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	21/ to 45/	15	8/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	48/ to 80/	22	15/ to 45/	65	..	5	1	1	7	£3,970
Employers—Males 6, females 3.											
Heel- and Toe-plate Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	45/ & 60/	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	£208
Employers, 2.											
Hosiery-knitting.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	7	7/6 to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	3	16/ to 25/	15	..	..	1	..	1	£3

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

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

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Lapidary-work.

17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	3	£234
21 and over	2	30/ & 45/	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	3	£234
Employers, 4.											

Laundry-work (European).

14 to 16 ..	1	20/	9	9/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	28/ to 35/	49	11/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	19	30/ to 70/	89	15/ to 40/	199	..	29	1	2	32	£9,246
Employers—Males 2, females 27.											

Laundry-work (Chinese).

21 and over	3	20/ to 26/	1	5/	61	..	36	..	..	36	£110
Employers, 57.											

Leadlight-work.

21 and over	2	60/	1	20/	5	..	1	..	..	1	£300
Employers, 2.											

Lime and Cement Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	13	27/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	149	36/ to 90/	170	..	4	..	1	5	£18,122
Employers, 3.											

Manure-mixing.

21 and over	3	42/ to 45/	3	..	1	1	£152
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Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Slaughtermen).

21 and over	40	See Table 5
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Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Freezers and Chamber Hands).

21 and over	19	See Table 5
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Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Preservers).

17 to 20 ..	2	See
21 and over	34	Table 5

Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Engineers, Firemen, &c).

21 and over	13	See Table 5
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Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (General Hands).

21 and over	13	See Table 5
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Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Summary).

17 to 20 ..	2	123	..	2	2	2	6	£13,483
21 and over	119	123	..	2	2	2	6	£13,483
Employers, 2.											

Monumental Masonry.

14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	48	5	62	..	2	3	..	5	£5,767
Employers, 6.											

Oil Canning and Packing.

21 and over	3	40/ to 50/	3	..	2	2	£284
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Optical and Scientific Instrument Making.

17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 30/	7	..	2	2	£487
21 and over	2	54/ & 80/	7	..	2	2	£487
Employers, 2.											

Organ-building.

21 and over	3	60/ to 72/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£410
Employer, 1.											

Paint, Varnish, and Glue Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	2	17/ & 20/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	26/ to 40/	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	25/ to 60/	..	..	20	..	2	1	..	3	£1,490
Employers, 3.											

Paper-milling and Paper-bag Making.

14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 20/	6	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	24/ to 41/	5	14/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	22	45/ to 70/	5	20/ to 25/	55	..	1	2	1	4	£3,622
Employers, 6.											

Photography.

14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 10/	6	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 15/	9	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	32/6 to 70/	24	10/ to 40/	69	..	12	2	..	14	£2,623
Employers, 14.											

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

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

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Printing and Bookbinding (General Hands in Larger Factories).

14 to 16 ..	8	7/6 to 15/	11	5/ to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 17/6	19	5/ to 17/6							
21 and over	19	25/ to 65/	31	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding (General Hands in Smaller Factories).

14 to 16 ..	8	7/6 to 15/	3	5/ to 8/							
17 to 20 ..	17	10/ to 25/	2	6/ & 16/							
21 and over	31	35/ to 65/	7	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding (Summary of all Branches).

14 to 16 ..	61	..	36	..							
17 to 20 ..	93	..	64	..							
21 and over	354	..	77	..	720	75	26	6	5	37	£65,759

Employers, 35.

Quilt-making.

17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	8/							
21 and over	..	..	1	20/	4	..	1	..	..	1	£84

Employers, 2.

Rag-sorting and Marine-stores Preparing.

17 to 20 ..	2	27/6	3	15/							
21 and over	18	20/ to 55/	..	..	27	..	2	2	..	4	£1,282

Employers, 4.

Rope and Twine Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	4	16/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	14	16/ to 26/	..	..					
21 and over	17	27/6 to 65/	..	..	37	..	2	..	1	3	£2,755

Employers, 2.

Saddlery and Harness Making.

14 to 16 ..	18	See	5	See							
17 to 20 ..	27	Table	7	Table							
21 and over	106	5	10	5	209	5	30	3	2	35	£14,151

Employers, 36.

Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Making.

14 to 16 ..	2	See	4	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	3	Table							
21 and over	31	5	9	5	61	..	6	2	..	8	£4,663

Employers, 7.

Sauce, Pickles, and Oilmen's Stores Manufacturing.*

14 to 16 ..	6	12/6 to 20/	6	10/							
17 to 20 ..	6	12/6 to 25/	11	12/6							
21 and over	17	32/6 to 55/	6	20/	55	..	3	2	..	5	£3,247

Employers, 3.

Sausage-casing Preparing.

21 and over	2	40/ & 45/	3	..	1	1	£221
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Employer, 1.

Sawmilling (Sawyers).

17 to 20 ..	4	See							
21 and over	87	Table 5

Sawmilling (Machinists).

14 to 16 ..	19	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	63	Table	..	..					
21 and over	111	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling (Saw-sharpeners).

17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	8	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling (Sash and Door and Joinery).

14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	72	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling (Painters).

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

* Last year 1 factory included here, now manufacturing biscuits, &c.

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.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.											
Sawmilling (Yardmen and Labourers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	239	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Engineers and Stokers).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (General Hands, Unspecified).											
14 to 16 ..	5	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	48	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	591	..	..	..	737	7	10	4	8	22	£73,951
Employers, 20.											
Seed Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	40/ to 60/	7	10/ to 20/	18	..	2	1	..	3	1440
Employers, 3.											
Sewing- and Typewriting-machine Repairing.											
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	40/ to 70/	1	20/	17	..	5	..	..	5	£891
Employers, 4.											
Shirt-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	9/ to 17/	80	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	18/ & 21/	166	5/ to 32/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	31	25/ to 80/	212	10/ to 40/	500	5	14	3	6	23	£17,995
Employers—Males 5, female 1.											
Sign and Ticket Writing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	27/6 to 70/	..	..	23	8	4	..	..	4	£695
Employers, 5.											
Soap-boiling.											
14 to 16 ..	3	12/6 to 17/6	2	18/ & 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	17/6 to 27/6	2	14/ & 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	32/6 to 65/	2	20/	33	..	4	1	..	5	£2,094
Employers, 5.											
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	52	Table 5	..	..	59	..	6	2	..	8	£3,536
Employers, 5.											
Sugar-refining.											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	31	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	230	5	..	..	272	4	..	..	1	1	£39,119
Tailoring (Cutters and Foremen).											
21 and over	24	65/ to 130/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	24	Table	6	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	108	5	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	21	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	35	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	5	143	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Pressers).											
21 and over	26	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Machinists).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	31	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.											
Tailoring (Ladies' Tailoring).											
17 to 20 ..	..	See	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	Table 5	17	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	27	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	43	5	61	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	11	..	33	..	..	76	64	38	..	102	£48,788
17 to 20 ..	32	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	208	..	276	..	745	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 111.											
Tanning and Currying (Tanners).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	39	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying (Beamsmen).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	19	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying (Curriers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	18	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying (Wool Sorters and Scourers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying (Pelt-workers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying (Chrome and Basil Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying (General Hands and Labourers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	49	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying* (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	9	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	3	9	£18,927
17 to 20 ..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	144	..	..	..	174	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 5.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	28	5/ to 15/	2	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	15/ to 35/	10	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	19	20/ to 70/	2	15/ & 20/	79	..	11	3	..	14	£3,702
Employers, 9.											
Tinsmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..	..	2	14	..	1	15	£7,499
17 to 20 ..	20	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	43	5	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 18.											
Tobacco-cutting and Cigar and Cigarette Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	40/	4	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	40/ to 50/	5	17/6 to 25/	22	..	7	..	..	7	£721
Employers, 6.											
Toy and Doll Making, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	52/6 & 55/	1	15/	8	..	2	..	..	2	£308
Employers, 2.											

* Two factories previously in Northern Industrial District now included here.

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.											
Umbrella Making and Repairing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..	4	..	..	4	£831
21 and over	4	30/ to 60/	8	12/ to 26/	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 4.											
Underclothing-manufacturing and Plain Sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	9	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	14/	9	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	35/ to 60/	56	10/ to 50/	99	..	18	..	2	20	£3,969
Employers—Females 20.											
Watch and Jewellery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	13	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	32	7/6 to 40/	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	69	25/ to 100/	..	..	156	22	32	2	..	34	£9,457
Employers, 41.											
Whip-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	80/	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	£208
Employers, 2.											
Wine-manufacturing.											
21 and over	1	45/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£11
Employer, 1.											
Wire Mattress and Cage Making, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	14/ to 27/6	2	17/6 & 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	36/ to 60/	2	15/6 & 20/	28	..	7	..	..	7	£1,716
Employers, 6.											
Woollen-milling (Designer and Pattern-maker).											
21 and over	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Tuner).											
21 and over	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Burling).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	5	14/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	2	20/ & 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Carders).											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Finishers).											
21 and over	3	37/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Engineer).											
21 and over	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Millers).											
21 and over	3	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Spinners).											
14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Warpers).											
21 and over	3	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyers).											
21 and over	3	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Weavers).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	5	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	12	20/ to 32/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	4	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	38/ & 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

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

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Woollen-milling (Wool-classers).

[illegible]

Woollen-milling (Summary).

14 to 16 ..	9	..	5	..								
17 to 20	11	..								
21 and over	23	..	14	..	62	1	1	£4,913	

Wool-pressing.

21 and over	18	44/ to 70/	18	..	1	1	..	2	£1,770
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WELLINGTON (CITY).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

[illegible]

Agricultural-implement Making.

21 and over	3	48/ to 55/	3	..	2	2	£509
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Asphalt-making.

[illegible]

Bacon-curing.

[illegible]

Basketware and Perambulator Manufacturing.

[illegible]

Billiard-table Making.

[illegible]

Biscuit and Confectionery Making.

[illegible]

Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.

[illegible]

Blind-making.

17 to 20 ..	3	27/ to 35/	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	3	£426
21 and over	1	45/	..	..					
Employers, 2.											

Boatbuilding.

[illegible]

Boot-manufacturing (Rough-stuff Cutters).

[illegible]

Boot-manufacturing (Benchmen).

[illegible]

Boot-manufacturing (Clickers).

[illegible]

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.											
Brushware-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	2	20/ & 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	50/	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	£369
Employer, 1.											
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	39	5	..	..	89	..	37	..	..	37	£4,923
Employers, 42.											
Butter Making and Packing, and Cream-separating.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	10/ to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	30/ to 75/	..	..	28	..	6	1	..	7	£2,779
Employer, 1.											
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Machinists).											
17 to 20 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Upholsterers).											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	17	Table	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	40	5	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	21	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	44	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	154	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	30	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	65	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	206	..	21	..	375	78	39	8	2	49	£34,392
Employers, 46.											
Candle-making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/ & 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	40/ to 70/	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	1	£1,813
Cardboard-box Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	27/ to 40/	9	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	40/ to 60/	7	20/ to 35/	23	2	1	1	..	2	£3,152
Carpentering and Joinery.											
14 to 16 ..	16	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	38	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	169	5	..	..	297	52	57	5	..	62	£21,025
Employers, 74.											
Cattle-food Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	38/ to 42/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£498
Chemical and Drug Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	7	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	30/ to 50/	13	12/6 to 16/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	40/ to 75/	14	15/ to 25/	57	..	5	..	1	6	£3,550
Employers, 3.											
Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters and Foremen).											
14 to 16 ..	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	23	45/ to 150/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	15	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	19	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	See Table 5	39	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	34	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	52	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	5	56	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.											
Clothing-manufacturing (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	10	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	17	Table							
21 and over	..	..	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..					
21 and over	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Ladies' Tailoring).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	7	Table							
21 and over	1	See Table 5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	4	See							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	6	Table							
21 and over	5	5	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	10	..	66	..							
17 to 20 ..	13	..	101	..							
21 and over	47	..	144	..	387	42	..	..	6	6	£21,884
Employers, 6.											
Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..					
21 and over	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..					
21 and over	47	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Helpers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..					
21 and over	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
21 and over	4	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..					
21 and over	12	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
21 and over	1	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..					
21 and over	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	7	..	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	28	..	..	..				
21 and over	88	..	..	..	136	19	8	4		13	£11,994
Employers, 13.											
Condiment Making and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	6	10/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 20/	20	12/ to 18/							
21 and over	28	22/6 to 60/	18	15/ to 25/	82	..	4	2	1	7	£4,689
Employers, 6.											
Coopering and Case-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..					
21 and over	35	5	..	..	38	..	1	..	1	2	£4,157
Employer, 1.											

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.											
Coppersmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	5	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	1	£754
Employer, 1.											
Corset and Belt Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	80/	2	15/ & 20/	7	..	1	..	..	1	..
Employer—Female 1.											
Cutlery-grinding.											
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£59
Employers, 2.											
Cycle and Motor Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	8	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	12/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	24	30/ to 70/	..	..	61	3	15	1	..	16	£6,591
Employers, 17.											
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	10/ to 25/	3	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	25/ to 67/	10	20/ to 40/	55	3	16	..	..	16	£2,712
Employers, 20.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	101	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	11/	132	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	157	17/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers—Males 3, females 72.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Costume-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	5	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	12	27/6 to 40/	18	..	3	..	..	3	£1,619
Dressmaking and Millinery (Mantle-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	9	22/6 to 30/	14	..	2	1	..	3	£802
Dressmaking and Millinery (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	31	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	49	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	61	15/ to 70/	161	6	28	1	..	29	£5,283
Employers—Females 20.											
Dyeing and Cleaning and Feather-dressing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	15/ to 30/	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	45/ to 65/	12	20/ to 30/	37	1	8	1	..	9	£2,582
Employers—Males 9, female 1.											
Electric Light and Power Generation.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	79	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers—Males 9, female 1.											
Electrical Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	41	5	..	..	72	..	2	2	1	5	£6,406
Employers, 4.											
Engineering (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	95	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.											
Hair-working.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	17/6	2	..	1	..	..	1	£41
Employer, 1.											
Hat and Cap Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	4	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 25/	2	15/ & 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	30/ to 60/	11	17/6 to 35/	32	..	2	2	..	4	£2,203
Employers, 3.											
Hosiery-knitting. (See also Woollen-milling).											
17 to 20 ..	1	24/	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
21 and over	..	..	1	20/	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers—Males 2, female 1.											
Incandescent-mantle Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	10/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	5	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	9	13/ to 40/	18	..	..	1	..	1	£835
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 20/	17	10/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 30/	42	10/ to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	32	40/ to 60/	178	12/ to 40/	312	..	31	6	2	39	£14,700
Employers—Males 9, females 29.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	21	20/ to 40/	..	..	64	..	33	..	..	33	£948
Employers—Males 42, female 1.											
Leadlight-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	25/ to 70/	..	..	16	3	2	..	..	2	£1,327
Employers, 2.											
Lead-headed-nail Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	20/	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	£182
21 and over	1	30/	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employer, 1.											
Manure-making.											
17 to 20 ..	1	39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	14	54/	..	..	15	..	..	1	..	1	£2,097
Marine-stores Preparing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	40/ to 45/	2	15/	7	..	1	..	..	1	£450
Employer, 1.											
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Slaughtermen).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	273	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Freezers and Chamber Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	74	50/ to 78/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Preservers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	24/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	25	50/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Oleo and Tallow Hands).											
21 and over	14	45/ to 89/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Fellmongering).											
17 to 20 ..	3	30/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	80	58/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Manure-manufacturing).											
17 to 20 ..	2	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	48/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Yard and Pen Men).											
21 and over	14	50/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.											
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Calico-bag Making).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	42/ to 60/	3	28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Tinsmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Labourers).											
17 to 20 ..	5	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	46/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Blacksmiths and Carpenters).											
21 and over	4	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Engineers and Fitters).											
21 and over	24	58/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Stokers and Greasers).											
21 and over	12	54/ to 56/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	37	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	543	..	3	..	597	..	..	2	2	4	£76,560
Metal-ceiling Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	55/ to 80/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..
Monumental Masonry.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	5	..	..	18	..	3	..	..	3	£1,667
Employers, 6.											
Neck-tie Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	2	19/ & 27/6	8	..	1	..	..	1	£213
Employer, 1.											
Oil Canning and Packing.											
17 to 20 ..	5	20/ to 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	30/ to 50/	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	£736
Optical Work.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	7/6 & 17/6	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	50/ to 70/	1	35/	10	..	4	..	..	4	£719
Employers, 2.											
Organ-building and Piano-repairing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	40/ to 80/	..	..	12	..	6	..	..	6	£1,003
Employers, 2.											
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	15/	10	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	17	40/ to 70/	18	15/ to 40/	71	..	14	1	..	15	£4,164
Employers—Males 18, females 3.											
Picture-framing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 25/	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	20/ to 65/	..	..	27	..	10	..	..	10	£1,728
Employers, 10.											
Plumbing and Gasfitting.											
14 to 16 ..	33	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	67	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	135	5	..	..	282	9	33	7	1	41	£25,342
Employers, 47.											

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 and Leather-goods Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	2	Table							
21 and over	12	5	5	5	28	1	5	1	..	6	£1,297
Employers, 4.											
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Compositors).											
14 to 16 ..	14	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	65	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Typesetting-machine Operators).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..					
21 and over	48	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	4	Table							
21 and over	49	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Stereotypers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..					
21 and over	12	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Publishing Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	14/ to 40/	..	..					
21 and over	14	40/ to 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Engineers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..					
21 and over	9	60/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Jobbing Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..					
21 and over	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Process Hands and Engravers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	35/ & 40/	..	..					
21 and over	3	75/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Bookbinders).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	13	See							
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	29	Table							
21 and over	25	5	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Paper-rulers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	2	10/ & 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 & 25/	..	..					
21 and over	5	60/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Artists and Designers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	12/6	..	..					
21 and over	6	70/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Lithographers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..					
21 and over	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Storemen and Packers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/									
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	9	7/6 to 12/6	3	7/6 to 13/							
17 to 20 ..	6	20/ to 30/	1	12/6							
21 and over	16	30/ to 60/	3	24/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.											
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	48	..	18	..							
17 to 20 ..	55	..	35	..							
21 and over	298	..	27	..	499	55	12	6	6	24	£56,318
Employers, 18.											
Quilt-making.											
21 and over	1	(Employer)	2	15/ & 23/	3	..	1	..	..	1	£84
Range and Stove Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	10	20/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	45	45/ to 66/	..	..	60	..	2	..	1	3	£5,190
Employers, 2.											
Saddle and Harness Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	65	5	3	5	94	4	13	3	..	16	£7,599
Employers, 14.											
Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 25/	7	17/6 to 24/							
21 and over	3	60/ to 73/	9	20/ to 40/	27	..	2	1	..	3	£1,320
Employers, 4.											
Sausage-casing Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	4	See	..	..					
21 and over	37	Table 5	..	..	41	..	..	2	..	2	£4,160
Saw and Tool Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 20/	..	..					
21 and over	4	40/ to 60/	..	..	12	3	3	..	..	3	£657
Employers, 4.											
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making.											
14 to 16 ..	20	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	59	Table	..	..					
21 and over	232	5	..	..	326	26	6	7	3	16	£37,382
Employers, 15.											
Seed Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	7/6							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	10/							
21 and over	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£26
Employers, 2.											
Sewing and Small Machine Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	17/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	20/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	5	32/ to 60/	..	..	13	..	4	..	..	4	£1,012
Employers, 3.											
Shipwrighting (Carpenters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 40/	..	..					
21 and over	25	35/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Painters).											
21 and over	4	58/ to 69/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Engineers and Blacksmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	5	13/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	46/ to 78/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Boilermakers).											
21 and over	12	46/ to 76/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Sailmakers).											
21 and over	5	48/ to 58/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	1	..	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	8	..	..	..				
21 and over	60	..	..	..	71	..	1	1	1	3	£13,343
Employers, 2.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.											
Shirt and Underclothing Making and Plain Sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	15	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	7/6	35	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	44	15/ to 40/	114	..	15	3	..	18	£3,958
Employers—Males 6, females 13.											
Sign and Ticket Writing, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	6/6 to 17/6	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	25/ to 63/	2	30/	18	4	4	..	..	4	£752
Employers, 2.											
Soap and Soda-crystal Making.											
17 to 20 ..	3	33/	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	£2,374
21 and over	15	40/ to 120/	..	..	21	..	2	1	..	3	£2,374
Employers, 3.											
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
21 and over	51	48/ to 70/	..	..	54	..	2	4	..	6	£6,842
Employers, 3.											
Tailoring (Cutters and Foremen).											
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	60/ to 140/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	7	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	137	5	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	14	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	25	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	18	5	133	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	40/ & 50/	43	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Pressers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Ladies' Tailoring).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	11	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	20	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	5	26	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	10	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	58	5	67	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	10	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	25	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	251	..	296	..	776	82	51	28	2	81	£55,390
Employers, 88.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	17	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	15/ to 25/	1	19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	35/ to 60/	2	60/	43	..	3	2	..	5	£2,408
Employer, 1.											
Tin and Sheet-metal Working.											
14 to 16 ..	13	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	31	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	60	5	..	..	124	13	15	3	..	18	£

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.	
	Under 16	Weekly Wages	Number	Weekly Wages.							

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.

Tram, Railway-car, and Engine Building and Repairing.

14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	10/ to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	147	50/ to 80/	..	..	160	12	1	..	2	3	£22,042

Typewriter, &c., Repairing.

14 to 16 ..	3	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	45/ to 80/	..	..	14	..	4	..	..	4	£474

Employers, 4.

Umbrella-manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	6	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	27/6 to 45/	4	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	40/ to 70/	3	20/ to 26/	22	..	1	1	..	2	£1,556

Employer, 1.

Watch and Jewellery Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	9	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	20	12/ to 35/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	56	37/ to 80/	..	..	109	8	22	2	..	24	£8,658

Employers, 23.

Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	1	See	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	10	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	5	13	5	30	1	2	1	..	3	£1,792

Employers—Male 1, female 1.

Wax-vesta Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	3	See	17	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	33	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	5	32	5	96	..	..	..	1	1	£6,465

Whip-thong Making.

14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	55/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£150

Employer, 1.

Wire-working.

14 to 16 ..	2	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	17/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	37/6 to 55/	..	..	16	..	3	..	..	3	£1,197

Employers, 3.

Wood Carving and Turning.

14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	12/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	60/	..	..	20	4	8	..	..	8	£1,071

Employers, 10.

Woollen-milling (Wool-classers).

17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	42/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Milling Department).

17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	42/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Pattern-making and Designing).

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	42/ to 110/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Spinning Department).

14 to 16 ..	2	15/	4	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	9	12/ to 22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	36/ to 80/	14	16/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Tuners and Winders).

14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	36/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Weaving Department).

17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	24/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	23/ to 60/	22	21/ to 46/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 (Burling Department).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	7	12/ to 22/6							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	11	14/ to 23/6							
21 and over	..	..	7	17/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Warping Department).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	8/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	13/ & 30/							
21 and over	4	45/ to 65/	1	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Carding Department).											
14 to 16 ..	1	17/	1	12/							
17 to 20 ..	3	27/ to 31/	1	11/							
21 and over	8	30/ to 90/	2	20/ & 23/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyeing).											
17 to 20 ..	1	28/	..	..					
21 and over	3	45/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Finishing Department).											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/ & 14/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 32/	..	..					
21 and over	10	39/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Hosiery Department).											
17 to 20 ..	1	12/	15	10/ to 27/6/							
21 and over	3	42/ to 70/	17	20/ to 37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Engineers and Mechanics).											
21 and over	6	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Mill Office Staff and Watchmen).											
17 to 20 ..	1	40/	..	..					
21 and over	3	45/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	8	..	15	..							
17 to 20 ..	13	..	41	..							
21 and over	79	..	63	..	219	..	..	..	1	1	£17,276
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	44	5	..	..	75	..	19	..	..	19	£5,926
Employers, 23.											
Agricultural-implement Making (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	8/ to 11/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..					
21 and over	6	60/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	37	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	13	10/ to 27/	..	..					
21 and over	51	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Turners).											
17 to 20 ..	9	14/ to 23/	..	..					
21 and over	18	42/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	5	6/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	12/ to 15/	..	..					
21 and over	26	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Agricultural-implement Making (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	12/ to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	37	20/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Strikers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	13	20/ to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	16	43/ to 51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Painters).											
17 to 20 ..	1	42/	..	..					
21 and over	13	41/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Tinsmiths).											
21 and over	4	53/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	5	5/ to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	7	10/ to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	33	36/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Engine-drivers).											
21 and over	4	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Boilermakers).											
21 and over	2	25/ & 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Labourers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	40	43/ to 51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Erecting and Repairing).											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	22/6 to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	21	42/ to 96/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Wood-workers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	10/ to 48/	..	..					
21 and over	37	47/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	26	..	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	77	..	..	..				
21 and over	354	..	..	..	466	5	5	4	4	13	£54,810
Employers, 9.											
Asphalt-manufacturing.											
21 and over	3	45/ to 60/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..
Employer, 1.											
Bacon-curing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..					
21 and over	37	5	..	..	43	..	3	2	..	5	£5,453
Employers, 3.											
Baking-powder Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 35/	..	..					
21 and over	6	35/ to 92/6	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	1	£1,559
Employer, 1.											
Basket and Wickerware Making.											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	20	5	..	..	41	4	5	2	..	7	£2,475
Employers, 8.											
Billiard-table Manufacturing.											
21 and over	2	60/6	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£675
Employer, 1.											

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

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

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Biscuits, Confectionery, and Cocoa Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	17	5/ to 17/	34	6/6 to 19/9							
17 to 20 ..	33	10/ to 30/	59	8/ to 21/9							
21 and over	{ 61 9	{ 22/6 to 70/ 75/ to 100/	{ 59	{ 9/6 to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Biscuits, Confectionery, and Cocoa Manufacturing (Box and Tin Making).

14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	1	13/							
17 to 20 ..	2	12/ & 22/6	..	..					
21 and over	9	20/ to 55/	5	23/6 to 28/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Biscuits, Confectionery, and Cocoa Manufacturing (Engineers and Mechanics).

17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..					
21 and over	11	48/ to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Biscuits, Confectionery, and Cocoa Manufacturing (Summary).

14 to 16 ..	18	..	35	..							
17 to 20 ..	36	..	59	..							
21 and over	90	..	64	..	312	..	5	2	2	9	£17,640

Employers, 10.

Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.

14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	17	Table	..	..					
21 and over	29	5	..	..	106	2	47	..	..	47	£4,820

Employers, 55.

Blind-making.

14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	15/							
21 and over	10	35/ to 60/	2	20/ & 25/	22	..	3	1	..	4	£1,426

Employers, 4.

Boatbuilding.

21 and over	3	42/ to 60/	5	..	2	2	£196
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Employers, 2.

Bootmaking (Rough-stuff Cutters).

14 to 16 ..	4	See							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table							
21 and over	37	5

Bootmaking (Clickers).

14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	62	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Machinists).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	14	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	53	Table							
21 and over	4	See Table 5	90	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Benchmen).

14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..					
21 and over	143	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Finishers).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	67	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Pump and Welt Hands).

17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	22	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Sizers).

14 to 16 ..	5	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	4	Table							
21 and over	6	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Fitters and Table Hands).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	15	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	18	Table							
21 and over	1	See Table 5	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

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

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Bootmaking (Packers and Show-room Hands).

14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	1	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (General Hands in Larger Factories).

14 to 16 ..	7	See	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	11	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	73	5	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (General Hands and Repairers in Smaller Factories).

14 to 16 ..	5	See	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	6	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	101	5	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking (Summary of all Branches).

14 to 16 ..	42	..	37	..	..	20	64	6	9	79	£73,435
17 to 20 ..	55	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	523	..	168	..	1,004	..	..	..	..	..	..

Employers—Males 76, females 10.

Bread and Small-goods Baking (Bread).

14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	20	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	73	5	..	..	166	6	65	..	..	65	£10,964

Employers, 69.

Bread and Small-goods Baking (Pastry, &c.).

14 to 16 ..	5	See	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	32	5	6	5	80	1	19	2	..	21	£5,314

Employers, 22.

Brewing, Malting, Bottling, &c.

14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	132	5	..	..	158	2	9	5	1	15	£18,236

Employers, 13.

Brick, Tile, and Pottery Making.

14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	153	5	..	..	177	..	4	5	2	11	£17,801

Employers, 8.

Brushware-manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	6	11/6 to 15/	6	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	17/6 to 35/	8	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	24	30/ to 60/	10	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	62/6 to 120/	..	..	67	..	1	..	1	2	£5,392

Employers, 2.

Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	69	5	..	..	152	..	60	1	..	61	£9,417

Employers, 63.

Butter-making and Cream-separating.

14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	5	1	20/	29	..	6	1	..	7	£3,298

Employer, 1.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Cabinetmakers).

14 to 16 ..	33	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	60	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	186	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Machinists).

17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Upholsterers).

14 to 16 ..	8	See	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	18	Table	7	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	61	5	13	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.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Summary).

14 to 16 ..	41	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	81	Table	7	Table							
21 and over	258	5	13	5	461	87	46	9	3	58	£38,185

Employers, 59.

Carpentering and Joinery.

14 to 16 ..	28	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	73	Table	..	..					
21 and over	158	5	..	..	355	68	71	6	..	77	£18,752

Employers, 96.

Carpet-sewing.

17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	11/							
21 and over	1	60/	2	22/6 & 30/	4	..	1	..	..	1	£333

Chemicals, Drugs, and Patent-medicine Manufacturing.

17 to 20 ..	5	5/ to 36/	2	12/ & 14/							
21 and over	14	48/ to 70/	2	14/ & 40/	27	3	7	1	..	8	£2,003

Employers, 4.

Cider-making.

21 and over	8	35/ to 50/	8	..	2	2	£802
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Cigarette-manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	12/6							
21 and over	1	20/	3	..	1	1	£63

Employer, 1.

Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters and Foremen).

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 30/	..	..					
21 and over	22	25/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Coat Hands).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	41	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	54	Table							
21 and over	3	See Table 5	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Trousers and Vest Hands).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	15	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	20	Table							
21 and over	..	..	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	29	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	45	Table							
21 and over	2	See Table 5	76	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).

14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..					
21 and over	37	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Ticket and Button Sewers).

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

Clothing-manufacturing (General Hands).

14 to 16 ..	9	See	16	See							
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	31	Table							
21 and over	23	5	52	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Summary of all Branches).

14 to 16 ..	14	See	112	See							
17 to 20 ..	22	Table	151	Table							
21 and over	87	5	218	5	606	25	2	..	5	7	£28,463

Employers, 2.

Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).

17 to 20 ..	4	See	..	..					
21 and over	15	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1—continued.

[illegible]

Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

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

14 to 16 ..	11								
17 to 20 ..	30								
21 and over	83	146	24	15	6	..	21	£11,965	
Employers, 22.												

[illegible]

21 and over	6	42/ to 67/6	6	..	2	2	£622
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[illegible][illegible]

14 to 16	1	5/							
17 to 20	6	8/ to 13/							
21 and over	5	42/ to 52/	1	25/	13	..	2	2	£801

14 to 16 ..	36	See															
17 to 20 ..	36	Table															
21 and over	101	5	232	..	56	4	..	60	£14,274								
Employers, 59.																			

[illegible]

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 (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	132	5/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	334	5/ to 22/6							
			159	5/ to 20/							
21 and over	..	..	147	21/ to 32/6							
			62	35/ to 160/	933	6	80	13	4	97	£29,675
Employers—Females 99.											
Dress and Millinery Making (Costume-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	11/	10	5/ to 12/							
17 to 20 ..	4	12/6 to 20/	26	10/ to 22/6							
21 and over	7	5/ to 60/	39	15/ to 32/6	87	1	3	..	1	4	£4,403
Dress and Millinery Making (Mantle-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	12	5/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	35	5/ to 20/							
			22	8/ to 25/							
21 and over	3	70/ to 80/	17	27/6 to 100/	89	..	3	1	1	5	£4,291
Dress and Millinery Making (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	28	5/ to 11/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	68	5/ to 30/							
			41	5/ to 35/							
21 and over	..	..	16	40/ to 100/	164	2	16	5	1	22	£6,036
Employers—Females 11.											
Dyeing, Cleaning, and Feather-dressing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	12/6 to 20/	1	15/							
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	2	17/6 & 18/							
21 and over	5	30/ to 60/	1	25/	22	..	8	..	..	8	£829
Employers, 9.											
Electric Light and Power Generating.											
21 and over	6	48/	..	..					
	9	54/ to 95/	..	..	15	..	..	1	..	1	£2,389
Electrical Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	24	5/ to 25/	..	..					
	26	15/ to 55/	..	..					
21 and over	9	58/8 to 75/	..	..	74	..	5	1	1	7	£6,248
Employers, 8.											
Electroplating and Engraving.											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	4	35/ to 60/	1	30/	15	2	5	..	..	5	£592
Employers, 6.											
Engineering and Ironfounding (Cash Register and Automatic-machine Making).											
14 to 16 ..	4	8/ to 15/	..	..					
21 and over	20	40/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..					
21 and over	10	46/ to 76/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..					
21 and over	60	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Machinists).											
17 to 20 ..	4	See	..	..					
21 and over	11	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 8/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	25	6/ to 25/	..	..					
	20	48/ to 60/	..	..					
21 and over	2	66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	23/4	..	..					
21 and over	10	48/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Engineering and Ironfounding (Boilermakers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..					
21 and over	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Brassfounders).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..					
21 and over	31	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Coppersmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	4	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Sheet-metal Workers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6	..	..					
21 and over	3	27/6 to 58/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Range and Stove Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..					
21 and over	31	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Tram-car Building and Repairing).											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	18/	..	..					
21 and over	47	20/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Engine-drivers).											
21 and over	3	54/ to 59/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Labourers and Yardmen).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..					
21 and over	19	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	54	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	31	..	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	97	..	..	..				
21 and over	336	..	..	..	493	54	13	13	4	30	\$49,927
Employers, 29.											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Curriers).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..					
21 and over	26	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Pelt-workers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..					
21 and over	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Wool Washers and Scourers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	..	..					
21 and over	159	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Beamsmen).											
12 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	17	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Tanners).											

