SESSION II.
1912.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

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REPORT.

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

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 30th May, 1912.

I have the honour to present herewith the twenty-first annual report of this Department for transmission to His Excellency the Governor, in accordance with section 68 of the Factories Act, 1908, and section 12 of the Labour Department and Labour Day Act, 1908. The report covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1911, to the 31st March, 1912.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LOMAS,

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

THIS year marks the attainment of the Department's majority. For exactly twenty-one years the Department has conducted its work, and it is fitting that at this juncture a short historical review of its organization and growth should be given. In June, 1891, the Department commenced its operations, when it was called "The Bureau of Industries," and Mr. Edward Tregear (who retired from the position of Secretary in February, 1911) was placed in charge. Shortly afterwards, Mr. James Mackay, now deceased, joined the Department, and was subsequently appointed Chief Clerk; and about the same time I joined the clerical staff, and was transferred two years later to the charge of the Christchurch office as Inspector of Factories, &c. Of the officers appointed to the Department shortly after its inception only three are on the staff to-day —viz., Mr. James Shanaghan, Inspector in charge at Auckland (joined 1892), Mr. F. W. Rowley, Deputy Chief Inspector (1893), and Mr. J. W. Collins, Accountant (1894). The staff of three in 1891 has grown to eighty-eight in 1912, and the functions of the Department have enormously increased. Its chief work on establishment was to try to meet the "unemployed" difficulty, which at that time was most pressing in all the larger towns. To-day this work is an important branch; but the duty of administering what are generally known as the "labour" laws has formed the chief responsibility of the Department. It is a matter of common knowledge that these laws have been added to or amended from year to year during the twenty-one years under review, and Acts thought to be merely experimental in the early years have been amended and improved, as experience appeared to warrant, until they are now mostly looked upon by the large majority of our citizens as essential for the smooth, effective, and peaceful working of our growing industries. Some of the laws have served as models for other countries to copy, and it is probable that in some respects our legislation is more humane and far-reaching than any yet adopted elsewhere. The Factories Act still stands as one of the best-appreciated measures by all classes, whilst the Workers' Compensation Act has been of benefit to hundreds of workers at a time when assistance is most urgently needed. The Shops and Offices Act, too, is also working smoothly, and, given some amendments, it should prove one of the most humane and beneficial Acts administered by the Department. Of all the laws administered by the Department, however, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, passed originally in 1894, calls for the exercise of the greatest tact and judgment. In these latter days there are critics who declaim its early repeal, but I do not think that the workers themselves as a whole, or the employers, or even the community generally, are dissatisfied with its principles, and desire to see a return to what may in New Zealand be regarded as the old strike methods of securing redress in industrial disputes. The number of union cancellations towards the end of the year under review showed an appreciable decline, and there appears to be no marked tendency on the part of the large unions now registered to break away from the Act.

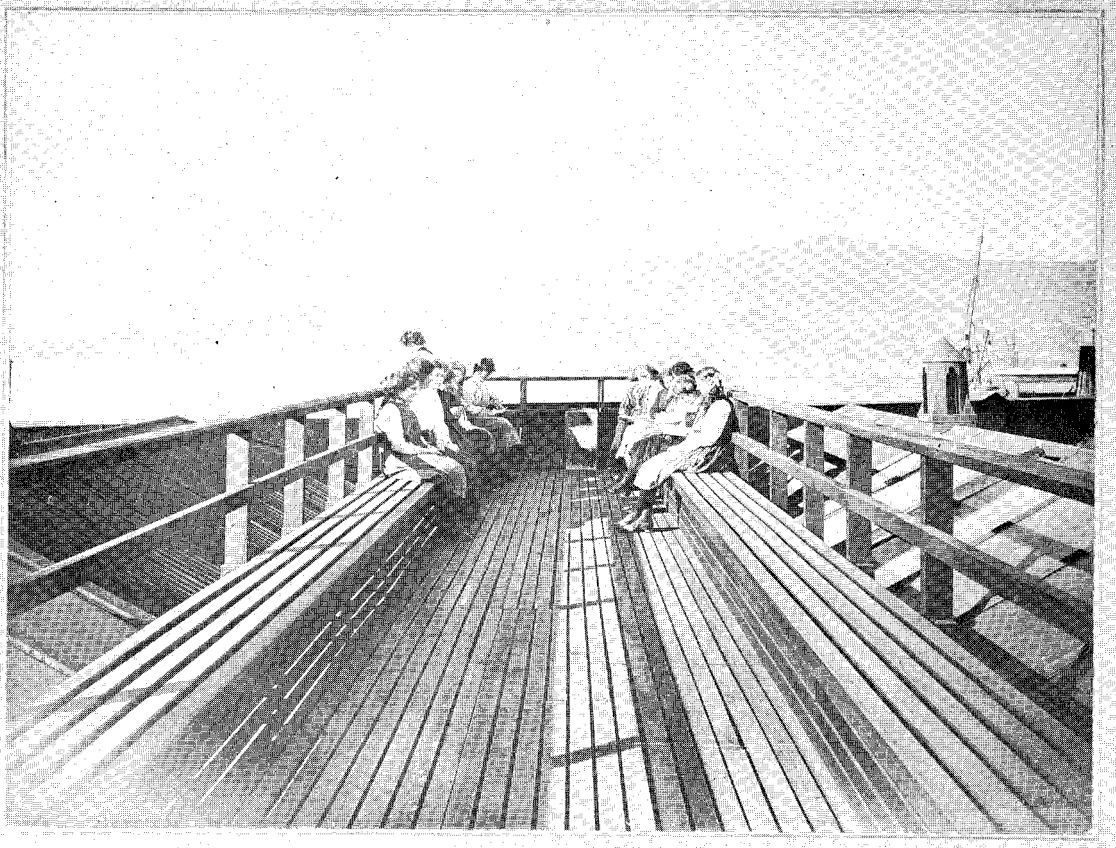
In surveying the twenty-one years' history of the Department I look back upon a record of great and lasting work accomplished by the operation of the humanitarian laws administered by the Department, and the outstanding feature of all is the total abolition of "sweating" of the workers, and a recognition, hard-won perhaps, from both employers and workers that each has gained some mutual benefit by the operation of the labour laws of New Zealand.

The year just passed may best be described as being a normal one. There has not been any undue fluctuation in trade, and, generally speaking, all branches of industry have been steadily busy. Skilled tradesmen have been well employed, and the ironworkers, who suffered a slack season in 1910, had a rather better year, although this trade still seems to lack buoyancy. Cabinetmakers and some of those connected with the building trades—notably plumbers, painters, bricklayers, and plasterers—had a fairly full year's employment, and there has been less complaint from carpenters on the score of lack of work during 1911–12 than during the previous year. Unskilled labour, too, has had a fairly good year, and it was noticeable that the winter months passed away without any congestion of unemployed being reported in any part of the Dominion. The total number of men assisted by the Department shows a considerable decrease over 1910–11: in that year 7,102 were sent or assisted to employment, as against 5,735 in 1911–12, a decrease of 1,367. Of this number, 1,407 were married and 4,328 were single men and widowers. Of the total, 3,450 were sent to or given assistance to private employment, and 2,285 were sent to Government works.

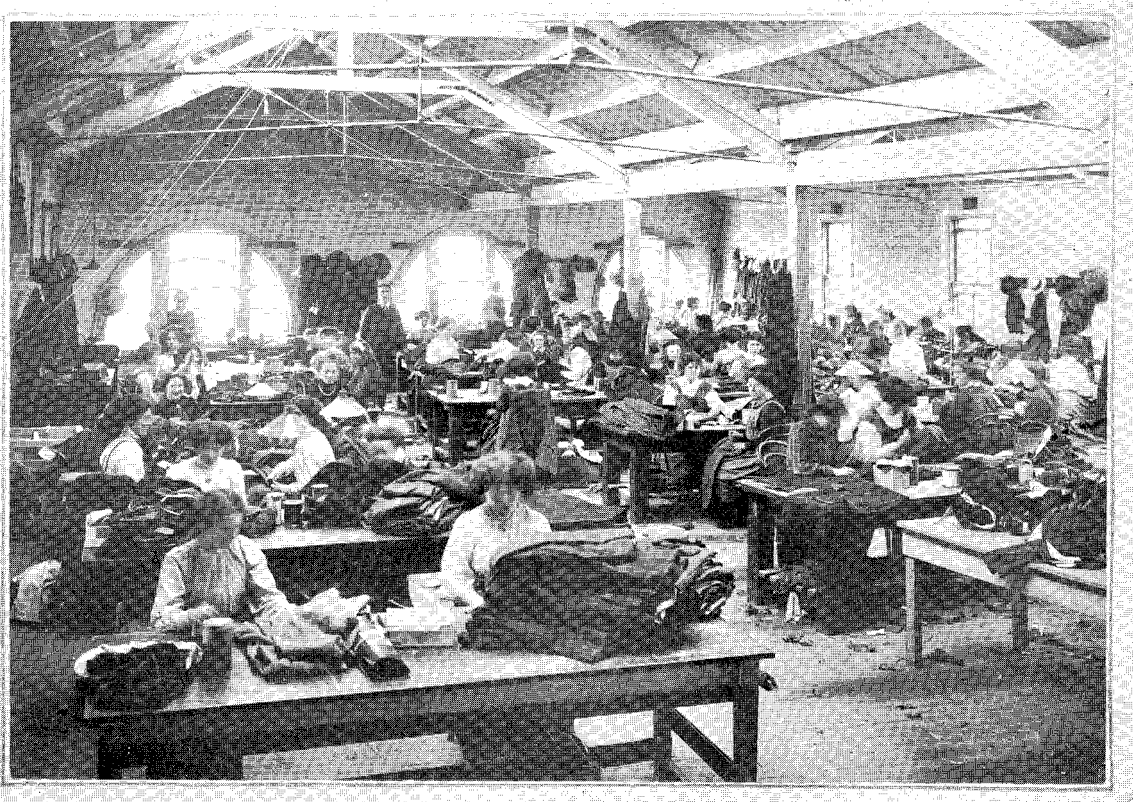
Of those applying at the Department's employment branches, the following have received practical assistance since the Department's formation:—

Year.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Dependants.	Private Work.	Government Work.
1891–92	2,593	1,054	1,539	4,729	1,730	863
1892–93	3,874	1,808	2,066	7,802	2,518	1,356
1893–94	3,341	1,836	1,505	7,942	1,019	2,322
1894–95	3,030	2,007	1,023	8,883	894	2,136
1895–96	2,871	1,880	991	8,424	708	2,163
1896–97	1,718	1,084	634	4,719	652	1,066
1897–98	2,035	1,163	872	4,928	544	1,491
1898–99	2,115	1,178	937	4,759	638	1,477
1899–1900	2,147	1,115	1,032	4,471	486	1,661
1900–1	3,124	1,326	1,798	5,432	519	2,605
1901–2	1,830	713	1,117	2,747	396	1,434
1902–3	3,704	1,492	2,212	5,934	580	3,124
1903–4	2,860	777	2,083	3,085	1,216	1,644
1904–5	3,130	953	2,177	3,425	1,960	1,170
1905–6	6,712	2,027	4,685	7,351	1,929	4,783
1906–7	7,393	1,427	5,966	4,187	2,718	4,675
1907–8	6,305	1,440	4,865	4,408	2,977	3,328
1908–9	10,391	2,538	7,853	7,510	4,190	6,201
1909–10	8,506	2,987	5,519	10,164	5,059	3,447
1910–11	7,102	2,181	4,921	8,454	4,251	2,851
1911–12	5,735	1,407	4,328	4,233	3,450	2,285
Totals	90,516	32,393	58,123	123,587	38,434	52,082

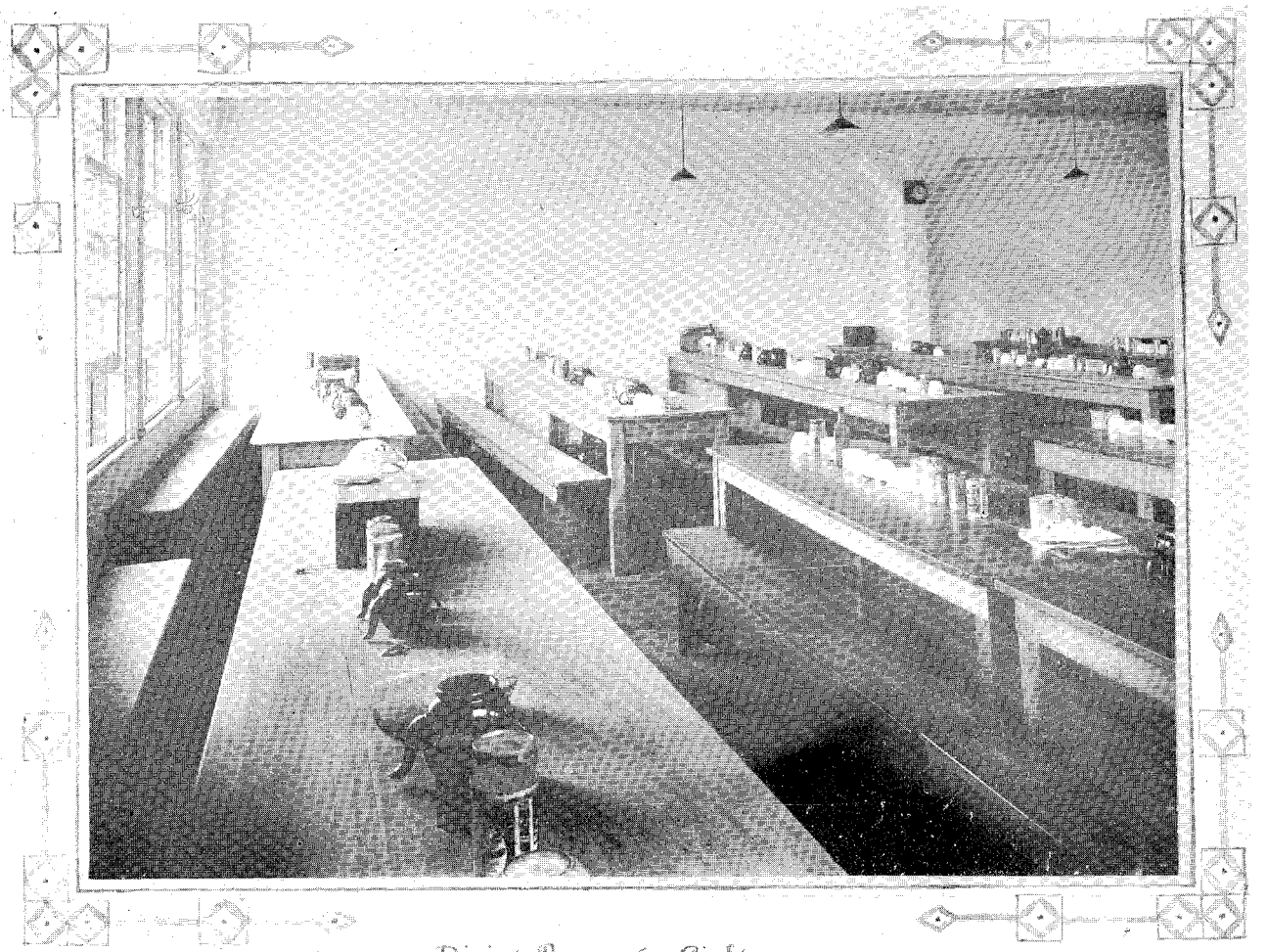
The usual shortage of farm labourers was experienced during the spring and summer months, and locally trained men could not be obtained. The oversea arrivals gladly availed themselves of this work, and farmers invariably welcomed their assistance, even although the majority had had no previous farm experience. In this regard I would like to emphasize the fact that farmers, especially dairy-farmers, are in the habit of engaging their labour through the Department's agents in the early spring, and, after providing work from September to April inclusive, many discharge the men during the winter. A fairly large number of such instances has come under my notice, whilst in other cases hands are kept on at reduced wages. Whilst this is a legitimate action on the part of farmers, it has the tendency to break the men's liking for the work, besides greatly increasing the Department's problem of finding work for such men during the winter months. Almost invariably the men find their way to the towns, and if they are successful in finding work they will not return again to the country districts when the busy season starts. Some reliable evidence has also been given to the Department that in a number of instances for wages of from £1 5s. to £1 10s. per week men in the dairying districts are expected to commence work at 4 a.m., and not to finish till 8 p.m.; and when the season slackens and the daylight hours draw in they have to face discharge or reduced earnings. Such being the case, I must infer that these methods are responsible to some extent for the shortage of farm labour experienced, as conditions such as these will not be accepted by men when they can secure better working-conditions elsewhere. During the coming season the question as to the



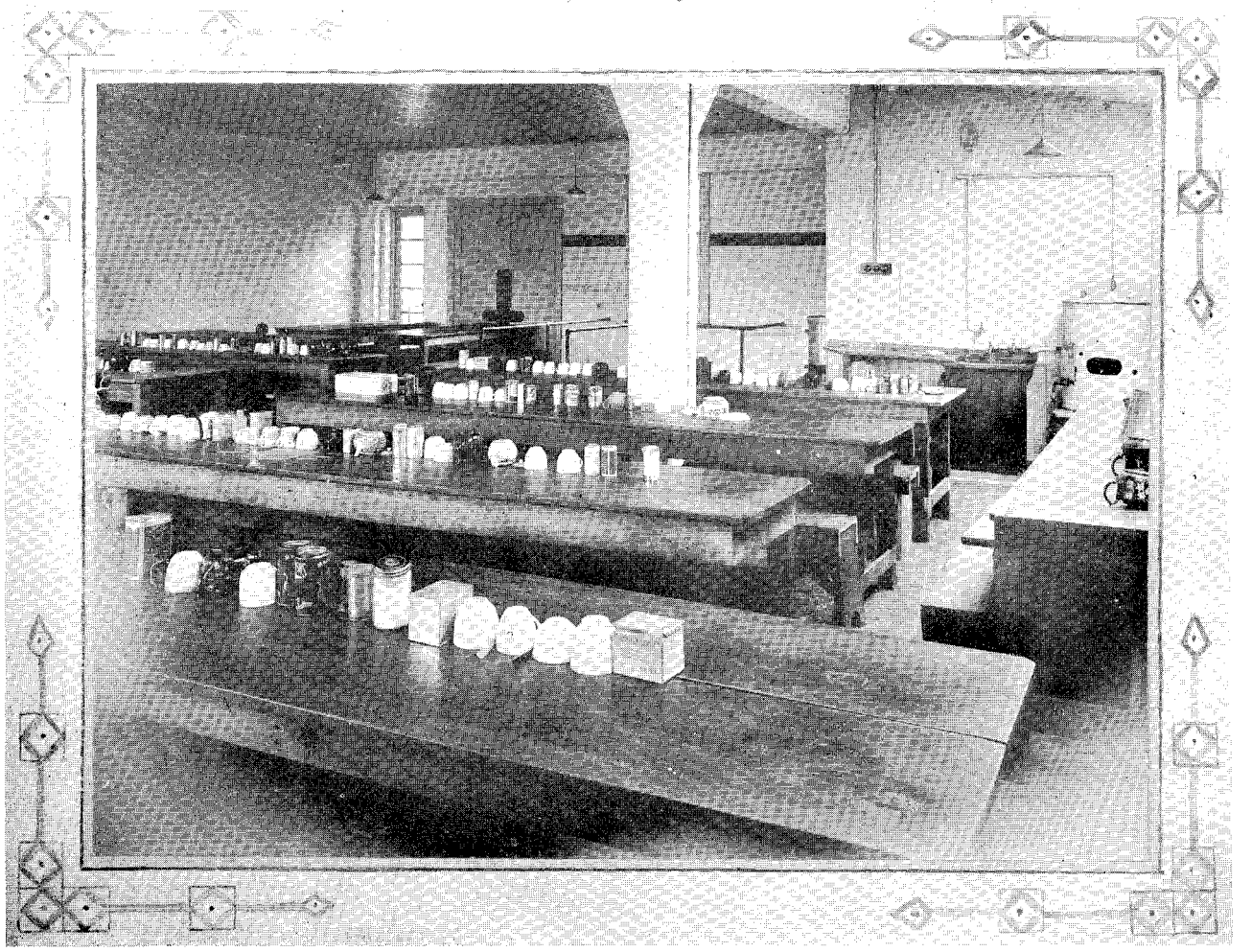
Roof Promenade provided for Woollen Workers



Interior of Woollen Factory.



Dining Room for Girls
Woollen Factory.



probable duration of employment will be asked of farmers by the Department, and preference will be given to those employers who guarantee workers some reasonable period of employment.

The clothing trades have been working at very high pressure, and girl and boy labour in the woollen-mills and clothing-factories has been in great demand. Employers have been seriously handicapped by this shortage, and have repeatedly brought the matter under the notice of the Department. I have nothing to add, however, to my last year's report on this matter.

Factories Act.

In view of the fact that the method of compiling statistics as to the persons employed in factories has been changed (see paragraph entitled "Industrial statistics," page xxv), it was decided to omit most of the usual tables this year; so that, except in respect to the number of factories, no comparisons can be made with the former figures. The conclusions to be drawn from the new statistics will, however, be much more valuable, inasmuch as these will cover the whole year's factory operations, instead of only those for a certain day of the year, and will, moreover, show the important item of duration of employment. As the remarks respecting these figures are somewhat lengthy, they will appear at the beginning of the appendix relating to industrial statistics.

The following table shows the number of factories registered from 1895 to 1912, inclusive:—

Table showing Number of Factories from 1895 to 1912.

Year.	Factories.	Increase.	Factory-workers.	Increase.
1895	4,109	...	29,879	...
1896	4,647	538	32,387	2,508
1897	5,177	530	36,918	4,531
1898	5,601	424	39,672	2,754
1899	6,286	685	45,305	5,633
1900	6,438	152	48,938	3,633
1901	6,744	306	53,460	4,522
1902	7,203	459	55,395	1,935
1903	7,675	472	59,047	3,652
1904	8,373	698	63,968	4,921
1905	9,123	750	67,713	3,745
1906	9,881	758	70,403	2,690
1907	10,788	907	75,310	4,907
1908	11,586	798	78,625	3,315
1909	12,040	454	78,848	223
1910	12,302	262	77,806	Decrease. 1,042
1911	12,768	466	78,790	Increase. 984
1912	12,847	79	*	*

* As above intimated, owing to the number of factory workers in New Zealand not having been ascertained this year, these items are not shown.

The following table shows the number of factories in the four chief cities of the Dominion, classified according to the number of hands employed at date of annual registration—viz., April, 1911:—

Town.	Factories employing												
	30 Hands and under.	31 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 150.	151 to 200.	201 to 250.	251 to 300.	301 to 350.	351 to 400.	401 to 450.	451 to 500.	Over 500.	Total Factories.
Auckland ..	1,506	54	39	2	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1,608
Wellington ..	1,123	27	18	2	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1,177
Christchurch ..	1,261	21	24	6	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	1,322
Dunedin ..	1,099	17	22	10	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	1,156
Totals ..	4,989	119	103	20	12	5	5	2	2	2	..	4	5,263

This shows an increase on last year's total for the four chief cities (5,159) of approximately 2 per cent.

Return showing the Falling-off in Number of Boys and Girls employed in Factories.

Year.	Total Number of Factory Workers.	Total Number of Young Persons (aged 14–16).	Percentage.
1908–9	78,848	20,218	25⅔
1909–10	77,806	18,960	24⅜
1910–11	78,790	18,173	23

From the above it will be seen that the number of boys and girls of fourteen to sixteen years of age employed in factories has decreased from 25⅔ for every 100 factory workers in 1908–9 to 23 for every 100 in 1910–11; so that if the proportion of these young persons in 1908–9 had been maintained, there would in 1910–11 have been 20,220 young persons, or 2,047 more than there actually were.

Overtime.

The overtime worked by women and by boys under sixteen years of age was 407,509 hours, an increase over the previous year of 41,881 hours. The dressmaking, tailoring, biscuit and confectionery making, printing, woollen-milling, and laundry trades mainly contributed to these extra hours. In each of these industries there has been at times a pronounced shortage of skilled labour, and the full limit of overtime allowed by law has been worked in each of the four centres. Details of hours of overtime worked in the several towns and trades are given in this report (page cviii). The figures quoted do not, of course, imply that full ordinary time has in all cases been worked. As a set-off against the overtime worked, it would be interesting to be able to record the extent to which ordinary working-time is lost, although, while workers sometimes lose time on account of the fluctuations of business, it is stated that in some cases workers absent themselves at holiday seasons, even when work is busy.

Permits.

The permits issued to young persons (fourteen to sixteen years of age) to work in factories, for the period total 1,106 to boys and 1,293 to girls. This is a decrease of 5 to boys and an increase of 20 to girls over last year's figures. A return giving details of the school standard passed in the various towns is appended to this report (page cix).

Accidents in Factories.

Despite the vigilance of the Inspectors, the number of accidents recorded in industrial occupations has increased, though it is pleasing to report that the increase is mainly in the slight accidents, the serious and fatal ones showing a decrease as compared with the previous year. The following table compares this year with last:—

——	Slight.	Moderate.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
1910–11	638	145	77	12	872
1911–12	792	167	50	11	1,020

The following is a summary of the fatal accidents: A butcher in the freezing-works at Gisborne slipped on concrete steps and was impaled on his butcher's steel; a power-house engineer at Dunedin was found dead, apparently having fallen whilst fixing some electric lights and caught a conductor, receiving a fatal shock; an engineer's apprentice at Greymouth was jammed by a travelling crane against a girder, and death was instantaneous; a flax-mill hand in the Wellington District, whilst fixing a belt, was carried round the main shaft and killed; a confectionery-maker, Dunedin, fell off a ladder and was killed; a sawyer, Northern District, was struck on abdomen by a piece of wood which flew off saw; a brickmaker's labourer, Auckland, was injured by a fall of clay, and did not survive operation; a confectioner's assistant, Canterbury, was caught in belting whilst fixing same on shaft in motion; a stonecrusher, Otago, was caught on shaft of machine and killed outright; a gasworker, Wellington, fell from top of retort bench down staircase-well; wool-dumper—a bale of wool fell off a truck and broke his spine.

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

Northern Industrial District	418
Taranaki Industrial District	10
Wellington Industrial District	255
Marlborough Industrial District	1
Nelson Industrial District	8
Westland Industrial District	12
Canterbury Industrial District	182
Otago and Southland Industrial District	134

A chart is included at the end of the report illustrating the accidents in factories during the years 1903 to 1912, inclusive.

Possibly the increase in the number of accidents reported over those of last year is due to the fact that the employers are more conversant with the requirements of the Act and report all accidents, even to the slightest mishaps, some of which in past years might have been overlooked; and this suggestion is borne out by the fact that the increase in the total number of accidents is under the headings "slight" and "moderate," whilst those headed "serious" and "fatal" show a decided decrease. The Inspectors of Factories make careful inquiries into the cause of each accident, and any machinery requiring extra safeguards to protect the life and limbs of workers is at once attended to.

Prosecutions.

The following figures show a slight increase on those in the previous year's report. 108 cases were brought before the Court, as against 102 during the previous year; in 1910 the total cases were 113, and in 1909, 150. This year convictions were obtained in 101 cases, and 7 cases were dismissed.

The different offences under the Act are summarized as follows:—

Nature of Offences.	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to allow weekly half-holiday to females and boys	13
Failing to grant statutory whole holiday to females and boys	17
Failing to pay wages fortnightly	24
Failing to keep wages and overtime books, &c.	10
Employing persons under sixteen in factories without permits	16
Employing females and boys overtime without permits	2
Failing to report accidents within forty-eight hours	5
Failing to post up in factories prescribed form specifying hours of work, holidays, &c.	1
Failing to register factories	4
Miscellaneous offences	16

Of the dismissed cases, three for employing women on the statutory half-holiday were dismissed as trivial on the ground that a holiday—viz., Easter Monday—had already been observed during the week; one for employing a dressmaker more than forty-five hours per week without first obtaining written permission from the Inspector was also dismissed as trivial, as it was shown that the woman had been working in order to obtain a holiday during the next week. These cases were dismissed as trivial by virtue of section 92 of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908; and, although it was held on appeal that breaches of the Act had been committed, the Magistrate's discretionery powers under that section could not be interfered with. One case against a restaurateur for failing to keep his factory in a sanitary condition was dismissed, as the Magistrate held that there was no evidence to show that more than one person had been employed in the shed where oysters were prepared for consumption, and where the alleged insanitary conditions prevailed. A case against a timber company for failing to report an accident within forty-eight hours was dismissed as the evidence showed that defendants had reported the occurrence as soon as possible after the injuries had assumed a serious aspect; it was at first thought the worker would not be incapacitated for more than forty-eight hours, in which case notice to the Inspector would have been unnecessary. Another similar case against a sawmiller was dismissed as the result of the accident had not assumed a serious aspect until several days after its occurrence.

Amongst the suggestions made for the improvement of the Factories Act is one which specifies that first-aid appliances should be provided in all factories where machinery is used. As no doubt in most large factories where machinery is used there are two or three workers who have some practical training of first aid, it is suggested that the appliances above mentioned should be insisted upon in all such factories.

Another suggestion made by one of the Inspectors is, I think, an important one—viz., to forbid workers and others from placing belting on machinery which is in motion. Notwithstanding that loose pulleys are always required and are already provided for by the Factories Act (section 39), some employees persist in removing belting whilst machinery is in motion. No doubt the carelessness shown is due to the employees' being so constantly engaged in attending to machinery that they sometimes lose respect for its dangers. I think it would be a useful provision to insert in the Act.

Another Inspector suggested that definite provision should be made for the minimum notice to be given by employers or workers in regard to termination of employment. Disputes as to wages due to employees who have either been dismissed or who have left their employment frequently come before the Department's Inspectors, and considerable difficulty is often experienced in ascertaining what notice the workers or the employers are entitled to. As matters stand, unless the workers are bound by an Arbitration Court award which provides for a definite period of notice, these disputes have to be settled in accordance with common law. I think that the Factories Act should provide that, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, one week's notice be necessary.

Shops and Offices Act.

The table following shows details of the number of shops, employers and employees engaged therein for the year 1911–12, and the total wages paid :—

Shops, including Hotels, &c.

District.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the previous Year.*
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
							£
Auckland City	2,278	1,481	1,870	319	5,948	2,115	318,918
Wellington City ..	1,954	1,349	1,557	436	5,296	1,641	285,961
Christchurch City ..	2,209	1,218	1,500	436	5,363	1,449	308,132
Dunedin City	1,589	1,044	1,189	376	4,198	1,325	234,784
Northern District ..	2,178	1,510	1,974	488	6,150	2,217	253,948
Taranaki District ..	744	487	785	177	2,193	798	88,628
Wellington District ..	3,089	1,798	2,689	581	8,157	2,803	387,743
Marlborough District ..	227	149	190	72	638	203	27,043
Nelson District	360	223	343	91	1,017	353	46,346
Westland District ..	665	578	704	285	2,232	773	92,120
Canterbury District ..	1,114	722	1,096	237	3,169	1,159	142,609
Otago and Southland District—							
Otago	632	458	851	227	2,168	919	75,420
Southland	870	645	698	196	2,409	822	113,504
Totals	17,909	11,662	15,446	3,921	48,938	16,577	2,375,147

* The total wages paid refer to the year 1910–11, the figures for the year 1911–12 not yet being available.

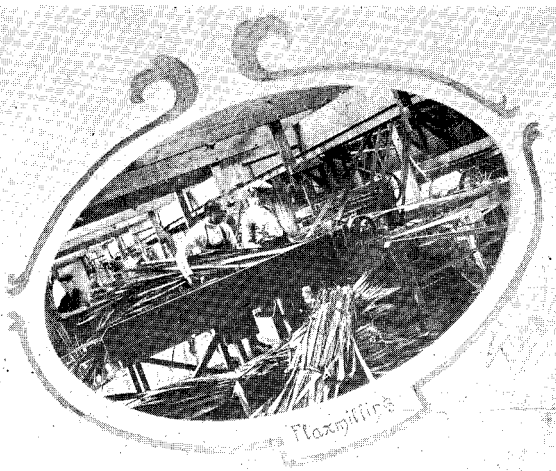
These totals show substantial increases all round on last year's figures—viz., in employees, 10,551; in shops, &c., 1,733; and in wages, £402,752. These increases are largely due to the fact that hotels are included for the first time in this year's figures.