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.											
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 20/	2	10/							
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	37	10/ to 17/6							
21 and over	16	30/ to 60/	76	14/ to 25/							
			15	26/ to 38/	170	..	17	5	3	25	£7,387
Employers—Males 8, females 12.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..					
21 and over	2	9/ & 18/	1	15/	28	..	21	..	..	21	£119
Employers, 24.											
Leadlight-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..					
21 and over	5	27/6 to 60/	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	£398
Lead-headed Nail Making.											
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..					
21 and over	3	25/ to 60/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£429
Employer, 1.											
Leather-goods and Portmanteau Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 7/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	7/6 to 10/	4	10/ to 17/6							
21 and over	9	47/6 to 60/	4	20/ to 30/	27	5	3	1	..	4	£1,782
Employers, 4.											
Linen-bag Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	7/6 to 10/6							
17 to 20 ..	6	17/6 to 30/	8	10/6 to 18/							
21 and over	4	30/ to 42/	5	20/ to 34/	26	..	..	1	..	1	£1,019
Marine-stores Preparing.											
21 and over	3	20/ to 40/	2	15/ & 20/	7	..	2	..	..	2	£320
Employers, 2.											
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Yard and Pen Men).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..					
21 and over	10	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Slaughtermen).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..					
21 and over	182	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Freezers).											
21 and over	60	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Preservers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..					
21 and over	51	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Oleo and Tallow Workers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..					
21 and over	18	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Carpenters and Blacksmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..					
21 and over	10	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Engineers and Fitters).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..					
21 and over	27	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Stokers and Greasers).											
21 and over	21	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Tinsmiths).											
21 and over	2	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Labourers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	85	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-slaughtering, &c. (Manure-making).											
21 and over	36	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Calico-bag Makers).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	17/6 to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	55/	6	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	28	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	503	..	6	..	555	..	2	..	2	4	£52,938
Employer, 1.											
Monumental Masonry.											
17 to 20 ..	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	Table 5	..	..	30	..	1	2	..	3	£2,852
Employers, 3.											
Musical-instrument Making and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	60/ to 100/	..	..	17	..	5	..	..	5	£1,416
Employers, 5.											
Optical Work, Lens-grinding, &c.											
21 and over	1	100/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£250
Employer, 1.											
Paint and Varnish Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	30/ to 45/	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	3	£270
Employers, 3.											
Perambulator-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	9/	3	6/ to 15/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	20/ to 24/	1	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	25/ to 60/	..	..	27	..	3	1	..	4	£1,654
Employers, 5.											
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	4	6/ to 14/	5	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	7	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	40/ to 70/	18	14/ to 40/	59	..	10	3	..	13	£3,078
Employers, 15.											
Picture-framing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	7/6 to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 20/	4	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	42/ to 60/	..	..	34	1	10	..	..	10	£1,662
Employers, 10.											
Plain Sewing.											
21 and over	..	..	2	20/	4	..	3	..	..	3	£52
Employers—Females 2.											
Plumbing and Gasfitting.											
14 to 16 ..	24	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	54	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	82	5	..	..	194	33	21	8	..	29	£11,698
Employers, 34.											
Printing, &c. (Typesetting-machine Operators).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	60	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Compositors).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	31	5	2	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Stereotypers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	14	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	55	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.

Printing, &c. (Lithographers).

14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Publishing Hands).

14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Storemen, Packers, and General Hands).

14 to 16 ..	3	See	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	22	5	3	5

Printing, &c. (Artists and Engravers).

21 and over	6	57/6 to 160/
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Printing, &c. (Process Hands).

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

Printing, &c. (Bookbinding).

14 to 16 ..	4	See	11	See	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	30	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	27	5	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	30/ & 32/6	5	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	55/ to 60/	6	20/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Cardboard-box Makers).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	12	See	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	5	7	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Job Printers, chiefly Small Factories).

14 to 16 ..	10	See	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	17	Table	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	49	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, &c. (Summary of all Branches).

14 to 16 ..	40	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	56	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	315	..	55	..	564	42	20	5	4	29

Employers, 26.

Rope and Twine Manufacturing.

17 to 20 ..	13	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	Table 5	..	..	24	..	..	1	..	1

Employer, 1.

Rubber Goods (Pneumatic other Tires).

17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	48/ to 55/	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	3

Employers, 2.

Saddle and Harness Making.

14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	31	5	..	..	62	10	20	3	..	23

Employers, 20.

Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Making.

14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	30/ & 40/	1	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	30/ to 60/	1	20/	24	..	8	..	..	8

Employers—Males 6, female 1.

Sauce, Pickle, and Condiment Making.

14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 14/	9	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	15/ to 27/6	15	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	25/ to 80/	16	10/ to 20/	74	..	2	1	1	4

Employers, 3.

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Sausage-casing Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	24/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	32	48/ to 90/	..	..	45	..	2	2	..	4	£3,835
Employers, 4.											
Saw-trimmers and Tool-repairers.											
21 and over	1	40/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£100
Employers, 3.											
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	10	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	18	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	63	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Sash and Door Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	43	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Painters).											
21 and over	2	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Machinists and Saw-sharpeners).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Engine-drivers and Stokers).											
21 and over	5	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Labourers and Yardmen).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	157	..	..	..	226	15	7	8	2	17	£20,520
Employers, 15.											
Seed and Grain Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	10/ to 12/6	1	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	46	20/ to 70/	1	25/	68	..	7	3	..	10	£4,578
Employers, 7.											
Sewing-machine Repairing, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	42/6 to 60/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£410
Employers, 2.											
Shipwrighting.											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	25/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	66/	..	..	15	..	1	1	..	2	£2,539
Employers, 2.											
Shirt-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	15	5/ to 21/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	39	7/6 to 24/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	27/6 to 55/	78	10/ to 37/6	151	..	11	3	1	15	£5,595
Employers—Males 3, females 9.											
Sign and Ticket Writing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	8/6	4	..	2	..	..	2	£31
Employers, 3.											
Soap and Candle Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	7/6 to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	36/ to 100/	..	..	29	..	3	2	..	5	£2,491
Employers, 2.											
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	91	5	..	..	103	..	5	2	1	8	£9,220
Employers, 9.											

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.

Tailoring.

14 to 16 ..	13	See	28	See							
17 to 20 ..	21	Table	72	Table							
21 and over	176	5	302	5	676	48	47	14	4	65	£44,800

Employers, 64.

Tea Blending and Packing.

14 to 16 ..	17	10/ to 17/6	3	5/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	7	15/ to 35/	5	8/ to 15/							
21 and over	8	25/ to 70/	..	..	49	..	9	1	..	10	£2,527

Employers, 9.

Tinsmithing.

14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..					
21 and over	50	5	88	4	7	1	..	8	£7,381

Employers, 10.

Toe- and Heel-plate Making.

21 and over	1	(Employer)	1	..	1	1	..
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Toy and Mat Making and Rag-sorting.*

21 and over	18	44/	19	..	1	1	..	2	..
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Employer, 1.

Umbrella-making.

17 to 20 ..	2	12/6 & 15/	2	10/6 & 15/							
21 and over	2	45/	2	20/ & 40/	11	..	2	2	£499

Employers, 3.

Underclothing-making.

14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	5/ to 8/							
21 and over	..	..	11	8/ to 20/	28	..	8	..	..	8	£486

Employers—Male 1, females 10.

Washing-fluid Making.

14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 10/	2	5/							
21 and over	1	42/6	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	3	£30

Employers, 5.

Watch and Jewellery Making (Watchmaking).

14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 30/	..	..					
21 and over	12	32/6 to 80/	..	..	28	..	13	..	..	13	£1,963

Employers, 13.

Watch and Jewellery Making (Jewellery).

14 to 16 ..	5	5/ to 17/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	15	14/ to 40/	..	..					
21 and over	28	25/ to 80/	..	..	65	..	13	1	..	14	£4,317

Employers, 17.

Waterproof-clothing Making.

14 to 16 ..	..	..	7	See							
17 to 20 ..	1	See	15	Table							
21 and over	15	Table 5	14	5	55	..	1	1	1	3	£2,663

Employers, 3.

Whip-thong Making.

21 and over	1	(Employer)	1	..	1	1	..
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Wine-making.

21 and over	4	40/ to 50/	5	..	2	2	£788
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Employer, 1.

Wire-working.

14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	11	10/ to 77/6							
21 and over	17	40/ to 70/	35	..	4	2	..	6	£2,190

Employers, 4.

Wood Carving and Turning.

14 to 16 ..	9	5/ to 12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	2	58/ & 22/6	26	4	10	10	£475

Employers, 11.

Wool-dumping.

21 and over	6	40/ to 60/	6	2	..	2	£1,454
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Woollen-milling (Wool-classers).

21 and over	9	See Table 5	9
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* No wages paid to 17 persons in charitable institutions.

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

[illegible]

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.

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Fitters and Turners).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..					
21 and over	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths).

14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..					
21 and over	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Wheelwrights and Carpenters).

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

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Painters).

14 to 18 ..	2	See	..	..					
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Dairy-plant Making).

14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..					
21 and over	5	10/ to 32/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	10	30/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Erecting and Setting-up).

14 to 18 ..	1	14/	..	..					
21 and over	17	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Engine-drivers, Stokers, &c.).

21 and over	6	See Table 5
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Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Summary of all Branches).

14 to 16 ..	13							
17 to 20 ..	30	..	..	..				
21 and over	111	..	..	..	154	15	2	2	1	5	£17,052

Bacon-curing.

17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..					
21 and over	8	35/ to 60/	..	..	31	..	15	..	..	15	£1,130

Employers, 22.

Bag-making (Calico, Flax, and Jute).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	10/ & 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	5	10/ to 18/6							
21 and over	2	27/6 & 60/	9	10/ to 15/	21	..	..	1	..	1	£1,015

Employers, 2.

Basket and Wicker-ware Manufacturing.

17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 19/	..	..					
21 and over	8	30/ to 60/	..	..	17	..	6	..	..	6	£873

Employers—6 (4 Europeans, 2 Chinese).

Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	38	9/ to 20/	47	8/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	50	10/ to 30/	69	9/ to 22/6							
21 and over	91	27/6 to 70/	52	9/ to 35/	368	..	5	4	2	11	£23,856
	12	80/ to 140/									

Employers—Males 8, female 1.

Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.

14 to 16 ..	3	6/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	8	10/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	30	28/ to 60/	..	..	84	1	37	..	..	37	£2,849

Employers, 43.

Blind-making.

14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	25/	1	17/6							
21 and over	2	40/	1	25/	13	..	2	..	..	2	£613

Employers, 4.

Boatbuilding.

14 to 16 ..	2	9/ & 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	3	60/ to 70/	..	..	14	3	5	..	..	5	£402

Employers, 6.

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.											
Boot Making and Repairing (Rough-stuff Cutters).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Clickers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Benchmen).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	92	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	See	17	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	Table 5	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Sizers and Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	36	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Fitters and Table Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	11	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	13	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Pump and Welt Hands).											
21 and over	3	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (General Hands in Larger Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	5	3	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (General Hands and Repairers in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	68	5	4	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	12	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	28	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	251	..	62	..	475	14	57	4	3	64	£31,181
Employers, 67.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking (Bread).											
14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	22	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	92	5	..	..	183	15	47	3	..	50	£11,085
Employers, 57.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking (Pastry, &c.).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	5	4	Table 5	61	4	17	..	..	17	£2,953
Employers, 23.											
Brewing, Malting, and Bottling.											
14 to 16 ..	5	17/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	21	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	133	30/ to 100/	..	..	164	..	2	2	2	6	£16,321
Employers, 5.											
Brick, Tile, Pottery, and Concrete-pipe Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	18	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	82	5	..	..	113	..	5	5	..	10	£8,537
Employers, 12.											
Brush and Broom Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	87/ & 13/	4	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	12/6 to 33/	6	10/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	30/ to 60/	5	10/ to 27/6	35	..	1	1	..	2	£2,661
Employer, 1.											

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

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

DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.

Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..					
21 and over	42	5	..	..	107	..	44	..	..	44	£5,620
Employers, 52.											

Butter, Cheese, and Condensed-milk Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	9	10/ to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 27/6	1	22/6							
21 and over	39	30/ to 100/	4	25/ to 60/	58	..	16	..	1	17	£8,656
Employers, 3.											

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers (Cabinetmakers).

14 to 16 ..	26	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	34	Table	..	..					
21 and over	104	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers (Machinists).

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

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers (Chair and Mantel Makers).

14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	10	15/ to 25/	1	15/							
21 and over	21	20/ to 66/	1	22/	..	..	25	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking and Upholsterers (Upholsterers).

14 to 16 ..	5	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	5	Table							
21 and over	32	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers (Summary).

14 to 16 ..	40	..	2	..							
17 to 20 ..	58	..	6	..							
21 and over	178	..	9	..	354	66	44	12	1	57	£29,052
Employers—Males 58, females 3.											

Cardboard-box and Beehive Making.

14 to 16 ..	3	See	5	See							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	16	Table							
21 and over	5	5	19	5	56	..	1	2	..	3	£3,056
Employers, 2.											

Carpentering and Joinery.

14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	23	Table	..	..					
21 and over	72	5	..	..	160	28	41	2	..	43	£7,695
Employers, 53.											

Carpet-sewing.

17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	14/							
21 and over	..	..	2	25/ & 35/	3	..	1	..	..	1	£214

Chemicals, Drugs, and Patent-medicines Manufacturing.

14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 18/	6	6/ to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	7	10/ to 30/	21	9/ to 20/							
21 and over	43	25/ to 70/	14	12/ to 20/	108	1	9	2	1	12	£6,114
Employers, 12.											

Cigarette-making.

21 and over	1	60/	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	2	£176
Employers, 2.											

Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters, Foremen, and Office-staff).

14 to 16 ..	7	7/6 to 20/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	20/ to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	32	35/ to 100/	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Coat Hands).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	25	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	36	Table							
21 and over	3	See Table 5	38	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Trousers and Vest Hands).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	11	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	16	Table							
21 and over	..	..	26	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	
	Under Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.											
Coopering.											
21 and over	18	45/ to 48/	..	..	20	..	5	..	..	5	£2,487
Employers, 2.											
Cycle and Motor Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	13	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	16	8/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	33	30/ to 65/	..	..	89	..	19	3	..	22	£3,193
Employers, 27.											
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	1	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	5/ to 40/	5	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	{ 14 4	{ 10/ to 55/ 60/ to 100/ }	8	10/ to 30/	70	6	24	..	..	24	£3,153
Employers—Males 25, female 1.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	105	5/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	239	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	{ 203 36	{ 5/ to 30/ 32/6 to 180/ }	682	8	80	14	4	98	£21,004
Employers—Females 99.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Mantle-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	10	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	25	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	25/ to 65/	41	15/ to 32/6	83	..	1	2	1	4	£2,998
Employers—Male 1, female 1.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	31	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	66	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	{ 32 14	{ 8/ to 30/ 35/ to 70/ }	166	3	26	7	..	33	£4,878
Employers—Females 23.											
Electric Power and Light Generation.											
21 and over	17	42/ to 120/	..	..	17	..	3	..	..	3	£2,394
Dyeing and Cleaning.											
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 30/	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	55/ to 60/	2	20/ & 27/6	14	..	5	..	..	5	£586
Employers, 6.											
Engineering and Ironfounding (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	11/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	60/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	81	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Fitters and Turners).											
14 to 16 ..	28	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	73	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	85	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Boilermakers).											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	21	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	90	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Labourers and Yardmen).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	56	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Engine-drivers and Stokers).											
21 and over	9	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.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.											
Fibrous-plaster Working.											
17 to 20 ..	4	12/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	36/ to 80/	..	..	17	4	3	1	..	4	£1,367
Employers, 4.											
Firewood-cutting, &c.											
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	42/ to 50/	..	..	25	..	15	..	..	15	£1,300
Employers, 14.											
Fish Curing and Canning.											
21 and over	21	30/ to 55/	3	30/	44	..	14	..	..	14	£1,748
Employers, 20.											
Flock and Kapoc Milling.											
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	30/ to 60/	..	..	18	..	2	1	..	3	£980
Employers, 5.											
Flour and Oatmeal Milling.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	29	5	..	..	42	..	4	2	..	6	£3,885
Employers, 4.											
Gas, Coke, and Coal-tar Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	60	Table 5	..	..	62	..	1	1	1	3	£10,874
Gun and Lock Smithing and Sporting-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	4	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	40/ to 70/	2	20/ & 40/	17	..	2	1	..	3	£936
Employers, 4.											
Hair-working.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	5	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	46/	7	10/ to 25/	20	..	5	..	..	5	£631
Employers—Males 4, female 1.											
Hat and Cap Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 17/6	19	6/6 to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	15/ to 30/	36	8/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	27	30/ to 70/	33	15/ to 42/	129	..	4	5	..	9	£7,755
Employers, 3.											
Hosiery-knitting. (See also Woollen-milling.)											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	8	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	10	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	See Table 5	22	5	47	..	2	2	..	4	£1,682
Employers—Males 2, females 3.											
Ink-manufacturing.											
21 and over	3	40/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£312
Employer, 1.											
Lapidary-work.											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	45/ to 50/	..	..	14	..	5	..	..	5	£618
Employers, 7.											
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	7/6 to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	19	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	27/6 to 50/	55	12/ to 24/	109	..	19	2	..	21	£4,127
Employers—Males 6, females 17.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	5	10/ to 20/	..	..	50	..	33	..	..	33	£172
Employers, 45.											
Leadlight and Glazing Work.											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	30/ to 60/	..	..	23	..	9	..	..	9	£939
Employers, 11.											
Lime and Cement Manufacturing.											
21 and over	33	35/ to 80/	..	..	34	..	1	1	..	2	£4,587
Employer, 1.											
Manure-mixing.											
21 and over	44	40/ to 60/	..	..	44	..	4	..	1	5	£5,018

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.											
Marine-stores Preparing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	32/6	..	..					
21 and over	3	27/6 to 40/	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	3	£396
Employers, 3.											
Mat and Rug Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	2	10/ & 17/							
21 and over	2	40/	2	20/	12	..	3	..	..	3	£426
Employers, 4.											
Meat Freezing and Preserving.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 15/	3	11/ to 12/							
17 to 20 ..	10	20/ to 40/	2	9/ & 19/							
21 and over	76	40/ to 80/	1	20/	95	..	3	1	1	5	£6,951
Employer, 1.											
Monumental Masonry.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 30/	1	10/							
21 and over	9	30/ to 60/	..	..	21	1	4	..	..	4	£1,893
Employers, 8.											
Musical-instrument Making and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	14	30/ to 70/	..	..	23	3	6	..	..	6	£2,104
Employers, 4.											
Packing-case and Box Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	11/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 35/	..	..	9	..	5	..	..	5	£110
Employers, 6.											
Paint and Varnish Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	8/ to 13/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..					
21 and over	3	42/ to 60/	..	..	10	4	4	..	..	4	£499
Employers, 3.											
Paper-milling.											
14 to 16 ..	1	18/	4	10/ to 12/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	15/							
21 and over	23	36/ to 80/	..	..	30	..	..	1	..	1	£3,000
Paper-bag Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	8/ to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	5	10/ to 14/							
21 and over	..	..	2	16/ & 20/	11	..	..	1	..	1	£273
Employer, 1.											
Perambulator and Go-cart Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	10/ to 17/6							
21 and over	11	35/ to 60/	..	..	17	..	1	1	..	2	£1,445
Employer, 1.											
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 15/	4	5/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 25/	8	5/ to 12/6							
21 and over	8	25/ to 65/	17	15/ to 25/	64	..	20	..	..	20	£1,956
Employers, 22.											
Picture-framing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	1	40/	2	15/ & 20/	21	..	9	..	..	9	£294
Employers, 11.											
Plumbing and Gasfitting.											
14 to 16 ..	42	See Table	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	50	Table	..	..					
21 and over	93	5	..	..	243	..	31	10	..	41	£14,768
Employers, 58.											
Portmanteau and Leather-goods Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	4	See Table							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	3	Table							
21 and over	5	5	3	5	22	..	3	1	..	4	£940
Employers—Males 2, females 2.											

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

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

DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Typesetting-machine Operators).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	34	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Compositors).

14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	69	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Machinists).

14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	2	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	36	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Stereotypers).

17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Lithographers).

14 to 16 ..	16	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Proof-readers).

14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	17/6 to 22/6	3	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Publishing and Clerical Hands).

14 to 16 ..	13	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	15/ to 40/	1	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	14	40/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Bookbinders).

14 to 16 ..	6	7/6 to 13/	23	7/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	12/6 to 24/	35	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	36	30/ to 85/	30	13/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Paper-rulers).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	5	8/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	50/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Artists, Engravers, and Process Hands).

14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 13/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	40/ to 100/

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Engineers).

21 and over	6	25/ to 77/6
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Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (General Hands and Jobbers).

14 to 16 ..	11	See	1	See
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	3	Table
21 and over	36	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Summary of all Branches).

14 to 16 ..	66	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	64	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	284	..	32	..	539	3	14	8	5	27	£56,334

Employers—Males 19, female 1.

Rabbit-packing.

14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	27	36/ to 80/	..	..	32	..	7	..	..	7	£1,306

Employers, 3.

Rope and Twine Making.

14 to 16 ..	6	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	19	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	30	35/ to 60/	..	..	55	..	..	..	1	1	£5,416

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.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	24	7/ to 15/	2	8/ & 10/							
17 to 20 ..	7	15/ to 25/	1	8/							
21 and over	8	30/ to 60/	..	..	52	..	11	1	..	12	£2,178
Employers, 10.											
Tinsmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..					
21 and over	35	5	..	..	65	5	6	2	..	8	£5,005
Employers, 5.											
Umbrella-making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	8/							
21 and over	2	40/ & 50/	2	15/ & 18/	8	..	3	..	..	3	£214
Employers, 3.											
Watch and Jewellery Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	29	5/ to 12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	25	8/ to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	40	20/ to 75/	1	20/	135	10	37	..	..	37	£6,535
Employers, 40.											
Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	See							
21 and over	2	See Table 5	6	Table 5	11	..	2	..	..	2	£690
Employer, 1.											
Wax-vesta Making.											
14 to 16 ..	4	9/ to 18/	20	8/ to 27/							
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	28	11/ to 32/							
21 and over	4	25/ to 60/	20	10/ to 40/	77	..	..	..	1	1	£3,827
Wire-working and Mattress-making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 17/6	..	..					
21 and over	9	32/6 to 60/	..	..	20	..	4	..	..	4	£1,244
Employers, 5.											
Wool-dumping and Hide and Skin Sorting.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	17/ & 30/	..	..					
21 and over	36	45/ to 70/	..	..	42	..	10	..	..	10	£2,692
Employers, 3.											
Woollen-milling (Wool Classers, Scourers, and Dryers).											
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	26	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyeing Department).											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..					
21 and over	9	42/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Designing and Pattern-making).											
21 and over	4	60/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Milling Department).											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..					
21 and over	12	42/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Tuning Department).											
21 and over	10	45/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Carders).											
14 to 16 ..	2	16/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 20/	..	..					
21 and over	29	25/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Spinners).											
14 to 16 ..	8	10/ to 18/	35	10/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	11	18/ to 35/	30	10/ to 22/							
21 and over	29	28/ to 75/	18	18/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Burling, Darning, and Picking).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	10	7/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	14	15/ to 25/							
21 and over	..	..	23	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 (Finishing, Folding, and Yarn-bundling).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	9	11/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	4	20/ to 28/							
21 and over	14	42/ to 60/	7	21/ to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Warping).

14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	7/ to 24/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	7	15/ to 25/							
21 and over	9	22/ to 80/	7	16/ to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Weaving).

17 to 20 ..	..	..	15	16/ to 26/							
21 and over	..	..	85	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling (Hosiery).

14 to 16 ..	1	See	29	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	81	Table							
21 and over	24	5	176	5

Woollen-milling (Office-staff, Watchmen, &c.).

21 and over	7	40/ to 100/
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Woollen-milling (Engineers and Mechanics).

21 and over	34	36/ to 80/
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Woollen-milling (Summary of all Branches).

14 to 16 ..	12	..	89	..							
17 to 20 ..	22	..	151	..							
21 and over	207	..	316	..	797	3	2	2	£58,057

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

NOTE.—The Factories Act, section 32 (a), provides for a minimum wage of 5s. per week, with an annual increase of 3s. up to 20s. per week, to be paid to every person working in any capacity in a factory.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.	
	Males.			Females.				Persons. Up to 8	Persons. 9 to 30	More than 30	Total.		
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.							
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. (Excluding Auckland City, shown separately.)													
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	6	15	52	..	1	74	25	22	2	..	24	6,059
Bacon-curing	1	1	12	..	..	14	5	4	..	..	4	1,282
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	66	123	234	..	..	423	202	189	5	..	194	31,054
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	5	8	21	..	..	34	11	9	1	..	10	3,282
Bootmaking and repairing	5	5	27	..	..	39	37	34	..	..	34	3,014
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	20	42	147	..	1	211	139	133	..	..	133	19,152
Brewing and malting	1	1	21	..	..	25	3	3	1	..	4	2,714
Brick, tile, and pottery making	2	7	75	..	..	84	11	5	4	..	9	5,293
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	3	10	39	..	..	52	52	46	..	..	46	3,431
Butter and cheese manufacturing and cream separating	5	25	228	..	..	258	16	151	2	..	153	25,983
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	19	24	60	..	2	105	42	34	3	..	37	7,813
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	22	39	135	..	..	196	52	39	4	1	44	17,094
Chaffcutting, and grain and seed cleaning	5	8	..	1	14	1	2	1	..	3	1,451
Chemicals and drug manufacturing	1	1	3	..	..	5	4	3	..	..	3	104
Clothing-manufacturing	1	3	..	13	38	2	1	1	..	2	1,990
Concrete-block manufacturing	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	107
Coopering	1	..	2	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	336
Cycle and motor engineering	5	2	12	..	..	19	13	14	..	..	14	905
Dentistry (mechanical)	3	5	7	1	4	27	13	15	..	..	15	1,240
Dress and millinery making	1	2	62	99	247	112	104	5	..	109	7,030
Dyeing and cleaning and feather-dressing	1	1	..	2	9	4	4	..	..	4	420
Engineering	21	32	132	..	..	185	12	11	1	..	12	24,043
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, and tanning	58	..	..	58	..	1	2	..	3	5,534
Firewood-cutting	2	1	5	..	..	8	10	6	..	..	6	334
Fish canning and preserving	5	6	39	..	..	50	14	12	..	..	12	2,486
Flax-milling and ropemaking	5	82	303	..	2	392	71	38	19	..	57	21,670

FACTORIES—continued.
 TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.					
	Males.			Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.						
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.											
													Total Employees.				
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.																	
Brick and tile making	3	18	..	..	..	21	7	7	..	7	1,634		
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	4	42	..	..	..	49	30	33	..	33	4,448		
Butter and cheese making and cream separating	12	325	..	1	1	340	7	133	..	136	37,070					
Butter-box making	1	37	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	1	2,987	
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	14	40	..	..	..	58	19	18	..	18	5,139		
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	18	63	..	..	..	90	21	16	..	19	9,884		
Coopering	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	96		
Cycle-engineering	5	11	..	..	..	23	16	17	..	17	1,491		
Dentistry (mechanical)	2	7	..	2	..	11	7	6	..	6	1,094					
Dress and millinery making	24	40	38	102	32	39	1	40	2,788					
Dyeing and cleaning	1	1	..	1	..					
Electric lighting and power generating	4	14	..	..	..	18	..	6	..	6	2,202		
Engineering (general)	6	20	..	..	..	31	6	2	2	4	3,283		
Fellmongering, tanning, and boiling-down	4	22	..	..	..	26	10	8	1	9	2,702		
Firewood-cutting	14	..	..	..	14	11	11	..	11	1,326		
Flax-milling	1	31	..	..	..	32	3	4	1	5	1,600		
Flour-milling	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	221		
Gas-manufacturing	1	23	..	..	..	24	..	1	1	2	3,287		
Hair-working	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	2	407		
Laundry-work (European)	4	5	9	8	7	..	7	285					
Laundry-work (Chinese)	1	3	..	..	..	4	10	10	..	10	156		
Manure-manufacturing	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	253		
Meat freezing and preserving	6	139	..	..	3	156	..	1	3	5	16,369			
Monumental masonry	2	2	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	2	457		
Paint and varnish mixing	1	1	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	149					
Photography	1	..	1	4	3	3	..	3	120					
Picture-framing	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	2	25		
Plumbing and tinsmithing	22	34	..	..	..	71	18	14	3	17	6,055		

Printing and bookbinding ..	15	7	48	6	3	8	87	15	12	3	..	15	9,530
Saddlery and harness making ..	6	12	29	..	..	..	47	24	26	..	..	26	3,864
Sail, tent, and oilskin manufacturing ..	1	..	4	..	2	..	7	3	3	..	..	3	514
Sawmilling ..	4	10	192	..	..	..	206	23	20	7	..	27	18,598
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing ..	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	2	6	..	..	6	835
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	3	..
Tailoring ..	8	10	47	11	40	38	154	41	41	3	..	44	8,954
Umbrella manufacturing and repairing ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	39
Watch and jewellery making and repairing ..	..	2	5	..	..	1	8	6	6	..	..	6	615
	110	228	1,433	43	103	95	2,012	503	614	33	3	650	181,720

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

(Excluding Wellington City, shown separately.)

Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	..	8	21	72	..	4	1	106	41	36	1	..	37	8,362
Agricultural-implement manufacturing ..	..	2	9	37	..	..	..	48	4	3	2	..	5	5,351
Bacon-curing ..	..	2	2	28	..	..	..	32	4	4	1	..	5	491
Basket and wickerware manufacturing ..	..	3	5	12	..	..	1	21	7	6	..	..	6	1,460
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing ..	..	5	7	15	19	11	2	59	9	8	..	1	9	2,831
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	..	52	170	437	..	..	..	659	255	227	17	..	244	58,925
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	150
Boot making and repairing ..	..	9	7	89	3	5	4	117	90	82	2	..	84	9,230
Boxmaking (butter and soap) ..	..	1	5	6	..	..	1	13	4	6	..	..	6	1,310
Bread and small-goods manufacturing ..	..	9	46	166	..	3	..	224	156	141	..	..	141	22,172
Brewing, making, bottling, &c. ..	..	5	11	79	..	..	3	98	16	20	4	..	24	11,955
Brick, tile, and drainpipe making ..	..	4	18	118	..	..	..	140	26	24	4	..	28	12,027
Brushware-manufacturing ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	2	205
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing ..	..	4	24	95	..	..	..	123	104	93	..	..	93	12,032
Butter and cheese making and cream separating ..	..	5	6	314	..	..	1	326	22	165	4	..	169	37,071
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	..	30	60	212	..	..	4	306	65	70	10	..	80	30,380
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making ..	..	39	127	462	..	..	..	628	120	88	14	2	104	62,352
Coffee and spice grinding ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	4	205
Concrete-block making ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	128
Coopering and case-making ..	..	2	2	13	..	..	..	17	5	4	1	..	5	1,645
Cycle and motor engineering ..	..	22	38	65	..	..	..	125	52	62	..	..	62	10,149
Dentistry (mechanical) ..	..	1	10	21	2	9	..	66	45	40	..	..	40	4,258
Dress and millinery making ..	..	..	..	..	149	263	260	672	102	152	17	3	172	28,147
Dried and prepared milk manufacturing ..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15	1	2	1	..	3	2,004
Dyeing and cleaning ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	3	4	..	..	4	54
Electric power and light generating ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	97
Embroidery and regalia making ..	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	11	1	1	1	..	2	364

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.					Persons. Up to 8	Persons. 9 to 30	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.							
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.													
Engineering (general)	37	62	247	..	..	..	346	36	25	4	4	33	32,782
Engraving	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	47
Fellmongering, tanning, and wool-scouring	4	14	127	..	..	..	145	18	15	5	1	21	13,155
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	1	1	31	..	..	..	33	26	24	..	..	24	3,530
Fish-curing	..	1	9	..	..	3	13	3	4	..	..	4	704
Flax-milling	2	9	672	..	..	..	683	18	9	14	19	42	71,299
Flour-milling	..	1	24	..	..	..	25	9	9	..	..	9	3,864
Fruit and vegetable preserving	3	5	34	11	18	27	98	..	..	..	1	1	3,851
Gas-manufacturing	3	3	101	..	..	..	107	..	6	5	1	12	17,628
Gun and lock smithing	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	126
Hat and cap making	..	1	1	4	2	2	10	5	3	..	..	3	147
Hosiery-knitting	..	1	1	6	3	5	16	3	2	1	..	3	735
Laundry-work (European)	..	..	4	10	14	34	62	14	28	1	..	29	2,332
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	3	11	..	..	..	14	38	27	..	..	27	482
Lime-burning	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	3	2	1	..	3	3,027
Manure-manufacturing	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	1	2	..	..	2	797
Meat freezing and preserving	8	25	536	..	1	18	588	..	2	1	4	7	61,634
Monumental masonry	..	5	7	..	..	..	12	8	6	..	..	6	970
Paint and varnish mixing	2	5	4	..	..	..	11	12	11	..	..	11	1,123
Photography	1	..	9	1	3	14	28	15	15	..	..	15	2,026
Picture-framing	4	5	7	..	..	..	16	12	11	..	..	11	2,149
Plumbing and tin-smithing	39	76	174	..	..	..	289	90	78	5	..	83	27,985
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	36	16	..	52	40,880
Rope and twine manufacturing	37	63	218	20	25	21	384	1	1	..	..	2	3,072
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods manufacturing	3	5	16	1	1	2	28	5	4	1	..	5	1,363
Saddle and harness manufacturing	4	2	7	1	4	10	28	89	84	2	..	86	14,009
Sauce, pickles, and condiments making	9	19	133	..	6	3	164	8	3	1	..	4	556
Sausage-casing manufacturing	..	..	4	6	..	2	18	..	..	2	..	2	2,317

Sawmilling	9	33	971	..	..	1,013	133	92	38	1	131	102,268
Seed-cleaning .. ..	..	1	6	..	..	7	1	3	..	..	3	942
Sewing-machine and small-tool repairing ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	3	105
Sheep-dip manufacturing .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	281
Soap and starch manufacturing	1	6	25	1	..	35	2	3	1	..	4	3,768
Stone quarrying and crushing .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	80
Tailoring	15	24	263	28	103	631	139	115	20	..	135	52,461
Umbrella making and repairing .. ..	..	2	1	..	4	2	3	1	1	..	2	537
Watch and jewellery making and repairing ..	10	21	36	..	..	67	36	34	..	..	34	5,193
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	6	2	3	..	..	3	422
Wine-making .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	4	5	3	..	..	3	265
Wool and hemp pressing .. ..	..	3	57	..	..	60	2	15	1	..	16	4,905
Woollen-milling .. ..	..	3	18	3	4	10	..	..	..	1	1	3,344
	397	970	6,092	270	491	656	1,912	1,934	200	38	2,172	810,516

MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	..	..	9	..	..	9	2	3	..	..	3	1,189
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding .. ..	..	..	25	..	..	37	28	24	..	..	24	3,208
Boatbuilding and ship-repairing .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	1	300
Boot making and repairing .. ..	..	1	2	..	..	4	3	3	..	..	3	307
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	2	6	6	1	..	16	9	9	..	..	9	1,349
Brewing and malting, &c. .. ..	..	..	13	..	..	13	1	3	..	..	3	1,517
Brick and tile making .. ..	..	..	14	..	..	14	3	3	..	..	3	1,438
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing .. ..	..	..	7	..	..	7	4	3	..	..	3	292
Butter and cheese making, and cream-separating ..	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	4	889
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	2	1	5	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	4	921
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door manufacturing ..	3	6	42	..	..	51	11	9	1	..	10	6,226
Cycle-engineering	1	2	5	..	..	8	3	4	..	..	4	670
Dress and millinery making .. ..	..	..	..	9	..	50	9	13	..	..	13	1,597
Engineering (general)	1	2	7	..	27	10	7	6	..	..	6	739
Fellmongering, tanning, &c. .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	1	630
Fencing (iron) manufacturing .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	50
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	2	290
Fish preserving and canning .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	351
Flax-milling	2	10	90	..	..	102	6	6	4	..	10	6,719
Flour-milling .. ..	..	..	6	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	3	764
Gas-manufacturing .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	438
Laundry-work (Chinese) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Meat freezing and preserving	9	..	39	..	..	48	..	..	..	1	1	5,430

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.					Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.							

Plumbing and tinsmithing	..	2	7	13	..	..	22	5	5	..	5	1,732
Printing and bookbinding	..	5	4	18	..	..	28	4	3	..	5	4,117
Saddlery and harness making	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	3	3	..	3	490
Sausage-casing manufacturing	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	338
Sawmilling	..	1	5	106	..	..	112	17	11	4	15	14,687
Tailoring	..	1	3	7	..	15	26	8	6	1	7	2,403	
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	..	2	1	2	..	..	5	5	3	..	3	519
Wool and hemp dumping	..	..	1	8	..	..	9	..	2	..	2	984
		34	62	461	10	27	32	141	140	12	1	153	60,584

MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.

MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Acetated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	2	2	14	..	..	..	18	4	6	..	6	1,514
Bacon-curing ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	3	354
Bark-milling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing ..	5	4	25	4	9	16	63	3	..	1	1	4,421
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	13	24	28	..	..	..	65	39	39	..	40	4,023
Boot making and repairing ..	2	2	6	1	2	..	13	6	9	..	9	404
Bread and small-goods manufacturing ..	6	14	19	..	..	1	40	29	26	..	26	2,967
Brewing, malting, &c. ..	4	..	18	..	..	..	22	9	5	..	6	2,654
Brick and tile manufacturing ..	..	1	17	..	..	..	18	7	6	..	6	833
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing ..	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	3	8	..	8	359
Butter and cheese manufacturing ..	1	2	14	..	..	..	17	4	10	..	10	1,642
Cabinetmaking and upholstery ..	4	11	14	..	..	1	30	9	6	1	7	1,902
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door manufacturing ..	6	23	78	..	..	..	107	33	21	3	24	10,722
Cycle-engineering ..	1	3	5	..	1	..	10	6	5	..	5	910

Dentistry (mechanical) ..	..	..	7	..	1	4	12	5	..	..	5	1,343
Dress and millinery making ..	..	..	3	11	40	36	94	16	..	..	15	4,095
Dyeing and cleaning ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	15
Engineering and shipwrighting ..	..	..	25	..	..	..	46	7	..	1	6	3,464
Felmongering, tanning, &c. ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	4	1,240
Firewood-cutting and corn-crushing ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	6	770
Fish preserving and canning ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	234
Flax-milling ..	..	1	24	..	..	..	36	9	..	..	7	2,297
Flour-milling ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	4	677
Fruit-preserving and jam-making ..	..	6	28	5	7	20	72	3	1	1	3	4,414
Gas-manufacturing ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	1,408
Hosiery-manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	53
Laundry-work (European) ..	..	..	2	..	2	1	5	2	..	..	3	..
Laundry-work (Chinese) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	..
Lime-burning ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	156
Manure-manufacturing ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	109
Monumental masonry ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	4	335
Patent-leather manufacturing ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	65
Photography ..	..	..	1	1	3	1	7	1	..	..	2	384
Picture-framing ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	208
Plumbing and tinsmithing ..	..	3	20	..	..	..	32	9	1	..	9	2,532
Printing and book-binding ..	..	6	24	2	7	4	49	7	2	..	10	4,842
Saddlery and harness making ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	7	936
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	293
Sawmilling ..	..	7	178	..	..	..	200	56	3	..	47	14,302
Shirt-manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	3	..
Stone quarrying and crushing ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	300
Tailoring ..	..	2	18	2	13	14	54	15	2	..	13	3,460
Umbrella making and repairing ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	52
Vinegar-manufacturing ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	259
Watch and jewellery making and repairing ..	..	2	9	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	7	1,574
Wool, grain, and hop dumping ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	156
	80	161	657	26	88	99	1,111	355	21	3	325	82,678

WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	..	1	8	16	1	1	27	13	12	..	12	£ 2,350
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	..	9	22	52	..	..	83	25	28	1	29	8,299
Boot making and repairing ..	..	2	1	5	..	..	8	9	9	..	9	624
Bread and small-goods manufacturing ..	..	12	15	41	..	..	68	43	43	..	43	6,664

FACTORIES—continued.
 TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Total Employees.							Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Males.			Females.								
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.						

WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.												
Brewing and malting ..	..	1	25	..	..	..	26	8	..	..	8	3,495
Brick and tile manufacturing ..	..	7	28	..	..	..	42	3	..	..	5	2,821
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing ..	..	3	6	..	..	..	10	6	2	..	6	755
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating ..	..	5	7	..	..	1	13	8	..	..	8	840
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	..	15	27	..	..	4	51	10	3	..	13	3,646
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making ..	..	8	25	..	..	..	38	8	1	..	9	4,045
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	39
Coffee and spice grinding ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	136
Cycle-engineering ..	..	4	11	..	..	..	18	9	..	..	9	1,599
Dentistry (mechanical) ..	..	3	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	..	3	110
Dressmaking and millinery ..	..	1	..	16	34	29	79	33	2	..	35	2,565
Dyeing and cleaning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	1	..
Engineering (general) ..	..	20	145	..	..	..	210	8	1	..	11	22,649
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, tanning, &c. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	514
Fish preserving and canning ..	..	10	6	3	..	2	21	4	..	..	4	414
Flax-milling and ropemaking ..	..	2	60	..	..	..	69	9	2	..	11	4,458
Gas-manufacturing ..	..	1	15	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	3	2,286
Grain-crushing ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	40
Laundry-work (European) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Laundry-work (Chinese) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	..	..	9	52
Lime-burning ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	50
Meat-preserving ..	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	10
Monumental masonry ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	124
Photography ..	..	..	2	1	2	4	9	5	..	..	5	377
Plumbing and tinsmithing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and bookbinding, &c. ..	7	12	14	..	18	..	33	17	..	5	14	2,373
Saddle and harness making ..	6	7	35	12	..	..	90	6	..	..	10	8,441
Sail and tent making ..	1	1	4	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	4	593
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	152

Sawmilling	5	35	518	..	..	..	558	88	57	22	..	79	71,616
Soap and soda making ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..
Stone quarrying and crushing ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	218
Tailoring	5	22	21	30	47	33	158	28	16	8	..	24	7,859
Watch and jewellery making and repairing ..	2	2	6	..	..	..	10	6	6	..	..	6	1,008
	104	224	1,086	63	103	90	1,670	375	327	54	1	382	161,222

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT:

(Excluding Christchurch City, shown separately.)

Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	14	16	..	..	16	£ 1,940
Agricultural-implement manufacturing ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	4	1,414
Bacon-curing .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	..
Bag-making (frozen-meat) ..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	1	1	..	..	1	140
Basket and wickerware manufacturing ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	2	305
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	1	..	225	..	..	..	321	175	167	3	..	170	27,086
Boot making and repairing ..	22	74	6	40	3	4	63	32	33	1	..	34	4,833
Bread and small-goods manufacturing ..	9	32	90	1	..	2	132	79	76	..	..	76	12,911
Brewing and malting	1	2	14	..	..	..	17	3	3	1	..	4	1,889
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing ..	8	11	89	..	..	..	108	13	10	3	..	13	8,430
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing ..	2	12	43	..	..	..	57	43	39	..	..	39	5,279
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating ..	2	6	74	..	1	2	85	4	57	1	..	58	8,314
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	8	18	28	..	..	..	54	15	13	1	..	14	4,433
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making ..	19	62	150	..	..	..	231	97	73	5	..	78	21,580
Coopering .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	260
Cycle and motor engineering ..	15	17	33	..	..	..	65	24	30	..	..	30	5,322
Dentistry (mechanical) ..	3	2	11	2	2	7	27	12	14	..	..	14	1,844
Dressmaking and millinery ..	..	..	..	46	132	134	312	73	62	10	1	73	12,542
Engineering (general) ..	4	18	52	..	..	..	74	15	12	3	..	15	6,539
Felmongering, wool-scouring, tanning, &c. ..	11	18	157	..	..	..	186	15	13	5	1	19	10,806
Firewood-cutting .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	104
Fish curing and preserving ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	181
Flax-milling and ropemaking ..	2	24	78	..	..	..	104	7	6	1	1	8	10,574
Flour and oatmeal milling ..	1	12	69	..	..	..	82	10	12	4	..	16	10,342
Gas-manufacturing ..	..	2	22	..	..	..	24	..	7	..	..	7	3,526
Hosiery-manufacturing ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	2	2	..	..	2	69
Laundry-work (European) ..	..	1	1	3	7	..	16	7	5	1	..	6	580
Laundry-work (Chinese) ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	..	4	102
Lime-burning .. ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	607
Meat-freezing (general) ..	11	19	480	..	..	..	510	..	3	..	3	6	139,865
Monumental masonry ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	2	438

FACTORIES—continued.
 TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.						
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.												
Paint and varnish mixing	1	3	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	3	£ 628
Perambulator-making	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	.. 235
Photography	1	3	2	2	8	5	5	..	5	169
Picture-framing	3	1	..	..	..	4	7	5	..	5	5,126
Plumbing and tinsmithing	14	37	..	..	..	73	19	19	..	19	391
Printing and bookbinding (bookbinding)	..	1	1	1	2	..	6	..	1	..	1	8,624
Printing and bookbinding (printing)	..	7	12	53	3	3	78	7	16	1	17	5,722
Saddlery and harness manufacturing	3	10	45	..	..	58	32	36	..	36	785
Sail, tent, and horse-cover making	1	1	4	..	2	8	5	4	..	4	3,469
Sausage-casing manufacturing	3	4	33	..	..	40	..	1	2	3	8,342
Sawmilling	6	15	89	..	..	110	24	21	2	23	2,979
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	2	27	..	..	29	6	10	..	10	263
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing	4	2	10	5	6	..	6	16,019
Tailoring	6	12	67	12	43	246	54	39	13	52	1,408
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	..	6	10	7	..	..	23	14	14	..	14	1,348
Wool-dumping..	..	4	2	16	..	..	22	3	5	1	6	12,778
Woollen-milling	19	10	47	15	24	147	3	..	..	2	
	207	446	2,136	89	226	302	3,406	839	58	8	924	270,541

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.
 (Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)

Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	..	7	10	21	..	..	38	12	15	1	16	£ 3,114
Agricultural-implement manufacturing ..	..	2	10	40	..	..	52	6	6	2	8	5,922
Bacon-curing ..	..	1	..	11	..	..	12	5	7	..	7	1,057
Basket and wicker working ..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	193
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	..	38	90	205	..	..	333	191	175	3	178	29,385

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.	
	Males.			Females.				Persons. Up to 8	Persons. 9 to 30	More than 30 Persons.	Total.		
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.							
	328	661	2,855	154	320	425	4,743	1,067	1,013	108	15	1,136	404,218
Rope and twine working	21	5	2	1	..	3	1,244
Saddle and harness making	59	35	36	..	..	36	4,303
Sail, tent, and horse-cover making	2	3	2	2	..	..	2	234
Sausage-casing manufacturing	21	..	1	1	..	2	1,564
Sawmilling	611	81	61	23	..	84	66,702
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	30	2	11	..	..	11	3,200
Sheep-dip manufacturing	2	1	1	..	..	1	140
Shirt and underclothing making	3	17	6	4	1	..	5	500
Soap and candle making	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
Stone quarrying and crushing	16	2	2	1	..	3	600
Tailoring	107	336	63	47	14	..	61	24,232
Tanning, currying, &c.	10	2	..	1	..	1	1,163
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	30	18	..	..	..	19	2,128
Woollen-milling	69	239	..	19	..	..	3	16,497
Wool-dumping..	33	..	5	1	..	6	3,004

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY.

NOTE.—The Factories Act, section 32 (a), provides for a minimum wage of 5s. per week, with an annual increase of 3s. up to 20s. per week, to be paid to every person working in any capacity in a factory.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.		
	Males.			Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.			
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.								
FOOD TRADES—												£		
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ¹	..	37	95	443	1	6	3	585	174	162	10	2	174	54,138
Bacon and ham curing	..	5	13	170	..	..	1	189	48	41	5	1	47	19,092
Baking-powder manufacturing	..	8	5	9	3	4	1	30	4	1	3	..	4	2,349
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	..	94	124	355	166	219	182	1,140	59	37	10	11	58	74,172
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	..	116	326	1,109	5	14	20	1,590	958	868	11	..	879	156,051
Brewing, malting, and bottling	..	29	93	762	..	..	6	890	81	81	20	7	108	101,369
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	..	30 ¹	100	441	..	..	..	571	476	439	1	..	440	53,297
Butter, cheese, and preserved-milk manufacturing	..	43	100	1,214	4	15	27	1,403	82	634	17	2	653	150,596
Coffee and spice grinding	..	10	16	64	8	23	22	143	18	23	4	1	28	10,157
Fish curing, preserving, and canning	..	16	7	130	3	..	9	165	56	51	2	..	53	11,962
Flour and oatmeal milling	..	14	42	326	1	..	1	384	56	54	16	1	71	44,737
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	..	19	22	88	38	45	65	277	16	8	5	3	16	11,629
Meat-freezing, &c.	..	86	152	2,816	3	8	31	3,096	11	19	13	22	54	322,126
Pickles, sauces, and condiments manufacturing	..	13	19	70	35	46	36	219	24	18	7	1	26	10,959
Rabbit preserving and packing	..	2	1	41	..	..	..	44	6	13	..	..	13	2,511
Sausage-casing preparing	..	6	25	165	..	..	..	196	11	8	10	..	18	17,705
Sugar-refining	..	11	31	230	..	..	..	272	..	..	..	1	1	39,119
Tea blending and packing	..	86	34	46	7	17	4	194	29	34	7	..	41	10,815
Vinegar-making	3	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	259
Wine and apple-cider making	18	..	..	..	18	8	9	..	..	9	1,890
CLOTHING TRADES—														
Corset and belt making	6	3	8	3	20	4	5	..	..	5	841
Dress and millinery making	..	2	12	25	997	2,043	2,101	5,180	948	942	113	28	1,083	192,896
Embroidery and regalia making	5	5	1	11	1	1	1	..	2	364

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 2—continued.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.				Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Total.	
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.						
CLOTHING TRADES—continued.												
Fur-goods manufacturing	3	..	4	..	..	2	9	2	2	..	2	£ 607
Hat and cap making	10	14	52	38	61	79	254	21	16	1	26	15,651
Hosiery-knitting	2	3	6	28	33	35	107	22	12	5	17	4,327
Ready-made clothing manufacturing ..	49	58	281	436	587	780	2,191	22	10	8	40	108,362
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing ..	6	7	41	190	339	495	1,078	126	110	15	136	40,472
Tailoring	99	222	1,373	263	638	1,672	4,267	782	569	164	740	311,953
Umbrella making and repairing	1	8	12	7	12	20	60	17	14	2	16	3,728
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	1	2	23	8	27	35	96	8	8	2	11	5,567
Woollen-milling	69	71	566	174	313	603	1,796	3	..	1	11	136,948
LEATHER TRADES—												
Boot and shoe manufacturing and repairing	145	210	1,736	125	265	415	2,896	552	474	27	526	234,737
Patent-leather manufacturing .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	65
Portmanteau and leather-goods making ..	7	12	49	9	16	17	110	17	13	5	18	7,524
Saddlery, harness, and whip manufacturing ..	73	127	572	7	7	16	802	349	348	12	362	69,392
Tanning, currying, and leather-dressing ..	12	20	236	..	..	..	268	10	6	2	13	27,720
IRON AND METAL TRADES—												
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	45	129	562	..	..	..	736	21	27	10	42	86,228
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	299	761	1,865	..	..	..	2,925	1,238	1,118	51	4	256,236
Cutlery-grinding, saw and tool repairing ..	2	3	7	..	..	..	12	11	8	..	8	1,056
Cycle and motor engineering, and sewing and typewriter machine repairing ..	141	178	381	..	1	1	702	292	290	9	299	56,562
Engineering, iron, copper, and brass founding, electrical engineering, and range and stove making ..	407	946	3,039	7	10	7	4,416	294	479	73	300	421,207
Gun and lock smithing and sporting-goods manufacturing ..	2	5	15	1	4	2	29	10	11	1	12	2,460
Plumbing, gasfitting, and tinsmithing	302	536	1,053	..	..	..	1,891	475	369	54	425	163,312
Wire-work (fencing and mattress, &c., making) ..	11	22	43	1	2	2	81	18	18	2	20	6,347

SHIPWRIGHTING TRADES—													
Ship, scow, boat, and yacht building and repairing	29	97	759	..	1	5	891	51	39	10	2	51	78,564
WOODWORKING TRADES—													
Billiard-table manufacturing	..	6	23	..	..	..	29	3	2	2	..	4	4,405
Blind-making	..	9	18	..	3	3	41	16	12	1	..	13	3,291
Cabinetmaking, upholstering, and wood carving and turning	247	454	1,308	9	24	65	2,107	462	386	56	8	450	196,820
Carpentering and joinery	190	529	1,636	..	..	..	2,355	691	528	51	4	583	217,453
Coopering and boxmaking	9	19	146	..	..	1	175	32	33	2	2	37	16,933
Sawmilling and sash and door making	183	475	4,850	..	..	..	5,508	556	379	160	24	563	578,491
CHEMICAL AND TREATMENT OF BY-PRODUCT TRADES—													
Candle, soap, starch, and soda manufacturing	22	23	226	8	17	12	308	24	27	8	1	36	26,480
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicines manufacturing	8	30	83	13	44	37	215	30	32	4	2	38	14,450
Fly-paper and boot-polish, &c., manufacturing	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	1	1	..	..	1	100
Ink-making (writing and printing inks)	..	..	6	1	..	..	8	4	3	..	..	3	665
Manure-manufacturing	1	4	145	..	..	..	150	12	16	3	2	21	15,780
Oil canning and packing	1	5	7	..	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	4	1,020
Paint, varnish, and glue making	..	18	30	1	1	..	62	33	32	1	..	33	5,251
Sheep-dip manufacturing	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	2	421
Wax-vesta manufacturing	7	2	14	37	61	52	173	..	..	..	2	2	10,292
ORNAMENTAL AND MINOR ART TRADES—													
Electroplating and engraving	9	18	24	..	1	3	55	30	26	..	..	26	4,102
Glass bevelling and silvering, &c.	3	1	11	..	..	1	16	7	2	1	..	3	1,422
Lapidary-work	2	3	5	..	..	..	10	11	8	..	..	8	852
Metal-ceiling manufacturing	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..
Ornamental sign and ticket writing	4	9	20	1	1	2	37	11	12	..	..	12	1,495
Picture framing and gilding	26	20	58	..	6	4	114	87	75	..	..	75	7,915
Toy, mat, and artificial-limb making	2	3	22	1	2	3	33	12	9	1	..	10	786
STONE, CLAY, AND ALLIED TRADES—													
Asphalt and concrete-block and pipe manufacturing	..	1	16	..	..	..	17	5	7	..	..	7	1,467
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	47	142	1,038	..	..	1	1,228	131	93	36	8	137	121,958
Fibrous-plaster working	4	12	37	..	..	..	53	14	11	2	..	13	5,358
Lime and cement manufacturing	14	5	337	..	..	..	356	16	13	7	1	21	38,580
Monumental masonry	10	21	124	..	1	..	156	44	30	5	..	35	15,881
Pumice grinding and working	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	7	..	1	..	1	1,434
Stone quarrying and crushing	3	7	307	..	..	..	317	28	24	15	1	40	30,816
LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER PRODUCING AND DISTRIBUTING—													
Electric power and light generating	2	9	153	..	..	..	164	2	12	3	1	16	21,703
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	13	43	785	..	..	2	843	6	28	12	5	45	115,643

FACTORIES—continued.
 TABLE 2—continued.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.						
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—												£
Ammunition and fireworks manufacturing ..	3	1	21	15	31	27	98	1	1	1	2	5,265
Basket, wickerware, and perambulator manufacturing ..	41	44	135	5	9	7	241	5	8	1	50	18,178
Brush and broom manufacturing ..	12	16	64	11	18	20	141	12	3	1	14	11,412
Calico, flax, and jute bag manufacturing ..	2	8	7	8	19	16	60	3	3	..	4	2,224
Carpet-sewing and quilt-making ..	..	..	1	3	5	8	17	3	..	..	6	893
Chaff and firewood cutting and corn-crushing ..	3	18	149	..	1	..	171	122	1	..	124	15,443
Cigarette, cigar, and tobacco preparing ..	..	1	10	1	5	7	24	13	..	..	15	1,521
Cork-cutting and bark-milling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..
Dentistry (mechanical)* ..	30	64	160	9	33	91	387	209	..	..	190	29,422
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing ..	3	14	35	4	11	23	90	45	2	..	42	6,239
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, &c. ..	31	92	1,092	..	..	..	1,215	81	27	10	100	121,053
Flax milling and dressing ..	23	187	1,437	..	2	..	1,649	163	53	20	173	134,960
Flock-milling ..	..	2	15	..	1	..	18	7	1	..	5	1,214
Hair-working (wigs, &c.) ..	1	2	8	7	1	9	28	18	..	..	16	1,331
Incandescent-mantle manufacturing ..	..	..	..	4	5	10	19	..	1	..	2	900
Kauri-gum sorting and packing ..	3	5	111	..	1	..	120	22	3	..	29	17,056
Lamp making and repairing ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	135
Laundry-work (European) ..	7	10	89	49	180	514	849	180	18	7	201	42,105
Laundry-work (Chinese) ..	..	6	51	..	..	3	60	260	..	..	190	2,319
Leadlight-working and window-glazing ..	5	11	19	..	..	1	36	15	..	..	13	2,964
Optical and scientific instrument manufacturing ..	..	5	6	1	1	1	14	5	..	..	7	1,456
Organ, piano, and musical-instrument making and repairing ..	2	8	36	..	62	47	46	12	..	..	19	4,933
Paper-milling, paper-bag making, and cardboard-box making ..	15	18	89	34	51	110	265	15	9	2	16	20,199
Photography ..	11	10	62	28	..	..	272	117	6	..	105	15,780
Pneumatic tires, covers, and rubber-goods manufacturing ..	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	3	744
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing ..	355	415	1,862	155	286	265	3,338	200	66	20	295	356,680
Rag-sorting and marine-stores preparing ..	2	3	27	..	3	4	39	10	2	..	10	2,448

Rope and twine manufacturing	..	13	53	92	1	1	2	162	9	5	3	2	10	14,404
Sails, tents, flags, and oilskins manufacturing	..	13	15	80	10	21	44	183	43	38	5	..	43	13,153
Seed cleaning and packing, &c.	..	8	13	137	2	4	8	172	26	48	4	..	52	14,150
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	..	88	147	289	1	2	3	530	237	217	5	..	222	44,441
Wool, hemp, and hop pressing, and hide sorting and packing	..	5	9	189	..	..	..	203	8	44	6	..	50	17,881
		3,846	7,695	38,934	2,993	5,684	8,107	67,259	11,589	10,620	1,312	342	12,274	5,710,226

* Some of the females are also employed as attendants.

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

Total number of factories registered

1907-8. 11,586
1908-9. 12,040
Increase. 454

The total number of workrooms shown in statistics above is 12,274. The actual number of factories is 12,040, the difference in the total being accounted for by the fact that in several factories more than one trade is carried on.

Total number of hands engaged in factories registered...

1907-8. 78,625
1908-9. 78,848
Increase. 223

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.

Fishmongers.

17 to 20	..	..	2	10/ & 15/					
21 and over	..	5 25/ to 37/6	1	25/	23	12	3	15	£630
Employers—Males 13, females 2.									

Florists and Seedsmen.

14 to 16	..	7 10/ to 17/6	1	7/6					
17 to 20	..	5 15/ to 30/	3	10/ to 25/					
21 and over	..	20 30/ to 70/	3	20/ to 30/	49	1	8	9	£3,192
Employers—Males 9, female 1.									

Fruiterers (Chinese).

14 to 16	..	1 10/	..	..			
21 and over	..	1 30/	..	..	12	5	1	6	£87
Employers, 10.									

Fruiterers (European).

14 to 16	..	5 5/ to 12/	6	5/6 to 15/					
17 to 20	..	4 20/ to 30/	10	8/ to 15/					
21 and over	..	9 22/6 to 55/	21	8/ to 25/	168	82	29	111	£2,135
Employers—Males 65, females 48.									

Furniture-dealers.

14 to 16	..	8 7/6 to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	19 10/ to 35/	..	..			
21 and over	..	57 30/ to 70/	7	20/	115	11	14	25	£9,686
Employers, 24.									

Grindery and Leather Sellers.

17 to 20	..	2 27/6 & 30/	..	..			
21 and over	..	3 35/ to 80/	1	20/	11	3	2	5	£558
Employers, 5.									

Grocers and Storekeepers.

14 to 16	..	57 5/ to 17/6	17	7/6 to 15/					
17 to 20	..	85 17/6 to 40/	24	8/6 to 25/					
21 and over	..	259 22/6 to 50/	31	20/ to 40/	665	79	88	167	£39,759
Employers—Males 161, females 31.									

Gun and Sporting-requisites Sellers.

14 to 16	..	1 10/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	2 27/6 & 30/	1	17/6					
21 and over	..	6 30/ to 90/	..	..	16	3	3	6	£1,305
Employers, 6.									

Hairdressers and Tobacconists.

14 to 16	..	4 8/ to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	8 7/6 to 30/	5	8/ to 18/					
21 and over	..	39 20/ to 55/	11	10/ to 25/	144	41	40	81	£6,515
Employers—Males 71, females 6.									

Ironmongers and Hardware Merchants.

14 to 16	..	12 7/6 to 12/6	1	7/6					
17 to 20	..	19 7/6 to 30/	6	12/6 to 30/					
21 and over	..	60 20/ to 100/	6	12/6 to 30/	126	5	20	25	£9,264
Employers, 22.									

Music and Musical-instrument Sellers.

14 to 16	..	1 10/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	2 30/ & 35/	1	10/					
21 and over	..	18 30/ to 85/	8	10/ to 30/	40	7	8	15	£2,455
Employers—Males 9, female 1.									

Optical-goods Sellers.

14 to 16	..	2 8/ & 10/	..	..			
21 and over	..	3 40/ to 126/	1	15/	9	..	3	3	£726
Employers, 3.									

Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.

14 to 16	..	1 20/	2	5/ & 10/					
17 to 20	..	6 15/ to 40/	..	..			
21 and over	..	33 20/ to 120/	1	30/	55	4	7	11	£3,933
Employers, 12.									

Pawnbrokers.

14 to 16	..	1 10/	..	..			
21 and over	..	2 40/ & 60/	..	..	5	1	3	4	£286
Employers, 2.									

Photographic-material Sellers.

14 to 16	..	2 12/6 & 20/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	2 30/	1	9/					
21 and over	..	4 32/6 to 35/	3	25/	20	2	4	6	£679
Employers, 8.									