Taking each of the four centres, the following comparison shows the total wages paid to shop, hotel, and restaurant assistants:—

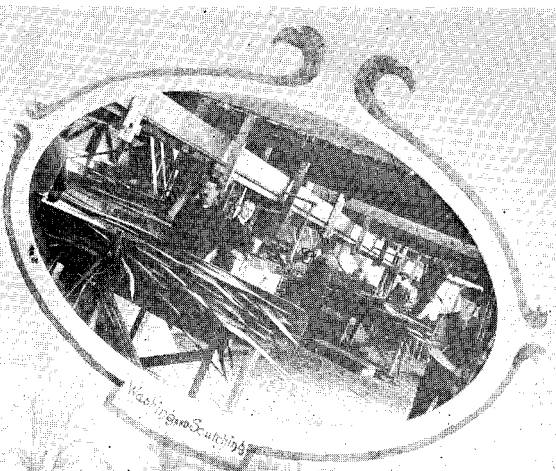
	£
Auckland City	318,918
Christchurch City	308,132
Wellington City	285,961
Dunedin City	234,784

Adding the amounts paid in wages in the cities to that of their surrounding districts, the order is somewhat reversed, as follows :—

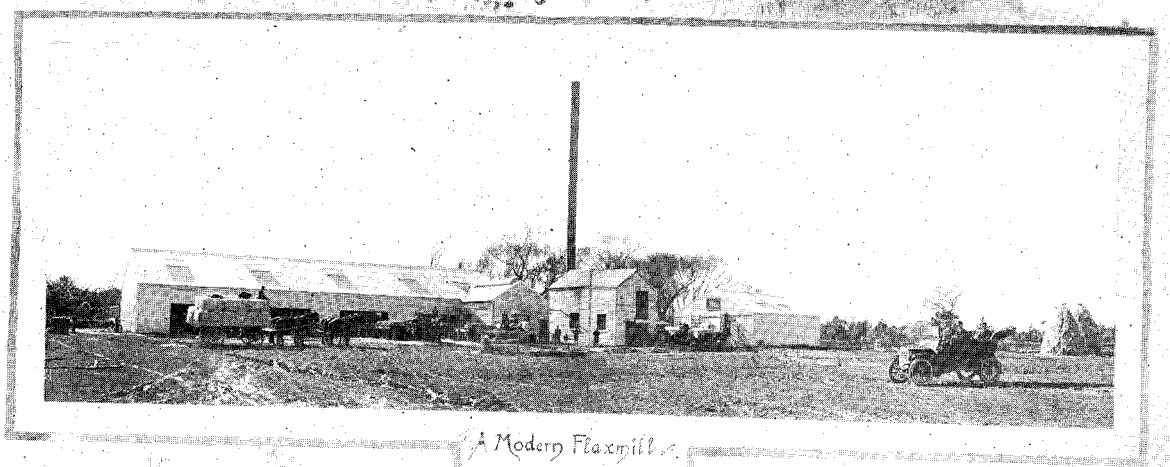
	£
Wellington District	673,704
Auckland District	572,866
Canterbury District	450,732
Otago and Southland District	423,708



Flaxmilling



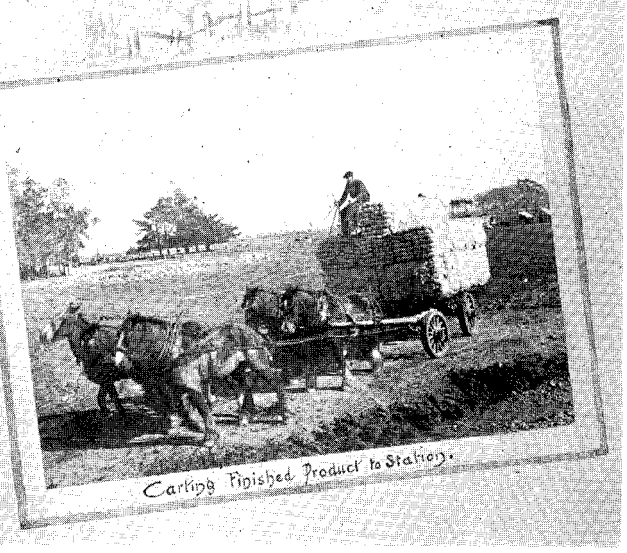
Washing and Scutching



A Modern Flaxmill



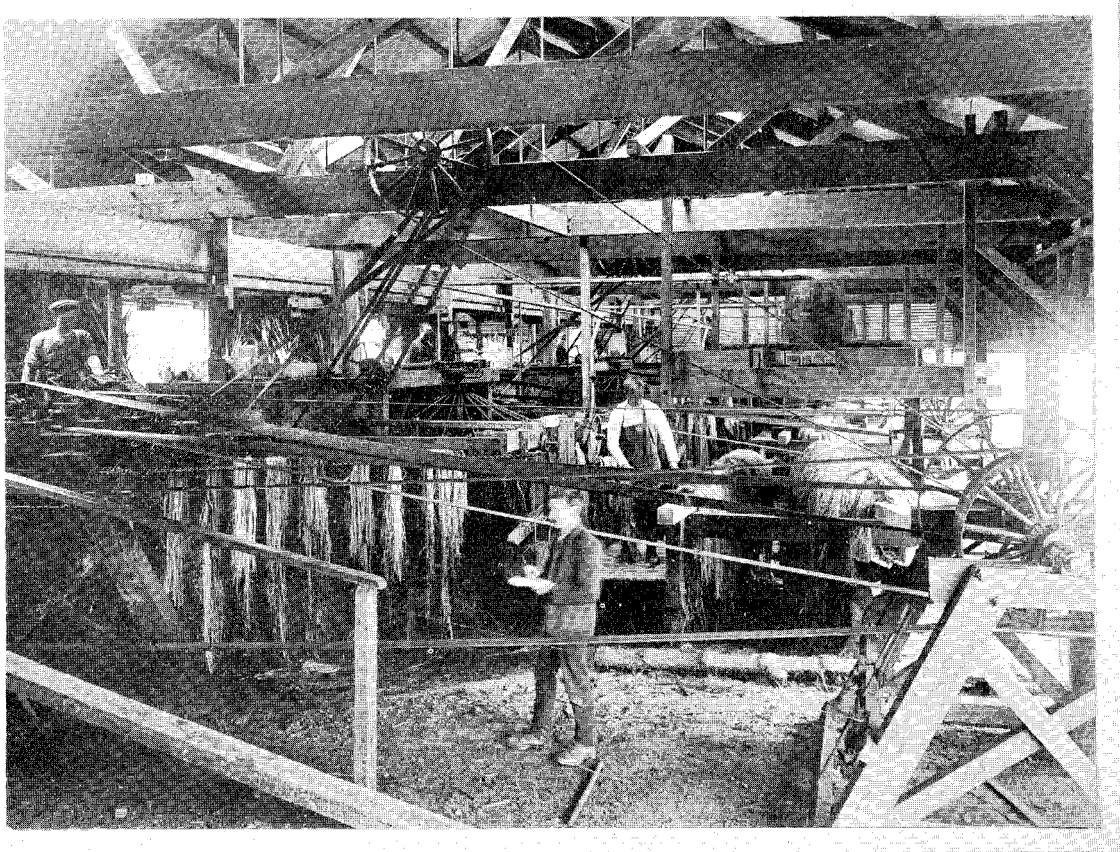
An Old Time Flaxmill



Carting Finished Product to Station.



Interior of Flaxmilling Works.



This order is unchanged from the previous year. As previously explained, the Wellington District's position is probably due to the fact that it contains a greater number of large inland towns than the other districts.

The number of employees actually engaged at work in these shops was 15,782 in 1910–11, whilst this year the totals (which now include hotel employees) are 19,367—an increase of 3,585. Summarizing the totals for the Dominion, the returns show that there are 16,577 shops, hotels, &c., employing 48,938 hands, and paying £2,375,147 in wages.

Prosecutions.

Nature of Breach.	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to close in terms of requisitions by which the hours are fixed by a majority of the shopkeepers concerned	53
Failing to close on statutory half-holiday	39
Failing to grant weekly half-holiday to assistants	32
Failing to pay wages fortnightly	2
Employing assistants after hours prescribed for assistants	40
Employing assistants more than the prescribed number of hours	36
Employing assistants overtime without permission	5
Failing to pay overtime to assistants	3
Failing to keep holiday-book in hotels, &c.	41
Failing to keep wages and time book	47

Two hundred and ninety-eight cases were taken against shopkeepers, compared with 200 during the previous year. The increase is mainly accounted for by hotels and restaurants having been brought under the provisions of the Act. The breaches under the last two headings in the above list were committed by hotel or restaurant proprietors. Out of the 298 cases taken, six were dismissed. These six cases are summarized as follows :—

Two against restaurant-keepers for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday, they having sold cigarettes and tobacco. It was found that restaurants, even though selling goods other than meals, were exempted, in error, by the 1910 amendment relating to hotels and restaurants. Another dismissed case was for employing an assistant after the hours prescribed for assistants. In this case it was proved that the assistant was waiting to go away with his employer, and served some goods without the employer's knowledge. Two other cases for employing assistants more than the prescribed number of hours were dismissed owing to conflicting evidence. The remaining case, for failing to keep a wages and time book, was dismissed on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to convict.

A subject giving considerable trouble to the Department and to its Inspectors is the matter of enforcing the closing of shops in accordance with the different requisitions from a majority of the shopkeepers in the various trades fixing their own closing-hours. In the large towns these requisitions fix varying closing-hours from half past 5 to nearly midnight. This entails a large amount of work upon Inspectors, whilst considerable confusion is caused to the general public. It is suggested that in the large towns a general closing-hour for all shops, excepting those in a few exempted trades such as those exempted from closing on the weekly half-holiday, should be fixed at, say, 8 o'clock, leaving shopkeepers in any particular trades who desire to close at an earlier hour to have a "requisition" accordingly.

In regard to the 1910 amendment to the Shops and Offices Act bringing all hotel employees under the Act, fixing a limit to the number of hours of work, providing for weekly holidays, &c., considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department with respect to those private hotels which, on account of the fact that they do not cater for the general public in the same way as is done by ordinary licensed hotels, restaurants, &c., have been ruled by the Supreme Court to be excluded from the provisions of the Act. A number of complaints on the part of hotel and restaurant employees have been made at this decision, owing to the fact that many of the workers are engaged in the private hotels referred to, and they consider they should be placed on the same footing as employees in other establishments which are under the Act. It has been suggested that the difficulty might be got over by including such private hotels as are above mentioned which employ more than three assistants. The matter is one that should receive the consideration of the Government.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The year just ended has been characterized by a considerable amount of industrial unrest, no less than twenty-one "strikes" having taken place. It is satisfactory, perhaps, to report that of this total six only can be regarded as serious, and even these fade into insignificance compared with industrial disturbances in Continental Europe or America. The most serious strike both from a monetary point of view and in duration was that of officers of the small coastal ships. This lasted for five weeks, and the loss in money on both sides totalled about £24,000. The next important case was that of the Wellington Tramways, lasting four and a half days, and causing a loss of about £2,100. Over three hundred labourers in Auckland were on strike for one week, and the loss occasioned to both sides reached about £1,200. The other three cases were less serious. A full statement of the circumstances surrounding each of the more serious strikes is as follows:—

Wellington Tramways (from 31st January, 1912, to 5th February, 1912).—In this case 358 men struck work at the instigation of the Tramways' Union, which demanded the removal from office of an alleged incompetent and unpopular ticket inspector. On the demand being refused the men ceased work, and a total of 413 men were idle for four and a half days, during which time the whole service was at a standstill. The matter was settled by the City Council agreeing to remove the inspector to a position where he would have no dealings with members of the Tramways Union, and the men returned to work. The loss to the men in wages during the period they were idle was £893, and the estimated loss in revenue to the Council was £1,200. As the men were working under an industrial agreement the strike was illegal, and the union was accordingly summoned before the Magistrate's Court for a breach of the strike provisions of the Act. The offence was admitted, and a fine of £100 imposed. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Department for payment of the fine.

Wellington Meat Workers (from 9th February, 1912, to 23rd February, 1912).—160 labourers assisting slaughtermen struck, their demands *re* payment for work done after 5 p.m. and before 8 a.m., and for preference to unionists, being refused. The strike lasted fourteen days, during which time slaughtering operations, &c., had to be suspended and a total of 320 men were rendered idle. The loss to the men in wages was £2,326. The loss sustained by the company is difficult to estimate, but there was considerable loss occasioned to the farmers through the sheep having to be sent back to the country, thereby causing depreciation in value and condition. The dispute was settled by agreement as to conditions of employment between the parties, the chief concession to the men being preference to unionists. One of the conditions of settlement was that the union should register under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and the agreement mentioned be filed as an "industrial agreement" to be in force for three years. As the men were not working under any award or industrial agreement at the time, the strike was not illegal.

General Labourers, Auckland (24th October, 1911).—In this instance, at the instigation of the General Labourers' Union, 310 men employed on city drainage-works in Auckland struck work on account of one employer letting a subcontract to six members of the union. The strike lasted for one week, during which time 330 men were idle. The loss in wages to them was £765, whilst the employers suffered to the extent of £433. The matter was settled by agreement, the Drainage Board undertaking to insert a clause in all future contracts prohibiting subcontracting Proceedings are pending against the union for a breach of the strike provisions of the Act.*

General Labourers, Onehunga (7th October, 1911).—In this case twenty-three men employed at drainage-work demanded an increase in wages, and on this being refused they struck. They were receiving 1s. 6d. per hour, part of their work being to attend to drainage leading to the sea, which could be done only when the tide allowed. The men asked for 5s. for tidal work, irrespective of the time worked, which was usually not more than two hours. The men were idle for two days after which the contractor conceded the demand, as other men could not be obtained to carry on the work. The loss to the men in wages was £25, while the loss to the employer is estimated at £100. No action was taken against the men, as it was shown that they acted under the impression that the cancellation of their union, which had been applied for, had been effected, and that therefore the award under which they were working had expired, in which case they would not have been liable under the Act for striking.

Coastal Ships' Officers, Wellington (2nd October, 1911).—In this case twenty-five mates, employed on small coastal steamers running out of Wellington, ceased work, being dissatisfied with the rates of pay and hours of work, particularly *re* overtime, fixed by an award of the Arbitration

*A penalty of £60 was subsequently imposed.

Court which came into force on the day they struck. The strike lasted five weeks, during which time the steamers affected were out of commission and 550 men were idle. The loss to the men in wages amounted to £6,000, whilst the corresponding loss to the shipping companies is estimated at £18,000. The dispute was settled by agreement between the owners and the Merchant Service Guild Industrial Union of Workers, to which the men belong, the former increasing the rates of pay, with a few exceptions, up to £1 per month above that fixed by the award, and agreeing to restrict the working of overtime to a minimum. The above-mentioned union was summoned before the Magistrate's Court for instigating the strike and fined £100. An appeal by the union against this decision is pending.

Waterside Workers, Auckland (21st November, 1911).—In this case thirty-four men engaged in unloading a cargo (part of which included superphosphates) from the steamer "Paparoa" demanded an increase of 3d. per hour above the award rate of 1s. 3d. On their request being refused they declined to proceed with the work. After half an hour, however, the demand was conceded and work was resumed. The loss to the men in wages amounted to £1 1s. 3d., whilst the loss to the employers was £8 10s. Proceedings against the workers' union for aiding and abetting an unlawful strike are pending.*

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

The following cases come under heading (1):—

Costume-makers, Auckland (one day).
Hotel workers, Rotorua (one day).
Labourers, Hastings (one day).
Waterside workers, Timaru (two cases—one day and four hours respectively).

The following cases come under heading (2):—

Dredge hands, Gisborne (one day).
Dredgemen, Southland (one day).
Freezing-chamber hands, Moturoa, Taranaki (one day).
Labourers, Hastings (one day).
Labourers, Wairoa (one day).
Shearers, Otago (one day).
Shearers, Masterton (one day).
Threshing-millers, Timaru (one day).
Waterside workers, Auckland (one day).
Woollen-mill workers, Roslyn (seven days).

A summary of the whole of the strikes which have occurred in New Zealand since the inception of the Act is given in the following return. It will be noted that of a total of sixty-three strikes over a period of eighteen years thirty-four, or 54 per cent. of the whole, are regarded as trivial or unimportant. Of the sixty-three strikes, thirty-three (nine of which were important) were outside the scope of the Act, and thirty under it. The loss to workers was estimated at £29,132, and to employers £37,134.

Summary of Strikes in New Zealand since inception of Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (1894) to 31st March, 1912.

Number of strikes coming within scope of the Act		30
Number of strikes outside the Act		33
Total number of strikes		63†
Number of disputes included in total which may be classed as trivial or unimportant		34
Men fully successful in	(cases)	22
Employers successful in	,,	14
Compromise effected in	,,	27

* The case was subsequently dismissed, the Court holding that the union was not responsible for the action of its secretary, at whose instigation the men ceased work. The evidence showed that the union had not authorized the secretary's action, which, the Court held, could not be treated as having been done by him in the course of his duties as secretary of the union. Action is being taken by the Department against the men concerned.

† Of this total, twelve strikes were of slaughtermen—practically one sympathetic dispute spread over the whole of the Dominion. Six were within the scope of Act, and six outside it.

Average duration of all strikes (trivial cases not included) ...	(days)	10
Total number of strikers (trivial cases not included)		2,275
Total number of men rendered idle by strikes (trivial cases not included)		4,523
Approximate loss in wages to workmen concerned (average £6 10s.) ...		£29,132
Approximate loss to employers concerned...		£37,134
Total amount of fines inflicted on strikers		£1,968
Total amount collected to date (71½ per cent.)		£1,410

Total number of strikes from year to year—

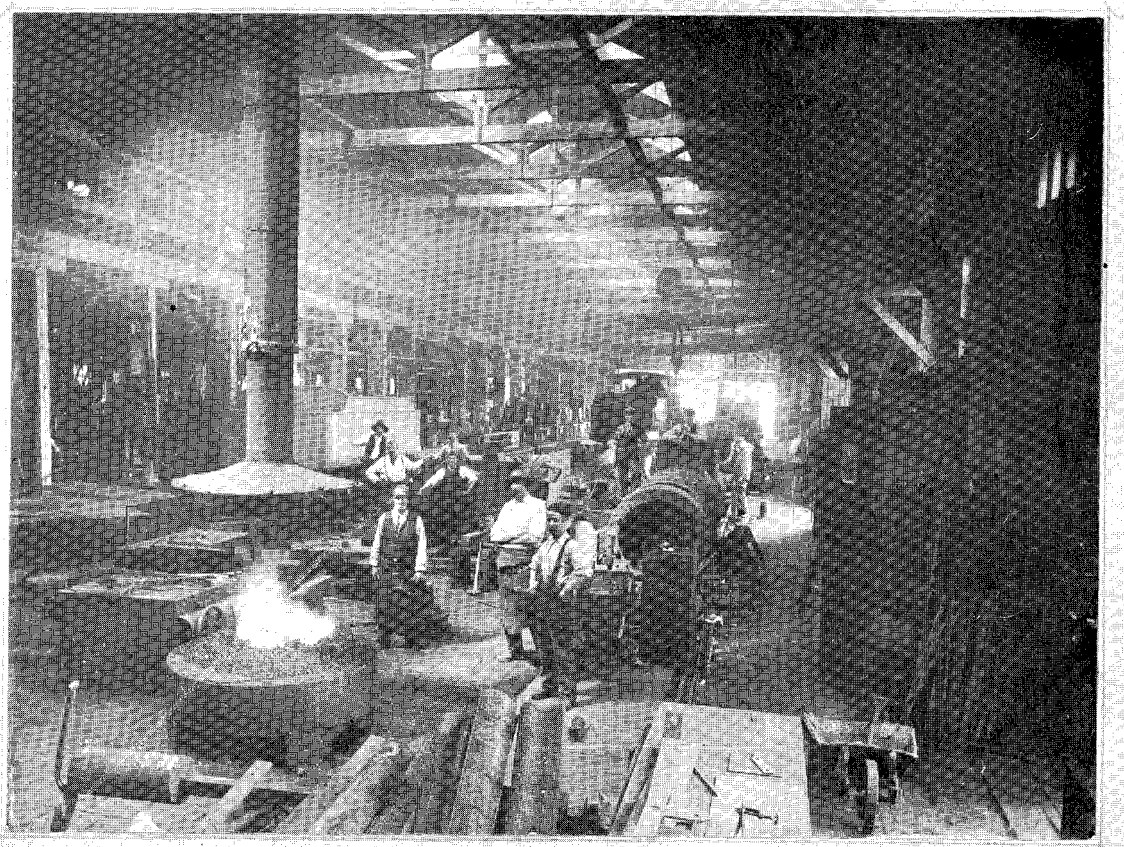
1894 to 1905	Nil
1906	1
1907	12*
1908	12
1909	4
1910	15
1911–12	21
Total	63†
Average per year	3½

In the course of their investigations of alleged breaches of awards, particularly in respect to hotels and restaurants, the Inspectors have had occasion to report the fact that numbers of employers of labour enter into business either without capital or without the necessary financial support to enable them to pay wages in the event of their business not proving successful. It appears to be a somewhat frequent occurrence for employers to commence business in this way, and I think it is desirable that something should, if possible, be done to prevent persons entering into business in the manner above indicated.

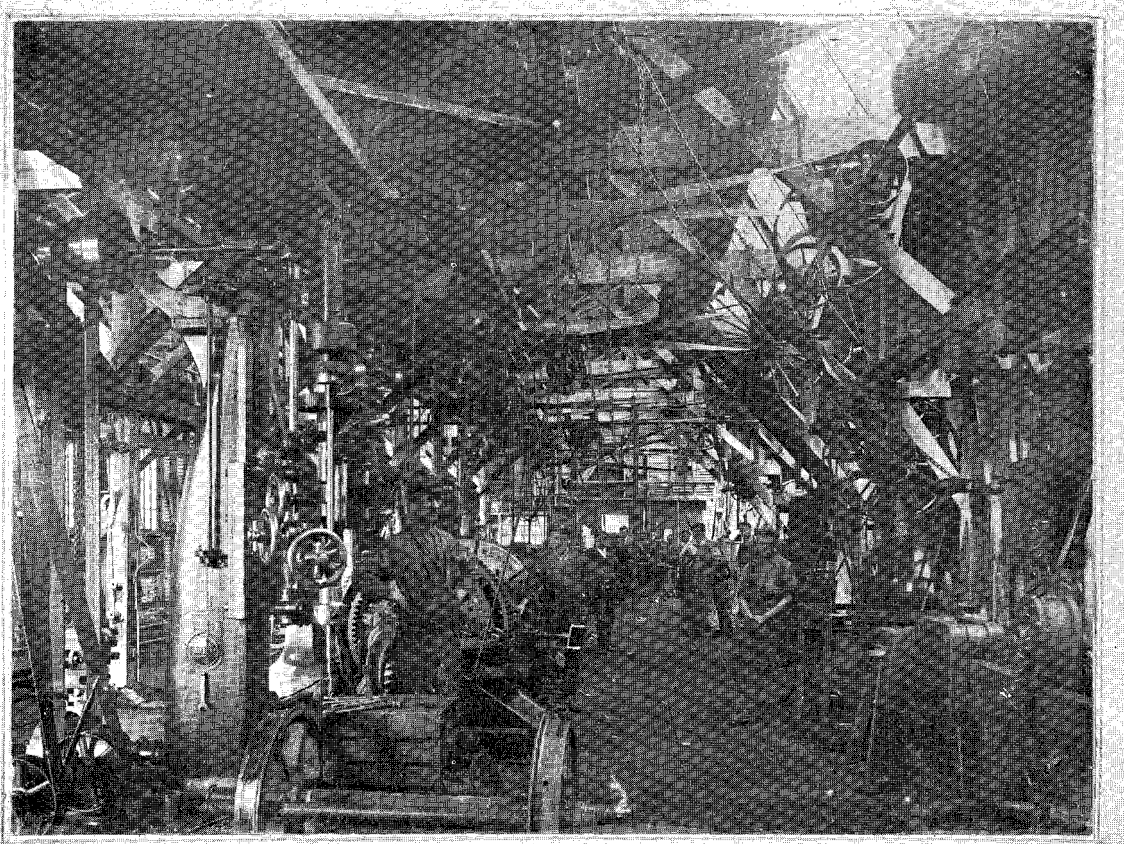
The clause contained in most awards providing for preference to unionists has, until recently, been very difficult to enforce. The requirement of these awards that an employment-book must be kept by the unions concerned—showing correct information as to the members of the unions from time to time out of employment, the nature of the work they are able to do, the names of the employers with whom they have been recently employed, &c.—is somewhat troublesome for union secretaries to comply with, and in some cases of alleged offences under the preference clause committed by employers the Department has been unable to take proceedings on account of the fact that the employment-books to be kept by the unions had not been properly kept. A more workable provision regarding preference is now generally contained in the various awards —viz., that when a non-member of a union is engaged by an employer the secretary of the union shall be entitled, if there be a member of his union able to do the work equally with the non-member, to call upon the employer to dismiss the non-member from his employment within seven days unless in the meantime the non-member joins the union. This clause is proving more satisfactory in the working to both employers and workers.

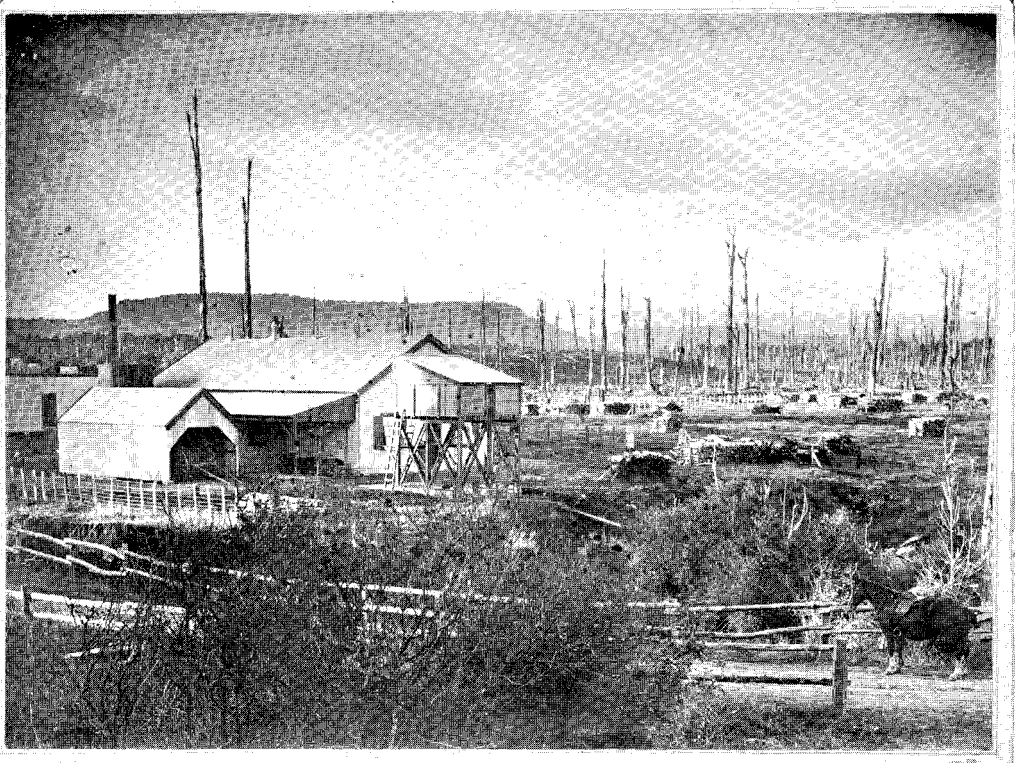
A case of some importance concerning the relationships of different sections of workers in one industry came before the Court of Arbitration during the year—viz., the application of the Merchant Service Guild for an award providing for the working-conditions of employment of masters and officers. In this case a question was submitted for the opinion of the Court as to whether masters and officers should be dealt with in the same industrial dispute. In giving its opinion the Court said that it is doubtless essential in the interests of the travelling public that nothing should be done to weaken the authority of the shipmaster or to impair the discipline of the ship; that the interests of the public safety are of paramount importance: these questions, however, were questions for the Legislature to deal with. Under the Act as it at present stands shipmasters and officers are workers within the meaning of the Act—they are all engaged in one industry, and are entitled to form one union. Further, such a union is entitled to originate a dispute in connection with both shipmasters and officers and to have it disposed of. The Court thought it desirable, however, that, in view of the peculiar position of a shipmaster with regard to his officers, the dispute should be divided into two branches—one relating to masters and the other to officers. This decision opens up a somewhat large question as to whether the clauses of the Act relating to registration of unions should not make better provision to enable workers

* Slaughtermen only. † Of this total, twelve strikes were of slaughtermen—practically one sympathetic dispute spread over the whole of the Dominion. Six were within the scope of the Act, and six outside it.

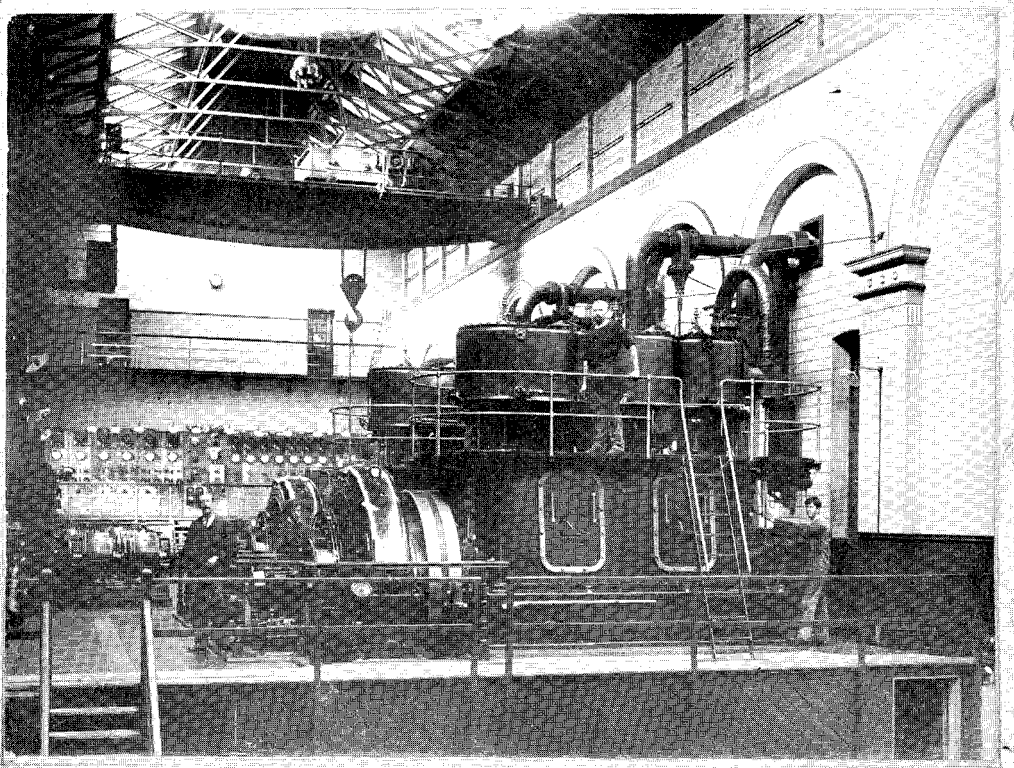


Engineering and Boilermaking.





A Typical N.Z. Dairy Factory.



Interior Municipal Electric Light Power Works.

such as the above, engaged in different branches of any industry, to register as separate unions. The general tendency of the registration of unions has been to amalgamate them in the different branches of industries within the respective districts, rather than in the direction of splitting the different unions up into smaller bodies; but I think in cases such as the above, where the interests of two sections of workers in one industry may at times be even opposed to one another, the question of their being registered separately under the Act should receive consideration.

Another case somewhat on all-fours with the Shipmasters' and Officers' dispute is that of the Merchants' Assistants' dispute, which has for some time been before the Wellington Conciliation Council. The Merchants' Assistants' Union comprises not only the assistants in the various classes of warehouses, but also all grades of workers from storemen up to departmental managers. In this case also the dispute has been split up into branches in order to facilitate the settlement of same.

Liability of Unions to Claims by Workers for Damages, &c.

There has been a number of claims by workers against industrial unions for damages on account of having been prevented by union officials from working through being "unfinancial."

In the case of Flowers *v.* Wellington Wharf Labourers' Union the plaintiff claimed that the union had prevented him from obtaining employment as a wharf labourer on the Wellington Wharf, and proceeded for a writ of mandamus commanding the union to recognize him as a member, and claimed the sum of £175 damages. His Honour Mr. Justice Cooper in his judgment stated: "I have upon the facts which I have stated come to the conclusion that the plaintiff has established a cause of action against the defendant union. He had ceased to be a member of the union before the award was made in April, 1908, and he was therefore, when the award came into operation, a non-unionist within the provisions of the preference clause, and was properly treated as such by the union. He was admitted a member of the union in May, 1908, and, although he made no written application for such admission, the necessity for such was waived by the union, for he was accepted as a member and treated as a member throughout that year and the year 1909. As he had from time to time tendered to the union the subscriptions becoming due, he has never since his admission to the union in 1908 been twelve months in arrear, and he is still a member of the union. In my opinion, he is also entitled to damages. The action of the union in refusing to recognize him as a member was wrongful, and, in warning employers not to employ him, was a breach of duty which it owed to him as a member, and has resulted in injury to the plaintiff sounding in damages. There will therefore be a judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of £50 damages, an order for the issue (if necessary) of a writ of mandamus, and judgment for costs on the lower scale, with an allowance of £7 17s. 6d. for the extra half-day over which the trial extended, and witnesses' expenses, and Court fees to be ascertained by the Registrar of this Court."

Osborne *v.* the Greymouth Wharf Labourers: In this case the plaintiff had been fined by the union for divulging the business of the union, and at his refusing to pay the fine inflicted was declared "unfinancial." On the 1st December, 1910, the plaintiff was, whilst standing with other men waiting for employment, selected by the Union Steamship Company's representative for work. His name was entered upon the book, and he was proceeding to work when the secretary of defendant union stepped forward and objected to the plaintiff's employment. The plaintiff asked on what grounds he was objected to; the secretary replied because he was "unfinancial." The plaintiff then asked since when he was "unfinancial"; the secretary replied, since the date he (the plaintiff) was fined £3. He was therefore prevented from doing the work he was engaged for. In giving judgment Mr. Justice Denniston stated: "In the present case there had, in my opinion, been established between the Union Steamship Company and the plaintiff a contractual relation of employer and employed. The plaintiff stood among others as an applicant for work, he was selected by the company's agent, and his name written down by him. But for the interference of the secretary the work for the day or shift would have been undertaken without anything further said or done. I think, therefore, that in this particular instance the union inflicted an actionable injury on the plaintiff. The result of the conclusions is that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant union only the damages he has sustained by being deprived of what he would have earned by the work on the day or on the shift for which he had actually been engaged. As the plaintiff has failed to establish the main grounds on which he brought his action, I do not think he is entitled to more than Magistrate's Court fees. Judgment for plaintiff for £1, with costs as in Magistrate's Court, including any witnesses called as to the claim on which he has succeeded."

The case Purvis *v.* Timaru Wharf Labourers' Union: A claim for 16s. 9d., a day's work lost through the union representing him as being unfinancial. Mr. V. G. Day dismissed this case on the ground that the union was not responsible for the 16s. 9d. claimed, as there was no contract between the plaintiff and the Union Steamship Company.

The following table shows details of expenditure of (*a*) Conciliation Boards (under the old Act) for the years 1908–9 and 1909–10; (*b*) Councils of Conciliation (under the present Act) from 1909–10, 1910–11, and 1911–12; (*c*) the Court of Arbitration for the four years 1908–9 to 1911–12, inclusive:—

	1908–9.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boards	1,472 12 3	14 14 0	...	...
Councils	294 7 0	2,562 1 10	2,897 6 2	3,612 6 6
Arbitration Court ...	5,336 16 7	4,325 13 3	3,897 13 5	3,312 7 11
Totals ...	£7,103 15 10	£6,902 9 1	£6,794 19 7	£6,924 14 5

This table includes the annual salaries of the members of the Court (£2,800), and of the Conciliation Commissioners (£1,500). It will be noted that the expenditure for Conciliation Councils shows an increase of £715 0s. 4d. compared with last year's figures, whilst the expenses of the Arbitration Court show a decrease of £585 5s. 6d. The increased expenditure upon the Councils is entirely due to the larger number of cases taken this year as compared with last. As will be seen from a table following, no less than 21 more cases were heard than during the previous year.

The expenses of assessors of the Councils during 1911–12 for fees and travelling-expenses are as follows:—

Industrial District.	Fees.	Travelling-expenses.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northern and Taranaki..	441 0 0	63 12 7	504 12 7
Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland ..	680 8 0	205 15 5	886 3 5
Canterbury and Otago and Southland	430 4 0	136 6 10	539 10 10
Totals	**1,524 12 0**	**405 14 10**	**1,930 6 10**

Comparing the totals with last year's expenditure (£1,117 11s. 11d.) there has been an increase this year of £812 14s. 11d.

Registration of Industrial Unions and Associations.

The usual annual return (to 31st December, 1911) is published separately in parliamentary paper H.–11A.

The following table shows the number of unions and members in both employers' and workers' unions from 31st December, 1904, to 31st December, 1911, inclusive:—

	Unions of Employers.		Unions of Workers.	
	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.
December, 1903	103	3,080	258	27,640
„ 1904	109	3,292	273	30,271
„ 1905	113	3,276	261	29,869
„ 1906	109	3,337	274	34,978
„ 1907	121	3,630	310	45,614
„ 1908	122	3,918	325	49,347
„ 1909	120	3,702	308	54,519
„ 1910	118	4,262	308	57,091
„ 1911	118	4,251	307	55,629

It will be noticed that, although the number of employers' unions has not decreased, there is a slight falling-off of eleven in the membership. There is one workers' union less than for

last year, and a decrease in membership of 1,462. This deficiency has been caused by the cancellation of several large unions, some of which, I understand, joined the Federation of Labour, viz. :—

	Members.
Auckland Builders', &c., Labourers	760
Auckland Electric Tramways	354
Hikurangi Coal-miners	132
Waihi Gold-miners	1,350
Waikato Coal-miners (including Huntly)	465
Wellington Section, Australasian Federated Seamen	1,026
Wellington Wharf Labourers	1,531
Lyttelton Stevedores	428
Timaru Waterside Workers	94
Dunedin Waterside Workers	386

The membership of new unions, although large, has not quite made up for the deficiency.

The following table shows the numbers of members of workers' unions as shown in the returns in their respective trade groups :—*

Trades.	Numbers.
Agriculture	4,531
Building and woodworking	8,730
Clothing	4,733
Iron and metal	3,717
Shipwrighting	181
Light, heat, and power producing	104
Food	8,382
Mining	2,698†
Printing	1,246
Transport	13,501†
Leather	1,128
Stone, clay, and allied trades	331
Miscellaneous	6,347
Total	55,629

The work in connection with the registration of industrial unions continues to be fairly regular. For the year ending 31st March, 1912, twenty-eight workers' unions (with 2,180 members) and six employers' unions (with 165 members) were registered, whilst seventeen workers' unions voluntarily cancelled registration. Four associations of workers were also registered during the period. The provisions of the Act permitting of the amalgamation of unions in the one industry was responsible for the cancellation of four unions, which amalgamated and re-registered under one name.

Fifteen workers' unions, seven employers' unions, and two associations of workers were cancelled as being defunct, having failed to send in returns according to section 17 of the Act.

Under the amendment passed last session eleven workers' unions availed themselves of the power of altering their titles. This promises to be a very useful provision, as, on a very simple procedure, unions can more clearly indicate their scope in their titles without having to cancel registration, as was the case prior to the amendment coming into force.

Thirty-three complete and thirty-six partial amendments of rules were accepted during the period.

Arbitration Court, &c.

For the seven years 1906–12 awards have been made by the Arbitration Court as follows :—

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

—a total of 540 for the period.

*The two groups of trades marked † show a falling-off in membership of—Mining, 4,689 to 2,698, and transport, 17,104 to 13,501. All the other groups show a substantial increase.

The awards and agreements actually in force as at the 31st March last total 373, and the following table shows the number operating in each industrial district :—

Northern	88	Taranaki	7
Wellington	95	Marlborough	5
Canterbury	87	Nelson	6
Otago and Southland ...	75	Westland	10

Cases taken by the Department for enforcement of awards, &c., in the Arbitration Court total seventeen, as against five last year. Most of the cases were taken in the Magistrate's Court, a total of 540 cases being dealt with in that Court. The total number of cases taken by the Department in both Courts is 558, of which 512 were successful. Seven of the 46 dismissed were considered by the Stipendiary Magistrates as trivial and excusable, and were disposed of accordingly under section 16 of the Amendment Act, 1908. In four instances the cause of dismissal was owing to conflicting evidence, while the remaining cases, not being proved to the satisfaction of the Court, were also dismissed. Full reports of the dismissed cases are given in the official Book of Awards, Agreements, &c., made under the Act. In the Arbitration Court cases the Department was successful in twelve instances, whilst five were dismissed. In the Magistrate's Court 500 were successful and forty-one were dismissed. In regard to the number of cases dismissed it should be explained that in a considerable number of the cases taken there were debatable or technical questions involved; and they were therefore mostly in the nature of "test" cases. In fact, it might be said that the number of deliberate breaches is much fewer than formerly. The fines awarded to the Department in the Arbitration Court amounted to £30; in the Magistrate's Court, £912 12s. The fines in the cases taken by unions amounted to £15 6s. (in the Magistrate's Court). The following is a table showing in detail the cases taken under the Act during the period :—

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

District.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Northern	10	2	12
Wellington	1	2	3
Canterbury	1	..	1
Otago and Southland	..	1	1
Total cases taken by Department	12	5	17
Fines			£30

Magistrate's Court.

District.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Cases taken by Department for Enforcement of Awards.			
Northern	198	17	215
Wellington	82	14	96
Marlborough	1	..	1
Westland	..	2	2
Canterbury	96	2	98
Otago and Southland	26	6	32
Total cases taken by Department	403	41*	444†
Cases taken by Unions.			
Northern	11	4	15
Wellington	1	4	5
Total cases taken by unions	12	8‡	20§
Grand totals	415	49	464

Fines—	£	s.	d.
Departmental cases	507	16	0
Union cases	15	6	0

* In two cases the Department appealed to the Court of Arbitration, which upheld the appeal in both instances. † In four instances cases were referred to the Court of Arbitration for opinion, which held in two cases that breaches had been committed. ‡ In two instances cases were referred to the Court of Arbitration for opinion, which held in one case that a breach had been committed. § One decision was appealed against, the Court dismissing the appeal.

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

Industrial District.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Penalties.
				£ s. d.
Northern	70	..	70	173 0 0
Wellington	12*	..	12	217 11 0
Marlborough	1	..	1	1 0 0
Canterbury	10	..	10	8 15 0
Otago and Southland	4	..	4	4 10 0
Grand totals	97	..	97	404 16 0

*This total includes two cases taken against industrial unions of workers for aiding and abetting strikes. A fine of £100 was inflicted in each instance. In one of the cases an appeal is pending. The other cases were mostly for failing to keep a wages and overtime book, but the total also includes a few cases for failing to exhibit copies of awards in factories, &c., and for wilfully making false entries in wages and overtime book.

The following is an analysis showing nature of cases taken under the Act for year ending 31st March, 1912:—

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to pay award rate (minimum wage)	133
Accepting less than award rate (minimum wage)	43
Failing to pay overtime rates	33
Accepting less than overtime rates	25
Failing to give preference to unionists	38
Failing to indenture apprentices	7
Employing more apprentices than allowed by award in proportion to journeymen	15
Failing to pay wages at weekly or fortnightly intervals	20
Deducting from wages and failing to pay wages in full	6
Aiding and abetting and taking part in a strike	2
Failing to keep wages and overtime book	89
Failing to exhibit copies of awards	6
Having bespoke work done on other than own premises (tailoring trade) ...	2
For miscellaneous breaches of awards (by employers)	108
For miscellaneous breaches of awards (by workers	51
Grand total	578
Total number of cases against employers	457
Total number of cases against employees	121

Inspectors of Awards have also had a considerable amount of work to do in the collection of penalties imposed by the Courts, having collected a sum of £726 4s. 6d. from employers and £80 16s. from employees. The following table gives a complete analysis of the collection of these penalties:—

Return showing Total Cases and Penalties paid and owing by Employers as at 31st March, 1912 (from inception of Act).

Total number of cases in which penalties inflicted, 2,281.	£ s. d.	Percentage.
Total amount of penalties	5,963 15 6	...
Total amount paid to date	5,638 4 2	94½
Total amount outstanding	325 11 4	5½

Of the amount unpaid, £141 18s. 10d. is owing by employers who have gone out of business, and whose whereabouts are at present unknown; several are reported to have left the Dominion. £41 19s. is owing by employers who have promised to pay off their fines by instalments; £68 15s. by employers against whom warrants of distress have been issued, but who have "no effects" (several of these are bankrupt, and are now working for wages and are paying in small instalments); £47 17s. 6d. by employers who, through illness, &c., are in very poor circumstances, and

cannot pay at present; £2 by an employer who was accidentally killed soon after the fine was imposed; and £23 1s. of the total amount of penalties is owing by persons only recently fined. Steps are being taken in the usual way to collect the amounts owing.

Return showing Total Cases and Penalties paid and owing by Workers (other than Slaughtermen, for which see below) as at 31st March, 1912 (from inception of Act).

	£	s.	d.	Percentage.
Total number of cases in which penalties inflicted, 710.				
Total amount of penalties	836	12	0	...
Total amount paid	566	11	9	67¾
Total amount outstanding	270	0	3	32¼

Of the amount outstanding, £82 9s. 5d., representing nearly 10 per cent. of the total amount of penalties, is owing by workers whose present whereabouts are unknown (distress warrants were issued against them at various times, but were returned either for the reason given or, where warrants could then be served, there were no effects to seize. Some of these workers were only recently fined, while others disappeared either before or just after the penalties were imposed). £75 5s. 6d. is being paid by instalments; £2 13s. is owing by men against whom distress warrants have been issued, but so far without effect; £1 12s. 4d. by two workers who were recently drowned; and £8 by workers only recently fined, for the recovery of which the usual steps are being taken.

Included in the total of £270 0s. 3d. outstanding is the sum of £100 penalty inflicted on an industrial union of workers for aiding and abetting a strike. Enforcement of payment of the penalty is being held over pending an appeal to the Arbitration Court, which has been lodged by the union and which will be heard at an early date.

Out of the total amount of penalties inflicted on slaughtermen in the year 1907—viz., £1,330—it will be noted that there is still an amount of £295 outstanding, or 22 per cent. of the whole. There is no change in these figures since the last report was published. Of the amount outstanding (£295), nearly two-thirds is due by seventy-two slaughtermen who cannot be traced. It is extremely doubtful whether the Department will be able to collect any more moneys due by slaughtermen, and, considering the whole of the circumstances surrounding these penalties, I think that the Department has done good work in getting in nearly 80 per cent. of the total amount inflicted.

The business dealt with under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, during the year ending 31st March, 1912, is summarized in the following table:—

Industrial agreements	25
Arbitration Court.	
Awards	80
Enforcements of awards (conducted by Department)	17
Interpretations of awards	26
Other decisions (amending awards, adding parties, &c.)	45
Appeals from decisions of Stipendiary Magistrates	3
Application for awards refused	3
Cases under the Workers' Compensation Act...	20
Magistrates' Courts.	
Enforcements of awards (conducted by Department)	444
Enforcements of awards (conducted by unions)	20
Enforcements of section 6, Amendment Act (*re* strikes)	2
Enforcement of section 4, Amendment Act (*re* lockout)	nil.
Permits to under-rate workers	3
Councils of Conciliation.	
Recommendations (see Reports of Conciliation Commissioners)... ...	119
Inspectors of Factories.	
Permits to under-rate workers	106
Secretaries of Unions.	
Permits to under-rate workers	67

Councils of Conciliation.

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

Industrial District.	Number fully settled.	Number partially settled.	Number in which no Settlement was made, and whole Dispute was referred to Court.	Total.
Northern and Taranaki	17	7	5	29
Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland	45	8	1	54
Canterbury, and Otago and Southland ..	24	4	8	36
Grand totals	86	19	14	119

Compared with last year the results show that twenty-one more cases were fully settled in 1911–12. Since their establishment in January, 1909, the Councils have dealt with 308 cases, and of this total 218 have been fully settled, whilst the number referred to the Court (*i.e.*, in which no agreement has been effected by the Commissioners and their assessors) totals 34. Cases partly settled (*i.e.*, leaving but a few clauses over to the Court) total 56. The reports of the Commissioners appear in this report (see page lxxvi).

MONEY RECOVERED FOR WORKERS UNDER VARIOUS ACTS.

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

Industrial District.	Under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.	Under the Factories Act.	Under the Shops and Offices Act.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northern	335 6 2	12 8 0	17 16 6
Taranaki	10 17 6	23 15 0	21 1 3
Wellington	376 5 4	74 10 10	53 3 8
Nelson	30 0 0	20 0 0	..
Westland	6 4 6	42 3 4	11 11 0
Canterbury	477 15 11	38 1 9	52 3 0
Otago and Southland	186 18 9	18 2 6	93 9 4
Totals	1,423 8 2	229 1 5	249 4 9

The total amount collected was £1,901 14s. 4d., as compared with £1,250 13s. 1d. collected for the year ending 31st March, 1911. In all these cases the facts are fully inquired into by the Department's officers, and settlement is agreed to in cases of pure inadvertence only.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

During the year ending 31st March, 1912, twenty cases were brought before the Court of Arbitration under this Act, a decrease of four as compared with the previous year. As a result, four workers who had been partially incapacitated by accident were awarded sums totalling £233 10s. 5d., and one, who was suffering from neurasthenia, was awarded a nominal weekly sum until the extent of his incapacity could be determined. In three cases the relatives of workers killed by accident were awarded various sums totalling £885. The other ten cases were dismissed. The most important cases dealt with are as follow:—

(1.) Concerning the computation of earnings of a claimant to compensation: A master of a coastal steamer received a salary of £4 12s. 9d. per week, with board and lodging in addition. During thirty days of the period that he was employed he lived at home, but this was not in pursuance of any agreement with his employers. It was held that the value of his board and lodging should be estimated at 10s. per week for the whole period of employment, as the board and lodging were at all times available. The plaintiff's earnings were therefore reckoned at £5 2s. 9d. per week, and as they exceeded £5 per week he was not entitled to the benefits of the Act. (Decisions, Vol. x, p. 1.)

(2.) A seaman left his ship for his own purposes without obtaining the leave of the master, and in returning fell off the wharf and was drowned. It was held that the steamer and not the wharf was the scene or sphere of his duty, and that any accident that happened to him before he got back to the steamer could not be treated as having arisen out of his employment. (Decisions, Vol. x, p. 4).

(3.) A widow claimed compensation on account of the death of her husband who had separated from her and had been ordered to pay a weekly sum for her maintenance but had not paid her any money for several years. It was held that the expression "benefits received" (by partial dependants) in section 4 (*b*) of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1908, meant benefits actually received and could not include payments that ought by law to have been, but actually were not, made to the dependants of the deceased worker. The widow was therefore not a "partial dependant" of her husband. If she had been a "total" dependant, she would have been entitled to compensation. (Decisions, Vol. x, p. 11.)

(NOTE.—In consequence of this decision the Act was amended last session, entitling such persons to compensation.)

(4.) The son of a deceased worker was in an industrial school, and the father had been ordered to pay 7s. per week towards the cost of the boy's maintenance. This sum was sufficient to cover the cost of his food and clothing. The payments made under the order were in arrear at the time of the father's death. It was held that in these circumstances the boy was a total dependant, the deceased having maintained him, with a little assistance from the State. (Decisions, Vol. x. p. 17). This case is distinguished from the former in that in the former the widow was merely a partial dependent (hence the words "benefits received") whilst in the latter the boy was a total dependant.

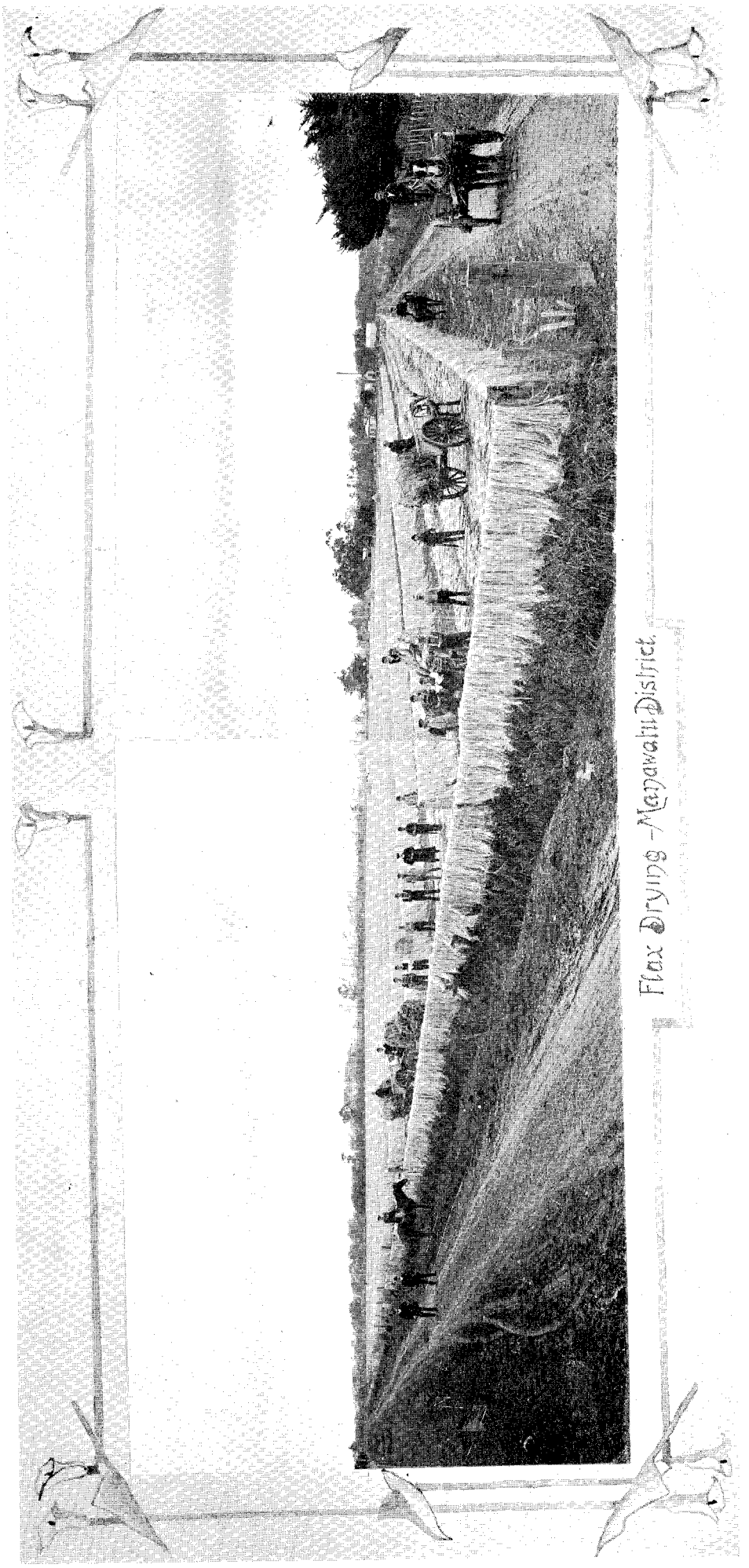
(5.) An engine-driver at a sawmill, while stripping off the burrs from the back of his axe after work had ceased for the day, was struck in the eye by a piece of iron from the axe, and in consequence last the sight of his eye. The keeping in order of his tools, although necessary to his work, had to be done in his own time, and did not come within the scope of the work he was employed to do. It was therefore held that this was not an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and that he was not entitled to compensation. (Decisions, Vol. x, p. 22.)

(6.) A plasterer's labourer who had been engaged in slacking lime, afterwards died of pneumonia. His widow claimed compensation on the ground that he had contracted the pneumonia as a result of inhaling poisonous fumes arising from the lime. It was held that the evidence did not establish the fact that the fumes had caused the pneumonia, and that even if that had been proved, it was not clear that this would be an injury by accident within the meaning of the Act. (*Labour Journal*, March, 1912, p. 175).

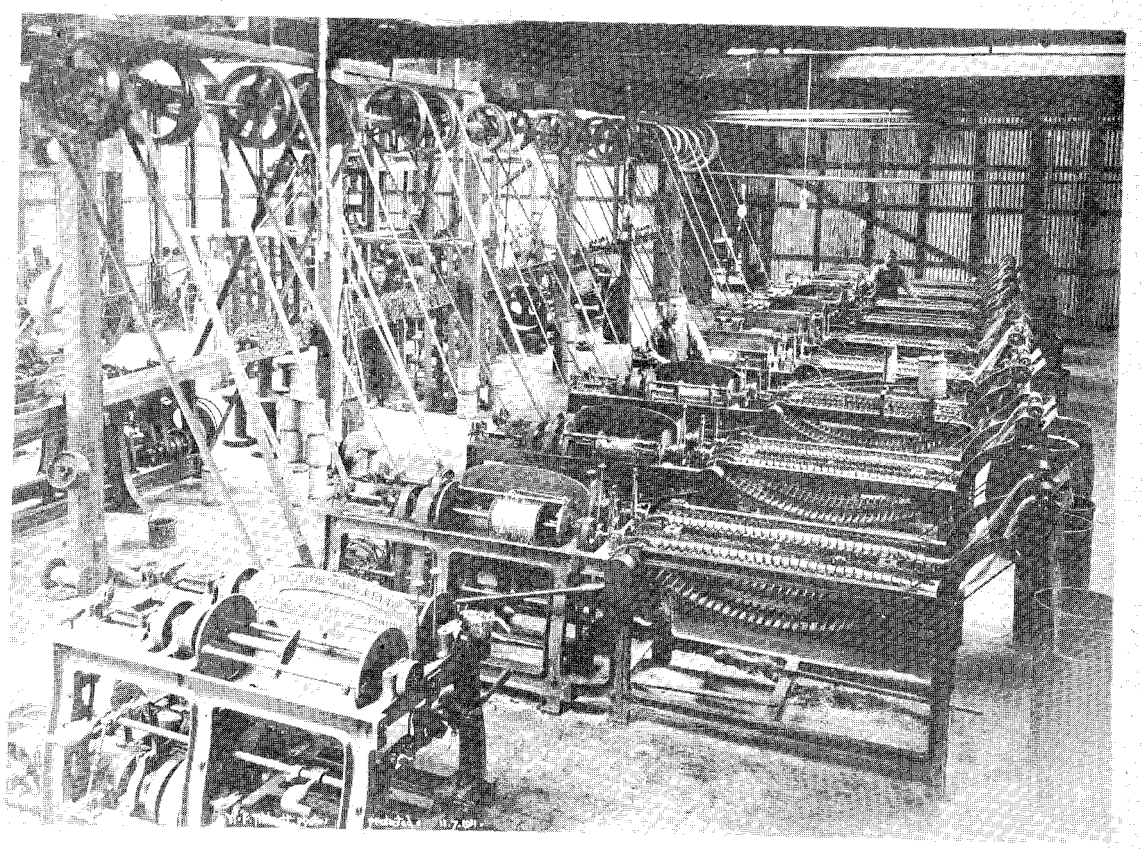
A matter to which some attention has been called is the fact that there is no provision in the Act requiring employers or insurance companies to pay compensation to workers within any specified time. No doubt in the majority of cases compensation is paid promptly enough, but there are cases here and there where complaints are made to the Department of compensation not being paid promptly. I do not think it is practicable, however, for any definite period to be fixed in the Act, as delay must sometimes occur in ascertaining the nature and extent of the injuries received, and, in complicated cases, in arriving at the amount of compensation due. It will probably be sufficient for any complaints as to alleged delay in the payment of compensation to be intimated to the nearest Inspector of Factories, who will make inquiries from the persons concerned as to the cause of delay. If it is found that undue delay takes place to any extent, action as deemed necessary can then be taken.

THE SHEARERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT, 1908.

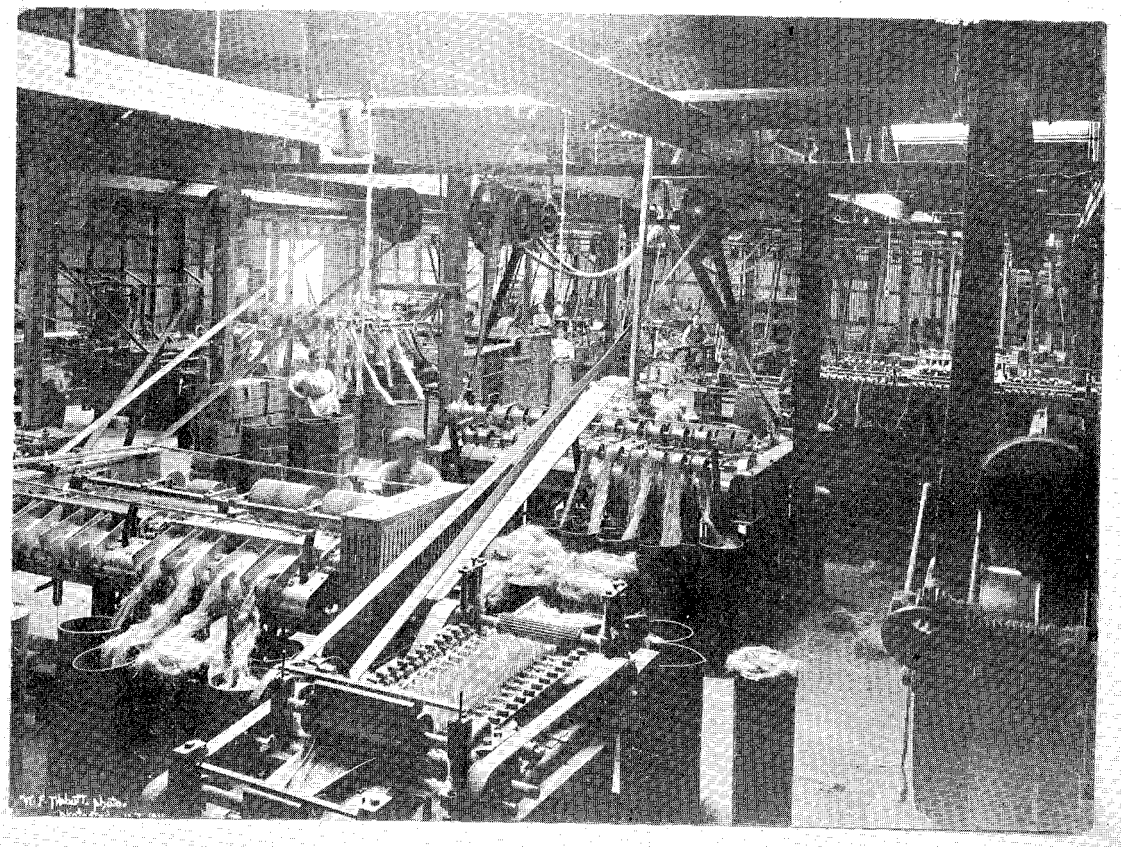
Very considerable improvements have been effected in the accommodation provided for shearers this season as compared with that of last year. About 33 per cent. more sheds were visited, with generally very satisfactory results. The Inspectors under the Act have had an exceptionally busy time, especially those stationed at Gisborne, Napier, Wairoa, and Tolaga Bay. These officers have inspected and reported on 167 stations, some of which take from two to three days' journey to reach. As a general rule attention was given by the station-holders to any requirements or suggestions made by the Inspectors for the improvements of existing accommo-



Flax Drying—Manawatu District.



Flaxmilling Industry
Flax and Rope Machinery.



dation. In nearly all cases where full accommodation, additional buildings, or extensive alterations were ordered last year, the notices have been fully complied with, and in some cases sheep-farmers asked to be furnished with plans of accommodation required by the Act. These requests have been granted immediately by supplying all information on the subject, and also photographs of existing and up-to-date shearers' accommodation. In the majority of cases where improvements have not been carried out, the cause can be traced to either the transfer of properties, the difficulties of carting the necessary materials to the various stations (owing to the very bad roads), or the inability on the part of the owner to obtain the necessary skilled labour for the erection of the premises required. On receipt of information from an Inspector, pointing out that extenuating circumstances existed which caused delay in carrying out the terms of notices served, and the excuse being found to be of a valid nature, an extension of time has been granted for the execution of the work required. In only one instance has it been found necessary to apply to a Magistrate for an order to enforce the carrying-out of improvements ordered by the Department.