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.									
Bread and Small-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16	..	2	20/ & 27/6	..	12/				
17 to 20	..	2	15/ & 24/	7	10/ to 20/				
21 and over	..	33	45/ to 60/	20	10/ to 30/	122	28	29	57
Employers—Males 45, females 13.									
Butchers.									
14 to 16	..	8	See	1	12/				
17 to 20	..	31	Table	1	12/6				
21 and over	..	145	5	2	20/	248	16	49	65
Employers—Males 59, female 1.									
Chemists and Herbalists.									
14 to 16	..	16	5/ to 12/6	..	..		
17 to 20	..	14	8/ to 40/	1	7/6				
21 and over	..	23	10/ to 90/	2	15/	93	13	25	38
Employers, 37.									
Clothiers. (See also Mercers and Hatters.)									
14 to 16	..	10	10/ to 20/	1	10/				
17 to 20	..	4	10/ to 30/	1	10/				
21 and over	..	29	25/ to 100/	1	30/	99	27	22	49
Employers, 53.									
Coal, Firewood, Grain, and Produce Dealers.									
14 to 16	1	20/				
17 to 20	..	2	20/	3	15/ to 17/6				
21 and over	..	39	25/ to 60/	2	25/	71	8	15	23
Employers, 24.									
Crockery and Glassware Sellers.									
14 to 16	..	2	6/ & 15/	1	10/				
17 to 20	..	1	27/6	3	10/ to 20/				
21 and over	..	5	25/ to 90/	5	25/ to 75/	26	4	5	9
Employers, 9.									
Cycle and Motor-car Sellers.									
14 to 16	..	2	10/	..	..		
17 to 20	..	5	15/ to 40/	4	15/ to 30/				
21 and over	..	15	20/ to 100/	1	50/	47	10	8	18
Employers, 20.									
Dairy-produce Sellers.									
17 to 20	1	15/				
21 and over	..	7	25/ to 60/	5	12/ to 15/	32	10	5	15
Employers—Males 15, females 4.									
Drapers and Milliners.									
14 to 16	..	25	5/ to 20/	39	5/ to 17/6				
17 to 20	..	38	15/ to 40/	63	5/ to 25/				
21 and over	..	186	20/ to 150/	187	10/ to 120/	622	35	46	81
Employers—Males 63, females 23.									
Dyers and Cleaners.									
17 to 20	2	15/				
21 and over	2	20/ & 22/6	10	4	2	6
Employers, 6.									
Fancy-goods Dealers.									
14 to 16	..	1	15/	6	5/ to 12/6				
17 to 20	2	15/ & 20/				
21 and over	..	5	45/ to 60/	9	10/ to 40/	66	14	16	30
Employers—Males 32, females 11.									
Fishmongers.									
14 to 16	..	2	20/ & 25/	..	..		
17 to 20	..	2	40/ & 45/	1	20/				
21 and over	..	19	40/ to 70/	..	..	34	6	7	13
Employers, 10.									
Florists and Seedsmen.									
14 to 16	..	5	10/ to 15/	3	5/ to 12/6				
17 to 20	..	1	45/	4	10/ to 25/				
21 and over	..	13	55/ to 84/	5	19/ to 40/	40	3	7	10
Employers—Males 6, females 3.									
Fruit and Confectionery Sellers (European).									
14 to 16	..	1	10/	1	15/				
17 to 20	..	2	20/ & 35/	7	15/ to 25/				
21 and over	..	5	20/ to 48/	20	10/ to 22/6	100	43	19	62
Employers—Males 39, females 25.									

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.

Fruit, Confectionery, and Grocery Sellers (Chinese).

21 and over ..	10	20/ to 40/	..	..	98	38	6	44	£623
Employers, 88.									

Furniture-dealers.

14 to 16 ..	9	7/6 to 10/	1	6/					
17 to 20 ..	5	15/ to 20/	5	12/ to 20/					
21 and over ..	29	31/6 to 142/	7	15/ to 27/6	100	18	20	38	£6,094
Employers—Males 43, female 1.									

Grocers and Storekeepers.

14 to 16 ..	34	7/6 to 20/	7	8/ to 17/6					
17 to 20 ..	49	17/6 to 40/	21	10/ to 35/					
21 and over ..	165	30/ to 110/	22	15/ to 45/	437	55	77	132	£28,703
Employers—Males 119, females 20.									

Gun and Sporting-requisites Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 15/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..			
21 and over ..	4	15/ to 120/	1	32/6	11	1	2	3	£966
Employers, 3.									

Hairdressers and Tobacconists.

14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 12/6	1	7/6					
17 to 20 ..	13	5/ to 40/	..	..			
21 and over ..	29	48/ to 80/	1	25/	115	24	34	58	£5,368
Employers—Males 63, female 1.									

Ironmongery and Hardware Merchants.

14 to 16 ..	22	8/6 to 15/	2	10/					
17 to 20 ..	33	10/ to 40/	4	10/ to 25/					
21 and over ..	128	20/ to 192/	5	18/ to 27/6	214	3	14	17	£20,408
Employers, 20.									

Leather and Grindery Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	2	15/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	15/					
21 and over ..	5	45/ to 70/	1	30/	11	..	2	2	£941
Employers, 2.									

Mercers and Hatters. (See also Clothiers.)

14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 15/	2	5/ & 7/6					
17 to 20 ..	10	17/6 to 30/	4	10/ to 20/					
21 and over ..	30	20/ to 140/	..	..	75	8	14	22	£5,056
Employers, 25.									

Music and Musical-instrument Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	5	15/ to 17/6	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 25/	3	12/6 to 20/					
21 and over ..	23	20/ to 70/	5	27/6 to 35/	50	2	10	12	£4,688
Employers, 11.									

Optical-goods Sellers.

17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	10/	3	1	1	2	£25
Employers, 2.									

Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/	1	10/					
17 to 20 ..	2	30/ & 55/	1	10/					
21 and over ..	20	25/ to 75/	4	15/ to 27/6	48	8	9	17	£2,484
Employers, 17.									

Pawnbrokers. (See also Second-hand Dealers.)

21 and over ..	1	40/	..	..	3	1	1	2	£104
Employers, 2.									

Photographic-material Sellers.

17 to 20 ..	1	15/	1	30/					
21 and over ..	7	40/ to 70/	3	10/ to 25/	25	9	7	16	£1,309
Employers—Males 11, females 2.									

Picture and Picture-frame Dealers.

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..			
21 and over ..	..	..	3	25/ to 35/	15	6	3	9	£236
Employers, 11.									

Refreshment-room Keepers.

14 to 16 ..	3	See	2	See					
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	11	Table					
21 and over ..	33	5	75	5	157	12	19	31	£8,140
Employers—Males 23, females 7.									

Saddlery and Harness Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	5	5/ to 11/	..	..			
21 and over ..	5	42/ to 80/	2	15/ & 20/	31	13	7	20	£1,018
Employers, 19.									

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.

Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Dealers.

21 and over ..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	6	..
Employers, 6.									

Second-hand Dealers.

14 to 16 ..	2	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	12/6 & 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	4	20/ to 50/	1	20/	37	23	5	28	£450
Employers—Males 24, females 4.									

Sewing and other Machine Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	12/6 & 23/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	14	30/ to 80/	14	15/ to 35/	44	2	10	12	£2,660
Employers, 11.									

Tea and Coffee Dealers.

14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	12/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	2	70/	1	17/6	11	2	2	4	£445
Employers—Males 5, female 1.									

Tinware and Plumbers' Requisites Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	17	30/ to 85/6	3	20/ to 21/6	43	10	6	16	£2,241
Employers, 20.									

Umbrella-sellers.

21 and over ..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	..
Employers, 4.									

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

14 to 16 ..	4	8/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 35/	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	24	25/ to 105/	8	10/ to 23/	73	16	18	34	£4,713
Employers, 33.									

Wine-retailers.

21 and over ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Employer, 1.									

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).

Agricultural-implement Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	30/ to 50/	2	15/ & 35/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	4	42/ to 60/	2	35/ & 40/	15	1	1	2	£1,513
Employers, 3.									

Auctioneers.

14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 33/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	14	30/ to 90/	2	25/ & 27/	24	..	3	3	£2,134
Employers, 3.									

Basketware and Perambulator Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	2	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	10/ & 17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	..	..	1	25/	11	4	2	6	£134
Employers—Males 5, female 1.									

Bird and Bird-cage Dealer.

21 and over ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Employer, 1.									

Booksellers and Stationers.

14 to 16 ..	10	9/ to 12/6	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	17/6 to 37/6	11	12/6 to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	26	20/ to 120/	11	15/ to 32/6	106	20	14	34	£7,301
Employers—Males 33, females 4.									

Boot and Shoe Retailers.

14 to 16 ..	13	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	15/ to 25/	4	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	40	40/ to 60/	8	10/ to 35/	195	94	30	124	£5,758
Employers, 125.									

Bread and Small-goods Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	9/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 42/	11	8/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	..	..	15	12/ to 50/	50	11	7	18	£1,110
Employers—Males 18, female 1.									

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.

Butchers.

14 to 16	..	12	15/ to 20/	1	10/					
17 to 20	..	24	20/ to 55/	4	10/ to 20/					
21 and over	..	99	20/ to 120/	4	20/ to 35/	225	32	52	84	£15,290
Employers—Males 80, female 1.										

Chemists and Herbalists

14 to 16	..	22	5/6 to 10/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	28	10/ to 55/	..	..			
21 and over	..	33	27/6 to 90/	1	20/	122	10	28	38	£6,303
Employers, 38.										

Clothiers (including Tailors).

14 to 16	..	15	5/ to 17/6	1	12/					
17 to 20	..	6	16/ to 30/	4	15/ to 30/					
21 and over	..	28	35/ to 120/	5	20/ to 40/	105	24	22	46	£4,586
Employers, 46.										

Coal and Firewood Dealers.

14 to 16	..	3	15/ to 20/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	5	20/ to 30/	..	..			
21 and over	..	47	20/ to 80/	..	..	97	10	19	29	£4,674
Employers, 42.										

Crockery and Glassware Sellers.

21 and over	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..
Employers—Male 1, female 1.										

Cycle and Motor-car Sellers.

14 to 16	..	15	5/ to 12/6	1	10/					
17 to 20	..	9	27/6 to 40/	4	15/ to 25/					
21 and over	..	21	40/ to 90/	1	20/	104	30	19	49	£4,506
Employers, 53.										

Dairy-produce Sellers.

14 to 16	..	..	..	1	10/					
17 to 20	..	..	..	1	10/					
21 and over	..	10	40/ to 42/	1	15/	23	8	4	12	£1,218
Employers—Males 5, females 5.										

Drapers and Milliners.

14 to 16	..	50	5/ to 12/6	32	5/ to 15/					
17 to 20	..	67	7/6 to 30/	120	5/ to 22/6					
21 and over	..	348	20/ to 230/	253	10/ to 120/	950	47	36	83	£86,777
Employers—Males 43, females 37.										

Dyers and Cleaners.

14 to 16	..	1	12/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	..	..	2	12/6 & 18/	6	..	3	3	£113
Employers, 3.										

Fancy-goods Dealers.

14 to 16	..	1	12/	4	5/ to 10/					
17 to 20	..	..	..	4	7/9 to 20/					
21 and over	..	1	50/	8	20/ to 40/	39	14	6	20	£602
Employers—Males 14, females 7.										

Feather and Fur Sellers.

21 and over	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Employers—Females 2.										

Fishmongers.

14 to 16	..	1	12/6	..	..			
17 to 20	..	8	10/ to 30/	..	..			
21 and over	..	16	15/ to 60/	..	..	44	7	9	16	£1,791
Employers—Males 18, female 1.										

Florists and Seedsmen.

14 to 16	..	2	12/6	1	10/					
17 to 20	..	..	..	1	15/					
21 and over	..	3	45/ to 65/	1	20/	11	1	4	5	£728
Employers, 3.										

Fruiterers and Confectioners (European).

14 to 16	..	7	5/ to 12/	9	6/ to 15/					
17 to 20	..	3	15/ to 32/6	10	10/ to 25/					
21 and over	..	6	15/ to 45/	20	10/ to 25/	211	120	31	151	£1,926
Employers—Males 91, females 57.										

Furniture-dealers.

14 to 16	..	9	5/ to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	10	15/ to 35/	3	15/ to 20/					
21 and over	..	44	25/ to 160/	10	17/6 to 34/	117	25	13	38	£8,052
Employers—Males 39, females 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.					

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.

Grocers and Storekeepers.

14 to 16	..	44	5/ to 20/	10	7/6 to 20/					
17 to 20	..	38	20/ to 50/	22	10/ to 22/6					
21 and over	..	151	25/ to 80/	25	17/ to 55/	565	196	73	269	£24,247

Employers—Males 200, females 75.

Hairdressers and Tobacconists.

14 to 16	..	10	5/ to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	7	15/ to 55/	1	5/					
21 and over	..	50	20/ to 80/	2	20/	131	30	32	62	£6,419

Employers—Males 59, females 2.

Hatters and Mercers.

14 to 16	..	1	7/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	1	22/6	..	..			
21 and over	..	3	35/ to 50/	..	..	15	4	4	8	£423

Employers—Males 9, female 1.

Ironmongers and Hardware Merchants.

14 to 16	..	21	5/ to 10/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	20	7/6 to 25/	3	10/ to 15/					
21 and over	..	71	15/ to 200/	2	15/ & 20/	146	13	11	24	£14,648

Employers, 29.

Leather and Grindery Dealers.

14 to 16	..	1	10/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	3	15/ to 30/	..	..			
21 and over	..	1	60/	..	..	9	1	2	3	£314

Employers, 4.

Music and Musical-instrument Sellers.

14 to 16	..	3	10/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	1	25/	7	7/6 to 28/6					
21 and over	..	20	45/ to 120/	2	25/ & 40/	49	7	7	14	£3,797

Employers—Males 14, females 2.

Optical-goods Sellers.

14 to 16	..	1	10/	..	..			
21 and over	..	2	60/ & 80/	..	..	3	..	1	1	£384

Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.

14 to 16	..	6	6/6 to 10/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	9	15/ to 60/	1	10/					
21 and over	..	21	30/ to 80/	1	25/	68	13	12	25	£3,613

Employers, 30.

Pawnbrokers.

21 and over	..	3	30/ to 50/	4	..	2	2	£286
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Employer, 1.

Photographic-material Sellers.

14 to 16	..	1	10/					
17 to 20	1	22/6					
21 and over	..	3	40/ to 60/	11	3	2	5	£530

Employers, 6.

Picture and Frame Dealers.

14 to 16	..	3	8/ to 10/6	1	8/					
17 to 20	..	2	12/6 & 20/	..	..			
21 and over	..	1	20/	..	..	24	9	6	15	£218

Employers—Males 16, female 1.

Produce-merchants.

14 to 16	..	1	11/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	2	15/ & 20/	..	..			
21 and over	..	29	37/ to 90/	1	40/	60	4	15	19	£3,580

Employers, 27.

Refreshment-room Keepers.

14 to 16	..	1	5/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	..	..	11	10/ to 15/					
21 and over	..	8	20/ to 60/	51	10/ to 40/	83	2	11	13	£3,263

Employers—Males 10, females 2.

Saddle, Harness, and Leather Goods Dealers.

14 to 16	..	3	5/ to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	2	11/ & 25/	..	..			
21 and over	..	12	22/6 to 60/	..	..	40	14	9	23	£1,251

Employers, 23.

Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Sellers.

14 to 16	..	2	8/	..	..			
17 to 20	..	1	15/	..	..	8	3	1	4	£40

Employers, 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.					
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.									
Furniture-dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 12/6	2	7/6					
17 to 20 ..	2	12/6 & 15/	2	12/6 & 20/					
21 and over ..	16	20/ to 120/	3	15/ to 25/	56	10	9	19	£2,661
Employers, 24.									
Furriers.									
21 and over ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Employer, 1.									
Grocers.									
14 to 16 ..	46	See	2	See					
17 to 20 ..	51	Table	9	Table					
21 and over ..	155	5	26	5	535	153	80	233	£24,497
Employers—Males 177, females 69.									
Gun and Sporting-requisites Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 30/	2	7/6 & 17/6					
21 and over ..	3	50/ to 65/	2	25/ & 35/	15	1	3	4	£890
Employers, 5.									
Hairdressers and Tobacconists.									
14 to 16 ..	6	6/ to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	7	10/ to 45/	1	12/6					
21 and over ..	18	50/ to 60/	3	12/6 to 35/	101	40	26	66	£3,166
Employers—Males 64, females 2.									
Ironmongery and Hardware Merchants.									
14 to 16 ..	19	7/6 to 15/	1	7/6					
17 to 20 ..	35	12/6 to 40/	9	10/ to 32/6					
21 and over ..	83	30/ to 154/	7	20/ to 35/	170	12	10	22	£16,948
Employers, 16.									
Mercers and Hatters.									
14 to 16 ..	5	7/6 to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	5	10/ to 35/	1	7/6					
21 and over ..	8	40/ to 80/	4	17/ to 35/	49	9	11	20	£1,588
Employers, 26.									
Music and Musical-instrument Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 15/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	5	8/6 to 27/6	3	10/ to 20/					
21 and over ..	30	12/6 to 100/	6	12/6 to 32/6	53	2	5	7	£5,645
Employers, 4.									
Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	7	6/ to 12/6	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	6	10/ to 40/	2	12/6 & 25/					
21 and over ..	12	20/ to 70/	6	15/ to 32/6	56	13	11	24	£1,921
Employers, 23.									
Pawnbrokers.									
21 and over ..	1	60/	..	..	3	2	1	3	£150
Employers, 2.									
Photographic-material Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	8/6	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	10/ to 30/					
21 and over ..	1	60/	2	20/	19	8	4	12	£384
Employers, 12.									
Picture and Frame Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	8/6 & 10/	..	..			
21 and over ..	..	..	2	20/ & 30/	16	8	3	11	£173
Employers, 12.									
Produce-merchants.									
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	1	22/6					
21 and over ..	18	35/ to 70/	1	40/	29	1	7	8	£2,173
Employers, 8.									
Refreshment-room Keepers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	3	10/ to 12/					
17 to 20 ..	1	40/	10	10/ to 15/					
21 and over ..	6	25/ to 57/6	29	12/ to 30/	72	14	11	25	£1,825
Employers—Males 13, females 9.									
Saddlery and Harness Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 10/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	..	..			
21 and over ..	5	48/ to 70/	..	..	22	13	3	16	£578
Employers, 13.									

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.

Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Sellers.

21 and over ..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	3	..
Employers, 7.									

Second-hand Dealers.

14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..			
21 and over ..	3	25/ to 40/	..	..	32	22	5	27	£243
Employers, 17.									

Sewing and other Machine Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 7/6	1	12/6					
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 22/6	2	10/ & 15/					
21 and over ..	19	22/6 to 90/	2	25/ & 30/	39	..	10	10	£2,072
Employers, 8.									

Tea and Coffee Merchants.

21 and over ..	1	25/	..	..	3	1	1	2	£65
Employers, 2.									

Tinware and Plumbers' Requisites Sellers.

14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	10/ & 12/6					
21 and over ..	4	35/ to 90/	1	17/6	34	18	5	23	£549
Employers, 26.									

Umbrella-sellers.

21 and over ..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	..
Employers, 5.									

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 10/	1	10/					
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 25/	5	15/ to 20/					
21 and over ..	14	20/ to 100/	7	20/ to 40/	71	26	13	39	£4,166
Employers, 38.									

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades.	Employees.						Employers personally engaged.		Total Number engaged in Shops.	Shops.			Wages.
	Males.			Females.			Males.	Females.		Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.							
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.													
(Excluding Auckland City, shown separately.)													
Auctioneers	1	2	5	..	..	..	10	..	18	4	4	8	332
Booksellers and stationers	28	3	11	6	11	12	47	2	120	12	36	48	3,450
Boot, shoe, and leather dealers	6	4	13	1	6	4	108	1	143	86	24	110	1,598
Bread and pastry sellers	2	8	9	2	2	14	33	..	70	13	18	31	2,326
Butchers	29	57	195	..	4	3	148	..	436	16	122	138	22,209
Carriage and vehicle sellers .. .. .	..	6	13	..	..	..	4	..	23	3	1	4	2,266
Chemists	15	12	17	1	3	..	45	..	93	21	25	46	2,514
Clothiers	16	8	17	2	5	1	55	..	104	23	25	48	3,116
Coal-dealers .. .. .	..	..	9	1	..	..	5	..	15	..	4	4	1,104
Cycle-dealers .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	3	15	..	20	7	5	12	202
Dairy-produce sellers	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	3	1	4	52
Dyers and cleaners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	3	..	3	..
Drapers and milliners	26	21	66	35	74	94	108	44	468	60	80	140	20,738
Fancy-goods dealers	3	1	1	1	3	..	9	7	25	10	7	17	302
Fishmongers .. .. .	..	..	3	..	1	..	12	2	18	11	3	14	163
Florists and seedsmen	4	..	2	..	4	..	6	..	16	..	6	6	483
Fruiterers and confectioners	3	7	5	10	11	24	104	45	209	100	45	145	1,996
Furniture-dealers	4	6	5	1	4	10	29	..	59	10	15	25	2,066
Grocers and storekeepers	81	129	446	21	61	93	571	36	1,438	223	350	573	76,557
Gun and sporting-goods dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Hairdressers and tobacconists	7	8	37	7	2	1	84	4	150	52	39	91	4,086
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	6	10	38	1	1	2	46	..	104	27	21	48	5,402
Mercers	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	3	1	4	188
Music and musical-instrument sellers	1	..	2	2	..	3	9	1	18	4	5	9	533
Paint and paperhanging sellers	3	4	20	1	1	3	25	..	57	12	9	21	1,843
Photographic-material sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	3	2	2	20	1	28	14	7	21	361
Picture and frame dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	4	..	4	57
Produce and grain merchants	2	5	23	1	1	1	13	..	46	3	11	14	3,524
Refreshment-room keepers .. .. .	..	3	7	5	15	9	15	8	62	9	14	23	2,020
Saddlery and harness sellers	4	5	9	1	..	..	70	..	89	52	15	67	1,227
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Second-hand and curio dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	7	5	1	6	36
Sewing and other machine sellers	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	8	5	2	7	85
Tinware-dealers	1	2	3	1	1	3	22	..	33	14	9	23	629
Umbrella-sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	2	2	9	4	2	5	40	..	64	25	15	40	1,278
Wine and spirit merchants	1	2	2	..	1	..	5	..	11	1	3	4	464

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Auctioneers	2	..	15	..	..	..	18	..	35	1	9	10	1,897
Booksellers and stationers	8	1	7	10	7	3	16	3	55	4	13	17	1,758
Boot and shoe dealers	5	2	9	3	2	1	43	1	66	24	16	40	1,725
Bread and pastry sellers	1	..	3	3	2	8	18	..	35	5	9	14	877
Butchers	8	15	45	..	..	..	55	1	124	12	34	46	5,866
Carriage and vehicle dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	100
Chemists	7	13	12	1	..	..	21	..	54	7	13	20	2,078
Clothiers	5	7	11	..	7	2	41	..	73	22	14	36	2,353
Coal-dealers .. .. .	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	10	1	2	3	448
Cycle-dealers	1	2	4	..	..	..	9	..	16	5	5	10	618
Dairy-produce sellers	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	154
Drapers and milliners	18	14	39	14	39	50	51	11	236	11	45	56	11,858
Fancy-goods dealers .. .. .	..	..	1	2	3	1	7	3	17	8	2	10	159
Fishmongers .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	10	3	3	6	14
Florists and seedsmen .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	2	1
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	2	1	2	7	2	7	29	14	64	31	14	45	780
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese) .. .. .	..	..	2	..	1	..	12	..	15	8	3	11	228
Furniture-dealers .. .. .	..	4	4	1	2	4	20	..	35	9	12	21	629
Grocers and storekeepers	15	26	124	5	7	22	133	10	342	50	76	126	18,785
Hairdressers and tobacconists	8	5	8	..	..	1	37	..	59	18	16	34	1,136
Ironmongers and hardware dealers	4	7	14	..	..	..	19	..	44	5	10	15	2,196
Mercers .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	7	2	2	4	83
Music and musical-instrument sellers	1	6	..	..	2	2	10	1	22	5	6	11	183
Painters and paperhangers	2	7	..	1	3	1	10	..	24	..	7	7	1,532
Photographic-material sellers .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	2	1	3	40
Produce and grain merchants	1	4	13	..	2	..	8	..	28	1	5	6	2,233
Refreshment-room keepers	1	2	..	..	6	8	10	5	32	5	9	14	641
Saddlery and harness sellers	1	..	5	..	..	..	23	..	29	20	4	24	167
Sail, tent, and oilskin dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
Second-hand dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Sewing and other machine sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	5	3	1	4	13
Tinsmiths	3	5	6	..	..	1	13	..	28	8	4	12	1,303
Umbrella-dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	2	2	4	..	1	1	21	..	31	15	7	22	601

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades.	Employees.						Employers personally engaged.		Total Number engaged in Shops.	Shops.			Wages.
	Males.			Females.			Males.	Females.		Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.							
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.													
(Excluding Wellington City, shown separately.)													
Auctioneers	3	1	33	..	3	..	26	..	66	4	19	23	3,924
Basketware-dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Booksellers	23	6	10	14	24	18	80	10	185	31	51	82	4,445
Boot and shoe dealers	14	11	31	1	11	20	155	1	244	93	53	146	6,113
Bread and pastry sellers	2	4	25	3	21	13	74	2	144	30	31	61	3,618
Butchers	22	43	229	1	..	1	135	..	431	18	110	128	32,331
Carriage, &c., dealers .. .. .	..	3	12	..	..	1	11	..	27	6	2	8	1,982
Chemists and herbalists	25	17	29	3	4	2	67	..	147	29	37	66	4,679
Clothiers and mercers	19	15	47	2	2	7	105	2	199	60	42	102	8,340
Coal and firewood dealers .. .. .	..	1	25	..	..	1	19	..	46	2	11	13	3,015
Crockery and glassware dealers	1	1	2	..	3	3	4	..	14	..	4	4	557
Cycle-dealers	10	9	35	1	6	4	60	..	125	33	32	65	4,800
Dairy-produce dealers .. .. .	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	7	..	3	3	1,664
Drapers and milliners	54	58	211	40	130	225	145	29	892	51	112	163	59,801
Dyers and cleaners .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	2	1	3	104
Fancy-goods dealers	2	1	5	1	2	5	17	10	43	20	7	27	1,134
Fish and poultry dealers	4	6	11	1	3	3	23	2	53	7	12	19	853
Florists and seedsmen	1	2	8	..	1	3	7	1	23	..	7	7	1,225
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	3	3	11	9	24	17	105	40	212	93	42	135	2,302
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	1	..	9	..	1	..	46	..	57	29	11	40	..
Furniture-dealers	8	11	27	2	2	7	77	2	136	43	26	69	5,078
Grocers and storekeepers	75	122	560	13	43	76	419	37	1,345	153	262	415	88,015
Gun and sporting-goods dealers .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	1	2
Hairdressers and tobacconists	14	24	74	1	3	3	115	1	235	39	71	110	8,883
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	19	17	76	..	3	1	45	..	161	12	27	39	13,409
Music and musical-instruments sellers	2	..	12	1	1	9	19	..	44	4	14	18	2,298
Optical-goods dealers	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	2	20
Paint and paperhanging sellers	9	9	52	3	3	1	45	2	124	22	20	42	7,417
Photographic-material dealers	1	1	6	..	2	10	22	1	43	14	10	24	1,184
Picture and frame dealers .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	4	1	5	78
Produce and grain merchants	6	10	50	..	2	4	16	..	88	3	12	15	7,070
Refreshment-room keepers .. .. .	..	1	13	8	13	39	33	14	121	20	25	45	2,905
Saddlery and harness dealers	8	5	27	2	..	..	94	2	138	68	23	91	3,112
Sail, tent, and oilskin dealers .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	6	..	2	2	322
Second-hand dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14	13	..	13	..
Sewing and other machine sellers .. .. .	..	1	11	1	1	1	21	..	36	13	7	20	2,074
Tea-merchants .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	4	..	2	2	2
Tinware-dealers	6	12	26	1	3	5	47	..	100	25	15	40	5,748
Umbrella-sellers	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	9	4	1	5	54
Watch and jewellery sellers	5	3	20	1	1	4	74	..	108	49	24	73	3,008
Wine and spirit merchants .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	1	120
Woodware-dealers .. .. .	..	1	6	..	..	..	7	..	14	..	4	4	281

MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Auctioneers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	1	1	2	52	
Booksellers and stationers	3	..	..	2	1	2	6	2	16	3	4	7	256
Boot and shoe dealers	2	1	3	..	1	2	10	..	19	4	5	9	585
Bread and small-goods sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	2	1	3	104
Butchers	1	3	13	..	..	..	7	..	24	1	6	7	1,654
Chemists	2	..	2	..	..	1	6	..	11	3	3	6	302
Clothiers	1	1	1	..	1	..	6	..	10	3	2	5	1,375
Coal-dealers .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	2	2	287
Cycle-dealers	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	2	3	481
Drapers and milliners	6	6	16	5	1	8	10	..	52	1	9	10	4,381
Engine and machine sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Fancy-goods dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Fishmongers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Florists and seedsmen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Fruiterers and confectioners (European) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	9	..	9	..
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese) .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	7	2	1	3	52
Furniture-dealers	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	6	1	2	3	103
Grocers and storekeepers	7	15	37	1	4	14	39	3	120	6	26	32	6,325
Hairdressers and tobacconists	1	..	6	..	1	..	9	1	18	3	6	9	670
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	13	7	12	1	1	2	7	..	43	1	6	7	2,685
Mercers	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	1	1	2	132
Music and musical-instrument sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	15
Paint and paperhanging dealers	1	3	4	..	..	1	4	..	13	1	3	4	428
Refreshment-room keepers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	8	1	2	3	195
Saddlery and harness sellers .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	5	1	2	3	175
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	104
Tinware-dealers	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	7	2	1	3	100
Watch and jewellery sellers	2	1	2	..	1	..	6	..	12	2	3	5	465

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades.	Employees.						Employers personally engaged.		Total Number engaged in Shops.	Shops.			Wages.
	Males.			Females.			Males.	Females.		Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.							
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.													
Booksellers and stationers	2	1	1	..	..	1	6	2	13	5	2	7	381
Boot and shoe dealers	2	1	4	..	1	5	24	..	37	19	5	24	849
Bread and pastry sellers	1	1	6	..	3	3	12	1	27	6	6	12	882
Butchers	6	8	23	..	1	4	19	..	61	6	11	17	3,484
Chemists and herbalists	3	..	3	..	..	1	8	..	15	5	3	8	592
Clothiers .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	1	11	6	2	8	156
Cycle-dealers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	9	6	1	7	166
Dairy-produce sellers	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	1	2	3	201
Drapers and milliners	6	2	30	4	12	19	19	5	97	4	15	19	7,096
Fancy-goods dealers	1	..	3	..	..	4	7	2	17	3	3	6	712
Fishmongers .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	4	1	1	2	109
Florists and seedsmen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	1	1	2	26
Fruiterers and confectioners	1	..	..	1	..	4	11	4	21	10	5	15	232
Furniture-dealers .. ..	..	1	2	1	3	3	11	..	21	4	4	8	569
Grocers and storekeepers	11	19	101	1	12	20	67	10	241	28	47	75	16,226
Hairdressers and tobacconists	2	3	6	..	..	1	8	..	20	4	6	10	999
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	1	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	8	..	2	2	377
Mercers	3	2	2	..	..	1	9	..	17	2	3	5	501
Music-dealers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	1	1	2	65
Paint and paperhanging sellers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	..	3	..
Photographic-material dealers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	..	2	2	130
Produce-merchants .. ..	..	1	10	1	..	2	7	..	21	1	4	5	1,568
Refreshment-room keepers .. ..	..	..	1	..	4	9	8	6	28	5	8	13	465
Saddlery and harness .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	11	5	3	8	324
Second-hand dealers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Sewing and other machine sellers .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	1	1	2	8
Taxidermists .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	25
Tinware-dealers .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	8	4	1	5	..
Umbrella-sellers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	1	1	2	..	..	..	7	..	11	4	3	7	356
Wine and spirit merchants .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	2	2	166

WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Auctioneers .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	5	2	1	3	200
Booksellers and stationers	6	..	3	1	4	6	15	2	37	5	12	17	697
Boot and shoe dealers	5	1	4	..	2	5	33	1	51	25	8	33	1,150
Bread and pastry sellers .. ..	..	1	2	..	1	1	12	..	17	9	3	12	353
Butchers	13	26	44	1	3	1	60	1	149	13	40	53	7,506
Chemists and herbalists	2	5	7	..	..	..	7	..	21	1	6	7	1,391
Clothiers	3	2	7	1	1	1	15	..	30	9	7	16	1,336
Cycle-dealers	1	..	3	..	..	..	12	..	16	7	3	10	240
Dairy-produce sellers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Drapers and milliners	18	13	43	14	27	34	32	29	210	33	33	66	11,101
Fancy-goods dealers	1	..	1	2	..	..	4	3	11	4	3	7	164
Fishmongers .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	200
Fruiterers and confectioners (European) .. ..	..	2	2	..	3	7	21	24	59	35	10	45	561
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese) .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	6	4	1	5	78
Furniture-dealers	3	1	3	..	1	1	19	..	28	9	5	14	383
Grocers and storekeepers	26	46	137	6	8	14	144	20	401	68	95	163	23,550
Hairdressers and tobacconists	3	7	9	..	1	1	24	1	46	9	16	25	1,566
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	4	9	19	..	1	2	16	..	51	3	10	13	4,288
Mercers	1	1	2	..	..	1	5	..	10	2	2	4	315
Paint and paperhanging dealers	2	..	1	2	1	..	4	..	10	..	4	4	201
Photographic-material sellers	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	2	2	168
Picture-frame dealers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	38
Produce-merchants .. ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	2	2	333
Refreshment-room keepers .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	175
Saddlery and harness sellers .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	5	3	1	4	143
Sail, tent, and oilskin dealers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Sewing and other machine sellers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
Tinware-dealers .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	9	..	11	6	2	8	78
Umbrella-sellers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	2	..	1	..	..	1	16	..	20	12	3	15	230
Woodware-dealers .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	302