Several complaints have been received in various parts of the Dominion as to the inadequate accommodation provided for the shearers on certain stations. These complaints have been thoroughly investigated, but only in a few instances were they found to be justified. The defects were ordered to be remedied forthwith, and as a general rule the improvements have been made good.

A total of 428 places were inspected, showing an increase of 108 over last year's total inspection. Three hundred and nine were found to be satisfactory, in 36 cases full accommodation was required, in 14 cases extensive additions were necessary, and in 69 instances minor alterations only required attention. The whole of the improvements required were brought to the attention of the owners of the stations by written notice, and it is hoped that the Department's requirements will be completed before the next shearing season commences.

Details showing the inspections made and conditions of the accommodation provided in the several districts of the Dominion are given at the end of the report (page cxiii).

There was one case taken to Court for failing to provide adequate accommodation for farm labourers, in accordance with a notice from the Inspector. The Magistrate made an order for the accommodation ordered by the Inspector to be provided within three months—viz., a new building 40 ft. by 15 ft., two rooms, weatherboarded, iron roof, matchlined, seating-accommodation in dining-rooms, one bunk for each worker, suitable ventilation, and windows open if necessary; a 400-gallon tank for water, and one W.C. Costs, including Inspector's expenses, amounting to £1 17s. were allowed the Department.

It has been proposed to make this Act more workable by redrafting it, specifying more definitely the requirements as to accommodation, but chiefly providing for a more expeditious method of obtaining compliance with the notices of Inspectors. While, as has been mentioned, most stationholders comply with the notices issued, there are instances where such is not the case, and, owing to the cumbersome procedure of the existing Act, it frequently takes two or even three years to obtain compliance. The proposed procedure should prove less expensive to carry out, more satisfactory to the shearers who live in the accommodation provided, and at the same time it should not press more severely on employers except those who endeavour to escape from the operations of the Act.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

Much good has been done by means of the inspection-work carried out under this Act in the direction of ordering the pulling-down or alteration of inferior scaffolding. From the reports of the Inspectors of Scaffolding appended particulars of the work done will be obtained. In connection with the working of this Act it has been suggested that better protection for workers employed in connection with the erection, demolition, or alteration of buildings should be provided by widening the scope of the Act to cover all such work instead of merely work done upon scaffolding, &c. In accordance with this suggestion a report has been prepared, and in all probability suggestions will be made to you to alter the present law.

There were thirty-one cases taken before the Court under the Act for the following offences:—

Failing to notify Inspector of intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height	26
Failing to notify Inspector of accident within forty-eight hours	5

One of the cases, for failing to notify the Inspector of an accident, was dismissed. From the evidence given in Court it was found that the defendant had notified the Inspector as soon as the effects of the accident became known to him (the man had continued to work for several days after the occurrence of the accident).

It is pleasing to report that the provisions of the Act are generally loyally observed, and I hope to find the prosecutions for offences decrease from year to year.

The accidents reported under the Act total 126 (last year 124), and the following table classifies them according to their severity :—

District.	Slight.	Moderate.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
Northern	50	..	3	2	66
Taranaki	..	11	..	..	1
Wellington	21	8	3	1	33
Nelson	1	..	..	..	1
Westland	1	1	..	1	3
Canterbury	7	6	1	1	15
Otago and Southland ..	2	4	1	..	7
Totals	82	31	8	5	126

Over 65 per cent. of the accidents are slight—that is, necessitating very little loss of employment. There were five fatal accidents (the same total as last year). Particulars regarding these are as follow: A bricklayer's labourer at Greymouth was seized with a fit whilst 8 ft. up a ladder, and fell to the ground; a builder's labourer at Auckland, whilst assisting to place a stone on top of a wall, overbalanced and fell 60 ft.; a labourer, also at Auckland, whilst demolishing a building had his skull fractured through a case falling on him; a labourer, at Christchurch, when engaged in demolishing a building, was killed by a fall of a brick wall; a builder, at Dannevirke, whilst hauling up timber to the top of a verandah, overbalanced and fell to the footpath.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There were four prosecutions under this Act. Two were for charging more than the prescribed fees, one for failing to keep proper books, and one for conducting an office without a license. Convictions were obtained in all four cases. Generally the offices have been well conducted.

The inspection of books by our officers discloses that, notwithstanding the alteration in the scale of fees prescribed by regulation in October, 1907, fixing lower fees for workers and higher for employers, in many registry-offices the workers alone are charged the prescribed fees, whilst the employers are either not charged at all for the services rendered or pay only a very small fee.

Under the original regulations the fees chargeable to workers ranged from 1s. to 10s. and to employers from 1s. to 5s. according to the wages to be paid; and it was found that while workers were called upon to pay the fees, employers were seldom charged: hence the revised scale fixing the fees at from 1s. to 5s. for workers and from 2s. to 10s. for employers. Of course, registry-office keepers are at liberty to charge either employer or worker any fee up to that prescribed or none at all if they choose, but the fact that the workers may *generally* be said to be charged the full fees while the employers are seldom charged calls for notice.

The following table shows particulars of the number of engagements, the amounts paid respectively by employers and workers, &c. It should perhaps be explained in connection with the figures shown in the table that it has been found in a number of cases that, although employers may be shown as having been charged fees, the fees are not collected. The usual course followed appears to be that while workers engaged pay their fees at the time of engagements even when they do not actually take up work, or at any rate do not stay at work more than a few days, employers do not pay any fees at the time of engagements, but are charged in regular accounts, and charges are probably not made at all when workers do not stay. Then employers are frequently charged at a less rate on account of the number of engagements made; also when the work consists of short jobs. These remarks do not, of course, account for the considerable number of instances in which no fee at all is charged to employers. With slight exceptions the fees payable by employers should be double the amount payable by workers.

Table showing Fees received from Employers and Servants by Servants' Registry Offices in the Fifteen Chief Towns in New Zealand during the Year ending 31st March, 1912.

Town.	Number of Offices.	Number of Engagements.	Number in which Worker charged Fee.	Total Fees paid by Workers.	Number in which Employer charged Fee.	Total Fees paid by Employers.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Auckland.. ..	13	3,483	3,324	607 9 8	3,183	625 16 0
Wellington ..	7	3,492	3,306	601 12 2	1,486	455 7 6
Christchurch ..	10	5,346	5,320	870 15 8	5,335	890 15 0
Dunedin	9	2,889	2,804	571 6 6	933	202 7 6
Gisborne	5	296	292	55 10 6	269	64 16 0
New Plymouth ..	4	25	25	4 5 0	25	8 12 6
Palmerston North ..	4	2,368	2,155	452 7 6	88	10 6 0
Invercargill ..	8	666	624	130 6 2	243	55 12 2
Other towns ..	14	3,245	3,085	503 11 5	2,213	472 16 9
Totals ..	74	21,810	20,935	3,797 4 7	13,775	2,786 9 5

Wages Protection and Contractors' Liens Act.

A case worthy of note concerning the liability of persons having work done by contract occurred under this Act before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Napier. Sections 49 and 52 create a worker's right of lien and charge which attach to the whole interest of the owner of the land or chattel on which work is done by the contractor, but is limited to the moneys payable by the owner to the contractor under the contract and to thirty days' earnings of each workman. In section 59, subsection (2), it is provided that an employer shall retain in his hands one-fourth part of the moneys payable under the contract to the contractor until the expiration of thirty-one days after the completion of the work. In the case referred to—viz., Neal *v.* the Roman Catholic Mission—a claim for a charge was made in respect of wages due by defendants on excavating-work. There were also several other plaintiffs claiming in a similar way. The contractor, Hagen, performed part of his contract and then abandoned it after having received several progress-payments. It was shown that the owner had in such progress-payments paid more than the value of the work actually done. In his decision the Stipendiary Magistrate stated that "Moreover, even assuming the owner has paid the contractor more than the value of the work done, where there are, as here, *bona fide* claims of lien and charge made by workmen, he cannot, as we have seen, set up that overpayment as a defence. An owner who pays the contractor the full value of the work done (instead of retaining the one-fourth part) cannot afterwards be heard to say there are no contract-moneys payable to the contractor for the contract." Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff with the right of lien over the land in which the excavation had been made.

Cost of Living.

The inquiry conducted by the Department during the year, as outlined in last year's report, did not meet with the expected measure of success, in that only 69 workers sent in records which could be regarded as reliable and useful for statistical purposes. However, a complete analysis of the returns received was made, and the result was published in the April number of the *Labour Journal*. Later the article was published apart from the *Journal* and is available for those interested in the question. Whilst the inquiry showed that the data was supplied almost exclusively from thrifty and careful workers, the results will be valuable in many ways for the purposes of comparison in later years. The relation of income to expenditure in various family and income groups is shown, and a general analysis of expenditure under five main headings—*i.e.*, housing, food, clothing, fuel, and light—and other items, makes interesting reading. It is especially noted how unfavourably the man with a large family compared with the man who had few or no children. The latter appeared to be able to save in rent and clothing, to have more luxuries in the way of food, and at each week end to show a larger amount of money saved than his mate who was bringing up a family of children. Another feature of the Department's inquiry was in respect to the rent problem. The figures published emphasized the high rents ruling in Welling-

ton as compared with other centres for houses of the same sizes and classes and situated in city areas. The rents in Wellington were quoted as representing the index number 100, whilst in comparison Dunedin and Auckland ranged from 72 to 76 and Christchurch from 70 to 72.

In the event of inquiries on a larger scale being made into this important question, on the lines already indicated, by the Government, the information already collected by the Department should prove of value. In this connection the following table showing the fall in the proportion of the rural population as compared with the urban population is exceedingly significant:—

Return showing the growth of Urban Population of New Zealand from 1881 to 1911.

Census.	Counties.	Boroughs.	Percentage.			Proportion of County to Borough Population.
			Counties.	Boroughs.	Shipboard and Islands.	
1881	291,238	194,981	59·45	39·79	0·76	1·50
1886	327,328	245,612	56·58	42·46	0·96	1·33
1891	352,097	270,343	56·18	43·14	0·68	1·30
1896	391,735	307,294	55·69	43·68	0·63	1·27
1901	417,596	350,202	54·04	45·32	0·64	1·20
1906	458,797	424,614	51·63	47·77	0·60	1·10
1911	496,742	505,598	49·29	50·14	0·60	0·99

or while the county population in 1881 was 150 to 100 in boroughs, in 1911 it was 99 to 100.

NOTE.—A population of 500 is necessary to constitute a town district, and a population of 1,000 is necessary to constitute a borough. The population of town districts is included in the county population in the above figures. In all probability if they were included in the borough population instead, leaving the purely rural population in the counties, the figures would show a larger decrease in the rural population than is indicated.

THE LICENSING AMENDMENT ACT, 1910. REGISTRATION OF BARMAIDS.

The duty imposed on the Department by section 36 of the above Act of registering barmaids was completed during the year. A total of 1,062 registrations was effected, and each person concerned was supplied with a certificate. Every care was taken that the applicants had complied with the provisions of the Act, the statutory declarations being verified by officers of the Department.

A few cases of hardship came under notice—viz., where registration was necessarily refused on account of the applications not having been received by the 1st June, 1911, the date specified in the Act, also where by reason of illness or temporary absence a number of applicants who were *bona fide* barmaids had not served the required three months in hotel bars in New Zealand during the preceding year as required by the Act.

LABOUR JOURNAL.

The *Journal* has been published regularly at monthly intervals. It has now reached its twentieth year of issue. Great care has been taken to give reliable information each month regarding the condition of trade and employment in the four chief centres and secondary towns of New Zealand. This information is found to be of great value to correspondents abroad. The reports on trade conditions from union secretaries are not sent in very regularly, and one is forced to the conclusion already expressed that unionists and workers generally are satisfied with the reliability of the reports supplied by the Department's Officers.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

During the year Volume xii of "Awards, Recommendations, Agreements, &c., under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act" was published in parts. The bound volume, about to be published, contains a complete index of the various recommendations, agreements, awards, important interpretations, and enforcements under the Act since its inception to the 31st December,

1911. This should prove very useful for reference. An addition was made to the index this year in the direction of indicating the latest award in force in each industry in the respective localities. Supplementary digests of the decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Workers' Compensation Act for the year were compiled by Mr. W. A. Sim, late Associate to the Judge of the Arbitration Court.

Volume x of cases under the Workers' Compensation Act was also issued. It contains all the decisions of the Court of Arbitration for the year ending 31st December, 1911, with a complete index (Vols. i–x).

Industrial Statistics.

The alteration in the method of collecting statistical data concerning the number of hands employed, wages paid, &c., in the various factories in New Zealand, as decided upon by the Department last year, will enable us to furnish for general information much more reliable figures on the subject than has been the case in the past. The statistics will be attached to this report in a separate appendix and will cover the work done in the various factories throughout the whole of the year ending 31st March, 1911. While information gathered by the Department in previous years has no doubt been valuable as showing the number of hands employed, wages paid, &c., as at the 1st April of each year, still such information cannot be regarded as satisfactory inasmuch as many factories are, of course, slack on the 1st April while some may be abnormally busy. It is only by covering the whole year's work that satisfactory data can be obtained. As this procedure involves a very much larger amount of work than under the former system, it has, as was stated last year, been decided that this information should be collected once in five years only, the information to be gathered in the intervening four years to be very much simplified. A very valuable item of information that will appear in the appendix referred to will be that showing the duration of employment in the various trades. In the event of the question of unemployment being dealt with in the near future by way of unemployment insurance or otherwise, this information will undoubtedly prove most useful.

In regard to the future collection of the information required for the above statistics: it is proposed to divide the various factories into five trade groups, taking one group in each of the five years, so that the work of five years may be as far as possible equally distributed from year to year, and this course will also enable the Department to specialize on the particular groups taken in hand each year. It is also hoped to reduce the amount of work that has been given to employers in supplying returns to the Department by so arranging their wage-books (already required under the Factories and other Acts) as to enable the Department to collect the information required direct from the books.

Another question that has been engaging the attention of the Department for some years has been that of making a comparison between the rates provided for in the various awards and the actual rates paid by manufacturers to their workers. Some tables have in previous years been compiled by the Department and published, but considerable difficulty has been experienced in making the information reliable on account of the fact that the exact work performed by the different workers and the time taken in earning the wages paid are not always clearly shown on the returns. It was hoped to be able to obtain sufficiently definite information on these lines from the wages-sheets collected last year, from which the first of the five-yearly statistics are being published, but it has been found that the information available is also not sufficient to enable us to make a reliable comparison. It is therefore proposed by the Department, as opportunity occurs, to make inquiries from time to time in groups of trades, as the Inspectors of Awards are carrying out their ordinary inspection duties, when, in the course of their examination of the wages-books, they will take notes as to the cases in which the rates actually paid to the workers exceed those provided for by the awards. It has been found that in order to obtain satisfactory information it is necessary to make a separate examination in respect of each worker instead of dealing with them in groups. By following this course the Department will be able to obtain exactly the information that is required, and which, as outlined above, has been found wanting in the returns supplied.

Women's Employment Branches.

The number of persons assisted this year totals 2,215, a slight decrease on the figures of the previous year. A schedule at the end of this report gives details concerning the number sent to work by each office. In the four centres the following are the totals for the period: Wellington, 636; Auckland, 626; Christchurch, 548; and Dunedin, 283. The reports from the officers in charge all emphasize the fact that the difficulty of securing women workers grows more acute with

each passing year, and the business transacted by the branches is measured by the number of applicants for work. With rare exceptions there has been work offering for all women callers, and new arrivals from oversea have the choice of many positions on the day of landing in the Dominion.

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

1908 (10 months)	2,542
1909–10	2,655
1910–11	2,244
1911–12	2,215
Total	9,656

Of the total number assisted this year, 445 were married, 1,770 were single or widows; 375 came from Great Britain, and 51 from the Commonwealth, the balance hailing from either the North or South Island of New Zealand.

The "Sedgwick Boys."

In continuation of my remarks last year on the work of these boys in their respective positions on the farms in New Zealand, I would like to give a short history of the scheme.

Fifty boys were selected by Mr. T. E. Sedgwick (a Londoner) for work on New Zealand farms; twenty-five of the boys came from Liverpool, and twenty-five from London, their ages ranging from sixteen to nineteen years. In the majority of cases the boys did not possess any experience in farm-work; some had been engaged in factories, others in shops and offices; most of them were not learning any trade whilst in England, and many of them lost time through unemployment. Generally they were the sons of very poor parents—some of them, in fact, were actually reported to be frequently short of food whilst in the Homeland.

Two hundred and fifty farmers in New Zealand had offered to co-operate with the Department in the experiment by giving work to the boys on arrival, and fifty of the most suitable situations were reported on by the officers of the Department. These employers offered certain wages and working-conditions covering a period of three years or less according to the ages of the boys concerned. I am pleased to say that, with comparatively few exceptions, the lads have stayed in the positions originally selected for them by the Department. After the fourteen months experience with these fifty boys (*i.e.*, to 31st March), I would classify them into the following three divisions: (*a*) Thirty-seven—those who have made good progress and have given the Department no trouble; (*b*) Six—those whose conduct has not been entirely satisfactory, but who we expect will turn out all right eventually; and (*c*) Seven—those whose behaviour has been so unsatisfactory that it is unlikely they will prove successful. In the last section five of the boys made no real effort to do farm-work, while the remaining two absconded, and have not since been traced.

Considering the environments from which the boys came, the strangeness of their new surroundings, and that they had had no experience in farm-work or rural life, I think that the conclusion one must come to is that the scheme has on the whole worked satisfactorily. (In this comment I am, of course, not taking into account the question of how the local supply of labour may be affected by the immigration of these boys.) Even had fifty city colonial boys been dealt with in a similar way, it is doubtful whether a larger percentage would have been loyal to their employers and to the Department.

In some cases the Department selected two and even three boys for positions on one farm. With one exception, this selection has not turned out satisfactorily, owing to the boys becoming disaffected and plotting amongst themselves. Transfers had therefore to be made. Since then, however, the boys placed on different farms have—individually—made better progress and have been more contented. A rather remarkable feature in connection with the boys who have been unfavourably reported on is that they are all over the maximum age fixed by the Department for selection by Mr. Sedgwick—viz., eighteen years.

The older boys were not only difficult to train, but were not so amenable to discipline as their younger companions. It would have been better had the condition laid down by the Department been adhered to. In the few cases where difficulty has been experienced in controlling the boys, the Department has been successful chiefly by sending its nearest agent to visit them. By this means several misunderstandings and grievances have been satisfactorily righted; in some cases a transfer to a new district has been effective, whilst in the more serious cases I have had to

bring the boys to Wellington and personally interview them as to their conduct. In only one case have extreme measures been taken. After three trials on different farms, I arranged for one boy to work his passage back to England rather than let him remain in New Zealand to loaf around in search of casual work.

During their first year (ending 24th January, 1912), the boys earned a total sum of £1,112 7s., an average of 10s. 4d. a week per head. In addition, in 70 per cent. of the cases the employers found the boys in all necessary wearing-apparel. The whole of the transit expenses of the boys incurred by the Department from Wellington to their destinations will be refunded, so that the Department will be at no monetary loss.

In addition to conducting correspondence with the boys and the employers concerned, the Department has in 20 per cent. of the cases bought the necessary clothing, boots, &c., for the boys. These purchases have been made in the cheapest and best market—generally from local wholesale warehouses, and without exception, the purchases have been satisfactory to the lads.

The correspondence has been very heavy, as each boy writes monthly to the Department, and in many cases more frequently if occasion requires it. Each letter is answered, and an encouraging word is sent to those who are endeavouring to succeed with their work.

Beyond a few minor accidents and complaints, the boys have suffered no illnesses in New Zealand, whilst most of them have gained in weight by from one to two and a half stone.

Viewed generally it has been a valuable experiment, and if full and legal control could be gained over the boys it would tend to perfecting the scheme. Right at the root of the matter, however, lies the necessity for greater care to be taken in the selection of the boys. Character should form the first requirement, then good health and evidence of physical well-being. In no case should town boys who are over the age of seventeen years be selected for farm-work in New Zealand.

I have to thank the farmers and most of the boys concerned for their hearty co-operation in the experiment. The agents of the Department at Timaru, Palmerston North, and Invercargill have taken a specially sympathetic interest in the welfare of the boys in their districts, and have thus assisted largely in the success of the work.

Departmental Library.

Valuable additions have been made to the library, publications respecting social, economic, and industrial matters being regularly received from all portions of the globe. The blue-books and literature received have been very valuable, more especially those published by the British, United States, and Canadian Labour Departments. Much interesting and useful material relative to the cost of living has also come to hand, dealing mainly with inquiries instituted in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, United States of America, and the Commonwealth of Australia. These works do not touch on the causes leading to the alleged increase in the cost of living, but, almost without exception, comprise statistics collected showing how the workers spend their earnings on main items of expenditure—viz., rent, food, clothing, fuel, and light, &c., in much the same manner as is shown in the inquiry instituted in New Zealand and already mentioned.

Valuable publications entitled "Women and Child Labour in the United States of America" have been added. Each volume deals with a separate trade or phase of child or woman labour.

Steps are being taken to collect the whole of the Australian publications on industrial legislation for inclusion in the Department's library. The determinations of the Wages Boards of Victoria and Tasmania continue to be regularly received, but the library seems to lack a complete set of the statutes passed by the Australian States and the Commonwealth.

Although the library has not been availed of to any great extent by the general public, it was of value to many visitors to New Zealand who found it a great convenience for reference purposes. To the officers of the Department it has proved invaluable in many matters affecting its work.

General.

The correspondence of the Department continues to increase rapidly. In the Head Office there were 16,900 separate letters despatched (nearly 60 per day), and 16,090 received; 1,476 telegrams were sent out, and 1,406 received. There were also the usual circulars to occupiers of factories and shops in connection with their annual returns; the notices (amounting to many thousands) sent out with copies of Arbitration Court awards to each employer concerned; and circulars (numbering about 10,000) on other matters. The bringing into operation of the Workers' Dwellings Act of 1910 has involved a large increase in correspondence.

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

AUCKLAND.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Auckland, 8th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

LABOUR.

It is pleasing to record that the year just ended has been a very busy and progressive one, all classes of labour having enjoyed a most satisfactory year.

Tradesmen in all branches of the building trade have been fully employed, and, with the exception of stonemasons, continue to be so. The latter branch has fallen off considerably during the year, due to the fact that several buildings in which stone was used have been completed; yet in this case only one man has reported himself as out of work. The engineering trade has improved during the year, and no men have been reported out of work since December last. Brickmakers also have been very busy throughout the period, and continue so. There is every prospect of the present activity in the skilled trades continuing for some time to come.

Unskilled labour has had a very satisfactory year. There has been no difficulty in capable men obtaining employment, which is due to the extensive drainage-works, and also to the general activity of the building trades. During the year there have been assisted to work, through the office, 1,250 men—viz., 206 married men with 477 dependent upon them, and 1,044 single men. Twenty-five wives have also been assisted to join their husbands. Of the above number, 638 men were sent to private work, and 612 to railway and other public works.

At no time during the year has there been any congestion of labour, as all suitable men were readily placed in work. The difficulty has been to get suitable men to supply the requirements of farmers, as during the busy season many applications for farm hands, milkers, &c., could not be filled because we had no suitable men to send; we firmly declined to send undesirables, of whom, unfortunately, there are plenty.

FACTORIES ACT.

There is very little trouble given in the administration of this Act. It is so well known by both employers and employees that evasions rarely occur, and they are not of a serious character when discovered and inquired into.

During the period under review factories in all branches of industry have had a busy year, and in some trades (notably shirtmaking and clothing) employers have experienced difficulty in getting hands to cope successfully with the demand made on them.

This year 1,608 factories, employing 11,525 persons, were registered. There are also 1,922 employers who are generally employed in the factories, but are not included in the number given above, so that there are actually 13,447 persons employed. Details of employees are: 685 males under sixteen years, and 7,539 males over sixteen years; total male employees, 8,224: 561 females under sixteen years, and 2,740 females over sixteen years; total female employees, 3,301.

Five hundred and sixty-four permits have been issued to persons under sixteen years to work in factories—viz., 256 boys and 308 girls. Of the boys, 103 passed Standard IV, 53 passed Standard V, 96 passed Standard VI, and 4 Standard VII. Of the girls, 133 passed Standard IV, 73 passed Standard V, 98 passed Standard VI, and 4 passed Standard VII. It is pleasing to note that there is a great improvement in the number of children who have passed Standard VI as compared with last year's return, being 204 as against 112 for last year. It is to be regretted that a goodly number of young persons (chiefly boys) do not pass the Fourth Standard, and being over fifteen years of age, cannot be compelled to go to school, so that the Inspector is faced with the alternative of giving them a chance to learn a trade or allowing them to run wild on the streets. I may add the former course is generally adopted. Every possible inquiry is made before issuing permits, and in the case of the boys referred to it is generally found that the boy is the victim of the parents' negligence.

There were 1,916 women and boys who worked 85,471 hours' overtime, and 564 men who worked 32,818 hours' overtime. There is a considerable falling-off from last year's return, the reason, so far as women and boys are concerned, being that work has been more steady, and the necessity for overtime did not arise so frequently.

Two hundred and seventy-eight accidents were reported during the yaer — one fatal, 28 serious, the remainder slight, or not of a serious nature, consisting of cuts, bruises, &c., incidental to work in factories where machinery is employed, and necessitating in most cases absence from work for only a few days. Care is taken to see that machinery is properly guarded.

There were 188 investigations made into alleged breaches of the Act. In 115 cases there was no cause for complaint; in 48 cases there were trifling irregularities, which were promptly rectified; 25 cases were taken before the Court, and 23 convictions, with penalties amounting to £44 11s. and £12 2s. 6d. costs, were secured, and 2 cases were dismissed without costs. There was also the sum of £12 8s., arrears of wages, paid to workers through the means of this office.

Shops and Offices Act.

The provisions of this Act are very well observed, and there is not much evasion practised. If there is, it is done so very carefully that it is difficult to detect. There are some weak points in the Act, no doubt, but the weakest is the want of a general closing-hour. The restrictions variously placed on shopkeepers should have a general application—they should be treated alike, with no exceptions. If large establishments which carry on their business by paid assistants have to close at a given hour, so should those that have no assistants, and are under practically no expense.

Subsection (8) of section 25 is also unsatisfactory; there is no provision to remove tobacco, &c., out of the shop, or lock it up after 9 p.m., the hour fixed by the Auckland tobacconists' requisition for closing tobacconists' shops, and there is a feeling that shops that sell tobacco as a side line only, and are therefore privileged to keep open, do sell tobacco after 9 p.m.. I can only say that neither my Inspectors nor myself have been able to catch any one in the act of selling tobacco after the tobacconists' closing-hours, and we have spent much time in trying to "bag such game" legitimately, but without avail. We are told it is done, but we cannot detect it.

During the year 2,115 shops were registered—viz., 633, employing 3,759 assistants—2,278 males and 1,481 women; 1,482, wherein no assistants are employed; this total includes 54 hotels, employing 430 assistants—viz., 195 males and 235 females.

Overtime was worked by 518 males, 9,548 hours, and 517 females, 4,421 hours.

There were 142 cases investigated; 64 were of a trifling nature, and 78 were taken before the Court; 76 convictions, with £79 5s. penalties and £34 19s. 4d. costs, were secured; and the sum of £6 13s., arrears of wages, was paid to assistants through the Department. Two cases were dismissed.

Servants' Registry Office Act.

In the administration of this Act there has been very little trouble, due, no doubt, in a measure to the fact that the offices have not been very busy during the year. Four complaints have been investigated, and in each case a prosecution followed. Convictions, with £6 penalties and costs £3 2s., were ordered. There were 25 offices registered.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The administration of this Act caused a considerable amount of work during the early part of the year; but towards the close there appeared to be a greater tendency on the part of all concerned to endeavour to observe the terms of their awards or industrial agreements. During the year inquiries had to be made into several serious offences, amongst which I would mention the following: (1.) The Inspector of Awards found that an hotelkeeper had made a false entry in a wages and overtime book; in this case proceedings were taken, and the employer was fined £30 and costs. (2.) Inquiries have been made in five alleged breaches of the amended Act, 1908, *re* strikes, and in two cases the Department decided to take proceedings against the unions, which cases are now awaiting the pleasure of the Court.

During the year 669 complaints were inquired into, most of which were lodged by secretaries of unions. In 366 cases it was found that no offence had been committed; in 81 cases the offence was met by warnings being given, or settled by arrears of wages being paid to the workers: 222 cases were referred to the Court, and of these 151 were against employers and 71 against workers; 5 cases were withdrawn; in 2 cases the Inspector was non-suited, 13 cases were dismissed, and in the remaining 202 cases judgment was entered for the Inspector, with penalties amounting to £312 4s., with costs £52 17s. 3d.

The local trade-unions filed 20 cases before the Court, and judgment was given in 14 cases, with fines amounting to £13 6s., and costs £9 6s.

The Department has given great attention to section 58 of the amended Act of 1908, *re* the proper keeping of wages and overtime books. One hundred and eight complaints have been inquired into; in 43 cases warnings were given; in 2 cases no offence was disclosed; while 63 cases were referred to the Magistrate's Court. Convictions were recorded in all cases, with fines amounting to £166 10s., and costs £34 9s. 2d.

£316 2s. 0½d. was paid through the Department by employers as arrears of wages due to workers, and in due course was handed to the workers concerned.

Permits have been issued to 63 persons to work under rate under the following awards—viz., 35 males and 28 females: Men—Rattan, 1; engineers, 1; moulders, 1; carpenters, 8; general labourers, 4; blacksmiths, 1; bookmakers, 6; bricklayers, 2; butchers, 1; furniture trade, 4; boilermakers, 1; soap and candle workers, 1; fellmongers, 1; sheet-metal workers, 1; painters, 1. Women—New Zealand Federated Tailoresses, 18; shop tailoresses, 9; boot trade, 1.

Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910.

This Act has taken up a considerable amount of my time in attending on the large number of persons who called to examine plans and get what information they required with regard to the working of the scheme.

I think we can claim that the scheme has been very successful in this district, as a first batch of some 23 houses is nearing completion, and a further large number of persons (some 35) applied for and have been approved as suitable applicants for houses, which will no doubt soon be tendered for. In fact, the trouble is now to get enough sections at the land set apart for the purpose at Ellerslie and Otahuhu.

Conclusion.

I cannot close this report without testifying to the excellent manner in which I have been assisted by the members of the local staff. One and all have worked admirably in the interests of the Department, and I would be wanting in my duty were I not to take this opportunity to thank them. We have had a very busy and trying year, caused very largely by our being required to collect so much statistical matter in connection with the industrial census.

In conclusion, I have to thank all others with whom my duties have brought me into contact for their uniform courtesy and kindness. I have, &c.,

James Shanaghan.
Inspector of Factories.

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

WELLINGTON.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 15th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report of the working of the Factories, Shops and Offices, &c., Acts in Wellington City during the year ended 31st March, 1912.

General.

Conditions of employment throughout the year have been very favourable. It must be said, however, that this fortunate state has not been occasioned by any extra amount of work offering in the district, but rather by many of our workers being engaged in other places where trade has boomed, chiefly Sydney, Melbourne, and Auckland, simply relieving us of any congestion of unemployment. Reports from retailers have not been enthusiastic. Drapers, clothiers, boot and provision dealers have had a fair year, but shopkeepers dealing in goods other than the necessaries of life complain that trade has been somewhat depressed. One reason put forward is the enormous patronage now given to the large number of picture theatres. Another is the high price ruling for provisions, which naturally decreases the spending-power on outside lines.

Manufacturers generally have had a very busy year, particularly in the clothing, shirt, tailoring, dressmaking, and woollen-milling factories. The shortage of female and boy labour is still acute, and has considerably retarded business in these industries.

The boot trade slackened during the latter half of the year, and in the engineering and saw-milling industries business has been only moderate. Beyond these, however, the manufacturing industries have had a successful year.

Building Trades.—The only large contracts have been the General Post Office and the Children's Hospital; and the statistics of the City Building Superintendent show the total value of building-work for which permits were issued during the year as £312,988—a decrease of £37,720 on the previous year. Notwithstanding this, trade in all branches has, from an employment view, been steady.