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades.	Employees.						Employers personally engaged.		Total Number engaged in Shops.	Shops.			Wages.
	Males.			Females.			Males.	Females.		Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.							
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.													
(Excluding Christchurch City, shown separately.)													
Agricultural-implement sellers	1	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	9	1	3	4	1,103
Auctioneers	2	5	23	..	..	..	19	..	49	2	12	14	5,531
Basketware-dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Booksellers and stationers	4	4	4	2	7	2	17	1	41	9	8	17	1,153
Boot and shoe dealers	7	5	13	..	3	3	75	1	107	57	19	76	2,305
Bread and pastry sellers	2	6	6	1	1	6	17	2	41	7	12	19	1,054
Butchers	7	18	53	1	1	4	67	..	151	13	44	57	7,374
Chemists and herbalists	5	10	7	3	..	..	20	..	45	8	13	21	1,706
Clothiers	14	8	34	2	6	7	54	..	125	27	22	49	7,225
Coal and wood dealers	1	4	31	..	..	..	22	..	58	3	16	19	3,559
Cycle and motor-car sellers	10	4	4	1	4	1	38	..	62	22	15	37	1,093
Dairy-produce dealers .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	223
Drapers and milliners	23	17	61	14	50	75	44	16	300	15	46	61	17,869
Fancy-goods sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	7	19	12	2	14	219
Fishmongers .. .. .	..	1	2	..	2	1	6	1	13	4	2	6	192
Florists and seedsmen	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	6	1	2	3	144
Fruit and confectionery sellers	1	..	4	4	9	4	47	18	87	45	18	63	887
Furniture-dealers	4	1	6	1	1	5	23	2	43	19	6	25	1,218
Grocers and storekeepers	26	73	266	5	44	30	215	20	679	81	133	214	40,547
Hairdressers and tobacconists	3	6	16	..	1	3	36	..	65	18	18	36	2,500
Ironmongers	6	7	36	..	3	2	26	..	80	5	17	22	5,723
Mercers and hatters	2	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	10	4	2	6	521
Music and musical-instrument dealers	1	1	4	4	1	1	7	..	19	4	4	8	954
Paint and paperhanging sellers	9	8	23	1	..	2	30	..	73	9	16	25	3,112
Photographic-material dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..
Picture-dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	2	1	3	25
Produce-merchants	1	2	33	..	2	..	14	..	52	1	14	15	4,483
Refreshment-room keepers .. .. .	..	2	..	5	5	16	10	8	46	7	11	18	660
Saddlery and harness sellers	1	1	4	..	..	1	41	..	48	34	6	40	595
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	2	39
Second-hand dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..
Sewing and other machine sellers .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	2	486
Tea and coffee dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	1	1	2	8
Tinware-dealers	3	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	16	8	4	12	81
Umbrella-sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	2	1	1	1	..	..	31	..	36	24	3	27	243
Woodware-dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

(Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)

Agricultural-implement sellers	2	5	10	..	..	..	5	..	22	..	7	7	1,853
Auctioneers	1	2	9	..	..	..	3	..	23	1	4	5	2,320
Basketware-sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Booksellers and stationers	16	4	10	3	9	15	30	3	90	9	19	28	2,612
Boot and shoe dealers	8	3	15	1	1	8	93	..	129	62	22	84	2,787
Bread and pastry sellers	1	2	5	3	7	9	28	2	57	10	17	27	1,705
Butchers	13	41	111	1	3	4	117	2	292	24	85	109	14,624
Carriage and vehicle sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	1	..
Chemists and herbalists	10	9	11	..	1	2	32	..	65	18	18	36	2,168
Clothiers	10	15	18	2	6	6	46	..	103	13	27	40	4,620
Coal and wood dealers .. .. .	..	1	31	1	..	2	17	..	52	5	11	16	3,942
Cycle and motor-car sellers	6	4	6	2	7	2	34	..	61	11	17	28	1,294
Dairy-produce sellers	2	1	7	1	1	..	2	..	14	..	2	2	1,057
Drapers and milliners	28	39	137	14	55	116	93	26	508	42	71	113	34,567
Fancy-goods sellers	2	..	1	..	..	2	13	3	21	11	5	16	224
Fishmongers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	7	7	..	9	4	2	6	110
Florists and seedsmen .. .. .	..	1	3	..	1	1	9	..	15	5	3	8	579
Fruiters and confectioners (European)	1	2	4	6	12	23	67	40	155	69	32	101	1,556
Furniture-dealers	3	1	5	..	2	..	23	..	34	12	6	18	643
Grocers and storekeepers	58	95	325	12	27	46	330	38	931	130	213	343	46,669
Gun and sporting-goods dealers	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	6	1	1	2	300
Hairdressers and tobacconists	5	11	25	..	3	3	62	1	110	24	34	58	3,878
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	21	26	64	1	1	6	33	..	152	9	23	32	10,988
Mercers and hatters	2	1	3	..	..	..	9	..	15	5	3	8	387
Music-sellers	2	..	3	2	1	2	4	..	14	1	5	6	970
Paint and paperhanging dealers	6	6	6	..	..	1	25	..	44	8	12	20	1,088
Photographic-material sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	..	11	4	3	7	109
Picture-dealers	1	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	8	2	3	5	169
Produce and grain merchants	1	2	2	..	..	..	5	..	10	2	4	6	512
Refreshment-room keepers	2	3	4	1	12	22	14	8	66	9	12	21	1,795
Saddlery and harness sellers	4	6	12	..	1	..	37	..	60	29	8	37	2,129
Sail, tent, and canvas goods sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..
Second-hand dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	..	4	..
Sewing and other machine sellers .. .. .	..	..	2	1	1	1	4	..	9	1	3	4	427
Tea and coffee retailers .. .. .	..	2	2	..	2	..	3	2	11	2	2	4	351
Tinware-dealers	1	..	4	..	2	..	18	..	25	13	4	17	523
Umbrella-sellers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	2	3	9	..	8	3	43	1	69	31	15	46	1,471
Woodware-dealers .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	280

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY OF SHOPS.

Trades.	Employees.						Employers personally engaged.		Total Number engaged in Shops.	Shops.			Wages.
	Males.			Females.			Males.	Females.		Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14-16.	Age 17-20.	Age 21 and over.							
Agricultural-implement sellers	5	9	21	..	2	2	9	..	48	2	12	14	4,604
Auctioneers	16	21	168	1	4	10	112	..	332	15	70	85	25,548
Basketware and perambulator sellers	4	..	1	..	3	4	17	1	30	11	7	18	469
Bird and bird-cage dealers .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	2	1	3	52
Booksellers and stationers	131	53	170	50	103	117	366	50	1,040	174	223	397	41,948
Boot and shoe dealers	83	46	200	18	49	103	952	7	1,458	677	260	937	38,124
Bread and small-goods sellers	11	29	124	21	80	172	342	26	805	161	184	345	25,812
Butchers	146	338	1,276	6	23	35	848	6	2,678	163	677	840	183,252
Carriage and vehicle sellers .. ..	..	9	25	..	..	1	19	..	54	11	3	14	4,348
Chemists and herbalists	141	158	215	10	10	10	356	2	902	131	236	367	35,114
Clothiers, mercers, and hatters	138	114	307	15	48	42	604	4	1,272	293	265	558	57,630
Coal and firewood dealers	6	20	291	5	5	5	198	..	530	47	122	169	36,369
Crockery and glassware sellers	11	6	13	4	12	16	29	5	96	14	22	36	3,860
Cycle and motor-car dealers	50	36	103	6	31	17	276	..	519	145	117	262	18,131
Dairy-produce sellers	12	3	93	2	7	17	55	9	198	34	39	73	14,630
Dental-appliances sellers	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	1	1	414
Drapers and milliners	314	409	1,633	297	814	1,529	715	320	6,031	390	593	983	448,100
Dyers and cleaners	1	..	1	..	4	2	19	..	27	11	6	17	394
Fancy-goods dealers	12	4	24	20	23	63	143	81	370	139	70	209	7,959
Feather and fur dealers .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	5	2	1	3	25
Fishmongers	8	21	68	1	9	10	123	9	249	72	50	122	6,809
Florists and seedsmen	26	12	55	5	15	14	54	6	187	16	42	58	10,511
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	32	28	60	57	97	162	673	371	1,480	733	277	1,010	16,450
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	2	1	24	..	2	1	175	..	205	92	25	117	1,109
Furniture-dealers	57	61	198	9	25	58	335	7	750	171	132	303	37,182
Grocers and general storekeepers	480	748	2,726	100	282	419	2,575	369	7,699	1,222	1,520	2,742	433,880
Gun and sporting-goods sellers	5	7	14	..	3	3	20	..	52	7	10	17	3,463
Hairdressers and tobacconists	70	99	317	9	18	30	632	19	1,194	302	338	640	45,186
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	148	190	603	7	32	37	282	..	1,299	95	171	266	106,336
Leather and grindery dealers	3	5	9	..	1	2	11	..	31	4	6	10	1,813
Music and music-instrument sellers	21	18	112	9	20	39	91	5	315	37	66	103	21,603
Optical and scientific-instrument sellers	4	..	5	..	1	1	7	..	18	2	6	8	1,155
Paint and paperhanging sellers	49	60	192	11	12	21	232	2	579	93	110	203	27,572
Pawnbrokers	1	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	15	4	7	11	826
Photographic-material dealers	6	5	22	3	12	24	98	5	175	60	42	102	4,894
Picture-dealers	9	3	3	1	..	10	74	2	102	48	21	69	1,189
Produce and grain merchants	12	30	188	2	9	10	109	..	360	18	77	95	26,421
Refreshment-room keepers	9	31	99	34	132	328	169	84	886	98	146	244	29,492
Saddlery and harness sellers	29	23	94	3	1	3	354	3	510	264	86	350	12,063
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	3	2	9	..	1	2	34	..	51	23	7	30	1,459
Second-hand goods and curio dealers	3	6	16	1	..	2	90	27	145	98	17	115	1,857
Sewing and other machine sellers	9	7	56	5	12	28	75	..	192	32	50	82	9,610
Tea and coffee retailers	4	3	7	1	4	3	23	3	48	8	12	20	1,354
Tinware and plumbers' goods sellers	27	28	87	2	9	14	220	..	387	129	64	193	14,601
Umbrella-dealers	1	..	2	..	3	6	31	1	44	27	4	31	536
Watch and jewellery sellers	38	31	127	8	24	35	398	1	662	254	137	391	23,391
Wine-retailers	1	2	5	..	1	1	11	..	21	2	7	9	802
Wire-woven goods dealers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
Woodware-dealers	2	3	30	..	..	..	21	..	56	4	11	15	3,852
Totals	2,142	2,681	9,802	723	1,944	3,409	11,990	1,428	34,119	6,339	6,350	12,689	1,792,199

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR in FACTORIES and SHOPS in the Four Chief Industrial Districts, fixed by Industrial Agreements and by Awards of the Court of Arbitration, in Force on the 31st March, 1909.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	Foreman, 50s. and 60s.; cordial-makers, 55s.; machine bottlers, 50s.; packers and wire, 45s.; bottlers, bottle-washers, and general labourers, 42s. per week of 44 to 49 hours; youths, 10s. to 32s. 6d.	Cordial-makers and foremen, 60s.; machine-bottlers, 50s.; beer-bottlers, 50s.; bottle-washers, 42s.; boys, 10s. to 35s. for 48 hours during summer, and 45 hours during winter; casuals, 1s. per hour	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; aerated-water carters, 48s. and 48s. per week of 59 hours during summer, and 47 hours during winter.	..
Bacon-curing	See Butchers' small-goods manufacturing.	..	Journeyman, 1s. 2d. per hour per week of 44 hours; apprentices, five years, 5 to 25s.	..
Basketware, rattan, and wicker work manufacturing	Journeyman rattan and wicker workers, 1s. 2d. per hour; improvers, 35s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	..	..	..
Blacksmithing and farriery	Farriers and general smiths, 10s. per day; floormen, 8s. 4d. per day; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week; piecework, shoe-turning only, 3s. per dozen for heeled shoes, 2s. 6d. per dozen for plain shoes. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Farriers and general smiths, 10s. per day; floormen, 8s. 6d. per day; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week. <i>Wellington Country Award.</i> —Farriers and general smiths, 1s. 3d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 0½d. per hour; apprentices, 6 years, 7s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..	..
Boatbuilding	Shipwrights, 1s. 3d. per hour; boat-builders, 1s. 2d. per hour; dirty work, 1s. per day extra; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of work, 47 per week.	..	..	..
Boiler-making	See Metal-working.	Journeyman, 60s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Journeyman, 60s. per week or 1s. 4½d. per hour for casual labour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Bookbinding	Journeyman binders, 60s.; rulers, 60s.; cutters, 30s. to 55s.; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 25s.; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	..	..
Bootmaking	Canterbury award also applies to this district	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; up to attainment of 21 years, journeyman's wages. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Canterbury award also applies to this district.
Bootmaking—female operatives	..	..	Journeywomen, 25s. per week of 45 hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week	Journeywomen, 25s. per week of 45 hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 23s. per week.
Bootmaking—retailers, &c.	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing, and malting	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	Same as above.	..
Bottling	..	..	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	..

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.
Boxmaking Brass founding and finishing Bread and small-goods manu- facturing	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	See Engineering <i>City of Wellington Award.</i> —Foremen, 63s. per week; second hands, 53s. per week; table hands, 48s. per week <i>Other Parts of Industrial District.</i> —Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day of 8 hours (not less than half a day's wages shall be paid. If employed more than 4 hours then 1s. 3d. per hour up to full day of 8 hours). Apprentices, four years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, City of Wellington and five-mile radius, 51 per week; in other parts of industrial district, 48 per week Drivers.—For driving and attending a single horse, 48s. per week; for driving and attending two or more horses, 52s. per week; youths, from 18 to 21 years, 25s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 47½ hours per week	See Cardboard-box making See Engineering Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, rate of wages prescribed by Court upon application by any party to the award; jobbers, 10s. per day. Hours of labour, 51 per week Pastrycooks.—Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day of 8½ hours or 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 51 per week	See Cardboard-box making. See Engineering. Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, 10s. to 30s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day of 8½ hours. Hours of labour, 51 per week.
Brewing, malting, &c.	Leading hand in cellar, 50s. per week; brewery labourers and malthouse-men, 1s. per hour; bottling-house labourers, 10½d. per hour; youths and apprentices, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours: breweries and malthouses, 46 bottling-houses and stores, 48 per week	In Breweries.—Brewery day-men, 47s. 6d. per week; bottlers, 45s. per week (married men, 47s. 6d. per week); brewery night-men, 50s. per week; coopers, 57s. 6d. per week. In Malthouses.—Day-men, 45s. per week; night-men, 47s. 6d. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour; boys in bottling-houses, 14 to 20 years of age, 10s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	In Breweries.—Brewery day-men, 47s. 6d. per week; bottlers, 45s. per week (married men, 47s. 6d. per week); brewery night-men, 50s. per week; coopers, 57s. 6d. per week. In Malthouses.—Day-men, 45s. per week; night-men, 47s. 6d. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour; boys in bottling-houses, 14 to 20 years of age, 10s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	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.
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	Fireclay and ornamental brick, tile, and pipe makers and flangers, 1s. 2d. per hour; junction stickers and moulders, 1s. 1d. per hour; burners, 10½d. per hour; other workers over the age of 22 years, 1s. 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, 1s. 0½d. per hour; all others over age of 22 years, 1s. per hour; night burners, 10s. per night. Drainpipe and Salt-glaze Workers.—Burners, setters, finishers, flangers, and drawers, 1s. 1d. per hour; night burners, 1s. per hour; all others over age of 22 years, 1s. per hour; boys, 15 to 21 years, 10s. to 30s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 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' s ⁿ in a l l - g o o d s 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 cellarman and bacon-curers, 55s. per week; second, 42s. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour; youths, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 59 per week	First shopman, 70s. per week; second shopman, 60s. per week; first small-goods man, 70s. per week; man in charge of order or hawking carts, general hands and others, 51s. per week; casual labour, 10s. 6d. per week day, 11s. 6d. per Saturday; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 56 per week Bacon-curers. — Head curer, 60s. per week; general factory hands, 9s. per day; scalders, cellarmen, lard-makers, and store hands, 8s. 6d. per day; all other hands, 7s. 6d. per day; youths, 12s. to 35s. Hours, 48 per week	First shopman, 60s. per week; second shopman, 50s. per week; third shopman, 40s. per week; man in charge of hawking-cart, 50s.; order-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 <i>Southland Award.</i> —First shopman, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; second shopman, 50s. per week; small-goods man, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; hawking-carter, 50s. per week; order-carter, 40s. per week; general hands, 50s. per week; slaughterman, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; slaughterman and wagoner, 50s. per week; assistant slaughterman-wagoner, 50s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour; youths, 15s. to 30s. per week. (Meat allowance not exceeding in value 5s., or 5s. extra in lieu of meat, to be paid to each worker, except youths and casuals.) Hours of labour, 58 per week	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, turners, framers, 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; apprentice s, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year 1s. 1½d. 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	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. Journeymen carpenters and joiners.—Otago, 1s. 4d. per hour; Southland, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, Otago 44, Southland 48 per week
				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	Wellington City Award. — Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 33s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week <i>Country Award.</i> —Journeymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 3½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	
				Cabinet, chair, and frame makers, carvers, and upholsterers, 1s. 3d. per hour; turners and polishers, 1s. 2d. per hour; machinists, 63s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year 1s. per hour, second year 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week	See Fellmongering, &c.	
					Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4d. per hour, except when continuously employed full time in factory, when to be paid 55s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	
					<i>Gisborne.</i> —Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, 5 years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 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.
Clothing-manufacturing ..	See Tailors and Tailoresses.	Journeyman, ls. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week; improvers, first year 8s. per day, second year 9s. per day. Hours of work, 48 per week.	Journeyman, ls. 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, ls. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week; helpers, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Coaching ..	Competent journeymen, 55s. per week; casual labour, ls. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 33s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	Coopers, ls. 2d. per hour. Hours, 46 per week.	..	..
Coopersmithing ..	..	..	See Tinsmithing.	..
Creameries and dairy factories ..	..	..	Creameries.—Rates of wages per week: Manager of first-class creamery, 57s. 6d.; manager of second-class creamery, 50s.; manager of third-class creamery, 42s. 6d.; manager of fourth-class creamery, 37s. 6d.; assistants at first-class creameries, £1. Dairy Factories.—Rates of wages per week: Testing and culture-making—head of department, 65s.; other workers, 40s.; churning and butter-making—head of department, 65s.; first assistant, 55s.; other workers, 42s.; packing department—head of department, 65s.; first assistant, 52s. 6d.; other workers, 42s.; cream-receiving and can-washing—head of department, 51s.; other workers, 42s.; boys and youths from 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week; first engine-driver and handymen, 55s.; second engine-driver and handymen, 48s. Hours of labour, 52 per week during summer, and 44 per week during winter.	..
Curriers ..	Journeyman, ls. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..	Journeyman, ls. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Cycle and Motor Engineering ..	..	..	Journeyman over 22 years of age employed at polishing, plating, enamelling, frame-building, and repairing, 1s. per hour; journeymen employed at wheel-building, 11d. per hour; youths, up to and under 16 years of age, 10s. per week; from 16 to 22 years, 15s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..

Electrical Workers

Journeyman electricians, ls. 3d. per hour (chargemen, ls. per day extra); boys, three years, 8s. to 20s. per week; improvers, first year 9d. per hour, second year ls. per hour. Hours of labour, 44 per week

Electroplaters

..

Engineering

Fitters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, turners, pattern-makers, and brass-finishers, ls. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 36s. per week; iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders, steel-workers, and core-makers), ls. 3d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week

Fitters, ls. 6d. per hour; wiremen, ls. 4d. per hour (chargemen, ls. per day extra); battery-work, ls. per day extra; assistants, 7s. to 20s. per week; improvers, first year 9d. per hour second year ls. per hour. Hours of labour, 45 per week.

Iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders), ls. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week

Fitters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, pattern-makers, and turners, ls. 4½d. per hour; dirty work, ls. per day extra; workers engaged on night-shift, 2s. per shift extra; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, ls. to ls. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week

Fellmongering, tanning, &c.

Wool-classers (greasy), ls. 3d. per hour; pullers, curers, pelt-fleshers, skin-classers, scudders, and painters, ls. per hour; head tanner, ls. 1½d. per hour; head roller-man, ls. per hour; chrome-workers, grainers, and machine shavers, ls. 0½d. per hour; soap, starch, candle, and oil workers, 11d. per hour (if worked not less than six months at trade); night-watchman, 50s. per week of seven shifts of 11 hours each; general labourers and casual hands, 10½d. per hour; youths, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per week up to 18 years of age, over 18 years and up to 21 years of age 5d. to 7½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week

Beamsmen—Journeyman, ls. 0½d. per hour; improvers, 10½d. per hour; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week

Pullers, 9d. to 10d. per dozen; learners, 10½d. to ls. per hour, according to age; Manawatu Freezing-works employees (Longburn)—Rates respectively: Pullers, 6d. to 7d. per dozen; wool-washers, ls. per hour; painters, ls. per hour; trimmers, 11½d. per hour; dollymen, ls. to ls. 1½d. per hour; skin-truck, 10½d. per hour; pie-pickers, 7s. per day; green hands, 10½d. per hour; wool-dryers, ls. per hour; wool-wringers, ls. per hour; pelt-washers, 11½d. to ls. per 100; wool-pressing, ls. per bale; fleshing, 2½d. per dozen; scudders, ls. per hour; pelt-curer, ls. per hour; trolleyman, ls. per hour; benchman, 10½d. per hour; kidney-boy, if man, 7s. per day; if boy, 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week (from 14 to 21 years of age); paunch-cutter, 11½d. per hour; foreman, ls. per hour; wheels, 10½d. per hour; skins-examiner, ls. per hour; cooling-room,

Journeyman, ls. 3d. per hour; journey-men solely employed on plumbers', gasfitters', or engineers' brasswork which is stocked and imported by merchants, ls. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.

Iron and brass moulders, ls. 3d. per hour; apprentices, seven years; metal-workers' labourers, 11d. per hour; boiler-makers, first-class ls. 4½d. per hour, ordinary ls. 3d. per hour; iron and steel piping hands and similar workers, ls. per hour; range fitters and polishers, ls. 3d. per hour; body-fitters and machinists, ls. 1d. per hour; boys, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Engineers, electrical, ls. 3d. to ls. 6d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.

Southland.—Greasers and firemen, 8s. per day of 8 hours (including Sundays); manure-mixing hands, 8s. per day of 8 hours; hands employed at drier or digester, 8s. per day of 8 hours; chambermen, ls. 3d. per hour; workers engaged in loading or preparing for loading of wagons or trucks, ls. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—continued.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Fellmongering, &c.— <i>contd.</i>	..	10½d. per hour; grader, 1s. per hour; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 3d. per hour; loading-out, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; firemen, 56s. per week; greaser, 56s. per week of 56 hours; bone-mill, 11½d. per hour; tallow-shed, 10½d.; offal-trolley, 1s. per hour; night-watchman, 50s. per week; general hands not enumerated, 10½d. per hour; boys and youths, from 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week <i>Hawke's Bay</i> .—Slaughterhouse assistants—Boners, 1s. 3d. per hour; cooling-floor and guthouse hands, and general labourers not otherwise specified, 11½d. per hour; meat-classer, 1s. 3d. per hour (including Sunday-work) Fellmongery—Pullers, 4s. 6d. per hundred skins; painters, fleshers, scudders, wool-driers, all dolly-men, wool-scourers, trimmers, wringers, and wool-pressers, 1s. per hour; pelt-classer, 1s. 3d. per hour; general floor hands, other labourers, and piece or pie men, 11½d. per hour; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 3d. per hour; fat-house hands, 11½d. per hour; manure hands, 1s. per hour; storeman, 55s. per week; first hand, 30s. per week; other hands, 25s. per week Tinsmith—Cutting 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 4d. to 7d. per 100; making 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per 100; topping 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d. per 100 Preserving department—First assistant, 1s. 2d. per hour; other hands, 11½d. per hour; night-watchman, 7s. 6d. per night of twelve hours Engine-room and stokehole—Second engineer, 80s. per week; third engineer, 70s. per week; greasers and firemen, 8s. per day (including Sundays and holidays, if required); general labourers, 11½d. per hour		

Fellmongering, &c.—*contd.*

Felt-hat making ..	..	Fitter, 1s. 3d. per hour; fitter's assistant, 1s. 0½d. per hour; blacksmith, 1s. 3d. per hour; blacksmith's assistant, 1s. 0½d. per hour; carpenters and coopers, 1s. 3d. per hour; painters, 1s. 3d. per hour; carters and shunters, 48s. per week; general labourers not otherwise specified, 10½d. per hour; cook, 50s. per week of seven days; youths, 15s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day ..	..	Journeyman, 60s. per week; apprentices, 5 years, 8s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. ..
Fish-curing ..	..	Fish-curers, 45s. per week. Hours of labour, 50 per week.	..	..
Flax-milling ..	..	Feeders, 1s. 3d. per hour; bench-loaders and catchers, 1s. 1d.; washers, 1s.; head paddockers, 1s. 1½d.; assistant paddockers, sorters, and shakers, 1s.; rouseabouts, 10½d.; drivers, 46s. per week; stripper-keepers, 2s. 6d. per day in addition to ordinary wages; scutchers, 28s. per ton; youths, 15s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of work, 48 per week. ..	..	..
Flour-milling ..	..	Roller-man or shift-miller, oatmeal and barley millers, 1s. 1d. per hour; purifier, 10½d. per hour; smutter-man, 1s. per hour; assistant smutter-man, 11d. per hour; kiln-man, 11d. per hour; assistant storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 10½d. per hour; packer-men, 10½d. per hour; engineer, 1s. 2d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. per hour; boys, 10s. to 36s. per week; bag-printing foreman, 1s. per hour; others, 10½d.; casual labour in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week ..	Roller-man or shift-miller, 1s. 1d. per hour; oatmeal and barley miller, 1s. 1d. per hour; purifier, 1s. per hour; smutter-man, 1s. per hour; assistant smutter-man, 11d. per hour; kiln-man, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 1s. per hour; packer-man, 1s. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; boys, 10s. to 36s. per week; casual labour and grain-carriers in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day ..	Rates of pay and hours of labour same as Northern Industrial District.
Gas and coke manufacturing ..	..	Leading stoker, 10s. 6d. per shift of 8 hours; ordinary stoker, 9s. 9d. per shift of 8 hours <i>Wanganui</i> .—Leading stoker, 10s. per shift of 8 hours; ordinary stoker, 9s. 6d. per shift of 8 hours	Stokers, 9s. 3d. per shift of eight hours ..	Stokers, 10s. per shift of 8 hours.
Grocers' assistants ..	..	Age 23 years and over, 45s. per week; 22 to 23 years, 42s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 40s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 35s. per week; 19 to 20 years, 30s. per week; 18 to 19 years, 25s. per week	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.

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.
Grocers' assistants— <i>contd.</i>	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	week; age 18 to 19 years, 25s. per week; age 17 to 18 years, 20s. per week; age 16 to 17 years, 15s. per week; age 15 to 16 years, 10s. per week Drivers (over 23 years of age and when solely employed as such).—For driving and attending one horse, 47s. per week; for driving and attending two or more horses, 51s. per week; drivers of one horse and attending to that one and a change horse, 48s. per week; under 23 years of age and down to 16 years, same wages as paid to assistants under 23 years according to scale. Hours of labour: Assistants, 52 per week; drivers, 47½ per week		
Gum-workers	Sorters, 1s. per hour; learners, 9d. per hour for twelve months; casual labour, 1s. 0½d per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	..	..	..
Hairdressers and tobacco-nists' assistants	Journeyman, 48s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week. Casual labour, long days, 12s. 6d. per day; other days, except Wednesday, 10s. per day; if worker detained on Wednesday after statutory closing hour to be paid 12s. 6d. for day. Hours of labour, 52 per week	..	Journeyman, 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 53 per week	Journeyman, 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 52 per week.
Hosiery-manufacturing	..	..	Beginners, 7s. per week, rising at six-monthly intervals for three years to 20s. per week	Same rate of wages as Canterbury.
Ironworkers (iron-rolling mills), Burnside	..	..	..	Forge-rolls—forge-roller, 1s. per ton; catcher, 3d. per ton; hooker-up, 7d. per ton; dragger-away, 7d. per ton; finished-iron rollers—head roller, 1s. 6d. per ton; bolter-up and bolter-down, 1s. 3d. per ton; furnacemen—finished-iron furnacemen, 5s. per ton, or 1s. 3d. per hour; ball-furnace men, 4s. 3d. per ton; furnace under-hands, 10½d. per hour; shearmen, finished-iron cutter-down, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour; catcher, scrapoutter, and yard-men, 1s. per hour; engine and hammer drivers, 10s. per eight-hour shift; firemen at boilers, 8s. per eight-hour shift.

Manure-manufacturing ..	Adult minimum wage, 11½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Workers employed in and about manure-works, tallow-works, oleo-works, and yard and general labourers, 11½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day.	..
Meat-manufacturing and pre-freezing and serving ..	Poverty Bay Works.—Slaughtermen for sheep and lambs for freezing, 23s. per 100; others, 18s. to 20s. per 100; rams, 33s. 4d. per 100; bullocks, 2s. each; pigs, 1s. each; other hands, 7s. to 8s. 6d. per day; boys, 14 to 21 years, 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 8 per day.	See Wax-vestas manufacturing. <i>Wanganui</i> .—Slaughtermen for sheep and lambs for freezing, 23s. per hundred; rams and rigs, double rates; lambs that require back-sets, double rates; sheep and lambs that are dead when brought to works, 1s. each; cattle, 2s. each; pigs, 1s. each; calves (up to 100 lb.) 1s. each, (over 100 lb.) 1s. 6d. each. Hours of labour not stated.	..
Metal - working (including boilermaking) ..	Assistants, strikers, and yardmen, 1s. per hour; tank-workers, stokehold-workers, and all work below the main deck (inside or outside), 1s. 2d. per hour; boys and youths, 7s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Strikers, labourers, yardmen, and fettlers, 1s. per hour; machinists, 1s. 0½d. per hour; holders-up on watertight work, furnacing and flanging and boiler-work, 1s. 1½d. per hour; if employed on dock or slip work, 1s. 2d. per hour and 1s. per day extra as "dirt" money; annealing furnacemen, when firing-up, 1s. 1½d. per hour; youths up to 21 years of age, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Paper-milling ..	..	..	..
<p>Adult minimum wage, 11½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p>Slaughtermen—(Local abattoirs): Rates of wages 50s. to 60s. per week; casuals, 10 per cent. on above rates; boys and youths, 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p>Slaughtermen—(Freezers export): Shop sheep (piecwork), 25s. per 100; freezing sheep and lambs, 23s. per 100; others, 18s. to 20s. per 100; pigs, 9d. to 1s. each; bullocks, 2s. each; calves, 1s. each; rams, 4d. each. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p><i>Matamora</i>. — Mach ne-men, 1s. 2d. per hour; machine-men's assistants, 8½d. per hour; beatermen, 1s. 2d. per hour; beatermen's assistants, 9½d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; firemen, 1s. per hour; boiler-men, 10½d. per hour; chopper-men, 11½d. per hour; choppermen's assistants, 9d. per hour; first glazier, 10d. per hour; second glazier, 8d. per hour; cuttermen, 1s. per hour; first finisher, 1s. per hour; second finisher, 11½d. per hour; third finisher, 9½d. per hour; baler, 10½d. per hour; yardmen, 10½d. per hour; night-watchmen, 1s. per hour; man in charge of rag-shed, 11½d. per hour; man in charge of bag-room, 60s. per week; boy in bag-room, 20s. per week; carters, 46s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week for shift-men, and 45 per week for other workers.</p>			

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.
Plumbers and gasfitters ..	Competent journeymen, ls. 4d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 6s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Competent workmen, ls. 4d. and ls. 5d. per hour; improvers, ls. 3d. per hour. Apprentices, six years, 7s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week See Saddle and Harness Making.	Competent plumbers and gasfitters, ls. 4d. per hour; other journeymen, ls. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Journymen, ls. 3d. and ls. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.
Portmanteau and leather-goods making ..	..	..	..	..
Printing ..	<p><i>Auckland.</i>—Linotype-operators, day 70s., night 76s. per week, or ls. 8d. and ls. 10d. per hour, the day's work to consist of not more than 7 hours; compositors, day 65s., night 70s. per week of 48 hours; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 30s. per week; lithographic machinists, 60s. per week; letterpress-machinists, 50s. to 60s. per week; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p><i>Linotype</i> probationers, day 50s. to 60s. per week, night 56s. to 66s. per week (when employed by the hour, ls. 6d. for day-work, and ls. 9d. for night-work); apprentices, four years, 10s. to 30s. per week, and 2s. 6d. per week in addition when working at machines. Hours of labour, 42 per week</p> <p><i>Gisborne.</i>—Linotype-operators, day 70s., night 76s. per week, or ls. 8d. and ls. 10d. per hour; piecework, 3d. per thousand with fat, 3½d. per thousand without fat; probationers, day 50s., night 56s. per week, or ls. 6d. to ls. 9d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week (when working at machine, 2s. 6d. per week extra); monotype-keyboard operators, day 70s., night 76s. per week; probationers, same as linotype probationers; monoline and simplex keyboard operators, day 60s., night 66s. per week; probationers, same as linotype probationers; compositors, day 65s., night 70s. per week; piecework, day ls. 1d., night ls. 2d. per thousand and ens; compositors employed less than three full consecutive working-days, ls. 6d. per hour; three consecutive working-days, but less than a week, 11s. per day; "house" work, day ls. 6d. per hour, night ls. 9d. per hour; apprentices (male or female), six years, 10s. to 40s. per week; letterpress-machinists, 55s. per week; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week</p>	<p>Lithographic machinists, 50s. per week of 48 hours; compositors, ls. 6d. to ls. 7½d. per hour on piecework; jobbing or weekly stab hands, 60s. per week, or piecework; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week; operators on type-setting machines, 70s. to 76s. per week; Saturday-night editions, 2s. 6d. per hour; probationers, 50s. to 66s. per week, or ls. 6d. to ls. 9d. per hour. Hours of labour, 42 per week. [Note. —See also Cardboard-box makers.]</p>	<p>Linotype and monotype operators, 70s. per week for day-work, and 76s. per week for night-work, or ls. 8d. and ls. 10d. per hour respectively by time-work; bulk hands and correctors, 65s. per week for day-work, and 70s. per week for night-work; second stone hands, 70s. per week for day-work, and 75s. per week for night-work; casual bulk hands, night-work, ls. 9d. per hour; probationers, day-work 50s. to 60s. per week, night-work 56s. to 66s. per week, or ls. 6d. and ls. 9d. per hour respectively if employed by the hour; apprentices, machine period, second to sixth year, 15s. to 35s. per week; monoline-operators, for day-work 66s. per week, for night-work 72s. per week; probationers, 50s. to 60s. per week for day-work, and 56s. to 66s. per week for night-work. Hours of labour, 42 per week.</p> <p>Type-setting compositors, day-work 65s. per week, night-work 70s. per week; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p>Letterpress-machinists, 55s. per week; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 35s. per week.</p>	

Range and cooking - stove manufacturing	..	Chefs, 35s. to 45s.; other cooks, 20s. and 25s. per week; waiters, 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 11 per day	..	Range fitters and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; body-fitters and machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; boys, six years, 7s. 6d. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Same as Canterbury, except apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week.
Refreshment-room (tea-room and restaurant); employees	..	Where four or more hands are employed in kitchen, chef 65s., second 45s., others 27s. 6d.; where three hands are employed, chef 55s., second 35s., others 27s. 6d.; where two hands are employed, chef 50s., second 30s.; where one is employed, male 45s., females, head cook 35s., others 22s. 6d.; kitchen and pantry hands, males 30s., females 22s. 6d.; waiters, 32s. 6d.; waitresses, head waitress 27s. 6d., others 22s. 6d. Hours of labour, males 65, females 52 per week	..	Where four or more hands are employed in kitchen, chef 65s., second 45s., others 27s. 6d. per week; where three hands are employed, chef 55s., second 35s., others 27s. 6d. per week; where two hands are employed, chef 50s., second 30s. per week; where only one hand employed, male cook 45s., female cook 35s. per week; oyster-openers, 35s. per week; kitchen and pantry hands, males 27s. 6d., females 20s. per week; waiters, 32s. 6d. per week; waitresses, head waitress 25s., others 20s. per week; probationers, 15s. per week. Casual labour: Restaurants—in kitchen, chefs 12s. 6d., others 7s. 6d. per day; females, head cooks 7s. 6d., others 5s. per day; waiters and waitresses, 6s. per day. Oyster-saloons—males, chefs 12s. 6d., others 8s. per day; females, head cooks 7s. 6d., others 5s. per day; waiters, 8s.; waitresses, 7s. per day. Tea-rooms, waitresses 5s. per day. Hours of labour: males 60, females 52 per week	Same as Canterbury.
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, 48s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 48s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 25s. 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-casing making	..	Whakatu Agreement.—Classers, measurers, tank hands, and scrapers, 1s. 2d. per hour; salters, 11d. per hour; boys and youths, 20s. to 40s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Wellington Agreement same as above.	..	..	..

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—continued.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Sawmilling	Head-men at saw-benches, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.; tail-men, 7s. 6d.; head-men at drag-benches, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; tail-men, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; head-men at recutter saws, 8s.; tail-men, 7s. 6d.; men in charge of jigger-saws, 8s. 4d.; log-getters, 7s. 6d.; horse-drivers, 8s.; engine-drivers, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; head mill-carpenters, 10s., second 9s.; machine-men, 7s. to 9s.; engineers and fitters, 9s.; head-men on band-mills, 9s.; others, 7s. 6d. to 8s.: all per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Benchmen, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; breakdown-men, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; tailer-out, 1s. 2d. per hour; machinists, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; yardmen, 1s. 2d. per hour to 60s. per week; crosscutters, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per hour; other labourers, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per hour; night-watchman (charge of one mill), 45s. per week; engine-drivers, 9s. to 10s. per day; fireman or driver with certificate, 8s. per day; boxmakers, 1s. 1d. per hour; youths, 15s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 46 per week	In Sawmills (town, country, and Ashburton).—First-class machinists, 1s. 3d. per hour; second-class machinists, 1s. 1½d. per hour; other machinists, over 21 years of age, 1s. per hour; first sawyer (town) 1s. 3d. per hour, (country and Ashburton) 1s. 1½d. per hour; other sawyers, 1s. per hour; tailers-out, if over 21 years of age, 10½d. per hour; engine-drivers, first-class, 1s. 3d. per hour; engine-drivers, second class, 1s. 1½d. per hour; engine-drivers and firemen (without certificate), 1s. per hour; youths (country and Ashburton), five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week; youths (as firemen), up to 20 years (Ashburton), 28s. 1½d. to 32s. 9d. per week In timber or coal yards (town, country, and Ashburton).—Head yardman, 55s. per week; order-man, 50s. per week; other workers over 21 years of age (town) 1s. per hour, (country and Ashburton) 42s. per week; casual labour (town) 1s. 1½d. per hour, (country and Ashburton) 1s. per hour; youths up to 21 years of age, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; riveting, caulking, punching, plating, and repairing, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week
Shipbuilding, boiler-making, iron-bridge building	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 boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; boiler-makers' assistants, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 8s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; riveting, caulking, punching, plating, and repairing, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	

Slaughtering	..	Auckland (for export), same as Poverty Bay (under Meat-freezing) Auckland (for local consumption) : Sheep and lambs, 23s. to 25s. per 100; rams, 5d. per head; bullocks, 2s. each; pigs, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each; calves, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each; gutmen, 45s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	All sheep and lambs, 23s. per 100; rams, 5d. each; cattle, 2s. each; pigs, 1s. each; calves, 1s. each. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Slaughtermen (Christchurch abattoirs)—Rate of wages, 65s. per week; casual slaughtermen to be paid at the rate of 15s. per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Slaughtermen's assistants—Rate of wages, 7s. 6d. per day; boys and youths, 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Soap-boiling	..	See Felmongers, &c.	..	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.	..
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	..	Journeymen, 1s. 8d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	..
Stonemasons	..	Journeymen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 8d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	..
Sugar-refining	..	Firemen, 54s.; trimmers, 42s.; liquor-runners, 54s.; char-emptiers and levellers, 48s.; pan-men, 60s.; centrifugal driers, 48s.; centrifugal scoopers, 45s.; packing-store, 45s. to 48s.; labourers, 42s.; boys, 16 to 21 years, 12s. 6d. to 30s.; all per week of 48 hours.	Journeymen tailors and pressers (other than pieceworkers), 55s. per week; piecework, as per log; apprentices (male), five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	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 Journeywomen, 25s. per week; improvers, 15s. to 20s. per week; pressers, 50s. to 55s. per week; apprentices, two years, coat-making, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week; vest and trouser making, four years, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week; waterproof hands, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week; pressers' apprentices, two years, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week See Felmongering.	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.
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	Journeymen tailors and pressers (other than pieceworkers), 55s. per week; piecework, as per log; apprentices (male), five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	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 Journeywomen, 25s. per week; improvers, 15s. to 20s. per week; pressers, 50s. to 55s. per week; apprentices, two years, coat-making, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week; vest and trouser making, four years, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week; waterproof hands, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week; pressers' apprentices, two years, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week See Felmongering.	Canterbury award applies in this district.
Tailoring—Tailoresses	..	Timework, 8d. per hour; coat hands, 25s. and 30s. per week; vest and trouser hands, 21s. to 30s. per week; machinists, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Canterbury award applies in this district	Journeymen, 1s. 14d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..
Tanning	..	See Felmongering	..	Journeymen, 10s. per day of 8½ hours; general hands, 8s. 6d. per day; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 2½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.
Tinsmithing and copper-smithing	..	Journeymen, 10s. per day of 8½ hours; general hands, 8s. 6d. per day; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 14d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Coppersmiths, black-iron workers, and tinsmiths, 9s. 6d. per day of 8 hours; galvanisers, 11s. per day of 8 hours; machinists, 9s. per day of 8 hours; apprentices, five years, 7s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion.

AUCKLAND CITY.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Bacon-curing. Award rate, 55/ per week.						
..	5	..	..	55/6 to 60/. 3	Over 60/. 2	100
Basketware-manufacturing and Wickerwork. Award rate, 50/11 per week.						
..	27	3	..	51/ to 55/. 22	Over 55/. 2	88
Boot-manufacturing. Award rate, 45/ per week.						
..	425	144	45/6 to 50/. 205	51/ to 55/. 50	Over 55/. 26	66
Brewing and Malting. Award rate, 46/ per week.						
Brewing, malting, &c. ..	62	18	47/ to 50/. 23	51/ to 55/. 8	Over 55/. 13	70
Bottling department (award rate, 42/ per week)	81	51	8	9	13	37
Total	143	69	31	17	26	51
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.						
Machinists (award rate, 63/ per week)	7	4	64/ to 67/6. 3	68/ to 75/. ..	Over 75/. ..	42
Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, &c. (award rate, 58/9 per week)	162	10	69/ to 63/. 116	64/ to 68/6. 25	Over 68/6. 11	93
Total	169	14	119	25	11	91
Carpentry and Joinery (Factory). Award rate, 55/ per week.						
..	114	22	55/6 to 60/. 69	61/ to 65/. 13	Over 65/. 10	80
Coachbuilding. Award rate, 54/10 per week.						
..	93	32	55/ to 58/6. 18	59/ to 65/. 38	Over 65/. 5	65½
Coopering. Award rate, 52/ per week.						
..	15	4	52/6 1	53/ to 55/. 6	Over 55/. 4	73
Engineering.						
Fitters, turners, blacksmiths, &c. (award rate, 64/8 per week)	85	29	65/ to 70/. 41	71/ to 75/. 6	Over 75/. 9	65
Moulders, &c. (award rate, 58/9 per week)	159	47	59/ to 65/. 87	66/ to 70/. 15	Over 70/. 10	70
Total	244	76	128	21	19	68
Fish-curing. Award rate, 45/ per week.						
..	19	15	46/ to 50/. 2	51/ to 55/. ..	Over 55/. 2	21
Gum-workers. Award rate, 47/ per week.						
..	78	51	46/ to 50/. 9	51/ to 55/. 4	Over 55/. 14	34
Monumental Masonry. Award rate, 66/ per week.						
..	8	6	..	..	70/. 2	25

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.AUCKLAND CITY—*continued*.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Plumbing. Award rate, 47/ and 54/10 per week.						
..	104	47/. 30 54/10. 5 55/ to 57/6. 35 58/ to 63/. 24 Over 63/. 10				66
Printing.						
Linotype and other machinists (award rate, 66/ and 72/ per week)	60	66/. 28 72/. 14 67/ to 72/. 7 73/ to 80/. 5 Over 80/. 6				30
Compositors (award rate, 60/ per week)	81	62 61/ to 65/. 5 66/ to 70/. 7 Over 70/. 7				23
Total	141*	104 12 12 13				26
* Also 69 employees, including artists and designers, engravers, lithographers, stereotypers, and paper-rulers, whose wages cannot be compared.						
Saddle and Harness Making. Award rate, 48/ per week.						
..	94	45 49/ to 53/. 37 56/ to 60/. 10 Over 60/. 2				52
Sail, Tent, &c., Making. Award rate, 52/11 per week.						
..	16	1 53/ to 58/6. 8 59/ to 65/. 7 Over 65/. ..				93
Sawmilling.						
Sawyers (award rate, 50/ per week)	26	4 51/ to 55/. 12 56/ to 60/. 7 Over 60/. 3				84½
Machinists (award rate, 42/ and 54/ per week)	68	42/. 19 54/. 4 43/ to 47/6. 18 48/ to 55/. 11 Over 55/. 16				66
Engine-drivers (award rates, 51/ and 54/ per week)	17	51/. 3 54/. 4 52/ to 55/. .. 56/ to 60/. 8 Over 60/. 2				58
Sash and door hands—joiners (award rate, 55/ per week)	8	.. 63/ to 70/. 4 71/ to 75/. .. Over 75/. 4				100
Total	119	34 34 26 25				71½
Stone-crushing, &c. Award rate, 46/ per week.						
..	13	.. 47/ to 50/. 10 51/ to 55/. .. Over 55/. 3				100
Sugar-refining.						
Engineers and general hands (award rate, 54/ per week)	74	4 55/ to 60/. 39 61/ to 65/. 13 Over 65/. 18				94
Labourers (award rate, 42/ per week)	147	77 43/ to 48/. 49 49/ to 55/. 21 Over 55/. ..				47
Total	221	81 88 34 18				63
Tailoring (including Factory-made Clothing).						
Male workers (award rate, 50/ per week)	228	81 51/ to 55/. 47 56/ to 60/. 49 Over 60/. 51				64
Female workers (award rate, 25/ to 30/ per week)	175	132 31/ to 35/. 34 36/ to 40/. 7 Over 40/. 2				24½
Total	403	213 81 56 53				47

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.AUCKLAND CITY—*continued*.

SUMMARY OF ABOVE TRADES.

Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Rate.	Number receiving in Excess of the Minimum Rate.	Percentage receiving in Excess of the Minimum.
2,451	949	1,502	61½

In the following trades the wages are difficult to compare: Boatbuilding; bread and pastry baking; brick, tile, and pottery making; butchers' small-goods making; flour-milling; fellmongering and meat-freezing.

WELLINGTON CITY.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Bootmaking. Award rate, 45/ per 45-hour week.						
				50/ to 55/.	60/ and over.	
Out-sole and rough-stuff cutters	9	2	..	4	3	77½
Benchmen	60	6	..	44	10	90
Clickers	26	5	..	16	5	80
Machinists (mostly females; no award)	3	2	..	..	1	33½
Pump and welt hands.. ..	2	..	..	1	1	100
*Sizers	1	1	..	..	..	..
Finishers	27	4	..	18	5	85
*Packers and show-room hands	6	2	..	..	4	66½
General hands	17	2	..	11	4	88
*Repairers	49	5	..	33	11	89
Grand total	200	29	..	127	44	85½

* Not specified in award; but shown for purposes of comparison.

Bottling. Award rate, 50/ per week.

				50/ to 55/.	55/ to 60/ and over.	
..	4	1	..	1	2	75

Cabinetmaking.

				63/ to 66/.	66/ to 70/ and over.	
General hands (award rate, 60/4½ per 46-hour week)	125	55	..	58	12	56
Polishers (award rate, 57/6 per 46-hour week)	15	3	..	12	..	80
Joiners (award rate, 60/ per week)	9	9	..	..	..	..
Machinists (award rate, 60/4½ per week)	11	2	..	8	1	81
Upholsterers (ditto)	40	16	..	19	5	60
Grand total	200	85	..	97	18	57½

Carpentry and Joinery. Award rate, 60/ for 45-hour week.

				60/ to 65/.	65/ to 70/ and over.	
..	140	87	..	24	29	38

Coachbuilding. Award rate, 60/ per 48-hour week.

				60/ to 65/.	65/ to 70/ and over.	
..	66	44	..	7	15	33½

Coopering. Award rate, 53/8 per 46-hour week.

				55/ to 60/.	Over 60/.	
..	13	1	..	8	4	92

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.WELLINGTON CITY—*continued*.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Flax-milling (Wellington district).						
Feeders (award wage, 60/ per 48-hour week)	20	15	..	60/ to 70/. 52/ to 60/. 3	70/ to 75/ and over. 5	25
Bench loaders and catchers (award wage, 52/ per 48-hour week)	36	33	..	50/ to 55/. 3	55/ to 60/ and over. ..	83
Washers, assistant paddockers, sorters and shakers, and other labourers (fly-boys, townmen, &c.), (award wage, 48/ per 48-hour week)	88	68	..	20	..	22
*Head paddockers (award wage, 54/ per 48-hour week)	6	6	..	..	..	..
Rouseabouts (award rate, 42/ per week)	13	6	..	42/ to 48/. 7	..	54
Drivers (award rate, 46/ per week)	19	9	..	46/ to 55/. 10	..	52
Engine-drivers (award rate, 8/ to 10/ per day—48-hour week)	17	14	..	10/ to 12/6 per day. 2	Over 12/6 per day. 1	17½
Grand total	199†	151	..	42	6	24

* Paddockings mostly done by piecework or contract.
are employed by contract, and whose wages cannot be compared.

† Also 444 employees in 40 mills (including scutchers, flax-cutters, &c., who

Iron and Brass Moulders. Award rate, 52/10½ per 47-hour week.

..	48	2	..	53/ to 60/. 21	Over 60/ 25	96
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Plumbers. Award rate, 63/9 and 60/ per 45-hour week.

..	92	At 63/9. At 60/. 46 28	..	60/ to 70/. 16	Over 70/. 2	19
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Printing Trades.

Compositors (award rate: day hands 65/, night hands 70/ per week)	54	At 65/. At 70/. 21 11	..	65/ to 75/. 10	75/ to 85/ and over. 12	40
Linotype operators (award rate: day hands 70/, night hands 76/ per week)	46	At 70/. At 76/. 8 10	..	70/ to 80/. 27	Over 80/. 1	60
Machinists — letterpress (award rate, 60/ per week)	33	13	..	61/ to 65/. 11	65/ to 70/ and over. 9	60
Lithographic machinists (award rate, 60/ per week)	10	2	..	1	7	80
Bookbinders and paper-rulers (award rate, 60/ per week)	21	11	..	6	4	47½
Total	164*	76	..	55	33	53½

* Also 77 employees (including stereotypers, artists, engravers, process hands, and publishing hands) whose wages cannot be compared.

Saddle and Harness Making. Award rate, 48/ per 48-hour week.

..	64	41	..	50/ to 55/. 10	55/ to 60/ and over. 13	36
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Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making.

Machinists (first-class 61/4, second-class 55/7 per 46-hour week)	21	First-class. 10	Second-class. 4	..	58/ to 65/. 3	Over 65/. 4	33½
Sawyers (first-class 57/6, second-class 53/8 per 46-hour week)	6	1	..	..	54/ to 60/. 3	Over 60/. 2	83½

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.WELLINGTON CITY—*continued*.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making— <i>continued</i> .						
Engine-drivers (48/ to 60/ per week—first-class, 60/; second-class, 54/; third-class, 48/)	6	At 60/ 5	..	54/ to 60/ (Second-class). 1	..	16½
Yardmen and labourers—head yardman, 60/; yardman, 53/8; labourers, 46/	63	(41 at 46/ 3 at 53/8 3 at 60/)	..	48/ to 55/ 12	55/ to 65/ and over. 4	25
Sash and door makers (60/ per week)	76	57	..	60/ to 65/ 6	65/ to 70/ and over. 13	25
Total	172*	124	..	25	23	28

* Also 41 employees in four factories whose wages cannot be compared.

Tailoring and Clothing-manufacturing. Male workers, award rate 55/ per week; also piecework rates.

				55/ to 65/.	Over 65/.	
*Cutters and foremen ..	25	2	..	9	14	92
Trousers and vest hands ..	11	6	..	5	..	45
Pressers ..	24	15	..	8	1	37½
Ladies' tailors ..	13	2	..	5	6	84
Coat hands ..	113	22	..	69	22	80
General hands ..	45	12	..	22	11	73½
Machinists ..	2	..	..	1	1	100

* Not provided for in Award, but shown for purposes of comparison.

Female workers, award rate 25/ per week; also piecework rates.

				25/ to 35/.	Over 35/.	
Machinists ..	109	28	..	78	3	74
Trousers and vest hands ..	158	34	..	122	2	78
Coat hands ..	44	5	..	34	5	90
Ladies' tailoring ..	40	6	..	24	10	85
General hands ..	77	16	..	59	2	80
Total	661	148	..	436	77	77

Tinsmithing. Award rate, 54/ per week.

				54/ to 65/.	Over 65/.	
..	39	12	..	25	2	79

SUMMARY OF ABOVE TRADES.

Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wage.	Percentage receiving in Excess of the Minimum.
2,062	875	1,187	57½

Trades in which the wages are difficult to compare: Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing, bacon-curing, blacksmithing and farriery, brass-founding, bread and pastry baking, brickmaking, butchers' small-goods making, engineering, fellmongering, gas-manufacturing, meat-freezing, wax-vesta manufacturing.

CHRISTCHURCH CITY.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Basket and Wickerware Manufacturing. Award rate, 51/4 per 44-hour week.						
..	13	10	..	52/ to 60/ 3	Over 60/ ..	23

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—continued.

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—continued.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Boot-manufacturing. Award rate for male operatives in all branches, 45/ per week.						
				46/ to 55/.	Over 55/.	
Out-sole and rough-stuff cutters	21	6	..	13	2	71
Clickers	61	13	..	36	12	78½
Benchmen	120	33	..	74	13	72½
Finishers	58	10	..	42	6	82
Pump and welt hands..	22	2	..	14	6	90
*Fitters and table hands	1	..	..	..	1	100
*Sizers	2	2	..	..	..	..
Machinists	4	1	..	1	2	75
*Packers and show-room hands	6	1	..	3	2	83
General hands in larger factories	66	11	..	36	19	83
General hands and repairers in smaller factories	88	26	..	59	3	74

Award rate for female operatives, 25/ per week.

				26/ to 35/.	Over 35/.	
Machinists	99	56	..	42	1	43
*Fitters and table hands	29	19	..	10	..	34
*Sizers	3	3	..	..	..	..
General hands in larger factories	22	19	..	3	..	13
General hands and repairers in smaller factories	20	8	..	12	..	60
Total	622	210	..	345	67	66

* Not specified in Award; but shown here for purposes of comparison.

Brick, Tile, &c., Makers. Award rate, 1/ per hour, or 48/ per 48-hour week.

..	132	83	..	48/ to 55/. 26	Over 55/. 23	37
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Cabinetmaking and Upholstering. Award rate, 55/ per week.

				56/ to 60/.	Over 60/.	
Cabinetmaking, general hands ..	149	67	..	41	41	55
Machinists	7	4	..	..	3	43
Upholsterers	38	26	..	5	7	31
Total	194	97	..	46	51	50

Carpentry and Joinery. Award rate, 58/8 per week.

..	166	98	..	59/ to 65/ 52	Over 65/ 16	40
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Coachbuilding Trades. Award rate, 60/ per week.

				60/ to 65/.		
Bodymakers	12	8	..	4	..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Blacksmiths	9	7	..	1	1	22
Painters	13	11	..	..	2	15
Vicemen, strikers, and hands	11	9	..	..	2	18
Trimmers	5	4	..	..	1	20
Wheelwrights	3	2	..	1	..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Total	53	41	..	6	6	22$\frac{1}{2}$

Cycle and Motor Engineering. Award rate, 48/ per week.

..	80	28	..	48/ to 55/ 26	Over 55/ 26	65
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Clothing-manufacturing. Male workers, award rate 55/ per week.

					55/ to 60/.	Over 60/.	
*Cutters	..	..	11	2	4	5	81
Machinists	..	..	2	..	..	2	100
Coat hands	..	..	3	..	..	3	100
Pressers	..	..	22	16	6	..	27
General hands	..	..	16	5	5	6	68½

* Not provided for in Award, but shown here for purposes of comparison.

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued*.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Clothing Manufacturing— <i>continued</i> .						
Female workers, award rate 25/ per week.						
				28/ to 35/.	Over 35/.	
Machinists	67	37	..	29	1	44
Coat hands	50	35	..	14	1	30
Trousers and vest hands	29	22	..	7	..	26
Ticket and button sewers	5	..	..	5	..	100
General hands	60	26	..	34	..	56½
Total	265	143	..	104	18	46
Engineering.						
				53/ to 60/.	Over 60/.	
Iron and brass moulders (award rate, 52/10½ per week.)	50	14	..	29	7	72
Coppersmithing (award rate, 54/ per week)	3	1	..	1	1	66½
Total	53	15	..	30	8	71
Fellmongering, &c.						
				57/ to 60/.	Over 60/.	
Curriers (award rate, 56/ per week)	28	24	..	2	2	14
Beamsmen (award rate, 45/ per week)	15	10	..	3	2	33½
Pelt-workers (award rate, 48/ per week)	30	17	..	8	5	43
Total	73*	51	..	13	9	30
Hosiery-knitting. Award rate, 20/ per week.						
				21/ to 25/.	Over 25/.	
..	20	17	..	3	..	15
Leather Goods and Portmanteau Making.						
				49/ to 55/.	Over 55/.	
Male workers (award rate, 48/ per week)	9	4	..	3	2	55
Female workers (award rate, 25/ per week)	3	1	..	2	..	66½
Total	12	5	..	5	2	58½
Meat Slaughtering, Freezing, and Preserving.						
				48/ to 51/.	54/.	60/.
Slaughtermen (award rate, 18/, 20/, and 23/ per 100 bodies)	130	130	..	8	3	2
Slaughtermen's assistants (award rate, 45/ per full week)	149	136	..	..	..	8½
Freezers (award rate, 1/3 per hour)	59	59	..	..	..	..
Oleo and manure hands (award rate, 10½d. per hour)	54	50	11½d. per hour.	1/ per hour.	1/3½ per hour.	7½
Preservers—						
Boners (award rate, 51/ per full week)	2	..	..	..	2	100
General hands (award rate, 45/ per full week)	40	37	..	2	1	7½
Tinsmiths (award rate, 48/ per full week)	9	6	..	..	3	33½
Total	443	418	9	7	9	5½

* Also 228 employees in other departments whose wages cannot be compared.

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued*.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Monumental Masonry. Award rate, 66/ per week.						
..	11	8	67/ to 75/. 3	..	..	27
Plumbers and Gasfitters. Award rate, 55/ per week.						
..	53	8	..	56/ to 65/. 33	Over 65/. 12	84
Printing.						
Linotype operators and overseers (day hands, 70/ per week)	19	17	..	..	90/. 2	10½
Linotype operators and overseers (night hands, 76/ per week)	18	15	80/. 1	..	100/ to 105/. 2	16½
Litho. and letterpress printers' machinists (award rate, 50/ per week)	47	9	51/ to 55/. 17	56/ to 60/. 11	61/ and over. 10	81
Compositors and jobbing hands (day hands, 65/ per week)	51	35	66/ to 70/. 11	71/ to 75/. 1	76/ and over. 4	31½
Compositors and jobbing hands (night hands, 70/ per week)	11	3	71/ to 75/. 6	76/ to 80/. 2	..	73
Total	146*	79	35	14	18	46
* Also a number of artists, designers, process hands, &c., whose wages are difficult to compare.						
Saddle and Harness Making. Award rate, 48/ per week.						
..	36	21	..	49/ to 57/6. 12	Over 57/6. 3	41
Sash and Door Makers and Joiners. Award rate, 58/8 per week.						
..	57	42	..	59/ to 68/6. 9	Over 68/6. 6	25
Stone-crushing. Award rate, 46/ per week.						
..	54	31	..	47/ to 60/. 21	Over 60/. 2	42
Tailoring.						
Male workers (award rate, 55/ per week)	120	32	..	56/ to 60/. 44	Over 60/. 44	73½
Female workers (award rate 25/ per week)	312	105	..	26/ to 35/. 189	Over 35/. 18	66
Total	432	137	..	233	62	68
Tinsmithing. Award rate, 54/ per week.						
..	14	7	..	55/ to 65/. 6	Over 65/. 1	50
Woollen-milling.						
Classers (award rate, 50/ per week)	4	..	..	51/ to 60/. 2	Over 60/. 2	100
Carding and milling hands (award rate, 42/ per week)	39	29	..	43/ to 55/. 4	Over 55/. 6	25
Pattern - weavers, tuners, &c. (award rate, 45/ per week)	16	6	..	46/ to 55/. 1	Over 55/. 9	62
Warpers (award rate, 56/ per week)	4	..	..	57/ to 65/. 2	Over 65/. 2	100
Engine-drivers (award rate, 54/ per week)	7	2	..	55/ to 70/. 3	Over 70/. 2	71
Total	70	37	..	12	21	47

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued*.

SUMMARY OF ALL TRADES.

Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wage.	Percentage receiving in Excess of the Minimum.
2,999	1,586	1,413	47

In the following trades the wages are difficult to compare: Aerated-water manufacturing, blacksmithing and farriery, bread and pastry baking, brewing and malting, butchers' small-goods making, general engineering, flour-milling, gas-manufacturing, rope and twine manufacturing.

DUNEDIN CITY.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Agricultural-implement Making.						
Moulders (award rate, 55/- per week)*	10	9	..	56/ to 60/. ..	Over 60/. 1	10
Painters (award rate, 55/ per week)	2	1	..	..	1	50
Wheelwrights (award rate, 60/ per week)	11	11	..	..	..	..
Carpenters (award rate, 58/8 per week.	1	..	..	60/ to 65/. ..	Over 65/. 1	100
Total	24*	21	..	..	3	12½

* Also 74 employees in other branches whose wages cannot be compared.

Bootmaking. Male workers, award rate 45/ per week.

Out-sole and rough-stuff cutters	7	2	..	46/ to 55/. 4	Over 55/. 1	71
Clickers	21	9	..	10	2	57
Benchmen	90	45	..	38	7	50
Machinists	4	..	..	4	..	100
Finishers, &c. ..	31	12	..	16	3	61
Pump and welt hands ..	3	1	..	2	..	66½
General hands in larger factories	14	3	..	7	4	78
*General hands and repairers in smaller factories	41	20	..	18	3	51

Female workers, award rate 25/ per week.

Machinists	37	25	..	26/ to 35/. 12	Over 35/. ..	32
Finishers, &c. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Fitters and table hands ..	14	9	..	5	..	35
General hands in larger factories	2	2	..	..	..	..
General hands in smaller factories	4	3	..	1	..	25
Total	269	132	..	117	20	50

* Not provided for in Award; but shown here for purposes of comparison.

Brick, Tile, and Pottery Makers. Award rate, 48/ per week.

..	69	55	..	49/ to 55/. 8	Over 55/. 6	20
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Cabinetmaking, &c. Award rate, 60/ per week.

Cabinetmaking, general hands ..	84	65	..	61/ to 65/. 12	Over 65/. 7	22
Machinists	9	4	..	..	5	55
Chairmakers	10	7	..	..	3	30
Upholsterers	20	14	..	3	3	30
Total	123	90	..	15	18	26

Cardboard-box Making. Award rate (females), 20/ per week, or by piecework.