Woodworking Trades.—The furniture trade has been very good, a number of factories being handicapped by lack of tradesmen. Boxmaking and coopering have been busy throughout. Saw-milling and sash and door factories have been quiet.

Leather Trades.—In boot-factories the excellent business reported in the previous year has received a slight check, but trade has been sufficient to employ all available labour. The scarcity of female machinists still obtains. In saddlery and harnessmaking steady business has been maintained, and full employment has been made.

Engineering Trades.—Ironfounding and mechanical engineering have shown little or no improvement, orders being restricted mainly to iron-girder and repair work. Electrical engineering has been quiet in the city, but outside work and contracts have kept business well up to the usual mark.

Clothing Trades.—The large orders for the Territorial Forces have greatly increased the work in clothing-factories. The marked shortage of female labour has been a serious handicap to the extension of this industry, and has occasioned considerable overtime being worked. Shirt-factories are in the same plight. Some occupiers state that they have sufficient orders in hand to cover a period of three or four years. As no workers are available, employers are forced in many instances to send work to women who can do it at home, but who cannot work at a factory.

Dressmaking and millinery have had a very satisfactory year. At the time of writing there is a difficulty in securing hands.

Woollen-milling has been at high pressure during the year, and the demand for boys and girls has been unsatisfied.

Printing and bookbinding trades report excellent business, and there has been full employment for all tradesmen.

Coachbuilding trades report a better year than the previous one, but the advance of the motor has made serious inroads on this industry.

The cycle and motor trade has done well in season.

The frozen-meat trade was retarded by a strike, and, although there was a marked activity when the strike ended, the year's returns in this industry will be less than they would otherwise have been.

A factory has been started for the manufacture of oleomargarine, a substitute for butter. If the high price of butter continues this substitute will certainly be appreciated, for cooking purposes at least.

The Factories Act.

The enforcement of this Act undoubtedly meets the least resistance of any of the labour laws in the statute-book. Its provisions are well defined, and accepted generally, which makes compliance therewith so much the easier.

The inspection of all factories has been completed, every factory in the district being visited, and where females are employed the lady Inspector (Miss Bremner) has also exercised supervision.

Particular attention has been given to bakehouses and other factories manufacturing articles of food for human consumption. Two bakehouses were condemned, and in several others considerable improvements were carried out on requisition.

I consider that such places as sugar-boiling and confectionery establishments (in fact, all places where foodstuffs are made) should be included in the interpretation of a "factory," no matter what the number of persons employed.

The suggestion made last year to the Architects' Association that plans of new factories or of intended alterations be first submitted to the Inspector has been acted upon with advantage to all concerned.

With regard to means of fire-escape, an important amendment has been made to the Municipal Corporations Act, which makes it incumbent upon the local authority to see that proper means of escape in case of fire are provided in any building over one storey in height which is used for "office" or any other purpose. This is a great assistance to ourselves, and particularly the factory occupiers, who often had to provide a fire-escape for a building occupied by many tenants which obviously should have been provided by the owner. This new measure will put the responsibility upon the proper person—the owner.

The limit of time (section 61) for taking proceedings for offences under sections 32, 38, and 54 should, I respectfully submit, be extended to at least six months.

The shortage of boy and girl labour, quoted previously, is a matter requiring grave consideration.

The higher standard of education required for exemption from attending school, the more advanced age at which many leave school, the increased facilities for secondary education creating a tendency for clerical work, and the desire of many boys and girls to get the highest wage at the beginning are obvious causes of the shortage in skilled trades. The Director of the Technical School quotes the following figures showing how the various classes were attended last year: Arts and crafts, 275; building, 15; painting and decoration, 11; carpentry, 34; plumbing, 116; engineering, 134; wool-classing, 42; science, 204; domestic economy, 71; commercial subjects, 636.

When it is considered that a large number of pupils attending secondary schools probably acquire a grounding in commercial subjects which does not necessitate further attendance at the technical schools, it will be readily seen that there is a marked tendency on the part of young persons to secure clerical and other light work, and trades requiring manual workers must suffer thereby.

During the year 1,177 factories were registered. This is an increase of 79.

Certificates of fitness to young persons under sixteen years of age to work in factories were issued to 414 persons—163 boys and 251 girls. This is an increase of but 21 on the number issued last year.

During the year 2,064 boys and women worked 58,871 hours, an increase of 54 persons and of 3,969 hours' overtime worked. My remarks respecting the shortage of labour in the clothing trades will indicate the cause of this increase.

In Chinese laundries the overtime has not been excessive, 23 males working 263 hours' overtime. The work in Chinese laundries is mainly restricted to shirts and collars, and the decadence of the starched shirt has so decreased their business that little overtime is now necessary.

There were 141 accidents reported. This is an increase of 34 on the number reported last year. One was fatal—a man at the gasworks fell from the top of a retort bench down the well of the staircase. Ten were of a serious nature, and the balance (130) slight. The severe injuries were: Loss of a leg, an arm amputated, and in 8 cases joints of fingers were severed. In every case the person injured was advised regarding compensation, and the scene of the accident visited to see whether any alterations could be made to prevent recurrence.

Prosecutions.—No breach of a sufficiently serious nature to warrant prosecution occurred during the year. Any omission has been made good, and all defects remedied immediately upon requisition.

A sum of £7 1s. 1d. was recovered and disbursed to the workers concerned.

Shops and Offices Act.

During the year 1,576 shops were registered. This includes hotels and restaurants, which are now "shops" within the meaning of the Act.

Inspection was complete, each shop being visited. Very few adjustments were found necessary, conditions on the whole being very satisfactory. The City Council is bringing in a set of regulations requiring certain conditions for butchers' shops. This is a step in the right direction, and I would like to see it extended to establish model lines for bakers' shops; in fact, it would be advisable to have such regulations put in force under this Act and the Factories Act.

The absence of any provision in this Act for enforcing fire-escapes from shops is now obviated by the amendment to the Municipal Corporations Act.

With regard to the closing of shops, so many classes of trade have taken advantage of the provision to fix their own closing-hours that the hours of all shops might now well be fixed by statute. Subsection (5) of section 25 removes aliens from the operation of the whole section. This requires amending so as to simply exclude them from the power of voting *re* any requisition, as was evidently intended. There are now no less than twenty-two requisitions in force, and the closing-hour varies from 5 to 11.30 o'clock. This will indicate the amount of work involved in the surveillance. I would recommend that 8 o'clock be fixed as a general closing-hour on ordinary nights, and 10 o'clock on the long night for all shops excepting bakers, confectioners, and fruiterers, which may practically be taken as being the only shops not governed by a requisition, and which keep open later than the hours suggested. If any want to close earlier they could do so, but it is clear the time is ripe for such a law.

Warrants for overtime were issued to 893 shop-assistants, who worked 17,245 hours. This is a slight increase on the overtime worked in the previous year.

In hotels and restaurants 57 assistants were recorded as having worked 672 hours' overtime.

The provision *re* accumulated holidays—section 7 of the Amendment Act—was fully taken advantage of, 78 notices of such arrangement being recorded.

Consent for employment of assistants in hotels on the half-holiday (section 8) was given in 20 cases.

Prosecutions.—There was a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions, 49 cases being taken as against 17 in the previous year. Convictions were secured in 48 cases and 1 case was dismissed. The large number of prosecutions was mainly due to the persistency of the Chinese shopkeepers employing assistants after the prescribed time, and some of these occupiers were heavily fined on a third conviction within a short period.

Two cases were taken for test purposes—one as to the proper construction to put upon the half-hour's grace (sections 3 (1) and 37); the other in order to ascertain whether an award of the Arbitration Court was inconsistent in narrowing or limiting the provisions of the statute. Decisions are given on another page.

In the settlement of disputes *re* wages due under the Act a sum of £6 17s. 1d. was recovered and disbursed to payees.

Servants' Registry Offices.

During the year 4 original licenses were issued, and 6 renewed. No complaints were made, and complete inspection of all offices showed that the provisions of the Act were understood and adhered to. I am submitting a table showing the fees charged by licensees to (1) the employers, and (2) the servants. In a total number of 3,492 engagements, £601 12s. 2d. was paid by 3,306 workers, whilst the sum of £455 7s. 6d. was paid by 1,486 employers. When it is considered that the maximum fee payable by the employer is double that payable by the worker it will be seen that approximately but 33⅓ per cent. of the fees payable is recovered from the employer, and no less than 95 per cent. from the servant.

Shearers' Accommodation, etc., Act.

Following the complete inspection made in the previous year, it was found necessary this year to visit only two shearing-sheds respecting intended improvements. No complaints were received during the year.

Workers' Compensation Act.

In addition to cases of accidents in factories, advice has been given to a number of other claimants as to their position under the Act. The provisions of the Amendment Act *re* agreements of settlement being first approved by a Magistrate or an Inspector of Factories will no doubt prove of benefit to claimants. At the time of writing several proposed agreements have been so submitted for approval where but for this new measure claimants would probably have had to pay for legal advice.

No provision is made under the Second Schedule for the total loss of part of the thumb of the left hand. A case came under my notice, and settlement was made by the insurance company paying the ratio fixed for the loss of a joint of a finger—*i.e.*, 5 per cent. I think the compensation should be fixed at 10 per cent.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the District Health Officer and the City Engineer for their co-operation in dealing with matters requiring our joint supervision.

I have, &c.,
E. Le Cren,
Inspector of Factories.

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

Sir,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 15th April, 1912.

I have to report as follows on the administration of awards, &c., in the Wellington District under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

The cases calling for special mention were the strike of officers on coastal steamers and the strike of tramwaymen. In the first-mentioned case the trouble was in regard to wages, overtime, &c. The matter had been before the Court, and the award rate fixed was not considered satisfactory, with the result that 25 men left their ships, forcing 550 others out of employment,

and remained on strike for five weeks. During practically the whole of this time the boats were tied up to the wharves, and great inconvenience was caused at small coastal ports through increased freights and a disorganized service. On the men's side the loss in wages alone amounted to £6,000, and the approximate loss to employers concerned amounted to about £18,000.

The tramway strike was of a different nature, and was the outcome of friction between the men and a ticket inspector, and the whole of the tram service was at a standstill for a matter of six days. The inconvenience to the public during this time was very great, and the loss to the men in wages amounted to £893, and the approximate loss to the Council was £1,200.

Both of the above unions were brought before the Court, and a penalty of £100 was inflicted in each case. The Merchant Service Guild, however, has appealed against the Stipendiary Magistrate's decision in regard to their case.

A strike of meat-workers occurred at Petone and Ngahauranga, but as the men concerned were not bound by an award or the Act, the Department had no power to interfere.

The tendency of employers generally is to obey the awards, but, of course, there are a few who are continually looking for loopholes to escape all or any of the provisions of an award. It is this class of employer which causes nearly all the bitterness that occasionally exists on the part of the unions towards employers. However, I am satisfied that on the whole the awards are fairly well observed, and the breaches that are reported are not, as a rule, of a very serious nature. One hundred and eighty complaints were received *re* breaches of awards, and forty cases were proved before the Stipendiary Magistrate, and fines amounting to £42 15s. inflicted.

The following figures show the nature of the cases taken before the Court: Taking part in strike, 2; employing assistant on half-holiday, 1; breach of preference clause, 8; failing to pay wages weekly, 1; employing excess of weekly hands, 1; failing to pay for holidays, 1; employing casual boy-labour, 1; failing to pay travelling time, 3; failing to pay award rates, 14; failing to keep overtime and wages book, 2; failing to claim award rates, 4; absconding from apprenticeship, 1; failing to claim payment for holidays, 1; having bespoke work done off premises, 1; accepting weekly work when not sufficient pieceworkers employed, 1: total, 42.

The most frequent cause of complaint is in regard to the preference clauses, and, as my predecessor reported last year, I find that some employers are too ready to take a man's word as to whether he is a member of the union, with the result that a breach is committed.

It has also been found that some workers, while in the employ of a master, frequently assist in the evasion of an award, and do all in their power to prevent an Inspector from getting the facts. After they have left their employment, however (usually through a disagreement with the employer), they then go to the secretary of the union or an Inspector for the purpose of making a complaint, and for that reason it is not always wise to take the matter up unless the breach is a serious one.

Arrears of wages amounting to £64 18s. 3d., due by employers to workers, were collected and paid to the workers concerned.

In view of the difficulty that arose in June last through a special holiday (Coronation Day) occurring in the same week as an award holiday (Prince of Wales's Birthday), and as this position has often arisen in the past, I think the Act should be amended on the lines of section 19 of the Shops and Offices Act—that when any special day falls on another day, but in the same week as an award holiday, the Minister could by Proclamation in the *Gazette* invite the people in a certain district or throughout New Zealand, as the case may be, to observe the special day as a holiday, and that that day could then be legally observed in lieu of the award holiday. Employers and workers could then legally agree as to which day would be observed.

Under-rate workers' permits have been issued to workmen in the various trades as follows: Carpenters, 2; timber-workers, 2; collarmakers, 1; stonemasons, 1; plumbers, 1; furniture trade, 1: total, 8. There are very few applications of this nature received, considering there are nearly 50 awards in operation in this district, and it is seldom that an application is received from an able-bodied man. The permits that are granted are, as a rule, unopposed by the unions, owing to the fact that the worker is suffering from some disability.

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

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

CHRISTCHURCH.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Christchurch, 10th April, 1912.

I beg to submit herewith my report on the administration of the various labour laws and other work of the Department in this district for the year ending the 31st March, 1912.

The year just closed has been a normal one. The amount of trade done in the retail trades has been very satisfactory, and trade has not fluctuated so much as in former years. There has been nothing to indicate greater prosperity, but, on the other hand, there was nothing to suggest a falling-off in volume of business. Money has been fairly plentiful. The slight dislocation of business caused by the transport strike in the Old Country, which considerably delayed the arrival of a large amount of early spring goods, and caused a late season in the drapery line, has, however, had its good effect, as it enabled shopkeepers to dispose of existing stock that is usually disposed of at sale prices.

It will be noticed that there has been considerably less overtime worked in factories this year than last; this is accounted for by the fact that orders have come to hand more regularly, and, in consequence, more work was made up during ordinary working-hours. Manufacturers report that the volume of business done has been quite up to former years, and in some cases considerably above.

Due regard has been paid to the careful inspection of the factories and shops in respect of wages paid, sanitation, &c.; and visits of inspection have been made at Kaikoura, Amberley, Rangiora, Oxford, Cheviot, Ashburton, Akaroa, Rakaia, and other smaller towns, to see that the various awards and labour laws have been complied with.

Special precautions have been taken also in regard to means of exit from workrooms situated above the ground-floor.

There is still a shortage of boy and female labour for factories and domestic service.

The wet summer delayed operations in the freezing-works, for, although there was plenty of feed, it had not the fattening tendency of drier grass, and fat stock came to hand later in the season in consequence. The weather also delayed the harvest operations; on the heavier lands cereals ripened very slowly, and the summer was nearly over before the harvest was garnered.

The building trades have had a good season, work in nearly every branch of the trade has been plentiful, and there has been no outcry of unemployment. This is partly accounted for by the fact that considerable numbers of carpenters, bricklayers, and others have left the district for other centres, thereby insuring more continuous work for those remaining.

Shearers and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.

This Act has been very beneficial to the farm workers, as it enabled Inspectors of the Department to make many investigations into complaints of insufficient or unsatisfactory accommodation on farms and stations, and, as a result, many improvements have been effected at the instance of the Department. All complaints lodged by the secretary of the union or others were inquired into; in many cases the complaints were justified, whilst many others were greatly exaggerated by the worker reporting to his union. Most of the complaints coming to hand during the last few months have been in regard to accommodation for workers employed by threshing-mill owners, and it was found that the accommodation in some instances was unsatisfactory. Employers have generally, on the representation of the Department, carried out the necessary improvements to bring the accommodation up to the requirements of the Act.

Men's Employment Bureau.

No difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the large number of unskilled labourers that have applied to the Department for employment; indeed, the Department has on many occasions been unable to fill the orders for labourers. The late harvest and the variable weather experienced during harvesting operations delayed the work considerably, and while in former years a large number of workers have applied for employment on the completion of the harvest, this year very few found their way to this Department. This is accountable for by the fact that the work extended over a longer period, and the employees were discharged in smaller batches. During the year 842 persons were assisted, 647 being single and 195 married, with 529 dependants.

Women's Employment Bureau.

This Department has done good work, and has placed all suitable applicants for employment. The same difficulty in regard to the scarcity of domestics and other female workers has been experienced, and, although the number of immigrants has been considerable, there is still a big shortage. A detailed summary is furnished in a separate report by Mrs. Mitchell, the officer in charge of the branch.

Factories Act.

This Act has been so long on the statute-book that nearly all employers and employees have a good knowledge of its main provisions, and this naturally reduces the work of inspection considerably. An effort has been made to visit all factories in this district, which includes Lyttelton, Kaiapoi, Sumner, New Brighton, Woolston, Spreydon, Heathcote, and the Waimairi. The inspection of factories, however, entails considerably more work now than in years before the inception of the Arbitration Court awards, as at the present time all wages and time books have to be checked to see that the various awards have been complied with.

A number of breaches of the Act have been detected, and in some cases it was thought necessary to take proceedings, whilst there were also some in which an error of judgment, or a wrong reading of the law, had caused the offence, and in these a warning only was given.

The total amount of arrears of wages, &c., collected by the Department was £38 1s. 9d.

Twenty-one cases of breaches of the Act were taken before the Court, and judgment was given in favour of the Department in every case. The penalties amounted to £10 6s., with costs added.

The following is a detailed list of offences under the Factories Act in which prosecutions were taken: Employing a female worker on a statutory holiday, 1; occupying an unregistered factory, 1; failing to pay wages in full at not longer than fortnightly intervals, 12; employing a boy on statutory half-holiday, 1; employing female workers on the statutory half-holiday, 6: total, 21.

During the year 1,322 factories were registered under the Act; 11,865 persons were employed—viz., 8,026 males and 3,839 females (including employers personally engaged).

Permits of fitness to work in factories were issued to 418 young persons under the age of sixteen years—viz., 180 to males and 238 to females.

During the year 2,766 males under the age of sixteen years and females worked 96,305 hours.

Accidents.—During the year there were 145 accidents reported by factory occupiers; the large majority were slight, and resulted in very little lost time by the injured workers. Only 16 cases may be described as serious. One worker met with injuries causing death; the worker was engaged in attempting to put on a belt to a fixed pulley on the shaft, which was revolving at a high speed, when his shirt-sleeve caught between the pulley and the belting and dragged him round the shafting. I would suggest that some provision be made forbidding such dangerous operations, as nearly all the fatal accidents that have happened during the past few years in connection with machinery in this district have been caused in the same manner.

Fire-escapes.—Due precaution has been taken to see that proper means of egress have been provided where necessary, and a number of fire-escapes have been erected during the year at the request of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The work entailed in administering the above Act with the various awards and agreements in force has shown no diminution, for, although employers are more conversant with the awards or agreements governing their respective trade, there are a number of minor breaches committed, especially in the matter of keeping a proper wages and overtime book as provided for in section 58 of the amendment of 1908. The number of alleged breaches reported by secretaries of unions and others has been well up to former years, perhaps on account of extra vigilance of secretaries, or on account of the workers themselves having a better knowledge of the Act or of the awards under which they work. Of course, as formerly, many of these reports are trivial, and not of sufficient importance to warrant a prosecution, and many, unwittingly, have no foundation for complaint. When there have been reasonable grounds for believing that an error has been made, we have agreed to the payment of arrears of wages due to the workers instead of taking proceedings, and the following amounts were thus collected and paid over to the workers in the various trades during the year under review: Aerated-water workers, £5 8s. 6d.; boot trade, £8 1s. 1d.; carpenters, £29 17s. 4d.; coach-workers, £2 5s.; cycle-workers, £17 5s.; dairymen, £1 16s. 3d.; drivers, £3 16s. 10d.; engineers, £130; freezers, &c., £9 9s. 6d.; furniture trades, 2s. 6d.; hosiery-workers, 7s. 4d.; hotel-workers, £22 3s. 6d.; labourers, £88 1s.; lithograph and letterpress machinists, 6s. 7d.; metal-workers, £33 17s. 11d.; painters, £38 19s. 11d.; pastrycooks, 13s. 6d.; plumbers, 3s. 1d.; plasterers, £3 11s. 6d.; shearers (shed hands), £18 11s. 7d.; tailoring trade, £48 11s.; tailoresses and pressers, £12 2s. 3d.; threshing-mill hands, £1 6s. 6d.; woollen-mill hands, 18s. 3d.: total, £477 15s. 11d.

Breaches of Awards or Agreements.—Seventy-seven cases of breaches of awards or agreements were taken before the Court—viz., 66 against employers, and 11 against workers. Of these, favourable judgments were received in 73 cases, and 4 cases were dismissed on account of contradictory or insufficient evidence. One case of appeal left over from the previous year was decided in favour of the Department.

The total amount of penalties for breaches of awards or agreements was £62 8s.

Permits to Under-rate Workers.—The number of applications for under-rate workers' permits shows a considerable falling-off, and indicates that either there are a smaller number of "incompetents" in the various trades, or that tradesmen have been scarce, and full wages have been paid to those who formerly worked under permit. This Department has made a practice of increasing the rate to be paid on the issue of each successive permit to the same worker, so that in a very short time he is receiving the full wage. Most of the permits issued this year have been to old men who will get worse rather than better. The following permits have been issued in the respective trades: Rattan and wicker workers, 1; bricklayers, 2; boot trade, 7: total, 10.

Breaches of the Amendment Act of 1908.—Proceedings were taken against employers in 9 cases for failing to keep a wages and overtime book as required by section 58; conviction was obtained in all cases, and penalties amounting to £8 5s. and costs were imposed.

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

Against employers—	
Failing to pay female workers for public holidays	4
Failing to pay minimum wage	15
Failing to give preference to unionists	3
Failing to pay a motorman full week's wages	1
Employing youths not of age to drive	3
Failing to pay overtime rates	1
Failing to pay overtime rates for award holidays	1
Failing to pay overtime rates for Saturday afternoon	2
Employing a youth on evening shift	1
Employing workers later than 6 p.m.	4
Failing to pay travelling time for suburban work	24
Failing to indenture apprentices	4
Discharging shearers for refusing to shear wet sheep	1
Failing to exhibit time-sheets	2
Total	66
Against workers—	
Failing to give week's notice of intention to leave	4
Working for less than minimum wage	2
Working at ordinary rates for Saturday afternoon	2
Working later than 6 p.m.	3
Total	11

Shops and Offices Act.

This Act has been very well observed, considering the large number of different trades coming under its provisions and the many non-employers of labour who formerly had very little knowledge of the labour laws.

The early-closing movement seems to be gaining ground, as each year there are additions to the number of trades in which the shopkeepers have availed themselves of section 25 of the Act and fixed their closing-hours by majority requisitions. The following trades are closing early under these requisitions: In Christchurch—Jewellers, boot and shoe dealers, chemists, butchers, cycle and motor dealers, grocers, hairdressers and tobacconists. In Woolston, New Brighton, Sumner, Spreydon, Riccarton, and Heathcote—General storekeepers.

There were 1,448 shops registered, employing 2,209 males and 1,218 females.

As usual there were a number of those shopkeepers who were careless or ignorant of the law, who failed to close on the statutory holiday, or to close according to the requisitions of the various trades, in which it was necessary for proceedings to be taken. Sixty cases were taken before the Court, and judgment in favour of the Department was given in every case. The penalties amounted to £43 8s. The amount of £52 3s., arrears of wages, was also collected by the Department, and paid over to the various assistants. The following is a list of the cases taken before the Court for offences under this Act: Failing to close in accordance with requisition, 10; employing assistants for more than fifty-two hours a week, 6; failing to allow assistants a half-holiday, 12; failing to keep a time and wages book, 8; employing assistants for more than eleven hours in one day, 6; employing assistants later than thirty minutes after the prescribed time, 4; failing to close on statutory closing-day, 10; failing to pay wages in full at not longer than fortnightly intervals, 2; employing female assistants in hotels for more than fifty-eight hours a week, 2: total, 60.

Overtime worked by shop-assistants on stocktaking and other special work: 1,256 assistants worked during the year 20,570 hours — viz., 726 males, 12,846 hours; and 530 females, 7,724 hours. This shows a considerable increase over the preceding year.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

Licensees of servants' registry offices have satisfactorily complied with the provisions of the Act. Periodical inspection of the engagement-books has been made by Inspectors, and it was found that the charges for engagements were not in excess of the schedule of rates provided in the Act. Ten license were issued during the year—6 renewals and 4 new licenses. During the year the registry offices referred to made 5,346 engagements; of these, 5,320 workers were charged fees amounting to £870 15s. 8d.; and 5,335 employers were charged fees amounting ot £890 15s.

I would suggest that the regulations be amended so that registers kept by registry-office keepers should show date of engagements and the fees paid by workers and employers. The present book of engagements, as laid down by the Act, does not make such provision.

Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910.

A number of workers have availed themselves of the provisions of the 1910 Act, and applications for dwellings were dealt with by the Workers' Dwellings Board of this district. Fourteen cottages have been built—viz., 11 at Sydenham, and 3 at Addington. These cottages are nearly all completed, and many of them have just been taken possession of by the buyers.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone to commemorate the erection of the first dwelling under the new Act of 1910 was performed by the Hon. J. A. Millar, late Minister of Labour, and great interest was evinced in the proceedings. The date of the ceremony was the 21st November, 1911.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

The inspection of scaffolding erected in connection with buildings, &c., has been carefully attended to, and has caused general satisfaction to the workers whose employment compels them to work on scaffolding, sometimes at great heights. Careful inspection has been made of all gear used in such scaffolding. The employers seem quite anxious to do their part, and, except in a few instances, have complied well with the law. The Scaffolding Inspector also made inspection at the various towns outside of Christchurch coming within his jurisdiction. Mr. Stringer, the Inspector, has made out a separate detailed report of the work done under this Act.

Workers' Compensation Act.

Workers have availed themselves of the provisions of this Act, and many settlements have been effected without recourse to the Arbitration Court. It has come to my knowledge that a tendency exists of insurance companies trying to effect settlements with workers in cases where the accidents caused only temporary disablement by paying some small sum consisting of the amount then due, and requesting a clearance. In some such cases the workers have accepted payment, and afterwards found that their injuries incapacitated them for a longer period than at first thought: in these cases they had no redress.

General.

The work of the Department steadily increases as the operations of the various labour laws are extended. The amendments to the Shops and Offices Act, bringing all workers in hotels under the Act, and the amendment to the Workers' Compensation Act of last year, have also increased the responsibilities of the various officers.

The correspondence has been considerable. The outgoing letters, &c., number 5,150; circulars, 9,815; and telegrams, 610.

CONCLUSION.

The thanks of the Department are again due to the City Council and Inspectors, and also the officers of the Health Department, for their assistance in sanitary matters in or about shops and factory premises. I have also to thank the officers of this Department for their valuable assistance, and their willingness to work considerable overtime in order to cope with the big volume of work dealt with.

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

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

DUNEDIN.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Dunedin, 8th April, 1912.

I beg to submit my report of the work of the Dunedin office of the Department of Labour in respect to the administration of the various labour laws of the Dominion for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

GENERAL.

As regards employment, I am pleased to be able to state that the satisfactory condition as outlined in my last annual report has been fully maintained, and in nearly every branch of skilled labour employment has been very steady. In the building trades there was some slackness during the winter months, but the major portion of the year has been satisfactory, and a number of large business establishments have been erected. The building licenses taken out in the district number 666, to the value of £238,694, and amongst these there have been about 150 new business premises. The iron trades have experienced a fair year, while agricultural-implement manufacturing and electrical engineering have been busy during the whole period. The furniture trades have had a good turnover, and at times difficulty has been experienced in coping with orders. In the clothing trades a very large amount of overtime—in many cases up to the limit allowed by the Act—has been worked in order to supply the demand for clothing. Woollen-milling has been very busy, much more overtime having been worked than in previous years. This also applies to biscuit and confectionery manufacturing, and in these industries there is a continual demand by employers for more women workers. It is claimed by employers (who advance good reasons for their contentions) that the progress of their business has been considerably retarded by the dearth of female labour. As far as unskilled labour is concerned, it may be stated that the year has, on the whole, been a fair one; the position did not become so acute as during last year, but nevertheless during the winter months it seems inevitable that a number of men must suffer the pangs of unemployment. During the spring and summer months there is always a cry for farm workers, but after the harvest is over a number of the men are idle, and come back into town. I would suggest that some consideration be given to this question, with the object of endeavouring to find them suitable employment, and so alleviate this difficulty.

FACTORIES ACT.

There has been practically no friction in the administration of this Act during the year. Its provisions are well understood by all concerned, and accepted as being in the best interests of all parties. Employers show every desire to comply with its provisions. All the principal factories throughout the district have been visited, and the improvement in factory premises mentioned in my previous report continues, although there are some workrooms not yet quite up to date. Visits of inspection have also been made to various country towns such as Milton, Balclutha, Clinton, Lawrence, Kaitangata, Queenstown, and Oamaru.

Registration.—There have been 1,156 factories registered, employing 3,565 females and 8,101 males, a total of 11,666 workers.

Overtime.—A total of 85,851 hours' overtime has been worked by women, and boys under sixteen years of age. This is an increase of 13,241 hours on the overtime worked last year, The principal portion of this increase has been in the woollen-milling industry, in which 2,904 hours were worked for period ending 31st March, 1911, and 15,345 hours for 1912. The trades working most overtime were:—

	Women and Boys.	Hours worked.
Clothing-manufacturing and tailoring	572	25,682
Woollen-milling	197	15,345
Biscuit and confectionery	253	12,759
Dressmaking and millinery	440	8,330
Printing and stationery	152	6,979

Permits to Young Persons.—A total of 372 permits have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age—157 boys and 215 girls. As regards these permits, I have again to reiterate that a number of parents neglect to take full advantage of our educational system, and, as a consequence, many applications for permits have to be refused because the children have not passed the Fourth Standard. An opinion is very prevalent that when a child reaches fourteen years of age a permit to work in a factory can be obtained, and I think more publicity should be given to the fact that unless the child has also passed the Fourth Standard such permit cannot be issued.

Prosecutions.—I am pleased to report that it has only been found necessary to take one case before the Court for a breach of this Act. In this case a conviction was obtained and a fine inflicted. There have been other breaches of a trivial character, in which a warning was considered to be sufficient. The sum of £8 11s., back wages, has been collected and paid to workers.

Accidents.—During the year there were 101 accidents reported and inquired into. Of these, 52 occurred in connection with engineering trades, and the remaining 49 were spread over the other trades. I regret to record two fatal accidents. One occurred at the Dunedin City Corporation's transforming-station, where the switchboard attendant lost his life; it is assumed that while he was engaged in removing globes from electric lamps he lost his balance, and came into contact with a live current. The other occurred at a biscuit and confectionery works, where, owing to the breaking of a rung, the worker fell off a ladder upon a hand-truck, which happened to be beneath the ladder. There were 21 accidents of a serious character, varying from the loss of an eye to the cutting-off of joints of fingers, &c. Sixty-eight accidents were of a slight nature, and call for no special comment. In no case were the accidents traceable to breaches of the provisions of the Act. In several instances, however, extra provisions to insure safety were suggested by this Department, and in each case were acted upon by employers. In making inquiries into these cases care has been taken to advise the workers as to their rights to compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act.

General.—I have again to express my appreciation for the assistance rendered in the administration of this Act to the officers of the Health Department, and also the sanitary department of the Dunedin City Corporation.

Considerable trouble has been occasioned during the year owing to the want of some definite provision in the Act as to notice when leaving or being dismissed from employment. Numerous complaints have been received from both employers and employed, and it would be of great benefit to all concerned if a clause could be inserted to cope with this difficulty.

In connection with the inspection of factories, great assistance has been rendered by Miss Hale, Inspector, as regards those factories where women are employed.

Shops and Offices Act.