..	21	11	..	21/ to 25/. 10	Over 25/. ..	48
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TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued*.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.	
Carpentry and Joinery. Award rate, 58/8 per week.							
..	58	42	..	59/ to 65/. 14	Over 65/. 2	27	
Clothing-manufacturing and Tailoring. Award rate, 55/ per week for male operatives.							
Cutters* and foremen	35	5	..	56/ to 60/. 8	Over 60/. 22	87	
Coat hands	37	9	..	19	9	75	
Trousers and vest hands	3	2	..	1	..	33½	
Pressers	25	15	..	9	1	40	
General hands	45	26	..	14	5	42	
Award rate, females, 25/ per week.							
Coat hands	90	38	..	26/ to 35/. 52	Over 35/. ..	57	
Trousers and vest hands	73	35	..	38	..	52	
Machinists	73	37	..	36	..	49	
Ticket and button sewers and denim hands	23	15	..	7	1	34	
General hands	109	48	..	59	2	56	
Total	513	230	..	243	40	55	
* Not provided for in award, but shown here for purposes of comparison.							
Coachworkers. Award rate, 60/ per week.							
Bodymakers	6	4	..	61/ to 65/. ..	Over 65/. 2	33½	
Blacksmiths	5	4	..	..	1	20
Painters	4	2	..	..	2	50
Trimmers	2	1	..	..	1	50
Wheelwrights	4	3	..	..	1	25
General hands	3	3	..	..	..	..
Total	24	17	..	..	7	29
Engineering Trades.							
Moulders* (award rate, 55/ per week)	48*	32	..	56/ to 65/. 9	Over 65/. 7	33½	
* Does not include ironmoulders' labourers.							
Hosiery-knitting. Award rate, females, 20/ per week.							
..	17	17	..	21/ to 25/. ..	Over 25/. ..	..
Plumbing and Gasfitting. Award rate, 55/ per week.							
..	61	25	..	56/ to 60/. 31	66/. 3	85/. 2	59
Portmanteau and Leather-bag Making.							
Male workers (award rate, 48/ per week)	5	4	..	49/ to 55/. ..	Over 55/. 1	20	
Female workers (award rate, 25/ per week)	3	3	..	..	..	..
Total	8	7	..	..	1	12½
Printing.							
Linotypists (award, day hands, 70/ per week)	30	75/ to 80/ 7	80/ to 95/ 20	100/ & over. 3	100
Compositors (award, day hands, 65/ per week)	57	37	..	64/ to 75/ 7	76/ to 80/ 10	81/ & over. 3	35
Total	87	37	..	14	30	6	57½

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the WAGES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.DUNEDIN CITY—*continued*.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Saddle and Harness Making. Award rate, 48/ per week.						
..	42	19	..	49/ to 56/. 17	Over 56/. 6	54
Sawmilling.						
Machinists (award rate, 48/ per week)	26	1	..	49/ to 58/6. 14	Over 58/6. 11	96
Sash and door makers (award rate, 58/8 per week)	57	1	..	59/ to 68/. 54	Over 68/. 2	98
General hands (award rate, 45/ per week)	18	..	..	46/ to 57/6. 3	Over 57/6. 15	100
Total	101*	2	..	71	28	98

* Also 34 employees whose wages are difficult to compare.

Shipbuilding Trades.						
Joiners (award rate, 58/8 per week)	31	28	59/ to 65/. 3	..	..	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Painters (award rate, 55/ per week)	72	70	56/ to 60/. 2	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinsmiths (award rate, 54/ per week)	4	..	52/ to 55/. 4	..	..	100
Plumbers (award rate, 55/ per week)	4	4	..	..	..	..
Totals	111	102	9	8

Tinsmithing. Award rate, 54/ per week.

..	16	8	..	55/ to 65/. 6	Over 65/. 2	50
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SUMMARY OF ALL TRADES.

Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wage.	Percentage receiving in Excess of the Minimum.
1,592	847	745	46 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the following trades the wages are difficult to compare : Bread and pastry baking, butchers' small-goods making, engineering (all branches except moulding), flour-milling, gas-manufacturing, meat-freezing, sail and tent making.

RETURN of HOURS of OVERTIME worked by BOYS and WOMEN during 1908-9 in Factories in the Principal Towns in New Zealand.

Trades.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Napier.	Gisborne.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Master-ton.	Nelson.	Grey-mouth.	Oamaru.	Timaru.	Invercar-gill.	Smaller Towns.
Bag-making	48	..	809	546	..	..	..	.. 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuit, confectionery, and jam manufacturing ..	902	..	9,852	7,448	..	..	..	..	.. 27	..	..	..	..	.. 36	.. 53	..
Boot and shoe manufacturing	2,627	798	5,122	4,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 36	..
Brewing, malting, and bottling .. .. .	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 36	..
Butter-making .. .. .	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	.. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	56	1,124	541	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardboard-box making	920	255	54	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical-manufacturing	14	327	..	910	..	..	..	..	..	.. 22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coach and tram building and blacksmithing ..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	.. 28	..	..	2,160	..	..	..	..	..
Conditment-manufacturing	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle, sewing-machine, and typewriter engineering	36	..	2	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	779	1,021	2,886	1,387	3,559	5,452
Dress and millinery making	6,604	7,727	18,881	6,020	2,120	1,210	293	860	804	419	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	213	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas and incandescent mantle making .. .. .	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hat and cap manufacturing	1,138	474	793	1,914	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting	114	..	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work	4,736	6,448	6,497	1,564	700	50	162	115	474	..	301	..	..	108	294	41
Meat-freezing .. .. .	..	..	..	951	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	50
Photographic work	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pickle and sauce making .. .. .	..	..	388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, bookbinding, & stationery manufacturing	4,272	3,155	4,067	3,350	8	41	222	605	196	..	53	..	..	..	18	18
Saddle, harness, and leather-goods making ..	479	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	453	..	..	696	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 22	..	22
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	1,026	..	992	946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap, candles, and matches manufacturing ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-refining	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring, and clothing-manufacturing	12,606	12,455	19,614	21,113	1,554	1,312	1,665	1,307	973	1,047	1,347	3,337	100	2,705	6,148	4,300
Tea-packing, and coffee and spice grinding ..	90	171	22	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing and plumbing, &c. .. .. .	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella making and repairing	8	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and jewellery making .. .. .	..	6	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing .. .. .	..	1,884	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool milling and spinning .. .. .	..	1,221	..	14,253	..	..	..	..	.. 12	..	..	..	..	.. 135	..	1,623
Miscellaneous trades	78	58	307	1,411	..	..	..	..	.. 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	36,674	36,586	68,496	66,868	4,440	2,635	2,478	2,966	2,499	1,488	4,646	4,358	2,986	4,393	10,114	11,506

PERMITS GRANTED TO YOUNG PERSONS (14 to 16 Years of Age) TO WORK IN FACTORIES during the Year ending 31st March, 1909.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Ashburton	8	11	4	3	1	..	4	3	4	..
Auckland	283	253	117	98	67	1	93	93	65	2
Blenheim	2	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	..
Christchurch	262	273	112	59	87	4	103	83	87	..
Dunedin	277	303	102	91	84	..	92	106	105	..
Gisborne	9	10	5	3	1	..	4	2	3	1
Greymouth	10	4	2	5	2	1	1	..	3	..
Hastings	11	11	4	3	4	..	4	3	3	1
Hawera	6	6	..	2	4	..	..	2	4	..
Invercargill	41	32	9	15	15	2	8	12	11	1
Masterton	4	6	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	..
Napier	11	22	3	3	4	1	5	11	6	..
Nelson	31	8	4	11	16	..	1	2	5	..
New Plymouth	15	6	2	6	5	2	1	2	3	..
Oamaru	17	10	10	5	2	..	6	3	1	..
Palmerston North	24	29	8	8	4	4	11	4	11	3
Rangiora	8	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Timaru	39	18	8	19	12	..	6	8	4	..
Wanganui	21	33	4	8	9	..	13	4	16	..
Wellington	93	183	30	28	30	5	58	60	58	7
Whangarei	10	4	4	..	6	..	1	..	3	..
Smaller towns	86	43	21	19	43	3	2	16	24	1
Totals	1,268	1,271	456	389	400	23	413	418	424	16

RETURN showing NUMBER of FACTORIES and SHOPS in the various Towns in New Zealand.

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.	Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Auckland	1,502	1,233	Northern Industrial District— <i>continued.</i>		
Wellington	1,030	1,162	Taumarunui	16	40
Christchurch	1,259	1,350	Tauranga	36	20
Dunedin	1,179	1,247	Te Aroha	44	34
Northern Industrial District—			Te Awamutu	34	26
Aratapu	29	42	Te Karaka	16	29
Cambridge	38	26	Te Puke	14	11
Coromandel	11	20	Thames	65	140
Dargaville	34	60	Tolago Bay	7	7
Gisborne	232	184	Waihi	65	120
Hamilton	82	100	Waikino	8	24
Helensville	14	28	Waipiro Bay	9	28
Hikurangi	15	30	Waipu	30	30
Hokianga	19	42	Waiuku	27	24
Huntly	24	25	Whakatane	20	23
Kaitia	12	33	Whangarei	77	74
Karangahake	9	30	Whangaroa	6	9
Kawakawa	21	36	Whitianga	6	17
Kawhia	7	21	Taranaki Industrial District—		
Kihikihi	13	8	Eltham	72	51
Mangonui	6	19	Hawera	101	81
Mercer	57	44	Inglewood	65	67
Morrinsville	17	20	Manaia	43	45
Ngaruawahia	17	12	Mokau	5	2
Ongarue	7	12	New Plymouth	156	232
Opotiki	15	33	Opunake	45	41
Otahuhu	29	22	Patea	33	26
Otorohanga	27	37	Stratford	83	91
Paeroa	32	56	Wellington Industrial District—		
Pahi	10	12	Ashhurst	23	24
Papakura	28	22	Bull's	22	16
Port Awanui	4	7	Carterton	55	65
Pukekohe	28	25	Clive	12	7
Raglan	14	14	Dannevirke	84	101
Rotorua	54	80	Eketahuna	39	39
Russell	4	5	Featherston	23	20

RETURN showing NUMBER of FACTORIES and SHOPS, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.	Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Wellington Industrial District—<i>continued.</i>			Canterbury Industrial District—<i>continued.</i>		
Feilding	101	88	Ashburton	119	122
Foxton	53	36	Cheviot	17	16
Greytown	21	34	Coalgate	19	14
Hastings	97	99	Culverden	11	7
Hunterville	31	29	Fairlie	24	20
Kimbolton	28	12	Geraldine	25	40
Levin	49	60	Kaikoura	29	33
Mangaweka	28	27	Leeston	24	29
Martinborough	28	32	Lincoln	22	20
Marton	45	36	Little River	15	9
Masterton	147	139	Methven	24	19
Napier	255	270	Oxford	32	24
Ohakune	26	18	Pleasant Point	22	21
Onga Onga	3	3	Rakaia	10	17
Ormondville	25	21	Rangiora	68	64
Otaki	41	48	Sheffield	29	25
Pahiatua	84	70	Southbridge	12	11
Palmerston North	249	217	St. Andrews	17	5
Porangahau	4	2	Temuka	55	68
Raetihi	13	30	Timaru	245	233
Rongotea	24	27	Waimate	63	72
Shannon	24	21	Otago and Southland Industrial District—		
Taihape	84	75	Alexandra South	9	18
Te Nui	3	3	Arrowtown	8	17
Upper Hutt	23	19	Balclutha	33	30
Waipawa	37	62	Clinton	16	12
Waipukurau	30	24	Clyde	5	8
Wairoa	40	58	Cromwell	14	23
Waitotara	5	6	Gore	82	85
Wanganui	235	226	Hampden	20	25
Waverley	26	21	Invercargill	315	308
Woodville	36	47	Kaitangata	25	20
Marlborough Industrial District—			Kurow	9	9
Blenheim	95	84	Lawrence	32	38
Havelock	27	19	Lumsden	20	16
Picton	18	28	Mataura	28	29
Seddon	9	12	Middlemarch	10	12
Nelson Industrial District—			Milton	40	51
Collingwood	17	15	Naseby	15	29
Murchison	10	12	Ngapara	14	12
Nelson	271	243	Oamaru	133	149
Takaka	29	12	Ophir	3	8
Westland Industrial District—			Orepuki	22	23
Brunnerton	24	28	Otautau	30	39
Denniston	5	18	Outram	18	25
Granity	14	27	Owaka	30	23
Greymouth	143	160	Palmerston South	25	55
Hokitika	56	88	Pembroke	2	5
Kumara	12	33	Queenstown	11	29
Lyell	10	12	Riverton	27	33
Okarito	8	12	Roxburgh	14	29
Reefton	29	63	St. Bathans	5	8
Ross	3	20	Tapanui	20	28
Seddonville	13	13	Waikaia	5	11
Westport	66	64	Waikouaiti	16	32
Canterbury Industrial District—			Waitahuna	3	6
Akaroa	29	32	Winton	36	21
Amberley	23	29	Wyndham	37	9

REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION for SHEARERS under "The Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act, 1908."

(Section 9: "This Act does not apply to shearing-sheds in which the total number of shearers employed is less than six.")

District.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Minor Alterations required.	Extensive Alterations required.	No Accommodation to be provided.	Additional Building to be erected.
AUCKLAND—						
Gisborne	3	...	...	...	...	3
Taupo	2	1	...	...	...	1
Te Aroha	2	2	...	...	...	...
Te Karaka	11	10	...	...	...	1
Tolaga Bay	8	...	...	1	2	5
Waikato	2	2	...	...	...	...
	28	15	...	1	2	10
TARANAKI—						
Eltham	8	4	1	1	...	2
Hawera	1	1	...	...	...	...
Manaia	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mokau	2	2	...	...	...	...
Patea	1	1	...	...	...	...
	13	9	1	1	...	2
WELLINGTON—						
Bull's	1	1	...	...	...	...
Clive	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hastings	1	1	...	...	...	...
Martinborough	1	1	...	...	...	...
Marton	1	1	...	...	...	...
Napier	2	1	...	1	...	...
Ormondville	10	7	...	...	3	...
Otaki	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pahiatua	9	9	...	...	...	...
Porangahau	6	5	...	...	...	1
Shannon	1	1	...	...	...	...
Taihape	3	2	...	1	...	...
Waitotara	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wanganui	2	...	...	...	1	1
Woodville	4	1	...	1	...	2
	48	36	...	3	4	5
NELSON—						
Waimea	3	2	...	...	...	1
MARLBOROUGH—						
Kaikoura	7	5	...	1	...	1
CANTERBURY—						
Akaroa	9	8	1	...	...	...
Ashburton	1	1	...	...	...	...
Christchurch	4	1	2	...	...	1
Coalgate	5	5	...	...	...	...
Fairlie	1	...	...	...	...	1
Little River	8	5	...	1	1	1
Methven	6	6	...	...	...	...
Pleasant Point	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rakaia	8	4	4	...	...	...
Rangiora	3	1	1	...	...	1
Sheffield	1	...	...	1	...	...
Timaru	1	...	...	1	...	...
Waimate	8	8	...	...	...	...
	56	39	9	3	1	4

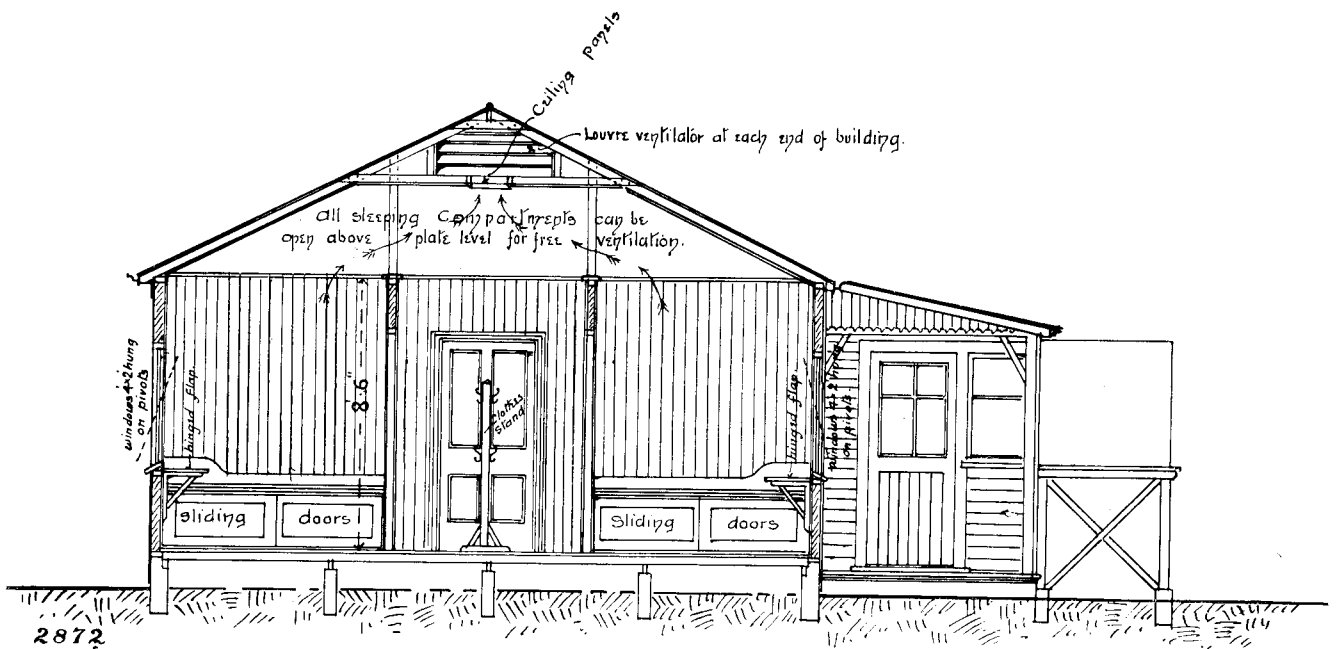
REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION FOR SHEARERS, &c.—continued.

District.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Minor Altera- tions required.	Extensive Alterations required.	No Accom- modation to be provided.	Additional Building to be erected.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND—						
Alexandra South ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Arrowtown ...	4	3	1	...	...	...
Clinton ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Cromwell ...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Gore ...	6	5	...	...	...	1
Hampden ...	9	9	...	...	...	...
Kurow ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Lawrence ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lumsden ...	16	16	...	...	...	...
Mataura ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Naseby ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Oamaru ...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Rangiora ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
St. Andrews ...	4	4	...	...	...	...
St. Bathans ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Waikouaiti ...	4	3	...	...	...	1
Waitahuna ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	69	65	2	...	...	2

SUMMARY.

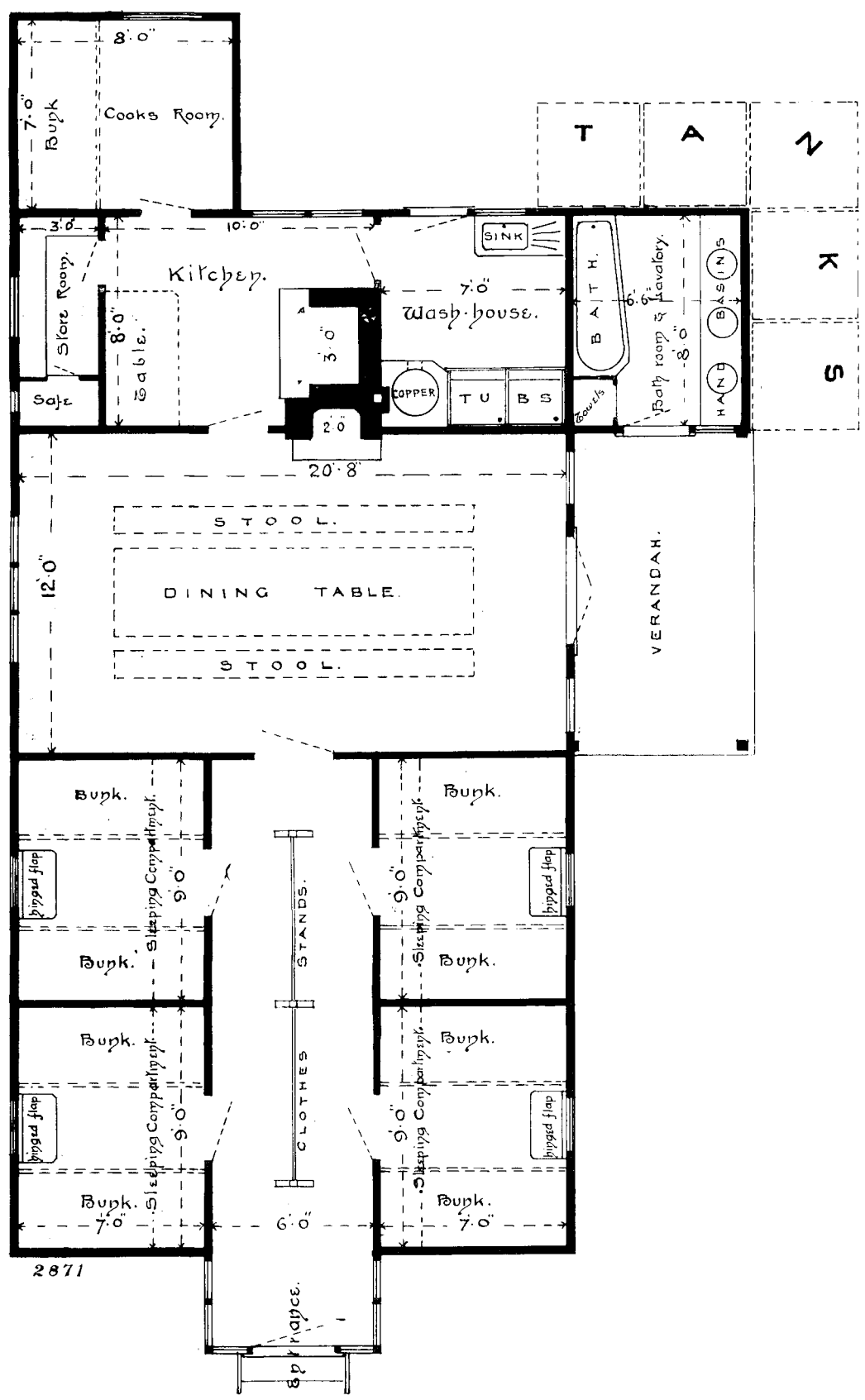
Auckland ...	28	15	...	1	2	10
Taranaki ...	13	9	1	1	...	2
Wellington ...	48	36	...	3	4	5
Nelson ...	3	2	...	...	...	1
Marlborough ...	7	5	...	1	...	1
Canterbury ...	56	39	9	3	1	4
Otago and Southland ...	69	65	2	...	...	2
Totals ...	224	171	12	9	7	25

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION: SUGGESTED PLAN.



— Transverse Section —

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION: SUGGESTED PLAN.



Plan shewing accommodation.

SUMMARY of STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1908, to the 31st March, 1909.

Districts.	Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.				Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	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 ..	378	1,872	2,250	1,184	378	19	787	838	1,422	2,239	11	31	48	1,246	98	133	670	103
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay District ..	127	433	560	341	127	35	179	245	315	555	5	..	..	423	49	19	56	13
Wellington North District ..	80	415	495	225	80	31	114	334	161	493	2	1	..	354	50	21	59	11
Wellington South District ..	615	1,963	2,578	1,330	615	33	1,182	1,277	1,301	2,578	..	53	64	1,240	400	181	675	82
Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough District ..	388	862	1,250	1,395	388	65	942	125	1,125	1,250	..	..	..	129	1,044	61	15	1
Canterbury North District ..	509	1,223	1,732	938	509	54	375	488	1,244	1,732	..	2	..	59	1,495	38	136	4
Canterbury South District ..	25	79	104	84	25	25	34	43	61	104	..	..	..	3	93	..	8	..
Otago North District ..	8	6	14	39	8	24	7	12	2	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Dunedin District ..	372	877	1,249	1,362	372	109	881	793	456	1,248	1	1	..	14	1,165	19	45	6
Southland District ..	36	123	159	112	36	63	13	45	114	158	1	..	..	8	125	13	15	3
Totals ..	2,538	7,853	10,391	7,510	2,538	458	4,514	4,190	6,201	10,371	20	88	112	3,471	4,533	485	1,679	223

NOTE.—Ninety-three persons were assisted who had previously been provided with employment during the year.

DOMESTICS AND OTHERS ASSISTED BY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

	Married.	Single.	Persons dependent on those assisted.	Total Number sent to Employment.	Where from.				
					North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.	Miscellaneous.
Auckland District ..	134	442	109	576	497	20	9	50	..
Wellington District ..	194	436	90	630	499	47	7	76	1
Christchurch District ..	94	511	22	605	31	487	22	52	13
Dunedin District ..	95	349	49	444	12	400	13	18	1
Totals ..	517	1,738	270	2,255	1,039	954	51	196	15

NOTE.—One hundred and fifty persons were assisted who had previously been provided with employment during the year.

PRICES of COMMODITIES in the FOUR CHIEF CENTRES in NEW ZEALAND on the 1st March, 1907, and 1st March, 1909.

Commodity.	Auckland.		Wellington.		Christchurch.		Dunedin.	
	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf ..	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 3½
Butter, 1 lb. (factory-made) ..	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
„ 1 lb. (dairy-made) ..	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 15	1 0	0 11	0 11	0 10
Jam, 1 tin (first grade) ..	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 1	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 5
„ 1 tin (second grade) ..	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 4
Treacle, 4 lb. tin ..	0 10½	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 9
Flour, 25 lb. ..	2 10	3 3	2 7½	3 6	2 7½	3 2½	2 10	3 3
„ one shilling's worth (in weight) ..	8 lb.	7 lb.	7 lb.	6 lb.	8 lb.	7 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.
Raisins, per pound ..	0 6½	0 5	0 6½	0 5	0 7½ (seeded)	0 5	0 6	0 4
Currants, per pound ..	0 4½	0 4	0 5	0 4½	0 5½	0 4½	0 4½	0 3
Oatmeal, 7 lb. ..	1 1	1 1	1 0	1 2	1 1	1 0	1 2	1 0
„ 25 lb. ..	4 3	3 9	3 9	4 0	4 0	3 3	3 6	3 0
Eggs, new-laid, per dozen ..	1 3	1 6	1 9	1 10	1 5	1 4	1 4	1 4
„ fresh, per dozen ..	1 3	0 11	1 8	1 10	1 0	1 4	1 1	1 3
Tea, lowest price ..	0 10	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
„ average price ..	1 6	1 6	1 10	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 6	1 6
„ highest price ..	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 2	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 0
Coffee, first quality, per pound ..	1 8	1 6	1 8	1 8	1 10	2 0	1 10	1 9
„ second quality, per pound ..	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Sugar, Nos. 1 and 1A, per pound ..	0 2½	0 2	0 2½	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2

PRICES of COMMODITIES in the FOUR CHIEF CENTRES in NEW ZEALAND, &c.—*continued.*

Commodity.	Auckland.		Wellington.		Christchurch.		Dunedin.	
	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.
Sugar, No. 2, per pound ..	s. d. 10 2½	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 11/ and 11/3	s. d. 8/6 & 9/	s. d. 10/6 and 11/6	s. d. 9 6	s. d. 10 9	s. d. 8 0
„ 56 lb. bag ..								
Kerosene, per quart bottle ..	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 4
„ per tin ..	3 9	3 9	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 6	4 0	4 0
Bacon, middle cut, per pound ..	0 9	0 9½	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 10
„ blade (3 lb.), per pound ..	0 7	0 8	0 7½	0 7½	0 8	0 9	0 8½	0 9
„ shoulder (6 lb.), per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 6½	0 7	0 9
Soap, household, first grade ..	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 10
„ „ second grade ..	0 8	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 6	0 6	0 6
„ „ third grade ..	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 3
Sago, per pound ..	0 3	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 2
Candles, Premier, per pound ..	0 7	0 5½	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 5½
„ B sperm, per pound ..	0 7	0 6½	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 7	0 6½	0 6½
„ L sperm, per pound ..	0 5	0 7	0 6	0 7½	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	0 8
„ Price's, per pound ..	0 7	0 7	0 6½	0 7	0 6½	0 7	0 7	0 8
Milk, per quart ..	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 3½
Coal, ¼-ton ..	7 3	8 6	7/6 to 10/	7/6 to 10/	9 6	9 6	4/6 to 9/	5/ to 9/
Gas, per 1,000 ft. net..	4 9	4 6	5 5	5 5	5 3	5 3	6/2, cook- ing, 5/2	5 0
Beef, sirloin, per pound ..	0 6	0 5	0 7½	0 7	0 7½	0 7	0 6	0 6
„ brisket, per pound ..	0 2½	0 2	0 3½	0 3½	0 5½	0 3	0 3	0 3½
„ prime ribs, per pound ..	0 5	0 4	0 5½	0 5	0 6½	0 5½	0 5	0 5
„ rump steak, per pound ..	0 9	0 7	0 8½	0 8	0 9½	0 8	0 7	0 8
„ top-side, per pound ..	0 4½	0 4	0 4½	0 4	0 5½	0 5	0 6	0 6
„ stewing-steak, per pound ..	0 5	0 3½	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6	0 5	0 5
Corned beef, round, per pound ..	0 6	0 5	0 5½	0 5	0 6½	0 6	0 5	0 6
„ roll, per pound ..	0 4	0 4	0 4½	0 4	0 5½	0 6	0 4	0 5
„ brisket, per pound ..	0 4	0 2½	0 3½	0 3	0 5½	0 5	0 3	0 3½
Mutton, fore-quarter, per pound ..	0 3	0 2½	0 3½	0 3	0 3½	0 2½	0 3	0 3
„ hind-quarter, per pound ..	0 5	0 4	0 5½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	0 4½	0 4½
„ loin, per pound ..	0 5	0 4½	0 5½	0 5	0 5½	0 6	0 5	0 5
„ leg, per pound ..	0 5	0 4	0 5½	0 5	0 5½	0 5	0 5	0 5
„ shoulder, per pound ..	0 4	0 3	0 4½	0 4	0 4½	0 4	0 4½	0 4
„ chops, per pound ..	0 6	0 5	0 6½	0 6	0 6½	0 6	0 5	0 5
„ neck, per pound ..	0 4	0 3	0 3½	0 3	0 3½	0 3	0 4	0 3½
„ breast, per pound ..	0 3	0 2	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 3
Pork, per pound ..	0 7	0 6	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	0 8	0 7	0 7
Sausages, pork, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 6
„ beef, per pound ..	0 4	0 4	0 4½	0 4	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 4
Ox-tongues ..	6d. lb.	6d. lb.	3/ each	2/6 each	2/6 to 3/ each	2/9 each	2/6 each	2/9 each
Veal, per pound ..	3d. to 8d.	3d. to 6d.	3d. to 7½d.	4d. to 8d.	4½d. to 6½d.	0 4½	0 5	0 5
Tripe, per pound ..	0 5	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 6½	0 6	0 6	0 6
Potatoes, per 14 lb. ..	1 0	0 10	1 3	1 0	2 0	0 9	1 0	0 10
Cauliflower, about 2½ lb. ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 2½	0 4½	0 6	0 5
Cabbage, about 2½ lb. ..	0 2	0 2	4d. to 5d.	0 4	0 2	1½d. to 2d.	0 2	0 2
Onions, per pound ..	0 1	0 1	1½d. to 2d.	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½
Cooking-apples, per pound ..	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 2½	0 2½
Boots, size 8, split kip, riveted, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed	11 6	9/6 to 9/11	9 4	9 6	9/11 to 10/6	10/6 to 14/6	10 6	9 0
Boots, size 8, split kip, pegged, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed	11 9	10/6 to 10/9	9/4 to 12/7	11/6 to 12/6	12/6 to 13/9	12/6 to 16/6	11 6	10 6
Boots, size 8, best kip, pegged, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed	14 6	13/6 to 14/6	14 10	15 6	14/6 and 17/6	16/6 to 18/6	14 6	14 6
Fish, butter-fish, 2 lb. ..	2½d. lb.	2½d. lb.	6d. lb.	6d. lb.	..	..	6d. lb.	0 8
„ flounders, 1½ lb. ..	1½d. to 3d. each	6d. each	5d. lb.	6d. lb.	8d. lb.	0 9	9d. lb.	0 9
„ hapuka, per pound ..	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 3½
„ cod, 2 lb. ..	4d. and 6d. each	4d. to 6d. each	Blue cod, 6d. lb.	6d. each	4d. lb.	0 6	Red cod, 6d. each	0 4
„ warehou, 8 lb. ..	..	Not ob- tainable	2d. lb.	1 3	..	1 4	..	None.
„ moki, 8 lb. ..	..	0 2	2d. lb.	1 3	6d. lb.	3 4	4d. lb.	2 6
Bananas, per dozen ..	6d. to 8d.	2d. lb.	3d. to 7d.	4d. to 6d.	0 8	0 8	6d. to 9d.	0 6
Peaches, per pound ..	9d. to 1/6 per dozen	20 for 1/0	2d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	6d. to 8d.	0 6	0 6	0 4
Tomatoes, per pound..	0 1½	0 2	2d. to 4d.	0 3	3d. to 6d.	0 4	4d. to 6d.	0 5
Pears, per pound ..	0 4	0 3	4d. to 8d.	0 6	3d. to 6d.	0 3	4d. to 6d.	0 6
Apples (eating), per pound ..	0 4	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 6d.	0 6	4d. to 6d.	0 4	4d. to 6d.	0 4

Rents.

4 rooms, per week ..	8/ to 10/	10/ to 12/6	14/ to 18/	12/6 to 18/	10/ to 12/6	10/ to 15/	10/ to 14/	9/ to 15/
5 „ „ ..	10/ to 13/	12/ to 15/	18/ to 25/	16/ to 27/6	15/ to 25/	14/ to 16/	12/ to 15/	12/6 to 18/
6 „ „ ..	14/ to 17/	15/ to 17/6	20/ to 30/	18/ to 32/6	22/6 to 25/	16/ to 20/	15/ to 17/	15/ to 25/
7 „ „ ..	20/	17/6 to 22/6	25/ to 35/	22/6 to 35/	25/ to 30/	20/ upwards	17/ to 21/	16/6 to 27/6

PRICES of COMMODITIES charged in the SECONDARY TOWNS in NEW ZEALAND on the 1st March, 1907, and 1st March, 1909.

Commodity.	Ashburton.		Gisborne.		Greymouth.		Invercargill.	
	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf ..	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 3½
Butter (factory-made), per pound ..	1 1	1 1	1 4½	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 3	1 2
„ (dairy-made), per pound ..	0 10	0 10	1 1	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 11	0 9
Jam (first grade), per tin ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 5
„ (second grade), per tin ..	0 4	0 4	0 4½	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 4
Treacle, 4 lb. tin ..	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10
Flour, 25 lb. ..	2 9	3 6	3 0	3 6	3 3	3 6	3 0	3 6
„ one shilling's worth (in weight) ..	7 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	5 lb.	7 lb.	7 lb.	7 lb.	6 lb.
Currants, per pound ..	0 5	0 3½	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 4
Raisins, per pound ..	0 6	0 4	0 8	0 5	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 3
Oatmeal, 7 lb. ..	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 1	1 4	1 0	1 3	1 0
„ 25 lb. ..	4 0	3 0	4 0	3 6	4 0	3 6	4 0	3 0
Eggs (new-laid), per dozen ..	1 2	1 2	1 9	1 8	2 3	1 9	1 3	1 6
„ (fresh), per dozen ..	1 2	1 0	1 9	1 8	2 0	1 9	1 3	1 3
Tea, lowest price, per pound ..	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 6	1 3	1 0	1 0
„ average price, per pound ..	1 8	1 6	1 8	1 8	2 0	2 0	1 10	1 8
„ highest price, per pound ..	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 4
Coffee, first quality, per pound ..	1 9	2 0	1 10	1 10	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 8
„ second quality, per pound ..	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	..
Sugar, No. 1, per pound ..	0 2½	0 2	0 3	0 2½	0 3	0 2½	0 2½	0 2
„ No. 1, per 56 lb. ..	..	..	11 0	..	..	..	11 0	..
„ No. 1A, per 56 lb. ..	..	..	11 0	..	..	..	11 0	8 6
„ No. 2, per 56 lb. ..	10 9	8 6	10 9	8 6	11 0	8 9	10 6	8 6
Kerosene, per quart ..	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4
„ per tin ..	4 3	5 3	4 6	4 9	4 6	5 0	4 9	5 0
Bacon, middle-cut, per pound ..	0 10	0 11	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10
„ blade, per 3 lb. ..	2 3	9d. lb.	2 0	..	2 0	8½d. lb.	2 0	9d. lb.
„ shoulder, per 6 lb. ..	4 0	8d. lb.	4 0	7d. lb.	4 0	8½d. lb.	3 6	8d. lb.
Soap, household, first grade ..	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11
„ „ second grade ..	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 6
„ „ third grade ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 6	0 6	..
Sago, per pound ..	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 2½	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2
Candles, Premier, per pound ..	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 6	0 7	..	0 7
„ B sperm, per pound ..	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 7	0 7	7d.-8d.	0 8	..
„ L sperm, per pound ..	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 7	7d.-8d.	0 8	..
„ Price's English, per pound ..	0 8	..	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Milk, per quart ..	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 3
Coal, per ¼-ton ..	10/6, 11/6	6/-11/6	11 0	11 6	5 6	5 6	5/6-12/6	6/9-7/9
Gas, per 1,000 ft. ..	7 6	6/8 & 9/2	7 6	7 1	5/ & 9/2	5/ & 9/2	5/10 & 6/8	5/10 & 6/8
Beef, sirloin, per pound ..	0 6½	0 6½	0 6	0 5½	0 7	0 6	0 7	0 6
„ brisket, per pound ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 3½
„ prime ribs, per pound ..	0 5½	0 5½	0 5	0 4½	0 6	0 6	0 6½	0 5½
„ rump steak, per pound ..	0 9	0 9	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 8
„ top-side, per pound ..	0 7	0 7	0 4	0 4½	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
„ stewing-steak, per pound ..	0 5	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 5
Corned beef, round, per pound ..	0 6½	0 6½	0 5	0 4½	0 6	0 6	0 6½	0 6
„ roll, per pound ..	0 5½	0 5½	0 5	0 4½	0 5	0 6	0 5	0 5
„ brisket, per pound ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	0 3½	0 5	0 5	0 3½	0 3½
Mutton, fore-quarter, per pound ..	0 4	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	0 5	0 5	0 4½	0 3½
„ hind-quarter, per pound ..	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 4½
„ loin, per pound ..	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 5½
„ leg, per pound ..	0 5½	0 5½	0 5	0 5	0 7	0 6	0 6½	0 6
„ shoulder, per pound ..	..	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 6	0 5
„ chops, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 5½	0 6	0 6	0 6½	0 6
„ neck, per pound ..	0 3½	0 3½	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 4
„ breast, per pound ..	0 3	0 3	0 3	..	0 5	0 5	0 4½	0 4
Pork, per pound ..	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 7	0 7
Sausages, pork, per pound ..	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8
„ beef, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Ox-tongues, each ..	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Veal, per pound ..	4d.-6d.	4d.-6d.	0 6	4d.-6d.	0 6	5d. & 6d.	0 6	0 6
Tripe, per pound ..	0 6½	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Potatoes, per 14 lb. ..	1 2	0 9	2 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 6
Cauliflower, about 2½ lb. ..	0 4	0 3	0 6	4d.-6d.	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 2½
Cabbage, about 2½ lb. ..	0 2½	0 2	0 5	2d.-4d.	0 6	0 3	0 2	0 2
Onions, per pound ..	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	0 1½	0 1½
Cooking-apples, per pound ..	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 2
Boots, size 8, split kip, riveted, colonial-made Hungarian-nailed ..	10 0	12 6	9 11	10 6	10/6-11/6	8/6-12/6	11 0	10 6
Boots, size 8, split kip, pegged, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed ..	12 6	16 0	9 11	10 9	13/6-14/6	10/6-14/6	12 0	12 6
Boots, size 8, best kip, pegged, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed ..	17 6	18 0	15 0	16 0	14/6-17/6	15/-18/6	16/-17/	14/6-17/6
Fish, butter-fish, 2 lb. ..	1 4	..	..	..	..	1 4	0 8	0 1
„ flounders, 1½ lb. ..	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 8	..	1 0	0 9	0 9
„ hapuka, per pound ..	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 5	..	0 6	0 4	0 4
„ cod, 2 lb. ..	1 0	0 6	1 3	0 6	..	1 0	1 0	1 0
„ warehou, 8 lb. ..	4 0	..	4 0	4d. lb.	..	4 0	2 0	2 0
„ moki, 8 lb. ..	4 0	..	..	3d. lb.	..	4 0	2 8	2 0
Bananas, per doz. ..	8d.-1/	0 8	3d.-4d.	0 6	3d.-1/	6d.-1/	0 8	0 9
Peaches, per pound ..	..	0 4	8d.-1/	3d.-6d.	3d.-6d.	0 6	4d.-6d.	0 4
Tomatoes, per pound ..	3d.-4d.	0 4	2d.-3d.	0 3	3d.-1/	0 4	3d.-6d.	0 6
Pears, per pound ..	0 4	0 4	0 6	3d.-6d.	4d.-6d.	0 6	0 6	0 6
Apples (eating), per pound ..	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 6	3d.-6d.	0 6	4d.-6d.	0 4

PRICES of COMMODITIES charged in the SECONDARY TOWNS in NEW ZEALAND on the 1st March, 1907, and 1st March, 1909—continued.

Commodity.	Masterton.		Napier.		Nelson.		New Plymouth.	
	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf ..	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 4
Butter (factory-made), per pound	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 1	1 2	1 1	1 2
„ (dairy-made), per pound	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 0
Jam (first grade), per tin ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
„ (second grade), per tin ..	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 4
Treacle, 4 lb. tin ..	1 1	1 0	1 4	0 11	1 2	1 2	1 0	1 0
Flour, 25 lb. ..	3 3	4 0	3 6	3 9	3 6	3 9	3 0	3 9
„ one shilling's worth (in weight)	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	5½ lb.	8 lb.	5 lb.
Currants, per pound ..	0 5	0 4	0 5	0 4½	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 4
Raisins, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	3½d.-5½d.	0 5	0 6	0 7	4d.-6d.
Oatmeal, 7 lb. ..	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 2	1 3	1 1	1 2	1 5½
„ 25 lb. ..	4 0	3 6	4 0	3 9	3 9	4 0	4 0	3 6
Eggs (new-laid), per dozen ..	1 3	1 2	1 9	1 9	1 6	1 4	1 3	1 3
„ (fresh), per dozen ..	1 0	1 2	1 9	1 9	1 6	1 1	1 3	1 3
Tea, lowest price, per pound ..	1 3	1 3	1 0	0 9	1 4	1 3	1 0	1 0
„ average price, per pound ..	2 0	2 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	2 0	1 8	1 6
„ highest price, per pound ..	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 4	2 6	2 4	2 4	2 0
Coffee, first quality, per pound	1 7	1 10	2 0	1 10	1 6	1 9	2 0	1 8
„ second quality, per pound	1 9	1 7	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 6	1 6
Sugar, No. 1, per pound ..	0 3	0 2½	0 3	0 2½	0 3	0 2½	0 3	0 2½
„ No. 1, per 56 lb. ..	..	..	12 0	..	..	..	11 0	..
„ No. 1A, per 56 lb. ..	..	..	12 0	..	..	..	11 0	..
„ No. 2, per 56 lb. ..	11 9	9 9	11 9	9 0	10 6	8 6	10 9	8 9
Kerosene, per quart ..	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4
„ per tin ..	4 9	5 6	4 9	5 0	4 6	4 6	4 3	5 0
Bacon, middle-cut, per pound ..	0 9½	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 9
„ blade, per 3 lb. ..	2 0	7d. lb.	2 3	8d. lb.	1 6	6d. lb.	1 9	7d. lb.
„ shoulder, per 6 lb. ..	3 6	6d. lb.	4 0	7d. lb.	3 6	6d. lb.	3 6	8d. lb.
Soap, household, first grade ..	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 11	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 11
„ second grade ..	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
„ third grade ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6
Sago, per pound ..	0 3½	0 3	0 3	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Candles, Premier, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 7	0 6	0 7
„ B sperm, per pound ..	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 7	0 7
„ L sperm, per pound ..	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 7	0 8	0 7	0 8
„ Price's English, per lb. ..	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8
Milk, per quart ..	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 3	0 4
Coal, per ¼-ton ..	11 3	11 0	11 6	9 6	9/-10/9	1/0 & 9/	10 6	12 0
Gas, per 1,000 ft. ..	6/-, 7/11	5/10 & 7/1	5 0	4/2 & 5/	5/10 & 6/8	5/10 & 6/8	7 6	7 6
Beef, sirloin, per pound ..	0 5½	0 4½	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 6	0 6
„ brisket, per pound ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 3
„ prime ribs, per pound ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
„ rump steak, per pound ..	0 7	0 7½	0 10	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 8
„ top-side, per pound ..	0 5	0 4½	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
„ stewing-steak, per pound	0 5½	0 4½	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6
Corned beef, round, per pound	0 5	0 4½	0 6	0 5	0 6	0 4½	0 5	0 5
„ roll, per pound ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
„ brisket, per pound ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 4	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 4
Mutton, fore-quarter, per pound	0 5½	0 4½	0 4	0 3½	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 5
„ hind-quarter, per pound	0 5	0 4½	0 5	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6
„ loin, per pound ..	0 5	0 4½	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6
„ leg, per pound ..	0 5	0 4½	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6
„ shoulder, per pound ..	0 4	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 5
„ chops, per pound ..	0 6	0 4½	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
„ neck, per pound ..	0 3½	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 3½	0 5	0 3	0 5
„ breast, per pound ..	0 3½	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 3½	0 3	0 4
Pork, per pound ..	0 6	0 4½	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Sausages, pork, per pound ..	0 6	0 4½	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 8
„ beef, per pound ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
Ox-tongues, each ..	2 6	2 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Veal, per pound ..	0 5	0 4½	0 6	4d. & 5d.	0 5	0 6	3d.-6d.	0 5
Tripe, per pound ..	0 6	0 4½	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Potatoes, per 14 lb. ..	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 6	1 2
Cauliflower, about 2½ lb. ..	0 5	0 5	..	..	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
Cabbage, about 2½ lb. ..	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 3
Onions, per pound ..	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 2	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	0 1½
Cooking-apples, per pound ..	0 3	0 3	0 4	5d. & 6d.	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 2
Boots, size 8, split-kip, riveted, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed	8/6-10/6	8 6	7/6-10/6	9/-11/	9/6-10/6	12/6-14/6	8/6-11/6	8 6
Boots, size 8, split-kip, pegged, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed	12/6-15/6	9/6-12/6	9/6-12/6	9/6-12/6	12/-14/	12/-15/	12 6	10 6
Boots, size 8, best kip, pegged, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed	12/6-15/6	14/6-16/6	14 6	13/-18/	12/-15/	15/-16/	14/6-16/6	15 6
Fish, butter-fish, 2 lb. ..	1 0	1 0	..	..	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
„ flounders, 1½ lb. ..	0 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 0
„ hapuka, per pound ..	0 4	0 4	..	..	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 6
„ cod, 2 lb. ..	1 0	1 3	..	..	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 6
„ warehou, 8 lb. ..	2 0	2 0	..	..	1 0	0 10	2 8	2 0
„ moki, 8 lb. ..	1 2½	2 0	..	..	3 6	3 0	4 0	2 0
Bananas, per doz. ..	1 0	6d.-1/	1 0	3d. lb.	0 8	0 6	6d.-8d.	0 6
Peaches, per pound ..	0 6	4d. & 6d.	4d.-6d.	..	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 6
Tomatoes, per pound ..	2d.-3d.	3d. & 4d.	3d.-4d.	0 3	0 1½	0 2	0 3	0 3
Pears, per pound ..	4d.-6d.	4d. & 6d.	4d.-6d.	4d.-6d.	0 4	0 4	4d.-6d.	0 3
Apples (eating), per pound ..	0 6	3d. & 6d.	4d.-6d.	4d.-6d.	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 3

PRICES of COMMODITIES charged in the SECONDARY TOWNS in NEW ZEALAND on the 1st March, 1907, and 1st March, 1909—*continued*.

Commodity.	Oamaru.		Palmerston North.		Timaru.		Wanganui.	
	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.	1907.	1909.
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf ..	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 3½
Butter (factory-made), per pound ..	1 1	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 1	1 2
„ (dairy-made), per pound ..	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 9	0 10	0 10
Jam (first grade), per tin ..	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 6
„ (second grade), per tin ..	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
Treacle, 4 lb. tin ..	0 11	0 10	1 0	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0
Flour, 25 lb. ..	2 9	3 3	3 0	3 5	2 9	3 6	3 0	3 6
„ one shilling's worth (in weight) ..	8 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	6 lb.	8 lb.	6 lb.
Currants, per pound ..	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 4½	0 5	0 6
Raisins, per pound ..	0 6	0 5	0 7	0 5	0 7	4½d.-7d.	0 5	4d. & 5d.
Oatmeal, 7 lb. ..	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 0
„ 25 lb. ..	4 0	3 0	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 6	3 6	3 3
Eggs (new-laid), per dozen ..	1 2	1 2	1 7	1 8	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 9
„ (fresh), per dozen ..	1 2	..	1 4	1 8	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 9
Tea, lowest price, per pound ..	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	0 9
„ average price, per pound ..	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
„ highest price, per pound ..	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 2	2 0	2 4	2 0
Coffee, first quality, per pound ..	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 8	1 8	2 0	2 0	2 0
„ second quality, per pound ..	1 8	1 9	1 8	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 6	1 6
Sugar, No. 1, per pound ..	0 2½	0 2	0 3	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
„ No. 1, per 56 lb. ..	11 0	..	..	..	11 0	..	10 9	0 2½
„ No. 1A, per 56 lb. ..	11 0	..	..	..	11 0	..	10 9	..
„ No. 2, per 56 lb. ..	10 9	9 0	11 0	8 9	10 9	9 0	10 6	8 9
Kerosene, per quart ..	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 5
„ per tin ..	4 3	4 9	4 6	4 9	4 6	5 0	4 3	5 3
Bacon, middle-cut, per pound ..	0 8	9d.-10d.	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 10½	0 10	0 10
„ blade, per 3 lb. ..	1 9	..	1 7½	7½d. lb.	2 2	8d. lb.	2 0	9d. lb.
„ shoulder, per 6 lb. ..	3 6	..	2 6	7d. lb.	4 0	8d. lb.	4 0	7d. lb.
Soap, household, first grade ..	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 0	1 0
„ „ second grade ..	0 9	0 9	0 6	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10
„ „ third grade ..	0 7	0 6	..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Sago, per pound ..	0 3	0 2½	0 3	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 2
Candles, Premier, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 5½	0 6	0 6	0 6
„ B sperm, per pound ..	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
„ L sperm, per pound ..	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 7½	0 7	0 7
„ Price's English, per pound ..	0 7	0 7	0 10	0 7½	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Milk, per quart ..	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
Coal, per ½-ton ..	7 0	6/6-10/	10 6	12 0	7/9-8/6	7/-9/6	9 6	8 0
Gas, per 1,000 ft. ..	7 11	5/10, 7/6	8/9, 10/7	8 0	5/5-6/8	5/5, 6/8	5 0	5 0
Beef, sirloin, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 5½	0 6	0 7	0 5	0 6
„ brisket, per pound ..	0 3	0 4	0 2½	0 2½	0 3½	0 3	0 2	0 2½
„ prime ribs, per pound ..	0 5	0 6	0 5	0 4½	0 6	0 6½	0 4	0 5
„ rump steak, per pound ..	0 7	0 7	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 8
„ top-side, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 4½	0 4½	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4½
„ stewing-steak, per pound ..	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 6	0 4	0 4
Corned beef, round, per pound ..	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 4½	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 5
„ roll, per pound ..	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 4½	0 4	0 5	0 3	0 4
„ brisket, per pound ..	0 3	0 4	0 3½	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 3
Mutton, fore-quarter, per pound ..	0 4	0 4	..	0 3	0 4	0 3½	0 3	0 3½
„ hind-quarter, per pound ..	0 5	0 5	0 4½	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 3½	0 4½
„ loin, per pound ..	0 5½	0 5½	0 5	0 5	0 4½	0 5½	0 4	0 5
„ leg, per pound ..	0 5	0 5½	0 5	0 5	0 5½	0 5½	0 4½	0 5½
„ shoulder, per pound ..	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 3½	0 4½	0 4	0 3½	0 4½
„ chops, per pound ..	0 5½	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 6
„ neck, per pound ..	0 5	0 5	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4
„ breast, per pound ..	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 3
Pork, per pound ..	0 6	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 6	0 7
Sausages, pork, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
„ beef, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 5
Ox-tongues, each ..	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Veal, per pound ..	0 5	0 5	3d.-5d.	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 3½	5d. & 6d.
Tripe, per pound ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 6
Potatoes, per 14 lb. ..	1 6	0 7	1 0	0 11	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 0
Cauliflower, about 2½ lb. ..	0 4	..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 2
Cabbage, about 2½ lb. ..	0 2	..	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 2
Onions, per pound ..	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1	0 1½	0 1
Cooking-apples, per pound ..	0 2½	1d.-2d.	0 1½	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3
Boots, size 8, split kip, riveted, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed ..	10 6	10/6-12/6	10/9-12/9	8 11	10 6	10 6	8 6	8 6
Boots, size 8, split kip, pegged, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed ..	..	11/6-13/6	12/9-13/9	12 6	12 6	12 6	10 6	11 6
Boots, size 8, best kip, pegged, colonial-made, Hungarian-nailed ..	12/6-15/6	15/6-17/6	16 9	15 6	15 6	14/6-16/6	14 6	14 6
Fish, butter-fish, 2 lb. ..	0 10	0 10	1 6	1 6	1 0	0 6	1 0	1 0
„ flounders, 1½ lb. ..	0 9	0 6	0 9	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 9
„ hapuka, per pound ..	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 6
„ cod, 2 lb. ..	0 6	0 4	0 6	..	0 5	1 0	0 6	1 0
„ warehou, 8 lb. ..	2 0	..	1 5	1 6	4 0	1 0	1 3	1 6
„ moki, 8 lb. ..	2 0	1 6	1 5	1 9	2 0	..	1 6	1 6
Bananas, per doz. ..	0 9	0 6	6d.-8d.	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 6
Peaches, per pound ..	0 6	4d.-6d.	4d.-6d.	0 6	4d.-6d.	0 3	4d.-6d.	7d. & 8d.
Tomatoes, per pound ..	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 3	2d.-3d.	3d., 4d., & 6d.
Pears, per pound ..	0 6	2d.-3d.	4d.-6d.	0 4	4d.-6d.	0 3	3d.-6d.	4d. & 6d.
Apples (eating), per pound ..	0 4	0 3	3d.-4d.	0 4	3d.-4d.	0 3	3d.-4d.	4d. & 6d.

DETAILS of EXPENDITURE of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR during the Year ending the 31st March, 1909.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	12,603	16	2
Advertising, printing, and publications	335	17	5
Allowance to police officers acting as departmental agents	744	8	0
Bicycles	40	3	1
Carriage and freight	77	10	11
Expenses of reporting Canterbury farm labourers' dispute	226	4	1
Fares, board and lodging, and supplies for persons proceeding to employment	1,985	2	7
Fees payable to members of Conciliation Boards, and to acting members, Court of Arbitration	1,380	3	0
Legal and witnesses' expenses	644	0	10
Postage and telegrams (including rent of letter-boxes)	988	19	3
Preparation and printing of Digest of Decisions under Conciliation and Arbitration Act	175	0	0
Rent, office requisites, cleaning, fuel, and lighting	2,057	19	1
Telephones	166	13	3
Temporary clerical assistance	326	15	2
Travelling allowances and expenses	4,399	14	4
Typewriters	137	11	8
Workers' dwellings on Crown lands—			
Completion of road-works, Coromandel Street	74	6	0
Cost of erection, alteration, and enlargement (whether in excess of rate of cost or not)	5,796	1	0
Preliminary, administrative, and travelling expenses	46	4	6
Contingencies	50	14	9
	32,257	5	1
Less amount credited	1,980	3	7
Total	£30,277	1	6

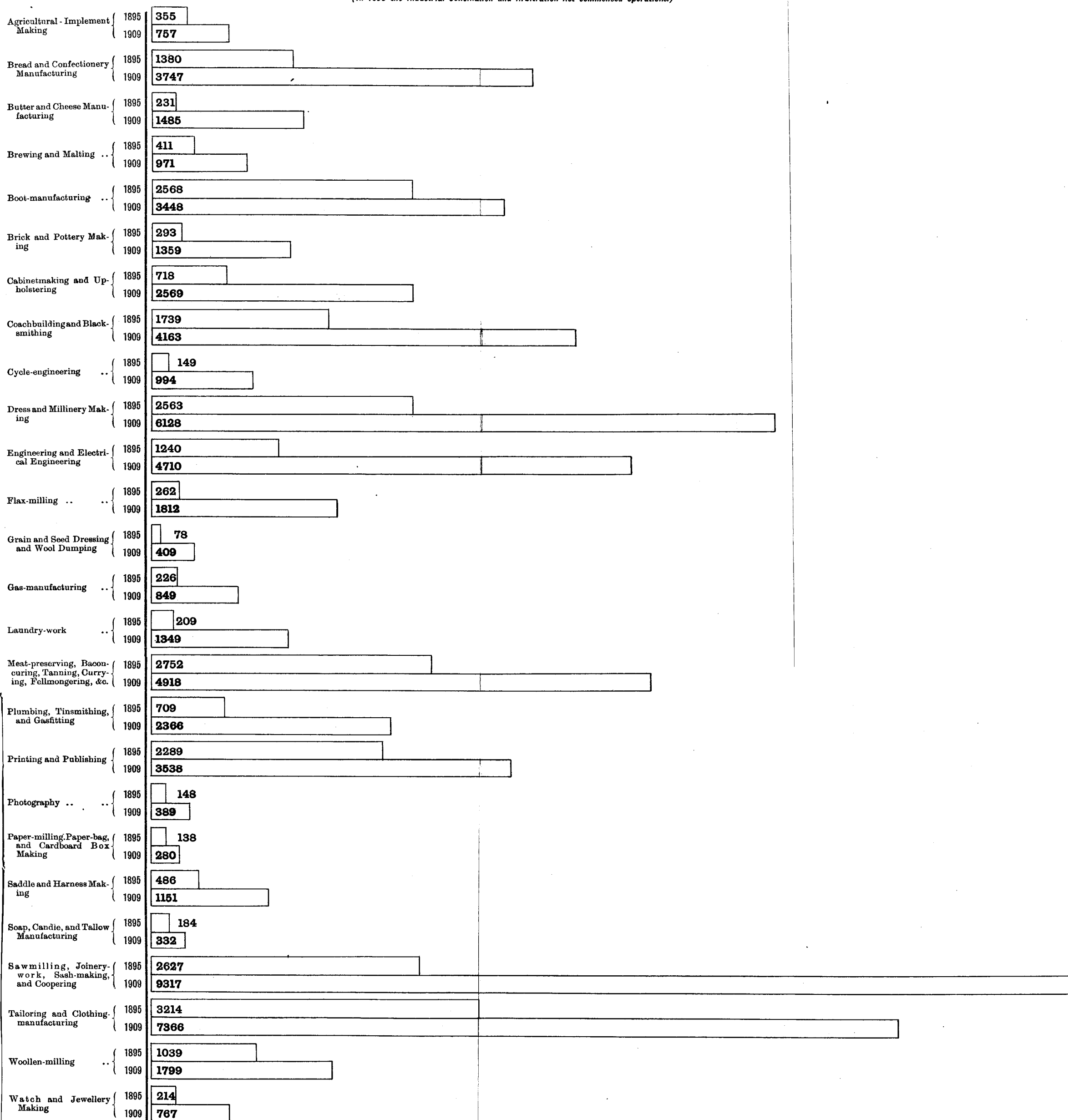
Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (2,250 copies, including diagrams and illustrations), £398 6s.

Price 4s. 9d.]

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FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

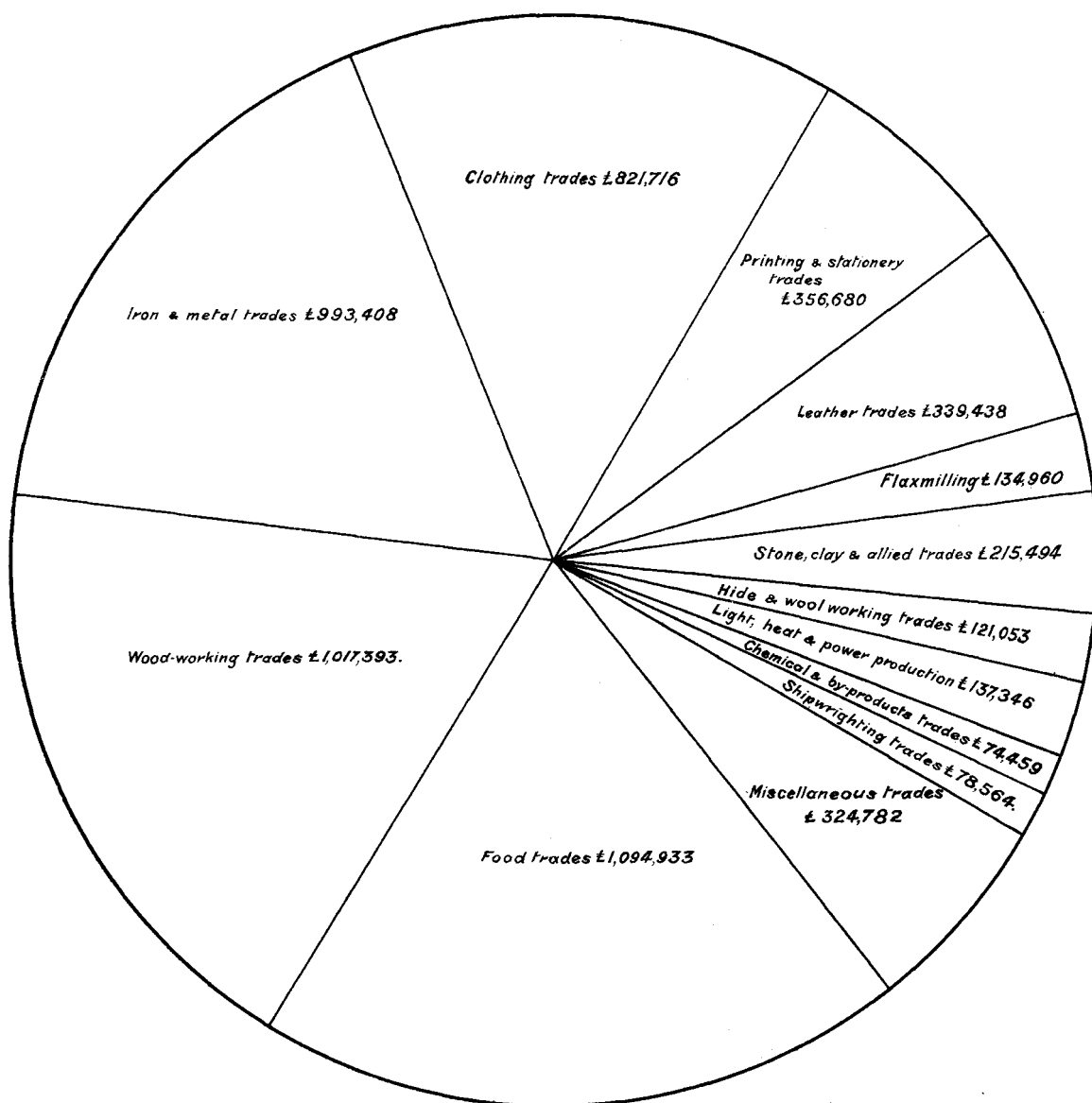
Diagram showing the Number of Persons employed in the Principal Industries
for the Years ending 31st March, 1895 and 1909.
(In 1895 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act commenced operations.)



WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Diagram showing the Amount of Wages paid to Persons engaged
in certain Groups of Industries for the Year 1907-1908.

Total amount paid, £5,710,226.



FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

**Diagram showing the Number and Annual Increase of Workers
in Factories from 1896 to 1909.**

YEAR.	NUMBER OF WORKERS, MALE AND FEMALE (TOTALS IN RED FIGURES).			PERCENTAGE OF EITHER SEX.	
				Males.	Females.
1895-6	Males, 23,807	32,387	Fem. 8,580	73·5	26·5
1896-7	Males, 27,429	36,918	Fem. 9,489	74·3	25·7
1897-8	Males, 29,312	39,672	Fem. 10,360	73·9	26·1
1898-9	Males, 33,715	45,305	Females, 11,590	74·4	25·6
1899-1900	Males, 37,349	48,938	Females, 11,589	76·3	23·7
1900-01	Males, 40,381	53,460	Females, 13,079	75·6	24·4
1901-02	Males, 41,783	55,395	Females, 13,612	75·4	24·6
1902-03	Males, 44,413	59,047	Females, 14,634	75·2	24·8
1903-04	Males, 48,182	63,968	Females, 15,786	75·3	24·7
1904-05	Males, 51,481	67,713	Females, 16,232	76·0	24·0
1905-06	Males, 53,963	70,403	Females, 16,440	76·6	23·4
1906-07	Males, 58,216	75,310	Females, 17,094	77·3	22·7
1907-08	Males, 60,893	78,625	Females, 17,732	77·4	22·6
1908-09	Males, 60,845	78,848	Females, 18,003	77·2	22·8

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND

for the Years ending 31st March, 1903 to 1909.

Year ending 31st March.					Total.	Accidents per 1,000 Workers.
1903	287	24	73	11	395	6·67
1904	405	16	101	11	533	8·33
1905	402	21	128	7	558	8·24
1906	305	36	153	8	502	7·13
1907	352	72	181	16	621	8·25
1908	297	94	186	6	583	7·41
1909	570				803	10·19
				216	13	4



Slight accidents; necessitating little loss of employment and no permanent injury.



Moderately serious; loss of employment over 14 days; no permanent injury.



Serious; loss of limbs, etc., workers' earning-capacity permanently affected.



Fatal accidents.