During the year 1,325 shops have been registered, giving employment to 1,589 males and 1,044 females, a total of 2,633. This is an increase of 71 shops as compared with last year. Forty-two breaches of the Act were discovered, and prosecutions taken in 16 instances, resulting in 15 convictions, with penalties amounting to £26 1s. 10d. One case was dismissed owing to the worker, when in the witness-box, "going back" on statements previously made. In 24 cases the breach was either inadvertent or of such a nature that a warning sufficed. Arrears of wages amounting to £8 7s. 6d. were paid to assistants. It is a pleasure to be able to report that the majority of occupiers evince a desire to comply with the law. There are, however, numbers of complaints received from those who employ labour, and who are perforce compelled to close at the hour when assistants cease work against those occupiers who remain open for the sale of goods after 6 p.m. In these cases the occupier carries on business either alone or with the assistance of his wife attending to customers. The opinion is growing stronger, as time goes on, in favour of compulsory closing of all shops at a uniform hour. There is also a tendency amongst a number of shopkeepers to make Saturday afternoon the compulsory half-holiday for all shops.

The amendment to the Shops and Offices Act, 1910, providing that a proper time and wages book shall be kept, has been of great assistance in the administration of this Act.

Overtime.—492 workers worked 8,113 hours' overtime, an increase of more than 3,000 hours over last year.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The number of complaints investigated in reference to alleged breaches of awards and agreements total 335. In 242 cases breaches of awards were discovered, and 31 prosecutions resulted. Penalties and costs totalling £30 19s. 4d. were imposed in 25 cases, whilst 6 were dismissed. Of the cases where breaches were disclosed, 56 were for breaches of the preference clause; 48 of these were adjusted by the workers joining the unions, while in 8 others action was taken against employers. In 47 instances it was found that less than award rates had been paid, and, as they were evidently breaches of an unintentional nature, matters were settled by the back wages being paid up, and warnings given that any future breaches would be followed by prosecution. £169 has been recovered as arrears of wages, and has been disbursed to workers. Twelve prosecutions were taken for failing to pay award rates of wages, and 1 against a worker for failing to claim award rates. Convictions were obtained in all cases excepting one. The remaining cases were breaches of minor importance, and do not call for comment. Four cases were taken against employers for failing to keep time and wages books as required by the Act, and penalties amounting to £4 10s. were inflicted.

Under-rate Permits.—There have been very few permits issued during the year, the full award rate being paid, unless owing to very exceptional circumstances. Seven permits have been issued in the following trades: Carpenters and joiners, 3; furniture trade, 2; bootmakers and canister-workers, 1 each.

The principal part of the work in connection with this Act has been carried out by Mr. Hollows, and I have again to report that he has given very careful attention to his work, and carried out his duties very satisfactorily.

Arrears recovered and disbursed to Workers under various Awards.

	Number.	£	s.	d.
Bakers and pastrycooks	4	8	4	6
Bootmakers	1	0	8	0
Boxmakers	1	1	10	0
Canister-workers	1	1	12	6
Carters	7	13	12	1
Carpenters	1	1	5	6
Coal-miners	1	0	2	11
Engineers	3	1	9	0
Furniture	1	0	10	6
Hotel employees	25	74	1	0
Labourers	5	4	19	8
Plumbers	2	1	0	6
Rangeworkers	1	1	10	0
Sawmillers	6	19	15	9
Shearers	2	7	19	6
Tailoresses (factory)	3	19	5	5
,, cutters	1	6	5	1
,, pressers	1	3	2	0
,, shops	1	1	10	6
Trawlers	1	0	15	7
Total	68	£169	0	0

The Servants' Registry Offices Act.

Thirteen licenses have been issued during the year, and the holders thereof make every endeavour to observe the law. Very few complaints have been received, and those were of a trifling nature. The returns show that a total of 2,791 engagements were made, the fees charged amounting to £741 3s. 9d., 2,714 workers paying £559 4s. 3d., and 854 employers paying £181 19s. 6d. in fees. It will thus be noticed that the workers were charged fees in very many instances where no fee was charged the employers.

Shearers' Accommodation Act.

A number of sheds were inspected during the year, and in most cases the accommodation provided was of a satisfactory nature. In some instances, however, alterations and improvements were suggested, and at once acted upon by the owners. In one instance notice was served to erect accommodation in accordance with the Act.

Workers' Compensation Act.

The amendment of 1911, providing that any agreement as to the settlement of a claim for compensation will not be legal unless approved by a Magistrate or an Inspector of Factories, will be greatly welcomed by workers, as will also the provision as to the payment of the cost of medical expenses up to £1. Many inquiries have been received from injured persons for advice, and every endeavour has been made to insure that the full compensation to which they are entitled under the Act should be paid.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

This Act has not been taken advantage of to any extent in this district, and no new workers' dwellings have been erected during the past year. A considerable amount of work has been occasioned in connection with the houses already erected at the Windle Settlement. These have been well occupied during the year, and at present are all let to good tenants. They are now being put into good repair. Drainage and hot-water installations are being made.

Employment Bureaux.

Women's Branch.—I have again to report that business in this branch has not been satisfactory, owing to the dearth of domestics. A separate report is submitted by the officer in charge, who, in addition to this work, acts as Inspector of Factories and Shops, and in this capacity has done good work.

Men's Branch.—832 men have been assisted to employment, made up as follows: Single men, 563; married men, 269; with a total of 956 dependants. The majority of these men were sent to labouring work, 564 to private employment, and 268 to Government works, principally railway-construction. I have again to express my thanks to the officers and members of the various local bodies for their assistance in this matter.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have to say that the work has been carried out with practically no friction whatever, the members of the staff doing their work conscientiously, and with the co-operation and consideration extended to the Department by employers and workers, including the secretaries of the various trade organizations.

I have, &c.,

W. Newton,

Inspector of Factories.

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

GISBORNE.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Gisborne, 2nd April, 1912.

I have the honour to report on the working of the Department in Gisborne during the year ending 31st March, 1912.

The period has been one of great activity in all industries, and the excellent prices obtained for our main products have made the place prosperous. There has been fresh country cleared in all directions, thus increasing the sheep-bearing area, and great activity has been displayed in cultivating and improving that already in use. At Tokomaru Bay a temporary stoppage of the works was caused through a shortage of water at the meat-works, but an ample supply has now been provided, and, as the dry season affected only the immediate coast-line, the amount of export for the district will not be materially affected. At Tolaga Bay a dairying company has been formed, and a sufficient supply of milk guaranteed to insure successful operations. There is a large area of splendid land suitable for dairying near the town, and there is no doubt this town will make great progress in the near future. Taking the building trade as an indication of the prosperity of the district, I would mention that last year was a very busy one, but nearly all the work was outside the borough; while this year builders are just as busy in the outlying districts, and, in addition, a large amount of building is being done in the town. Permits for buildings in the borough last year valued £85,246, and this year £92,187, showing an increase of £6,941 over last year.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 249 factories have been registered, giving employment to 1,296 people; and overtime warrants were issued to 113 women and boys under sixteen years to work 3,549 hours. Permits have been issued to 21 young persons to work in factories, and 64 accidents were reported, none of which were of such a nature as to cause serious permanent disablement. All factory occupiers have their hands insured.

Sixteen cases were taken against one occupier for working females on the Sovereign's birthday, and a total fine of £1 and 7s. costs was inflicted.

The factories are all well conducted, and where any fault is pointed out the occupiers are quite willing to remedy the defect.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Two hundred and twenty-five shops have been registered during the year, including 18 hotels, employing 306 males and 217 females; and warrants have been issued to work 3,060 hours' overtime during the year. The Shops and Offices Act is well observed, and only 1 case has been taken to Court—viz., for failing to close at the time fixed by requisition of the shopkeepers; a fine of 10s. and 7s. costs was inflicted. A special inspection of all shops handling food was made in company with the Sanitary Inspector, and a few necessary alterations were made on request. Back wages were collected and paid to the workers amounting to £11 3s. 6d.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

There have been 3 fresh awards made during the period affecting this district, one of which (Shearers and Shed Hands) has increased the work of the Inspector very much, there being over 300 parties scattered over the district, and some of them residing in places very difficult to visit. On my travels during the shearing season I found no cases of the employers paying less than the award rate of wages; but it has been difficult to convince the sheep-farmers that a proper wages and time book has to be kept, and that the old tally-book will not do. Generally the Act and awards are well observed. I have had to take 10 cases to Court for enforcement; in 8 of these fines were inflicted amounting to £22 in all; the other 2 cases were dismissed, and an appeal was lodged in one case against the Magistrate's decision. The Waterside Workers took one case to the Magistrate's Court for enforcement of award. The case was dismissed, and the union lodged an appeal. Nine cases were settled out of Court, and the sum of £19 4s. 2d. arrears of wages was collected and paid to the workers. Up to the last month of the year there was practically no unrest amongst the workers, but on the 26th March 25 shop-butchers struck work. The employers and men had agreed upon the wages, hours, and other conditions, but the employers subsequently refused to sign the agreement, giving as a reason that they objected to the men belonging to the Auckland union, as they feared if trouble should occur at Auckland the men in Gisborne would be drawn in; the men, who are already members of the Auckland union, refuse to sever their connection and form a separate union in Gisborne.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION, ETC., ACT.

During the year 66 shearing-stations have been visited, and the accommodation inspected. I found that 10 owners had erected or improved accommodation in accordance with the notices served previous to June, 1911. I have served notices to 24 station-owners to erect accommodation or make improvements this year. Most of these notices were served on settlers who have taken up fresh stations, or have increased the number of shearers, so that the accommodation already provided is not sufficient. In some cases I have found that females (Natives) are employed, and where this is so separate accommodation is ordered. During the year I have taken one case to the Magistrate's Court, and obtained an order to improve the accommodation; expenses and costs were allowed. The constantly increasing number of sheep-stations taken up in the backblocks and the bad roads make the inspection a very arduous task.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are five servants' registry offices, and all are well conducted.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The Department has received 394 applications for employment, and placed 132 during the period. The borough drainage-works have found work for a good many, and the County Councils have had a large number employed on road contracts. These works are still in progress, and the laying of the tramway will be started in a few days. The Harbour Board has let a contract for harbour-improvements, and the work is just starting so that employment for labouring men will be plentiful for some time to come. There has been, and is still, a shortage of men in the building trade and females in the tailoring trade.

Unemployment has been practically unknown during the year, and the future is exceedingly promising.

CONCLUSION.

During the year I have visited Waipiro Bay, Tokomaru Bay, and Tolaga Bay, and found that the various Acts affecting labour and the awards under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act are generally well observed. I desire to express my thanks to the police officers in these places for the assistance given, and also to the officers of the different departments with whom I have been brought in contact in the prosecution of my duties.

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

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

NAPIER.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Napier, 18th April, 1912.

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report on the various matters which have required the attention of this branch of the Department for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

In making a retrospect of the general conditions which have prevailed throughout the year it is gratifying to be able to record that it has been one of continual employment and satisfactory business transactions. I will epitomize the various trades, so as to show the actual position at a glance.

The building trades have been exceptionally busy. Bricklayers have had a good year, and practically no lost time. Carpenters have also been in great demand right throughout the year. Painters have had a very fair year, but at times there were men seeking work. Plasterers have been kept fairly busy, and there have not been many men seeking work. The plumbing trade has been busy practically from the beginning of the year, and there is every indication that it will continue. Brickmaking was dull at the commencement of the year, but improved towards the middle of the year, and continued busy until the close.

The lime-burning is an industry which is fast improving its position, and the benefits of using the Hawke's Bay "Roach" lime for tanning and agricultural operations are becoming better known, and the employment of those engaged therein is improving.

Concrete-block making is another comparatively young industry which has found employment for a good number of men.

In the woodworking trades cabinetmaking has kept about normal. At some periods there have been men seeking employment, and at others employers were in need of men.

Sash and door factories have been busy right throughout the year, and the present active state of the building trades is a good indication that the factories will continue active.

Sawmilling: The town mills have had an exceptionally good year, but there are one or two of the country mills which are not in such a flourishing state, and when one travels the roads to these mills the difficulties in the way of milling are appreciated to the full.

The engineering trades have kept well up to the average, but there appears to be room for improvement in several instances, and trade is not so buoyant as to entice artisans to the district.

The cycle and motor trades have reported good business, which, of necessity, fluctuates during the various seasons.

Clothing trades: The tailoring trades have had an exceptionally good year, and the limit of permits was reached in many cases before the rush of Christmas work was over, and no less than 5,483 hours were worked by 100 persons (females and boys). Many employers were compelled to give the small jobs to males, so as to complete their orders. Dressmaking has been busy throughout the year, and this trade has, in common with many other trades, felt the shortage of female labour. Woollen-milling has had a good year, but the labour available was able to cope with the orders in hand, and thus in a great measure obviated the necessity of overtime. Hat and cap manufacturing finds employment for a good number of employees; this is an industry as yet in its infancy, but the future is hopeful.

Umbrella-making has also felt the shortage of female labour.

Retail trades: The general observations gathered each month went to show that the retail trades have, on the whole, had a successful year. Once or twice there appeared a little tightness of ready cash, but this is inevitable in a community where, to a large extent, the spending-powers are somewhat influenced by the price of frozen meat and wool.

Meat-freezing trades: The output from the various freezing-works has been equal to that of the previous year, and Hawke's Bay still maintains a good position in exports. The wool sales were also successful, and should help to give trade and commerce an impetus.

The question of unemployment has not been felt to any extent in this district, and up till March the demand was greater than the supply; but since commencing the Napier–Gisborne Railway more men have migrated from other districts than were required, and of necessity this has caused a surplus in labour, in most instances unskilled.

The shearing season was very successful, and good cheques were made by the employees, whilst, on the other hand, farmers realized a good price at the local sales.

Factories Act.

The administration of this Act is not of a very arduous nature. Employers realize that to become conversant with its provisions is in their own interests. The factories visited were, on the whole, up to the standard required by the Act. There were 278 factories registered during the year, a decrease of 26 factories. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that several firms, having three or four branches, registered these branches last year as separate factories. The advantages of the 1910 amendment to the Factories Act—viz., addition to section 32 (*aa*)—has not acted, in my opinion, in the best interests of those directly concerned, as, in order to overcome the responsibilities cast upon them by the Legislature, some employers simply give their employees a week's notice of termination of employment prior to the holiday season, and thus evade the Act.

There have been 36 certificates of fitness issued to 15 boys and 21 girls.

During the year 7,169 hours' overtime were worked by females and boys under sixteen years of age, an increase of 2,446 hours over the previous year. The total is made up as follows:—

Trade.	Hours Worked.	Number of Persons.
Tailoring	5,483	100
Dressmaking	1,582	91
Cycle trade	39	1
Cap-making	32	4
Laundry	16	3
Jewellery-manufacturing	16	1
Boot-repairing	1	2
	7,169	202

The amendment of 1910, allowing slightly extended overtime, has worked entirely satisfactorily. The shortage of female labour has, no doubt, resulted in the extra overtime being worked.

The number of accidents reported was 62, and I am sorry to record that two were of a rather serious nature. In each instance employees suffered the loss of an arm. No time was lost in making inquiries into the cause, and in both cases no defect was found in the appliances, the accidents being purely misadventure. Each person injured was also informed of the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. In this connection the annotated work by W. Jolliffe—viz., Workers' Compensation Act, 1908—was of great value.

There were 12 prosecutions under the Act. Convictions were recorded in 11 cases, and 1 case was withdrawn, owing to the serious illness of the husband of the person who was charged with failing to register her premises. The fines amounted to £6 10s., and costs £3 6s. The prosecutions were made up as follow: Three for working boys on Saturday afternoon; 3 for failing to register work-rooms; 1 for employing a young person without a permit; 5 for failing to pay wages at not more than fortnightly intervals.

The sum of £16 17s. 1d. was collected from various employers, being amounts inadvertently deducted from employees. The Amendment Act, 1910, the purpose of which was to restrict the long hours worked in Chinese laundries, has not had the effect anticipated. The legal interpretation in the Auckland case places the Chinese laundries in somewhat the same position as hitherto.

It has been necessary to send 128 letters of warning to occupiers of factories, and in each case I am pleased to state that my request has met with a ready response, and the matters complained of were remedied without the necessity of recourse to the Court.

The question of fire-escapes has received attention, and in cases where the work-rooms were situated upstairs and the stairways of wood, ropes were ordered to be securely affixed, so as to provide an additional means of escape should a fire break out.

Shops and Offices Act.

Matters appertaining to the administration of the Act have worked satisfactorily. There are 378 shops registered this year, an increase of 74 over the previous. As the registration was conducted by personal visits, many shops which had hitherto escaped registration were brought into line. During this inspection, I ascertained that in the majority of shops throughout the district the employees worked the "half-hour's grace" allowed after the ordinary hour of ceasing work, irrespective of whether fifty-two hours had been worked or not; but in each case the occupier speedily remedied the error, due entirely through misinterpretation.

There have been 25 prosecutions under the Act—8 in Napier, 6 in Dannevirke, 10 in Hastings, and 1 in Waipawa. Convictions were recorded in all cases, and penalties inflicted amounting to £48 10s., and costs £10 19s. 2d. The prosecutions were made up as follows: Failing to keep a holiday-book, 4 cases; failing to keep a wages-book, 3 cases; failing to close in accordance with requisition, 7 cases; failing to close on half-holiday, 5 cases; failing to close at 1 p.m. (office), 1 case; working assistants in excess of hours, 5 cases.

In addition to the above, there were 109 letters of warning sent to various shopkeepers. The sum of £18 13s. 3d. was collected from several employers, comprising amounts wrongly deducted from employees, and was handed to the employees entitled to same.

An inspection of offices has also been made, and in several cases alterations had to be made to the sanitary conveniences. The time is fast approaching, in my opinion, when the multifarious exemptions allowed under the Act to occupiers of offices will need curtailing, so as to safeguard the employees engaged therein.

Another matter of vital importance to shopkeepers is the question of prohibiting the sale of goods as a side line when the shops in such businesses are closed by requisition of the majority; there is no logical reason why a person selling jewellery after the shops of jewellers are closed under a requisition should be allowed to do so. Tobacconists are safeguarded in this respect by a special clause in section 25, and the same protection should be extended to other businesses.

Then there is the question of the employment of assistants after 9 p.m. on Saturday nights. The opinion frequently expressed is that a compulsory 9 o'clock closing would be advantageous, and I respectfully submit that these matters should receive the careful consideration of those in authority.

During the year 3,375 hours' overtime was worked.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are 2 registered offices in Napier, and, as far as I can ascertain, both are well conducted.

Shearers' Accommodation, etc., Act.

I have been enabled during my first year in the district to visit the majority of the shearing-sheds. In most instances the accommodation is up to the requirements of the Act. There have been 14 notices served upon employers to effect improvements in the accommodation. In addition to this number, there have been several served by police officers acting as Inspectors under the Act.

The difficulty experienced in the administration of this Act is accentuated by the fact that station-owners are loath to provide adequate accommodation, simply on account of the fact that their shearers are members of the Native race. Notwithstanding that it may have been a custom for both sexes of Natives to occupy the same quarters, notices are being issued by your direction requiring separate accommodation to be provided.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

During the period under review there has been a decrease in the number of complaints of alleged breaches received. The total complaints received numbered 136, and were dealt with as follows: 78 were found on investigation to be unsubstantiated; in 39 cases the offences were substantiated, but the circumstances surrounding the breaches were of such a nature that it was decided that letters of warning would suffice; 25 cases were taken before the Court, and in each case a conviction was recorded, with penalties amounting to £48 and costs £4 16s. 10d. The most serious case was that of a firm making "wilfully false" entries in its time and wages book, and a substantial penalty of £10 and costs was imposed.

The industrial unrest which has been so prevalent in other parts of the Dominion has affected this district in a lesser degree—*i.e.*, at Hastings early in the year a disagreement took place between the Labourers' Union and the borough foreman over the question of non-unionists, and consequently the men all ceased work. It was not considered necessary to take action in this case for a breach of the "strike" clauses of the Act, as both parties were somewhat to blame for the cessation of work. The matter was settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The most important dispute arose at the water-front during December over the question of the handling of coal and the contract system, and what looked like a serious industrial upheaval was staved off by the employers agreeing to the men's demands in the interim; it being agreed that the whole matter should be considered at a conference between the parties. This was held during the second week in January. An agreement was arrived at which has removed the cause of contention for at least three years.

The sum of £119 14s. 7d. has been collected from the employers on behalf of the respective employees, and the circumstances of the breaches did not warrant prosecution.

The amicable relationships existing between the representatives of the employers and the various officials of the workers' unions have had the effect of reducing the number of complaints for alleged breaches.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

Two meetings of the Board were held in Napier.

Applications were received from eighteen persons for dwellings, but when the applicants came before the Board it was ascertained that three persons desired the land in some other locality than that selected; three were of the opinion that the land was too far from town; one had a section, of which he had paid one-third of the purchase-money; one applicant stated

that the interest, &c., would be too heavy a charge upon his finances; and, although this left 10 applicants in all, there were not 6 applications in at the same time, and whilst waiting to make up the required 6, some of the others withdrew, consequently the benefits of this Act have not been felt in Napier.

There is a block of Crown land situated at Westshore, in the near vicinity of the proposed Napier–Gisborne Railway, surveyed by the Lands Department for use under the Act.

A word of thanks is due to Mr. C. R. Pollen, Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the trouble he has taken in preparing plans, &c., for the use of this Department.

Employment Bureau.

The advantages to be derived by employers and employees are becoming more widely known, and, in consequence, more applications are being received from both parties. During the year 87 persons were assisted to employment, being 73 single men and 14 married with 52 dependants.

There is every possibility during the coming year of the Department being able to place a large number of persons in employment, due mainly to the commencement of the Napier–Gisborne railway-works and the utilizing of Lake Waikaremoana for electric-generating purposes. The future of the district as the means of absorbing surplus labour is bright

The value of building permits issued in the Borough of Napier during the period aggregated £89,012, and the various portions of the Hawke's Bay District have had an equally prosperous year.

Conclusion.

During the year I have had an opportunity to visit the following portions of my district: Dannevirke, Ormondville, Otane, Ongaonga, Waipukurau, Waipawa, Porangahau, Waimarama, Te Aute, Wairoa, Puketitiri, Hastings, Tikokino; and it is pleasing to be able to report that, with but few exceptions, the various enactments are working with entire satisfaction, and is evidence that the various local Inspectors devote considerable attention to the work in their respective districts.

I am, &c.,

R. T. Bailey,

Inspector of Factories.

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

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Sir,— Department of Labour, New Plymouth, 29th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual report of this office for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

General.

The year has been one of steady progress, and, on the whole, manufacturers and retailers have little cause for complaint at the amount of business done. It is generally acknowledged that from a business point of view the year compares very favourably with any previous year in the history of the district.

Good progress has been made in connection with harbour-construction work, and in the near future it will be possible to berth large cargo-steamers at the wharf.

The greater New Plymouth scheme, by which it is hoped the outlying town districts will become part of the borough, with a view to united action in connection with municipal works, electric trams, light, drainage, &c., is nearing completion, and within the next few months a United New Plymouth, consisting of New Plymouth, Fitzroy, Vogeltown, Westown, St. Aubyn, and Moturoa, is assured. The Council has decided that immediately the scheme is completed steps will be taken in connection with the installation of the electric-tram service. Some substantial buildings, in addition to a large number of residences, have been erected during the year.

The building trades have had a very successful year, and there has been sufficient work to keep all hands constantly employed.

The butter and cheese factories have also had a very successful season. The prices obtained for both butter and cheese have been extremely good, particularly cheese; many butter-factories are seriously considering the advisability of superseding butter with cheese, or combining the manufacture of both products in the one factory. The latter arrangement, however, does not meet with the approval of practical men.

The killing, freezing, and preserving works have had a very satisfactory season indeed, the supply of sheep and lambs being much in excess of previous years. There is every prospect of a Taranaki record being established in quantity of output of mutton and lamb this season.

The dressmaking, millinery, and tailoring trades have had a very good year, particularly in order and ladies' tailoring lines, while the bootmaking, coachbuilding, engineering, plumbing, gasfitting, and cycle engineering trades have had a fair year.

The motor engineering, cabinetmaking, and upholstering trades show advance on previous years, both lines having continued very busy right through the year. Great progress has been made in these trades during the last few years.

The two outstanding features from the point of view of industrial progress during the year is the extremely satisfactory development in the matter of petroleum-production, and the construction of a building and plant at Moturoa with a view to making a thorough and

practical test of Taranaki ironsand. At the time of writing it is almost assured that the amount of capital required to float a company to further develop and thoroughly test the Taranaki oil-fields will be subscribed. The present company will be absorbed by the new company. New and up-to-date boring plant will be obtained, and a refinery will be erected almost immediately to treat the large stock of crude petroleum at present on hand. The successful development of these important industries would prove of inestimable benefit to the town and district.

Labour.

The number of applications received for casual work has been comparatively few. Forty-seven men have been assisted to employment, 40 to private employment, and 7 to Government work. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining work in the country for any capable and willing man at road-formation, bushfelling, and other work of a kindred nature. Under the circumstances, it was only to be expected that it would be difficult to obtain men for milking and casual farm-work. Men cannot be expected to give up general labouring-work at from 8s. to 10s. per day of eight hours for farm-work and milking at from £1 to £1 10s. per week and found.

Although we are getting well on towards winter the number of applications for work does not show any increase in number. There is justification, therefore, in assuming that the prospects for the casual labourers as far as this district is concerned during the coming winter will prove fairly good.

Factories Act.

The provisions of this Act have been closely observed throughout the district. Employers generally show a willingness to comply with the provisions of the Act, and do not show any resentment at the responsibilities imposed upon them by its provisions, but, on the contrary, acknowledge that regulations and restrictions are required. It is very seldom that a deliberate breach of any of its provisions is discovered. There are, of course, many technical errors, due in most cases to ignorance of the provisions or to thoughtlessness by employers. During the year 230 factories were registered, in which 935 persons were employed—835 males and 100 females—as against 203 registered last year.

During the year 2,513 hours' overtime were worked by 114 women and boys.

Visits of inspection were paid to all the factories in the district, and to most of the factories in other parts of the province, including Patea, Hawera, Manaia, Normanby, Eltham, Stratford, Toko, Inglewood, Tariki, Waitara, Kaponga, Opunake, Okato, Urenui, Tarata, Whangamomona, and the smaller towns throughout the province.

The arrears of wages and overtime recovered for employees through the intervention of the Department during the year amounted to £23 15s.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 40 males and 29 females under the age of sixteen years, enabling them to work in factories.

Accidents.

There were 11 accident reported; fortunately, none of these were of a serious nature, as they consisted principally of cuts and bruises due to carelessness in handling tools and appliances. None of the accidents could be attributed to defective machinery or plant. In all cases inquiries were made by me as to the cause of the accident, and in all cases employees were covered by insurance.

During my numerous visits to the factories of this district I have had exceptional opportunities of observing the conditions of employment, the welfare of the employees, and the relationship between the employers and employees. It is a pleasure to me to acknowledge that the utmost good feeling prevails; employers are always willing to do anything within reason for the comfort and convenience of their employees, and there are many evidences that their thoughtful consideration is appreciated. The wages paid to young persons employed are in most cases in excess of the amount specified in the Act; most of the workrooms are clean and well ventilated; and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

Most of the butter and cheese and freezing and preserving works are an object-lesson as regards cleanliness and sanitation, and the employees evidently appreciate the necessity of keeping themselves and their suroundings in a clean and wholesome condition. There is room for improvement in this connection in many of the smaller bakehouses and butchers' small-goods rooms through the province.

Shops and Offices Act.

During the year 274 shops were registered, employing 545 males and 240 females, as against 236 last year, employing 572 persons—424 males and 148 females. 976 hours' overtime has been worked. There have been 2 prosecutions under the Act. A large number of complaints have been investigated, and the sum of £21 1s. 3d., arrears of wages, was recovered for employees by this Department. No great difficulty has been experienced in administering this Act; in the majority of shops the hours worked are less than the number allowed, and the wages paid to young persons are in excess of the amount specified in the Act. The shop-holiday is closely observed, and is appreciated as much by the employer as the employee.

There are a large number of separate trades closing under requisition, and in some cases there are general requisitions in force with certain exemptions. It is an extremely difficult matter to decide where to draw the line in the enforcement of these requisitions where there are specified exemptions, particularly in small towns where there are a number of trades carried on in the same shop. In some of these general requisitions tobacconists, fruiterers, and confectioners are specially exempt, but the tobacconist sells stationery, sporting goods, musical instruments, and silver and plated ware, while the fruiterer or confectioner in many cases sells groceries and

similar goods to those sold by tobacconists. I am of the opinion that most shopkeepers would welcome compulsory closing at 6 p.m., with certain exemptions—viz., the exempted shops to be rigidly tied down to certain goods, with the proviso that if goods other than those specified were stocked occupiers should be compelled to close at the same hour as other shopkeepers selling the same classes of goods. If this course were adopted, it would to some extent stop the unfair competition which goes on at present.

I have visited all shops in the district and a large number of shops in the other towns of the province. I have paid special attention to the hours, wages, overtime, and holidays observed in the various shops, and also seating-accommodation for female assistants, fire-escapes, ventilation, and sanitation.

The conditions of employment, on the whole, are satisfactory, and the relationship between employers and employees has been most cordial. There have been no serious differences or wrongs requiring redress.

Servants' Registry Offices.

There were 4 offices registered in this district. I have visited each of them several times during the year, and found them well conducted in every way. An investigation of the books has proved that the fees charged are strictly in accordance with the schedule. I have come in personal contact with a number of employees who have obtained positions through these offices, and upon inquiring from them I have found that they have all been treated fairly. I have received inquiries from a number of employers who were under the impression that they had been overcharged, but in all cases inquiry proved that they had been charged schedule rates.

There is an arrangement between keepers of offices in Wellington, Auckland, and elsewhere, and employers in this province, by which the train or boat fares of persons engaged through their offices is paid by the employer, on condition that the employee remains three months; if the employee does not remain three months the amount of the fare is deducted from their wages when they leave, and as they very seldom remain three months, these deductions are of frequent occurrence. A number of complaints has been made to me by employees under this head, and I must say, in fairness to employers, that in every case referred to me no deduction had been made. There are numerous cases, however, throughout the province where deductions from wages for fares have been made.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

The provisions of this Act have been closely observed by the builders and contractors of this district. In all cases where necessary notices of intention to erect scaffolding have been sent to this office, and have been forwarded to the Inspector of Scaffolding.

Hotels and Restaurants.

No difficulty has been experienced in administering the Shops and Offices Act relating to hotels and restaurants. Frequent visits of inspection have been paid by me to all hotels and restaurants in the district. Time and wages and holiday books are kept in all cases in accordance with the Act.

In my last report I referred to a question which is in constant dispute between employers in the hotel business, and that is the question of notice of termination of engagement. Some employers insist upon a week's notice. The matter is of considerable importance, and is in almost constant dispute between some employer and his or her employee.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Although the enforcement of the provisions of the Act necessitates a great deal of travelling for the purpose of inspection, the work in connection therewith is comparatively light. There are few awards or agreements in operation in this district, and I am pleased to say there have not been any serious differences in any of the trades under award or agreement. There has been a number of trivial irregularities due to carelessness or want of knowledge of the provisions of the particular award or agreement; in all such cases immediate compliance with the provisions of the awards or agreements has been made when the irregularities have been pointed out. No complaints have been made by employees working under award or agreement. The sum of £10 17s. 6d. arrears of wages has been received by employees, with the assistance of the Department.

Shearers' Accommodation Act.

I visited a number of sheds during the shearing season, and found the accommodation and conditions of employment satisfactory in every way.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

A great deal of interest has been manifested in this Act by the workers of the district. There is a large number of workers here anxious to avail themselves of the advantages of the Act, and there is great disappointment amongst them because of the inability of the Department to obtain land at a reasonable price.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have to record my appreciation of the kindness and consideration I have received from all with whom I have been brought into contact in carrying out my various duties.

I have, &c.,

Harry Willis,

Inspector of Factories.

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

WANGANUI.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wanganui, 11th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit herewith for your consideration the annual report for this district for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

GENERAL.

In reviewing the year just closed, it may safely be said that trade and business generally have maintained a high standard, and had the climatic conditions during the spring and early part of the summer been more agreeable, the year would undoubtedly have been a record one. A retrospective glance would indicate that at no period of the year was there any depression felt in this district. It is true that the weather-conditions were not so favourable to farmers, and, as a result, the wool-clips have been much lighter, and a little lower in standard of quality; but as good prices have been realized by the farmers for their wool, the effect will not be serious. The climatic conditions also adversely affected the dairying industry, for, although there has been a plentiful supply of feed, the tests were lower than in former years; especially was this so at the early part of the season. However, the season gives promise of being an exceptionally long one, and those companies who refused the attractive prices offered by the exporting firms are now sharing in the good prices obtaining, and those dairymen whose output was not sold in advance are reaping the benefit of the enhanced prices of butter now prevailing.

A new branch in connection with the dairying industry is worthy of notice; this is the manufacture of casein. A large factory is now in the course of erection at Aramoho, and will be in full swing next season.

The freezing industry has also suffered a little on account of the adverse weather-conditions, which retarded shearing operations and checked the fattening of the stock, consequently the stock has been late in coming in. I am informed, however, that, notwithstanding this, the season will show results quite up to the standard of former years. Since operations commenced the local works have been full-handed, and good time has been made.

Building trades: The past year has been an exceptionally good one so far as the building trade has been concerned. Large and pretentious brick buildings are replacing the old wooden ones in the town, and at the present time the number of large buildings in the course of erection gives the town quite an air of prosperity. Indications point to a continuance of this activity for some months to come, as a number of large contracts have recently been let. Two hundred and twenty-five building permits have been issued within the Borough of Wanganui, to the value of £87,487, as compared with £80,185 for the previous year. In addition to this, cottages are going up rapidly in the suburbs.

The furniture trades have had a busy year. There has been no lack of employment for competent and reliable workmen in this trade. The tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking trades have had all they could do to meet the demands made upon them, evidence of which will be seen from the considerable amount of overtime worked. In many of the factories the female employees worked right up to the limit of overtime allowed by the Act.

Printing and bookbinding: Operatives in this industry have been kept fully employed throughout the year, for while there has not been at any period a rush of work, still these trades are in a steady and healthy condition. I would again, at this juncture, draw your attention to the difficulty existing generally, but particularly in some trades, in getting boys to become apprentices. On every hand employers complain of the difficulty in getting apprentices for the skilled trades. It would be interesting to know what avenues of employment have been followed by those boys who have left school during the past year, and if it were possible to get such a return, it would doubtless be of great value. It appears as though the number of occupations for boys and girls requiring no preliminary training are on the increase. Most of these positions do not equip those employed for any position in later life; consequently, about the age of eighteen or nineteen, they are thrown on the unskilled-workers' market, which at the present time is undoubtedly more largely stocked than any of the skilled trades. As more boys are employed in these non-educational occupations than can be employed as men, the result is that many of them are dismissed on asking for an adult wage. It is surprising to find the number of youths who are endeavouring (after allowing their opportunities to go by) to learn something of a particular trade in the hope of eventually landing themselves into the position of a fully paid journeyman. Instances have come under my notice of adults accepting a very low wage to learn the trade, and allowing themselves to be indentured at a period when they ought to be receiving full journeymen's wages. If our trades are to maintain a high standard of efficiency, the problem of inducing the boys to take up the trades will have to be solved.

The various labour laws have worked with a minimum of friction. It cannot be said that either employers or employees are indifferent with regard to their obligations under the various statutes. There is generally an honest endeavour to comply with the law, and it is pleasing indeed under these circumstances to assist in every way possible without recourse to sterner measures.

EMPLOYMENT BRANCH.

Throughout the year there has been no difficulty in dealing with the applicants for employment. The tramway-extension works and the borough's new waterworks have employed all the pick-and-shovel men offering, and the Department has been able to assist to employment all applicants who failed to get work about the town and were prepared to accept work in the country. Forty-seven men applied for work, and 39 were sent either to private employment or to Government works.

The majority of callers are new arrivals from England, who seek advice and information before settling down, and this is perhaps one of the best functions of the labour bureau in disseminating knowledge as to the conditions and prospects in the various avenues of employment. In this way many who have no idea as to the best method of getting to places and where to pursue their inquiries are saved much needless trouble and expense.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are three offices registered under the Act. The offices are well conducted by capable and qualified persons, and the Act observed, no complaints having been received.

Factories Act.

Two hundred and ninety-five factories have been registered, employing 1,727 operatives—viz., 1,202 males and 525 females—an increase of 17 factories and 140 workers. This increase is indicative of the steady progress made. Four of the new factories registered are for industries new to the district. One hundred and seventy-eight women and boys have worked 4,241 hours' overtime.

Sixty-two certificates of fitness for employment have been issued to persons under sixteen years of age—viz., 32 males and 30 females.

Thirty-six accidents were reported during the year; the most serious was caused by a travelling pulley falling from an overhead rail and striking a worker on the head, fracturing his skull. In no case was any of these accidents traceable to negligence on the part of the employers, and only in one case was it found necessary to confer with the Inspector of Machinery with respect to machinery being properly fenced. In those factories where machinery is used the occupiers have, at my request, affixed a cabinet in a conspicuous place, with appliances for rendering first aid. It is essential that all factories should have such materials handy for use.

Of all the labour laws this Act appears to be best understood by those affected, and, consequently, is responsible for the least friction. Special attention has been paid to the cleanliness and sanitary arrangements of the various factories and work-rooms, and very little trouble has been experienced in getting occupiers to effect improvements when requested to do so. Several new factories have been erected, and in these cases attention has been paid to the convenience and comfort of the employees. As instancing the excellent manner in which the provisions of the Act are carried out, it was not necessary to prosecute in any case of default.

Shops and Offices Act.

This Act requires a great deal of attention at the present time. The number of requisitions from the shopkeepers fixing the hours of closing under section 25 makes it necessary to pay visits of inspection at various hours in the evenings, and there is much confusion over the hours of closing. A real grievance exists among those shopkeepers who close by requisition, on account of other shops who carry on a general business, and who sell goods as a side line similar to those sold in the shops which have closed, remaining open. I think a fixed general closing-hour for all shops would be beneficial, and I believe would be accepted by the shopkeepers themselves. Hotel and restaurant keepers are showing commendable zeal in their anxiety to comply with the provisions of the award and the Amendment Act, 1910. Schedules of hours of employment have been affixed in places accessible to the workers, showing the period during which each assistant must be on duty. Time and wages books and the holiday-books are kept well, and it is thus made easy to trace any neglect or default.

The number of shops on the register is 303, an increase of 54 over the previous year.

Warrants for overtime were issued to 284 assistants, who worked 4,156 hours.

Visits of inspection were made to every shop in the district, and due attention was paid in regard to the wages paid to employees, the sanitary arrangements, &c.

The number of prosecutions under the Act was 7; conviction was obtained in each instance. None of the cases calls for special comment. A number of minor cases were settled out of Court, and the sum of £10 17s. 9d. arrears of wages was recovered and paid over to the employees through the Department.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act.

It is pleasing to note the decrease in the number of cases brought before the Court for breaches of the various awards. The good feeling existing between the employers and employees renders it easy to effect amicable settlements in cases where it is shown that the breaches are not wilful, consequently there has been very little friction in the duties of enforcing the Act. Twelve employers and employees were cited for various breaches of awards, and penalties were inflicted in 10 cases. In addition to this the sum of £45 13s. 11d., arrears of wages due to employees, was collected.

Shearers' Accommodation, etc., Act.

Visits of inspection have been made to those stations where improvements or new accommodation had been ordered, and it was found that the requests of the Department had all been complied with. Visits have been paid to other stations where complaints have been received respecting the accommodation, and notices to provide accommodation, or to effect improvements, have been served where necessary.

Workers' Compensation Act.

Advice is often sought by workers as to the mode of procedure in making their claims for compensation, and the Department is able to render a great deal of practical help to those entitled to same. Section 5 of the new Amendment Act, in allowing medical or surgical expenses up to £1 to the worker in respect of his injury, is a great advantage, especially in the case of minor injuries, to those who receive a small wage, as it often occurred that the medical expenses amounted to more than the compensation received. The only complaint I have received is where compensation, instead of being paid weekly, has been withheld until the worker resumed work.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

As Inspector of Scaffolding, I have paid visits of inspection to all buildings in course of erection, and in the course of those duties have visited Eltham, Hawera, Marton, and Taihape. (See detailed report.)

Conclusion.

I desire to acknowledge the kindly courtesy I have invariably received at the hands of all those with whom my duties have brought me in contact.

I have, &c.,
Henry E. Moston,
Inspector of Factories.

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

PALMERSTON NORTH.

Sir,— Palmerston North, 24th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report upon matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Palmerston North District office of the Department of Labour for the year ending the 31st March, 1912.

Trade and Labour Market.

The year just ended has been a good one for both employers and employed. Trade generally has been very satisfactory, and plenty of work has been available. A pleasing note is that the local Charitable Aid Board has found it necessary to expend less in relief-work during the past year than in any previous year for the past decade. Another notable feature of the past year is that three picture-shows have been running nightly, and drawing good houses, at Palmerston North. During the past few months a skating-rink has started, and is being well patronized; and all round one misses the pessimistic cry that was so prevalent during the previous year. The future is bright and hopeful.

Outside employment has been very plentiful, and perhaps what has helped most materially towards this has been the good weather which has prevailed through an exceptionally long and very mild summer.

Buildings, especially houses, are going up in all directions, and carpenters have been and still are in great demand. A large bank building is nearing completion, and within a few weeks some dozen or so workers' dwellings will also be in course of erection. As to municipal works, I quote the following: The number of building permits issued during the year ending 31st March, 1912, was 235, the value of the buildings erected being £62,819.

The amount spent by the borough in public works from loans was £4,864; and the amount spent in sewerage connections, £313.

The wages paid to the Municipal Corporation workers was £9,561. The most important public work which the Council has been carrying on during the year is raising the dam at the waterworks to a height of 50 ft., and the result will be that the reservoir will hold 20,000,000 gallons of water.

During the current year it is expected that £18,000 will be spent in borough works, which will include sewer extensions, asphalting the Square, cycle-tracks, surface drainage, and the erection of filters for cleansing the water.

Coachbuilders and tinsmiths have had and still have difficulty in completing their orders owing to the want of labour.

Tailors also complain of their inability to procure coat hands and tailoresses generally, whilst other firms have had to refuse work for lack of dressmakers.

Oilskin-making has improved its status owing to so many motorists requiring articles in this line, while the Military Training Depot being fixed at Palmerston North has led to the embroidery industry being more than doubled.

Overtime worked in both factories and shops shows a considerable increase over the past year, which is another proof of business activity.

While skilled labour has found no lack of employment during the year, I am pleased to report that there has been less unskilled labour offering than formerly (not in any way in excess of local demands), and consequently there has been no murmur of the "unemployed."

One hundred and seventy-four persons, with 58 dependants, have been assisted with railway passes at reduced fares to their places of employment. It is rather less than the previous year, which is another good sign. £56 13s. 6d. has been paid to the Railway Department for these fares, and of this amount less than £1 is still owing to this office, and even this small sum is guaranteed.

Flax-milling.

Perhaps the most important industry affecting the Manawatu District is flax-milling, and the result of my inquiries into the condition of the industry for the past year shows that from the employers' point of view, notwithstanding the low prices experienced for hemp, the industry has steadily progressed during the last two or three years, which has been largely due to improved machinery and the fine area of flax to work upon.

The price offered for hemp has been fairly steady, and has ranged from £18 5s. to £18 15s. per ton for "good fair" ("fair" quality about £1 5s. less).

Labour has been rather scarce since New Year, though none of the mills appear to have suffered loss on account of the scarcity.

It is usual for most of the mills to either close down or turn out less hemp during the winter months. Some few have closed down already, or are working less strippers. They all endeavour to get a start again in either July or August, as it is found that flax cut between August and March grows better than that cut in the other part of the year.

A special impetus has been given to the industry by the Government's offer of £12,000 bonus for improved machinery, and there are great expectations in this connection.

With regard to new machinery, work continues to be done at the patent scutcher in which a number of millers throughout the district are interested; so far, however, all efforts to perfect this branch of milling have been futile.

From the workers' point of view, the last twelve months in the flax-milling industry have been fairly satisfactory. Many of the mills in the district have been working night shifts, and there has been practically no overplus of labour. There was at one period a prospect of very serious trouble, owing to fresh demands relating to cutting-rates, weighting-methods, and conditions of work in the swamps, being formulated by the union. As these claims did not receive the prompt attention from the employers which the men alleged was necessary, a mass meeting of the workers was called by circular to consider the question, and to decide what steps should be taken to settle the matter, "either within or without the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act." Some 800 men responded to the call, and the mills throughout the district were compelled to close down for that day. Fortunately, the executive of the union had invited the Conciliation Commissioner (Mr. P. Hally) to be present in an unofficial capacity, and it was largely due to this gentleman's tact, and the ability and good influence of Mr. R. Dalhousie, the president of the workers' union, that a strike was averted. The committees of the two bodies interested (the union and the Flax-millers' Association) subsequently conferred, with Mr. Hally as chairman, and an amicable settlement was arrived at.

Dairying.

Perhaps the next most important industry in the Manawatu is that of butter and cheese making and dairying generally.

The season just drawing to a close has been remarkable in many respects. The farmers have had a very good season, and if the supply of grass keeps up as it promises to do at present the season is going to be a specially long one, and, with the prices prevailing for butter-fat, the prospects are very bright indeed. One effect of the supply keeping up so well at the end of the season will be that the price of winter butter is not likely to be so high as freely predicted a month or two ago.

In the butter and cheese factories new developments are pending; in connection with the manufacture of cheese, the making of whey butter and other economies have opened up possibilities which are having a tendency to induce farmers to open up small co-operative cheese-factories at points where skimming-stations have been in operation hitherto. On the other hand, the possibilities in the manufacture of casein from skim-milk are inducing others to consider the advisability of taking steps to secure the advantages which will accrue from this new departure.

There has been little or no trouble between employers and workers, and what has occurred has usually been settled by conciliatory methods. On the whole, this important industry shows signs of rapid expansion in this district, and the coming season will probably show an increase in the number of factories running and in the number of men employed.

Factories Act.

There have been 265 factories registered during the past year—8 over the previous year—within the Borough of Palmerston North. The number employed therein was 1,438, and the wages paid amounted to just over £105,120.

Certificates of fitness, permitting young people under the age of sixteen to work in factories, have been granted in 67 cases—36 to males and 31 to females. This is a large increase upon the previous year.

Overtime has been worked in 22 workrooms by 158 boys under sixteen and women, and the number of hours worked was 6,107, again a big increase over the previous year.

Accidents in factories reported during the year numbered 26. One resulted in death (caught in machinery at a flax-mill), one eye taken out (engineering), and one hand off (printing). The other cases were not serious. The sufferers and relatives were made aware of the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. In only one case (printing) could the accident be said to be the fault of the employer or the result of defective machinery. The machine at fault has since been condemned.

The factories throughout the borough are well kept, being clean and well ventilated. In only one instance has an occupier been called upon to clean his premises.

Shops and Offices Act.

Three hundred and ninety-nine shops—70 more than the previous year—have been registered within the borough. The number of employees was 1,123, being 330 over the past year. The wages paid to shop-assistants totalled slightly over £65,000.

In 19 shops 1,925 hours' overtime was worked by 158 assistants. This is a big increase upon the year before.

Shopkeepers generally have kept the necessary wages and time books, and have shown a desire to obey the law as to closing-hours. Warnings have had to be given in several cases, but very few have needed a second reminder.

In this note of commendation I should specially mention the hotels. As far as the labour laws are concerned, the hotelkeepers have all endeavoured to keep within the requirements of the Act, and have made frequent inquiries at this office so as to discover their position and what to do to prevent breaches.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

Four servants' registry offices are licensed at Palmerston North, against six for the previous year. Each has been satisfactorily conducted, and no complaints have been received concerning them. One office has only recently been registered. I have been able to ascertain the following statistics from the four licensed offices for the year just ended: Number of engagements, 2,368; number in which the worker was charged a fee, 2,155; number in which the employer was charged a fee, 88; amount of fees paid by workers, £452 7s. 6d.; amount of fees paid by employers, £10 6s.

Young People working in Shops.

A young person under sixteen has to obtain a permit to work in a factory, but not in a shop, yet the factory works less hours, and is by far the healthier of the two. Only a few Saturday evenings back I visited one of the largest shops in Palmerston North. It was a pouring wet night, and what with the humid atmosphere and the intense heat of the big lights the employees looked, as they said they felt, ready to drop. On Saturdays eleven hours are allowed for working. I have frequently been told of young girls being compelled to seek other employment—they cannot stand the strain. Again I urge the consideration of this matter in the interests of our young people.

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

As has been my custom in regard to the observance of the provisions of the various Acts and awards affecting each particular business, my aim has been the prevention of breaches being committed. Innumerable warnings have been given both verbally and in writing, and only as a last resource has the aid of the Court been invoked. That the number of breaches committed has been less than last year is evidenced by the number of Court cases, and by the fact that only 21 registered letters of warning have been sent to law-breakers.

In a large number of cases employers were allowed to put themselves right by paying arrears of wages that were due, and £213 12s. 10d. was recovered in this way by this office and paid over to the workers concerned.

Quite a large number of complaints received were duly investigated, and being unsubstantiated no further action was taken.

Cases taken into Court: Under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 24 cases were taken; 2 were dismissed, and 22 breaches were recorded, with £21 7s. penalties and costs. Under the Shops and Offices and Factories Acts 14 cases were taken into Court; 1 was dismissed, and 23 convictions were recorded, with £6 19s. fines and costs. Where more than one case was taken against the same defendant only one penalty was asked for, convictions only being recorded in the other cases.

One of the cases taken into Court is deserving of special mention. Proceedings were taken for having work done in an unregistered workroom (Factories Act). The Magistrate decided that, while the first part of the section of the Act dealing with textile material provided that "occupiers of factories" cannot have any work done in an unregistered workroom, the second part of the section is intended to extend this provision to shopkeepers who are not occupiers of factories, prohibits only complete garments (not merely material) from "being made up" in an unregistered factory, and dismissed the case. The article in question had been altered in an unregistered factory. Seeing that the sole object of the clause in the Act is to prevent sweating, and textile material (which is so subject to catching the germs of any disease) from being worked upon in insanitary places or amid unhealthy surroundings, if the Act has been correctly interpreted by the Magistrate, it requires, in the public interest, amending at the first opportunity. There is just as much risk in an article being impregnated with germs while being repaired or altered as there is while it is being "made up."

Generally, the industrial laws have been administered without friction, and every effort has been made not to harass the employers throughout the district both by the local police officers, who fill the position of local Inspectors, and by myself.

Conclusion.

During the year I have visited Ashhurst, Awahuri, Bull's, Feilding, Foxton, Glen Oroua, Kairanga, Kelvin Grove, Levin, Longburn, Marton, Moutoa, Otaki, Rongotea, Rangiotu, Rangitane, Shannon, Tiritea, Taikorea, Woodville, Whitanui, and Whakaronga. To the police officers of these places I tender my best thanks for the assistance they have at all times so cheerfully rendered, in most cases accompanying me on my visits to the various places requiring inspection.

Within the Borough of Palmerston North all the shops and factories have been visited during the year, as also have been many employers of labour working under awards. From each one visited every courtesy and consideration has been received.

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

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

MASTERTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Masterton, 24th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit herewith for your consideration the annual report of the working of the Department in the Masterton district for the year ended 31st March, 1912.

During the period just ended all persons concerned in business and trade and labour-conditions have enjoyed what may well be considered a very successful year. Employment, through its various avenues, has been fairly plentiful during the greater portion of the year. Commercial business has maintained a fair level generally, while some of the old-established firms report a record turnover during certain months in connection with ordinary sales.

In addition to the work at the freezing-works recently opened in this district, sausage-casing manufacturing has now assumed considerable proportions, and a number of men obtain steady employment during the season in this trade.

The dairying industry, in the manufacture of butter and cheese, has experienced an excellent year, and the output anticipated at the commencement of the season has been well sustained and satisfactory prices received. Additions were made to several factories during the previous year, and it is again proposed to increase the capacity of some of the factories throughout the district, also to erect new ones in readiness for the forthcoming season.

The sawmilling industry, which at one time was of very considerable commercial interest in the Wairarapa district, but of late years has dwindled down to a small factor, is about to be revived by the establishment of a mill in a bush of considerable size situated some fourteen miles from Masterton. This will cause employment for a number of men.

The building trade has, during the greater portion of the year, maintained a good level, and compares most favourably with that of the previous year; the number of building permits issued in accordance with the by-laws within the borough was 66, and the buildings were estimated to cost approximately £28,000; this shows almost twice the number of permits, and more than double the cost of buildings, as compared with the previous year. A considerable number of new buildings have been erected throughout the country districts, and generally very few tradesmen experienced any slack time.

The motor trade is now making considerable strides, and engaging a much larger number of hands. Several additions have been made to local factories, and new machinery installed, in order to successfully cope with the increased repair-work and manufacturing that is proposed to be done.

The coach and carriage building trade has experienced a very busy year, the demand at times being in excess of the amount of labour that could be supplied. The majority of tradesmen throughout the district have experienced no difficulty in obtaining full working-time, and, in addition to this, a considerable amount of overtime has been worked.

Agricultural-implement manufacturing, engineering, and iron-working have experienced a very fair year. All tradesmen, especially in the implement-manufacturing, have been exceptionally busy.

The furniture trade has made considerable improvement during the past year. There has been a demand for efficient workers, and those engaged in the trade have experienced something like full time. Retailers in the trade express themselves as being much more satisfied with the turnover for the period.

The cement, pipe, and brick and tile manufacturing trades have maintained a steady output, and all hands have been steadily employed.

Leather trades: Very fair steady employment has been experienced in connection with saddlery and harnessmaking, also bootmaking and repairing.

Clothing trades: Tailoring and dressmaking report a busy year. In each of these trades a great difficulty has been found at various times in obtaining skilled workers, and the only way found to cope with the difficulty has been to work a certain amount of overtime.

The year throughout has been an uneventful one, and free, so far as this district is concerned, from any industrial strife of any kind. The labour laws have been administered without much friction. Employers and employees now have a better knowledge of the requirements of the various laws, consequently there is less chance of infringement.

FACTORIES ACT.

One hundred and fifty factories were registered, a slight decrease on the number registered during the previous period.

Overtime warrants were issued to 16 employers to allow 86 women and boys to work 2,850 hours' overtime.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 12 young persons—6 females and 6 males.

The period has been most free from accidents in factories, only 6, all of a minor nature, being reported. In each case the provisions with regard to workers' compensation for accidents were explained.

Several matters in connection with the better sanitation of factories have called for attention; the necessary improvements in each case were effected. In this direction the co-operation of the health officers for the district has been of very valuable assistance.

The factories throughout the district have been visited from time to time, and generally found satisfactory. All recently erected factory buildings have generally been designed with a greater care for the comfort and convenience of the employees.

No prosecutions were taken under this Act during the period; the provisions are now so universally accepted that a breach rarely occurs.

Shops and Offices Act.

The provisions of this Act have been fairly well observed, but, owing to keen competition, the slightest point that may be obtained is quickly taken advantage of.

The amendment of 1910, which necessitated a wages-book being kept by every occupier who employs assistants, has proved of very great assistance in regard to the inspection of shops.

One hundred and seventy-seven returns were furnished by occupiers of shops in this district; this number shows a decrease on that of the previous year, and is accounted for by the fact of a number of smaller shops,, who did not employ assistants, going out of business, or closing down.

Overtime permits were requested by 16 employers to allow 53 males and 48 females to work 2,128 hours, for which overtime rates were duly paid.

Four prosecutions were taken against occupiers for breaches of this Act; convictions and fines were recorded.

The principal shops have been visited, and in the greater number of cases found satisfactory.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

There has been no serious difficulty arising out of anything in connection with this Act, but at various times the necessary inspection has entailed a very considerable amount of travelling and investigation.

The Shearers' award ran fairly smoothly during the season, the rates generally paid being in excess of those laid down in the award. Differences between employers and shearers occurred in a few instances, but upon investigation these were found to be breaches of contract rather than breaches of the award.

The local slaughtermen and freezing-works employees entered into an agreement with the Wellington Farmers Meat Company (Limited) with regard to rates and wages at the commencement of the season, and subsequently everything in this respect has proceeded most smoothly.

Three prosecutions were made. Convictions were obtained in two cases, penalties amounting to £1 being inflicted. One case was dismissed.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are now two servants' registry offices conducting business in this district; the third office declined to reregister when the date of license expired.

Of the two remaining offices, I find the books are carefully kept, and the fees charged in no case exceeded those prescribed in the Act.

Shearers' Accommodation, etc., Act.

In the majority of cases throughout the district where additions to shearers' accommodation have been ordered by the Department the improvements have been carried into effect, and in further instances new accommodation has been erected throughout.

Several stations have been visited, and the accommodation conditions found fairly good. During the season very few complaints have been received at this office with regard to the inadequacy of shearers' accommodation.

Men's Employment Branch.

There has been a much better demand for workers of all descriptions than previously. Almost all classes have been in request and catered for through this office.

It is pleasing to note that the various employers, settlers, farmers, and stationholders are gradually using this agency more and more in request for suitable labour. With the general information gained from various sources valuable assistance was rendered to shearers during the season in enabling them to obtain shearing stands throughout the district.

Two hundred and thirty-four were assisted to various callings, principally to private employment.

Women's Employment Branch.

This branch is now fairly widely known to both employers and employees. Fairly full advantage has been taken of the office, and the engagements made have been satisfactory. The number of applications from employers has greatly exceeded the number from employees. (For further particulars see Miss H. R. Hodge's report.)

CONCLUSION.

I have visited all parts of the Wairarapa district. I wish to extend my appreciation of the willing assistance always received at the hands of the police officers who act as Inspectors in the various parts of the district. I would again record my thanks for the courteous treatment received from employers and employees, also the secretaries of local unions, with whom I have come in contact during the course of making any official inquiries into the working of the various Acts or awards.

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

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

NELSON.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Nelson, 25th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report on the administration of the various labour laws throughout the Nelson District for the year ending the 31st March, 1912.

The period does not present any remarkable features. There have been no serious disturbances in the various industries carried on in the district. Trade, generally, has been quite up to the standard of previous years, and many trades show a marked improvement. The outlook, from all points of view, is very promising for the coming year.

The building trade has been fairly good in both the city and country districts. There have been issued in the city 101 building permits, and buildings to the value of £23,500 have been erected; whilst in the country districts the estimated value of buildings erected is £12,000. All tradesmen have been kept fairly well employed, and work has been more plentiful than in the previous two years.

In the leather trades, saddlery and harness making has maintained a steady level. Few, if any, tradesmen have been out of employment. A good demand has existed in the boot trade for order-work, and employers state that there is a growing tendency for this class of boot. All operatives have been kept busy.

The year has been a record one in the clothing trades. There has been a continual demand for all classes of labour in the dressmaking and order tailor shops. Employers state they have great difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour to carry out orders coming to hand. A considerable amount of overtime has on this account been worked in these branches.

Business has been fairly bright in the woodworking trades. This has been very noticeable in connection with sawmilling. There has been a good demand for sawmill hands and bushmen.

The engineering trades, although quite up to the standard of previous years, show little, if any, signs of advancement. A set number of tradesmen are employed, chiefly on jobbing-work and general repairs to shipping.

Brick and pottery works have been about normal. At no time during the year has the demand for bricks exceeded the output from the local yards.

The coachbuilding trade has grown considerably. The demand for light vehicles has been very marked. Employers report that they have been kept very busy throughout the year on order work. Employees in this branch of industry have made practically full time.

The local freezing-works have had a very prosperous season, and are at present in full swing. It is estimated that 20,000 carcases of mutton will be put through the works this season.

In the fellmongery and tannery trades several additions and new machines have been put into local works for the purpose of wool-scouring and dealing with green pelts. In all yards there has been an increase of staff, and employers state that the markets have been fairly firm. The returns to hand for the first nine months of the year were very good, but it is feared that the strike in England will have militated against prices at late sales.

The fruit industry, for which Nelson is noted, continues to advance by leaps and bounds. During the year about 530 acres have been planted, and 174,000 trees have been put in. This year 5,411 cases were shipped, to again test the British market. News has been received that the shipment arrived Home in excellent condition. This should give a true test of prices obtainable, and all orchardists are anxiously looking forward for final returns. If payable prices can be realized, a great future will be opened up for Nelson District.

Fruit-preserving, one of the most important industries in the Nelson District, continues to grow in importance. All fruit-preserving factories have extended their operations and increased their plants. The great difficulty in this industry is the dearth of female and boy labour. This has been overcome, so far as possible, by putting in the latest labour-saving machinery. Notwithstanding, many orders—notably from South Africa, Argentine, and Vancouver—have had to be refused on account of the shortage of labour. An idea of the quantity of fruit handled may be obtained when two factories alone have handled 1,100 tons for the season.

Agriculture: A considerable area of new country has been opened up, and a good demand has existed for all classes of farm hands. The abundant supply of feed has increased milk-supplies. Butter and cheese factories have been busy, and suppliers are well satisfied with the season's returns. Owing to heavy rains, early crops were not up to the usual standard; fair prices were, however, obtained. Late crops have turned out very satisfactory,

and fair prices have been obtained for all farm produce. Hop-growers have had a remarkably good year. Prices have been exceptionally good, ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. per pound. These prices will cause a good deal of money to be circulated in the district.

Pastoralists have also had an exceptionally good year. The abundant supply of feed has enabled heavy stocks to be carried. The demand for store cattle and sheep has been far in excess of previous years, and good prices have ruled.

Mining: A revival in mining has taken place this year, chiefly in the Owen and Wangapeka districts. Prospecting parties have located several payable reefs, and this has caused some excitement in the district. Whether it is simply a "flash in the pan" or likely to be permanent cannot yet be said.

Shipping: At the port a considerable improvement has been made to wharves, &c. During the year there were 1,528 entries of steamers to the port; 6 of these were direct liners, 2 intercolonial, and 339 were sailing-vessels with a total tonnage of 403,913 tons. This is a considerable increase on previous years, and is a good indication of the growth of the district.

Factories Act.

This Act has worked smoothly, and I am pleased to say the period has been one of prosperity for both employers and employees. The attention of employers to sanitary requirements and protection against accidents have been willingly given. In one or two cases alteration to factories have been necessary; plans which received the approval of the local authorities overlooked the requirements of the Act, with the result that extra expense had to be incurred by occupiers in order to comply with the provisions of the Act. It is also noticeable that many employees do not appreciate the advantages of having extracts from Acts and other regulations posted up in workrooms. In many factories I find the regulations, although on the walls, much defaced, and I have very often to ask employers to replace them.

During the year 280 factories were registered. This is an increase of 1 on last year. The number of workers engaged in factories numbered 1,633—1,387 males and 246 females—as against 1,377 males and 211 females employed the previous year.

Thirty-four certificates of fitness were issued to young persons to work in factories.

Two hundred and thirty-six warrants to work overtime were issued to 131 females and boys under sixteen years of age, who worked 4,711 hours. This is a considerable increase on overtime worked during last year. The amount of overtime worked is a clear indication of the briskness of trade and the shortage of labour.

Accidents.—Eleven accidents were reported. In one case the injury, which was caused through coming in contact with a circular saw, resulted in the loss of three fingers of the right hand. A second serious accident was to a youth working a chocolate-refining machine; his left hand was crushed between the cogs, with the result that he lost three fingers of the left hand. The other accidents were not of a serious nature. The sufferers were all interviewed, and made aware of the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. In no cases were employers to blame by reason of neglect, as in most instances the accidents arose from overconfidence in working machines. Notwithstanding that everything is done to assist workers, in some cases agreements of settlement have been entered into by some workers without any consultation, with the result that the settlements in no way compensated the workers for injuries received. The amending Act of 1911, which came into force on the 1st March, remedies this, and safeguards the interests of the injured.

Prosecutions.—There have been 6 prosecutions under the Act. In each case the decision was in favour of the Department. Arrears of wages to the amount of £20 have been paid to workers.

All factories have been visited, and I find, generally speaking, the provisions of the Act well adhered to. With few exceptions, employers in doubt seek the advice of the Department, and, as a rule, are prepared to abide thereby.

Shops and Offices Act.

During the year 329 shops, including 38 hotels, were registered. A total of 868 persons were engaged—329 occupiers, 320 male employees, and 219 females. The large increase in the number of shops registered is accounted for as follows: 10 new shops and 38 hotels (which prior to the coming into force of the amending Act of 1910 were not required to register as shops) being registered. The compulsory provision for keeping time and wages book in shops has had a very satisfactory result. It is now much easier to deal with hours worked and wages paid to assistants, and any attempt to evade the provisions of the Act can be more easily detected. Nearly all branches of business are now working under requisition of the majority for early closing, and, with few exceptions, shopkeepers faithfully close to time. Unfortunately, there are a few persons who are always trying to evade the hours set out in the requisitions. This causes a considerable amount of friction amongst fellow-traders, and the administration of the Act on this particular point has required considerable attention. Visits of inspection have been paid to all shops. Special attention has been paid to ventilation and to sanitation. Alterations are gradually being made to older buildings, and better sanitary arrangements are being put in. As a rule, I find the time and wages books, also holiday books, well kept in hotels. Hotel employees inform me that many abuses which formerly existed have now disappeared, and, generally speaking, the hours worked in hotels come well within those set out in the Shops and Offices Act.

Overtime.—191 warrants were issued to 141 assistants, who worked 3,598 hours' overtime. The overtime worked was chiefly in connection with stocktaking. Permits have been applied for in very few cases for the purpose of delivering goods or making up orders, the general work of the shop. Some employers contend that the delivering of orders should come within the meaning

of special work, especially when shop-assistants cannot be obtained. I do not, however, attach much importance to the latter part of the statement, for, as a rule, many young persons prefer serving in shops to other classes of work.

Prosecutions.—The fact that it was only necessary to take three prosecutions during the year speaks well for the manner in which the provisions of the Act were observed. The cases taken were as follows: (1.) Failing to close shop on Wednesday, the half-holiday; this was a case of a fruiterer selling silk; convicted and fined. (2.) Canvassing for orders on statutory half-holiday; the S.M. gave a lengthy decision on this case; convicted and fined (see No. 224, Vol. xix, Journal of the Department of Labour). (3.) Chemist failing to close at hour fixed by requisition; convicted (see No. 229, Vol. xx, Journal of the Department of Labour).

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

As Inspector of Scaffolding for the Nelson–Marlborough District, I have visited buildings in the course of erection (see separate report).

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The various awards and agreements have been fairly well observed, and nothing of any great importance has arisen with respect to the administration of the Act. The complaints received have been of a minor nature, in many cases without any foundation. Employers in this district endeavour to abide by the provisions of awards and agreements, and, as a rule, when in doubt consult the Department.

Visits of inspection have been paid to all employers upon whom awards are binding, and time and wages books have been examined as to rate of wages paid and number of apprentices employed.

A case for interpretation of award was forwarded to the Arbitration Court. Two cases were taken for (*a*) breach of award—failing to pay weekly wages; and (*b*) for making false entry in wages and overtime book. Decision in favour of the Department were obtained

The Nelson Tailors and Tailoresses award, which came into force on the 4th July, 1911, caused a considerable amount of extra work, as copies of awards were not obtainable for fully six weeks after the award came into force. During that period all employers did not pay the advanced rates, and a number of special visits had to be paid in order to arrange for the payment of part back wages. These amounted to about £30.

Shearers' Accommodation, etc., Act.

There are twelve shearing-hseds in the district which come within the meaning of the Act. The accommodation for shearers in all cases is satisfactory. All meals are taken in the homesteads, with two exceptions, and at these cooks are employed to cook for the men.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are no servants' registry offices in the district.

Men's Employment Branch.

During the year work throughout the country has been plentiful, and the demand from employers for all classes of labour has far exceeded that of any previous year, and there has been little difficulty in placing men seeking employment. A considerable number of new arrivals have called at the office, and in many instances have settled down in the district.

The opening-up of new lands and the demand for labour in the fruit industry have given employment to a considerable number of men. The good prices that have been obtained for fruit and hops indicate that work on fruit and hop farms will be plentiful during the coming winter.

One hundred and thirty men, with 46 dependants, applied at the office and obtained suitable employment, either on Government works or at private employment.

Women's Employment Branch.

This branch of the Department is much appreciated both by employers and employees, and the facilities offered are taken full advantage of. The work in connection therewith steadily increases, and the demand for female labour is far in excess of the supply. (For further particulars see Miss Emerson's report.)

Various matters in connection with my duties have required visits to be made to Picton, Blenheim, Havelock, Canvastown, Carluke, Murchison, Motueka, and other country towns. Visits of inspection have been paid in each case to shops and factories. I wish to record my appreciation of assistance rendered to me by local Inspectors and police officers, and also officers of the Health Department.

I have, &c.,

S. Tyson,

Inspector of Factories.

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

GREYMOUTH.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Greymouth, 24th April, 1912.

I beg to submit my annual report for this district for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

GENERAL.

Trade generally has not been as buoyant as during previous years, which is, to a large degree, attributable to the completion and progress towards completion, of a number of our railway-extension works. In most cases, however, these works are uncompleted, and the resources that were intended to be tapped are only partially touched; therefore an easing-off in the development-work of the district has had a depressing effect upon trade generally. This, however, should disappear, as the works are being more vigorously pushed ahead. We have, in addition, experienced a very wet year, which has had a most marked effect on all outdoor industries.

The timber industry has flourished exceedingly well, the sale of our timber in the Australian market being particularly brisk. Unfortunately for the millers, however, the demand for red-pine has fallen right away in the Australian market, with the result that a few red-pine mills have had to close down. The demand for white-pine is still as brisk as ever. Unfortunately, the white-pine areas are not so large as the red-pine forests, in consequence of which, if the depression in the sale of red-pine continues, it will be a very serious matter for the sawmillers and those dependent upon the industry for employment. It may, however, be of short duration. The silver-pine timber is getting very scarce, and can now be got only a long way back in the bush. The West Coast exported 38,177 sleepers last year, in addition to what were required for the local railway service. It is a thousand pities that this beautiful, soft, endurable timber is about to totally disappear from the West Coast bush, as it has proved a wonderful asset both as a durable wood for railway sleepers and for ornamental furniture. Its value as a timber for veneering is renowned, and it is surpassed by none other for use in artistic ornamental furniture, while its durability and defiance of that scourge of all New Zealand timbers, the wood-borer, have added greatly to its value generally. However, its inevitable doom is sounded, and the industry is decadent.

The total amount of timber exported for the year was 57,304,109 superficial feet, an increase of 14,683,903 superficial feet over the output of the preceding year. Calculating the estimate at an average of 10,000 superficial feet to 1 acre of bush, it will thus be seen that over 5,733 acres of bush have been felled during the past year.

The urgent necessity for afforestation is becoming more apparent. If some effort is not made to plant young trees suitable to the soil and climate, which may be used in years to come for commercial purposes, generations to follow will be absolutely shorn of their natural timber heritage. It is economically an unsound principle to force upon posterity a need which could have been obviated by the present denuders of the forest being compelled to immediately commence an active system of afforestation. But in the event of a sawmill area or timber reservation being situate in such soil as would render this course impracticable, the condition might be varied to allow of the area or areas being prepared for grazing and dairying purposes in the near future.

The coal-mining industry has been fairly solid in comparison with previous years. The exports for the year are as follows: State collieries, 169,833 tons 1 cwt.; Blackball Coal Company, 163,964 tons 11 cwt.; Brunner Coal Company, 22,408 tons 11 cwt.; North Brunner Coal Company, 7,200 tons 2 cwt.; Paparoa, 13,070 tons 4 cwt.: making a grand total of 376,476 tons 9 cwt. The output is 20,604 tons less than last year, but this is accounted for by the resumption of work at Newcastle after the strike, and a consequent falling-off in orders here. It will be noted that this district exported 15,659 tons more coal this year than for the year ending 31st March, 1910. On the whole, substantial progress has been made. In connection with the above industry, 1,011 tons 17 cwt. of fire bricks and 2,467 tons 2 cwt. of coke were exported.

The quartz-mining industry, which was flourishing during the first part of the year, waned considerably towards the end, owing wholly to industrial differences, over 400 miners having left the fields because of the failure to settle the said differences. It is within the bounds of probability, however, that the matter in dispute will soon be adjusted, and the industry will move ahead again. The outlook is particularly bright for the current year, as several new reefs have been opened up.

One hundred and two building permits were issued for new residences, public buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, the approximate cost of same totalling £21,210. The augmentation of population is causing an increasing demand for houses.

The engineering trade has been busy during the year, necessitating a considerable amount of overtime being worked. In connection with blacksmithing and coachbuilding trades business has not been so brisk as in the previous year.

Dressmakers and tailors have had a particularly good year, especially the latter, as is indicated by the working of overtime almost immediately after the Christmas holidays.

MEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCH.

Every effort has been made to place those seeking employment with various employers in different parts of the district. It is a little difficult at times to suit the inquiring employer with a suitable man, but it is generally managed by keeping in close touch with the men enrolled on the books. Employers resident in the country districts have expressed their appreciation from time to time for services rendered by this office in endeavouring to meet their requirements with promptitude.

Two hundred and four skilled and unskilled workers were assisted, 103 of whom were sent to Government works; 59 were married, 7 widowers, and 138 single.

The practical completion of the railway-extension works, the finishing of works in hand by the Lands Department at Runanga, the suspension of work for the time being in the North Brunner Coal Company's mine, and also in the Paparoa Coal Company's mine, has been responsible for the dismissal of a large number of men from employment.

The Harbour Board dock-extension scheme being now in active operation has given employment to a few men. Probably a few more will be employed shortly as the operations extend.

Factories Act.

During the year 138 factories were registered.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 10 boys and 4 girls under sixteen years of age.

Overtime to the extent of 2,898 hours was worked by 87 females, and 4,924 hours by males, in the various factories.

Five cases for breaches of the Act were dealt with by prosecution in the Magistrate's Court, 4 of which were decided in favour of the Department, and 1 case was dismissed; 25 cases were investigated *re* failure to pay wages in full, and were settled amicably without recourse to law, back wages amounting to £42 3s. 4d. being recovered.

Altogether there have been 14 accidents, 1 fatal and 4 serious, the rest causing minor injuries. Inquiries were instituted in each case as to the proper guarding of the machinery, and to see that the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act were complied with.

Generally speaking, the Factories Act has been fairly well complied with. In a number of old buildings the ventilation and sanitation is not up to the standard of efficiency that would be insisted upon in a new structure.

I would respectfully draw the attention of the Department to the desirability of having section 41 of the Factories Act amended, making it imperative that occupiers of factories shall notify Inspectors, of accidents that may happen to their employees beyond the sphere of the factory premises. For instance, most serious accidents happen to men engaged in getting logs for the mill in the bush some miles from the factory, and because of their isolation from the factory building no notice is at present required.

Shops and Offices Act.

The registration of 200 shops has been effected; five have since been closed.

The provisions of the Act have been fairly well observed. In a few instances a letter of warning has been sufficient to make the occupiers more cautious. Five cases were dealt with under the Act by prosecution, 4 of which were decided by the Magistrate in favour of the Department, and 1 was dismissed. Nine cases were investigated *re* failure to pay wages in full, and the sum of £11 11s. was recovered without recourse to legal action.

Shopkeepers who have requisitioned the aid of section 25 of the Act have appreciated the regularity of closing-time fixed by them through its provisions.

During the year the stationers and booksellers have also taken advantage of the provisions of the Act, and a petition has gone forward from the hairdressers and tobacconists asking to be brought under this section.

Overtime permits were granted to 42 assistants, who worked 724 hours' overtime.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

Inspection visits have been made to all buildings in course of erection throughout the Industrial District of Westland. (See reports of Inspectors of Scaffolding.)

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The provisions of the Act have been fairly well observed in connection with awards that have been in operation. A considerable amount of attention has been given to the Westland Tailoring Trade award, which came into operation at the beginning of the year. This was owing principally to the parties attached not understanding the conditions laid down therein. However, I am pleased to report that matters are now working smoothly, and a better understanding prevails between the employers and the employed.

Workers' Compensation Act.

A considerable number of callers have applied for advice under this Act. In one case where a worker had been permanently incapacitated for nine months with a gashed knee-joint and crushed foot (same leg) he had received from the company £1 13s. per week during that period; the doctor then advised that he was as well as he (the doctor) could make him; the leg was wholly useless, but was not deemed so under the Act at that time; the claimant put the case into the hands of the Department, and a final settlement in a lump sum of £270 was secured for him. In another case a full settlement was effected for £62 8s. 9d., plus £18 5s. 1d. during period of incapacitation, making a total of £80 13s. 9d. for the loss of two finger-joints of each of third and fourth fingers.

CONCLUSION.

Hokitika, Ross, Kumara, Brunnerton, Reefton, and Westport have been visited, and a general inspection made of the various shops, factories, &c., in each town and district. Considering the limited amount of time at the disposal of the officers of the Police Department who have been appointed to take up the added responsibility of Inspectors of Factories in these towns, they have done well indeed. I have to express my sincere thanks for the courtesy and assistance I have received at their hands during the execution of my duties.

I have, &c.,

JOHN JACKSON,

Inspector of Factories.

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

TIMARU.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Timaru, 24th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report on the Department's work in the South Canterbury district for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

It is pleasing to note that the prosperity of the district referred to in my last report has continued right through the year that has just expired, nothwithstanding the fact that during last summer a great deal of wet weather was experienced, and through it the shearing and harvesting operations were somewhat delayed.

The wool season was a very good average one, and prices were well maintained at each of the local sales.

The freezing-works industry last season was exceptionally busy, but it is thought that a considerable falling-off will be experienced this season owing to the large number slaughtered last season, and to the increased demand for stock required by new settlers.

The grain harvest has been a fair average one, and had it not been for the inclement weather experienced during the summer there is little doubt that the crops would have been phenomenal; as it is, one hears of farmers here and there whose crops have threshed 80 bushels of oats and 60 bushels of wheat per acre respectively; but, on the other hand, a few crops were not worth reaping.

The dairying industry has revived considerably, and the institution of a grading store at the port has greatly improved the export facilities.

The building trade has been very busy indeed, and men have been much in demand in all branches of the trade, but a shortage of bricks during a good part of the summer seriously delayed several contracts. The number of applications for building permits issued by the Borough Council during the year was 250, and the estimated cost of these buildings was £106,683 1s.

The clothing trades have had an exceptionally good year, and there has really been no slack time to speak of since I submitted my last report. The shortage of hands in the tailoring trade referred to then is now more noticeable than ever, and the increased amount of overtime worked by fewer hands than last year shows how acute the position is becoming. (See under "Factories Act.")

The retail trades have done very good business, and several new shops have been opened, and many of the well-established businesses have extended and improved their premises.

The Port of Timaru has again had a very prosperous year (ending 31st December, 1911). The total exports and imports combined amounted to 185,432 tons. This exceeds last year's tonnage by over 13,000 tons; and the total imports this year were 89,963 tons (record), and the total exports 95,469 tons. The declared value of foreign and intercolonial trade was £1,451,318, and the value of the coastal trade is estimated at £750,000.

The port continues to hold the third position in New Zealand in the frozen mutton and lamb exports, and has held this position for the past eight years. The number of carcases exported during the year was 699,149. This shows a considerable decrease on the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that more animals were slaughtered last year, but is accounted for by the fact that there was a larger proportion of "potters" than usual.

The principal imports and exports were as follows: Imports—Timber, 7,458,819 super. ft.; coal, 41,909 tons; general merchandise, 31,348 tons. Exports—Wool, 41,449 bales; wheat, 418,552 sacks; oats, 37,477 sacks; flour, 178,423 sacks; oatmeal, 3,655 sacks; bran and sharps, 77,669 sacks; cheese, 1,938 crates; butter, 4,040 cases.

FACTORIES ACT.

There were 233 factories registered. This shows a net increase of 10 over the previous year, a satisfactory state of trade. Two factories enlarged their staffs and paid the additional fees required by the Act.

Fifty-nine certificates of fitness to work in factories have been issued to 23 boys and 36 girls.

The amount of overtime for boys under sixteen and females has greatly increased as shown: Number of workers—1911, 233; 1912, 185: overtime worked—1911, 8,244 hours; 1912, 10,666 hours.

Thirty-six accidents were reported, 1, unfortunately, proving fatal; the remainder were principally of a slight nature, mostly cuts and abrasions sustained by freezing-works employees.

I am pleased to say that it has not been necessary to prosecute any employer under this Act, although a good many warnings have had to be given.

The factories throughout the town and district are, generally speaking, well equipped and conducted, and employers appear to be anxious to carry out the requirements of the Act, and to comply with any suggestions made.

The drainage scheme is now practically completed as far as the business portion of the town is concerned, and the various business houses are rapidly making necessary alterations in their sanitary arrangements, and connecting with the new sewers.

I have visited every factory on my register at least once during the year, and a large number have been visited several times. I have also made inspection of factories situated in the country districts.

Shops and Offices Act.

The number of shops registered was 266. The usual fluctuations due to the opening and closing down of small businesses has been experienced, and a few businesses of a fair size have commenced, and seem likely to continue.

Overtime permits were issued to 207 assistants to work 3,038 hours.

This Act is working very well, and its provisions are well observed on the whole. Seven informations were laid under the Act, and convictions, with penalties and costs, were obtained in all but one case, which was dismissed; and in one case the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, but was unsuccessful, the judgment of the Stipendiary Magistrate being upheld.

A large number of warnings have been given to shopkeepers, particularly in respect to the keeping of a time and wages book, but I find that there is a decided improvement lately on this point.

I have visited every shop on my register.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are only three offices now registered under this Act, and they are well conducted according to the provisions of the Act, although the practice of charging fees to workers only is still in vogue with two out of the three offices.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Twenty-five cases for enforcement of awards have been taken before the Magistrate's Court, and penalties have been inflicted in 20 of these; in 4 cases breaches have been recorded, and only 1 case was dismissed.

The case referred to in my last report was taken in the Arbitration Court, and a breach was recorded and witnesses' expenses were allowed. This was a case affecting the plumbing trade, and several local firms were concerned. After the Court had given its decision back wages were collected from these firms.

One case for breach of the Act (failing to keep time and wages book) was taken, and a penalty inflicted.

One or two strikes have occurred. They were of a very short duration, owing to the employers meeting the men's demands. The union concerned has recently cancelled its registration, and has had another strike, but things are working smoothly now.

Sixteen permits to incompetent workers have been granted. and I am pleased to note the decrease in the number of these. Doubtless this is due to the fact that trade has been exceedingly good, and employers have gladly paid award rates to secure the services of even indifferent workers.

Workers' Compensation Act.

There has been a falling-off in the number of workers seeking advice under this Act, but those who have applied have been dealt with satisfactorily, and in no instance have legal steps been necessary.

The provisions of the 1911 amending Act relating to agreements of settlement of claim are in the right direction, but I think it should be extended to apply to temporary as well as permanent disablement.

The provision of payment for medical and surgical attendance is of benefit to the workers, although the amount allowed is rather inadequate, as cases have occurred in the past where the cost of medical and surgical attendance has taken almost all, if not all, the compensation payable.

Conclusion.

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

I have, &c.,

Geo. H. Lightfoot,

Inspector of Factories.

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

OAMARU.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Oamaru, 30th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

GENERAL.

The year closed what might be described as a cycle of bad seasons for this district, due to drought, the extent of which has not been equalled in North Otago for many years back.

The harvest just reaped has placed many farmers in comfortable circumstances, who otherwise would have reached a point of serious difficulty. A land specialist who has visited most agricultural countries gives it as his opinion that the land of North Otago stands at the very top as regards crop-producing capabilities.

Last season everything that the farmer of this district touched was a failure, and this year all that he put his hand to turned out well.

North Otago only requires a fair amount of moisture to insure excellent returns, and the past past season yielded this in abundance.

Considering the tightness of money, trade in this district may be said to have held up wonderfully well; but the credit system had, of course, to be stretched, in order to meet the necessity of farmers who had suffered through the continuous drought.

The building trade has had a fairly prosperous year, and the outlook is encouraging.

The woodworking and sawmilling trades, although not in large compass, have been kept steadily employed.

Woollen-milling in this district is always working at full pressure, and the other branches of trade, considering all the circumstances, have done well.

It might be remarked that the dairying industry here has just completed the most successful season in its history.

The unemployment difficulty has been a stranger to the district for some time now, and the only trouble lately has been experienced in the difficulty of obtaining suitable labour, both for general farm-work and harvesting.

FACTORIES ACT.

The number of factories registered was 162, being a substantial increase upon last year.

The amount of overtime worked by 116 women and boys totalled 2,494 hours.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 11 girls and 10 boys under sixteen years of age.

Accidents.—Seven accidents were reported and inquired into, only 1 of which could be regarded as very serious, and in this case a boy had his hand so badly crushed in the machinery that amputation was necessary. The Department saw that the full amount of compensation was paid.

Arrears of wages were collected in 9 cases, making a total of £9 6s. 11d.

Seven informations were laid for breaches of this Act, and convictions were obtained.

The occupiers and managers of factories are now generally doing their best to comply with the provisions of the Act, and it is a satisfaction to notice the good feeling existing between employers and employees throughout the district.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The number of shops registered was 172 (excluding restaurants), a considerable increase upon last year.

Permits were issued to 65 assistants, who worked 686 hours' overtime.

Twelve informations had to be laid under this Act, and convictions were obtained.

Amount of wages and overtime collected without recourse to the law-courts was £85 1s. 10d.

Hotel and boardinghouse keepers are improving in their observance of the law.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There were 3 offices registered. They are all well conducted, and satisfactorily carry out the requirements of the Act.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION, ETC., ACT.

I have visited for inspection a total of 9 shearing-sheds, and found that in 6 cases better sleeping-accommodation for the shearers was essential, according to the Act. Requisitions to this effect were left with the employers, who, I believe, will give due attention to the improvements required.

A number of the employees complained of the clause excluding from the operation of the Act employers who have less than 6 men working in or about a shearing-shed.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to both employers and employees for assistance willingly given to me when carrying out my duties.

I have, &c.,

J. C. YORKE,

Inspector of Factories.

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

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Invercargill, 22nd April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my annual report on the work of this branch of the Department for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

The past year has been a year of progress in many respects. Taking the year all round, there has been little cause for complaint on account of want of employment, and where time has been lost it has been on account of bad weather rather than slackness of trade. The general progress of the district has been very marked, especially in the towns, where building has been particularly brisk. In Invercargill buildings to the value of £160,000 have been erected and commenced during the past year. Municipal undertakings have been responsible for the expenditure of approximately £100,000, including £75,000 for an electric-car service, with numerous works still on hand and in contemplation. The prosperity and progress of the towns has to a very large extent been reflected in the country, where farmers have not been behind hand in improving their holdings by the erection of new and up-to-date modern dwellings and other buildings necessary to the carrying-on of their industry.

The early spring opened with bright prospects, crops were rushed in, and everything put in shape; but before the seed, in many cases, had time to germinate the weather broke, and has been broken ever since. In spite of this, some magnificent crops have been gathered in, and extraordinary yields have been reported in districts where a drier season would have spelt failure.

The breaking-up of new country is still being vigorously carried on, and in a very few years, with newer methods, backed by the energy and grit of her inhabitants, Southland will bid fair to be classed amongst the very best farming districts in the Dominion.

Dairying: This industry has a just right to be classed amongst the first and most important in the province. Up to the 31st March the quantity of cheese manufactured and exported from Southland factories totalled 77,783 cases, weighing approximately 5,100 tons, of an estimated value of £285,600. By the close of the season the value of our cheese exports should be in the vicinity of £300,000. During the past year a number of new factories were started, and so well have they done that others are being spoken about, and in due course will be in operation. There is every prospect that the 1912–13 season will eclipse the heavy output of the past season. As an industry there is perhaps no other so beneficial to the struggling settler, and those engaged in it are doing all that lies in their power to make it the leading industry in the Dominion. The system of testing herds is being more generally adopted, with excellent results, as evidenced by the cheques lifted by those who have tried the system. On the principle that it takes as much to feed an unprofitable cow as a profitable one, farmers are wise in seeing that each animal gives a fair day's return for a fair day's feeding. The rule which applies to the human worker giving a fair day's work for a fair day's pay should be made to apply as strictly to the animal workers. On account of variable weather during the past dairying season, tests at all factories fluctuated considerably, but, taken all round, the season has been a satisfactory one for all concerned.

Sawmilling: This industry is still the largest employer of skilled workers in the district. The number of mills in operation in the district is gradually increasing, and each year sees a few fresh ones added to the list. In and around Invercargill the hum of the saw is a thing of the past, and those who now wish to be initiated into the mysteries of sawmilling must travel out. There has been a constant demand for men throughout the season, at rates in advance of the award rates. A new agreement was entered into between the union and employers early in the present year; several improvements which had been long aimed at by the men having been conceded by the employers, and at the present time it is a pleasure to state that the most cordial relations exist between the two parties.

Flax-milling: Owing to a big drop in the price of fibre early in the year, nearly all mills in the district ceased operations, and a number of men were thereby thrown out of employment. Early in 1912 an increase in prices again set the wheels in motion, but the difficulty of finding men to work the plants prevented many from starting as early as they would have done could full staffs have been procured. With harvest-work well out of the way, men are now more plentiful, and the mills should soon be able to work full time. Flax that has rested for the past two seasons is now in first-class condition for milling, and a high-grade fibre should be procured.

Building trades: This trade has been particularly active, and workers in all branches have been at a premium. From present appearances there should be sufficient work to keep all those connected with building-construction busy for the next twelve months. The completion of the Southland Meat Company's new works at Makarewa has added a magnificent block of buildings to the district. It is worthy of note that the whole of the buildings have been erected with reinforced concrete, and present a massive pile. By the time the numerous cottages and offices pertaining to the works are completed what was two years ago an ordinary railway crossing will be transformed into a substantial village. In Invercargill many massive buildings have been erected, and others are in course of erection. What strikes the eye most is the solid appearance presented by the new buildings as seen from the streets. Cottages have sprung up all over what used to be paddocks, and which are now thriving suburbs.

Iron trades: The high standard of quality of the locally manufactured agricultural implements is sufficient guarantee that the close of the season found the yards almost denuded of stocks, and all hands busy on fresh supplies for the coming season. Each year sees new lands under cultivation, with a consequent increase in the demand for the necessary implements to carry on the work. Considerable additions have been and are being made to the foundries specializing in the implement-work, and the current year should see the number of workers employed very largely increased. In general engineering work has been very steady throughout the year. At times

a rush set in, and overtime had to be worked to keep up with orders. There has been a fair demand throughout the year for competent workers in the different branches of the trade. Manufacturers generally express themselves well satisfied with the business done.

Plumbing, gasfitting, &c.: In keeping with the rush in the building trade, plumbers and gasfitters have had a busy year. Gas-mains are being extended into the outer areas of the town, where residents have not been slow to take advantage of the benefits bestowed by the City Corporation. In connection with the plumbing trade the ensuing year should be marked with even increased business, on account of the City Council having decided on an up-to-date sewerage system in the inner area. Connections and fittings will considerably increase the work of the plumber. There was some demand at different periods of the year for plumbers at good wages, and never at any time the least complaint of slackness.

Furniture trades: A very satisfactory year is reported. Not only have shop sales been good, but order work direct from the factories has shown an increase on previous years. All the workshops have found it necessary to make additions to their working staffs. At the end of the year everything pointed to a good future for the trade. Manufacturers are adapting themselves to the newer styles in furnishings, and are keeping their stocks thoroughly up to date in every respect.

Coachbuilding: Never at any time during the year has there been the least suspicion of dulness in this trade. Motor-car building has now become an established branch of the trade in the local workshops, and some of the cars turned out would be a standing advertisement to any workshop in the Dominion. Probably nothing finer in finish and general get-up than the local production can be seen anywhere. The opening of new country has created a demand for drays, spring carts, &c., and orders have been continually overlapping. At the closing of the year the workshops were full up with orders for prompt delivery.

Boot and shoe trade: There has been more time lost by workers in this trade than in any other of the indoor industries. About the middle of the period under review both female and male operatives were on enforced holidays for some weeks. After the New Year things brightened up considerably, and at the close of the period there was plenty of work for all.

Tailoring: There has been an increase in the number of tailoring establishments in the town, with, apparently, ample trade for all. The amount of overtime worked by all operatives has been far and away ahead of any other trade. Female operatives were hard to get, while good tailors were always sure of work. There was great demand for heavy clothing at Easter time, no doubt on account of the variable weather, consequently the trade was busier than usual for the last few months of the year.

Dressmaking and millinery: In the dressmaking section full advantage was taken of the overtime clauses of the Factories Act, all the work-rooms putting in well on to the limit of hours allowed. Millinery was not so busy. Newer and simpler designs in headgear have considerably reduced the demand for the milliners' art, and until something more artistic and striking in appearance is created the milliners will not be called upon to work much overtime.

Hosiery and shirtmaking: There has been a very steady demand for these goods, and the places specializing have had a very good run of work throughout the year.

Agricultural and pastoral: From the point of view of the raiser of stock, the 1911–12 season cannot be looked upon as having been all that could be desired. The lambing season opened well, there being every indication of a heavy crop of early lambs, and sheepowners were looking forward to a record season. Before the lambs were strong enough to battle for themselves cold boisterous weather set in, and the young bodies received such a check in growth that it took a considerable time to recuperate, and instead of fine, robust youngsters ready for early export, the lambs coming forward were stunted as compared with those of the previous year, with the result that operations at the freezing-works were rather spasmodic at the beginning. All live-stock received a decided setback in the spring, and, on account of the changeable weather throughout the summer, have not thriven as in former years. There was abundance of grass and other green foods, but the quality was not good, and, though sheep fattened quickly, there was an absence of the firmness in flesh to be found in drier and warmer seasons. Turnip crops are not good, second sowing having to be resorted to over a large tract of country. Winter feed will be scarce all over the district, and should the season be a hard one, many stockowners will find a difficulty in carrying their flocks through to the spring. Shearing operations were carried on under difficulties, and, in consequence, the first wool sale of the series had to be abandoned; only two sales were held, but prices were quite up to the expectations. Throughout the whole province there is a tendency to bring new lands under cultivation, and the passing of bush and swamps is a matter of a very few years. Farm labourers have been in short supply throughout the year, and good men were readily placed at good wages. There are plenty of openings for youths to learn farming, but the work does not seem to appeal to the taste of many of this class.

Men's Employment Branch.

The number of men seeking employment has been comparatively small, and of those registering their names, full 60 per cent. were found employment. The expenditure of loan-moneys by the City Council in the construction of tram-lines and appurtenances helped to keep a large number of men in fairly constant employment throughout the year. Public works still in hand and in contemplation should remove all anxiety on the score of lack of employment for some considerable time. There has been a constant demand for men for country work, road-construction, flax-milling, &c. A number of flax-mills were delayed in starting on account of shortage of suitable labour. Harvesting operations were carried on under difficulties, and farmers were forced to adopt a system of socialism by helping one another to save the crops. There were not

any Government works started in the district during the year, and men taken by the Public Works or other Government departments were required for finishing off and carrying on works left over from the previous year.

Factories Act.

The number of factories registered was 338, exactly the number registered the previous year.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 49 young persons to work in factories—29 boys and 20 girls. Last year's figures: 49 permits—28 boys, 21 girls.

Overtime.—In factories 320 females and boys under sixteen years of age worked 12,224 hours.

Accidents.—Twenty-five accidents were reported and inquired into during the year, 1 of which was fatal.

Half-holidays.—The weekly half-holiday for females and boys has been strictly observed in the various factories.

Prosecutions.—One prosecution was taken under the Factories Act—against a laundry-proprietor for failing to pay wages fortnightly to an employee.

Shops and Offices Act.

There has not been any prosecution under this Act in Invercargill, but it has been necessary to caution several shopkeepers against keeping open after closing-hours fixed by requisition. The introduction of time and wages books has been gradually brought about, and, although a little trouble was occasioned in the initial stages, the system is now working satisfactorily. A number of shops have changed hands, some had ceased to exist, while new places have been opened. The half-holiday has been well observed, and very little complaint has been made with regard to alleged back-door trading, which is the hardest possible offence to detect and sheet home to the guilty person. An amendment to the Act, giving an Inspector power to prosecute any one trying to gain admittance to a shop after closing-hours, would have a wonderfully good effect, and would go a long way towards putting a stop to a nefarious practice too common in all centres.

Returns were collected from 382 shops and restaurants, an increase of 25 over the previous year.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Work under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act is increasing year by year. The number of awards operating in Southland has now reached the respectable total of 37, covering almost every trade and industry carried on in the district. Inspection under the different awards entails a considerable amount of travelling, which in a year amounts to thousands of miles. Visits have been paid to all the outlying districts at intervals during the year, and working conditions have been explained to those coming under awards. There is usually a little friction when a new award comes into force, or some industry is brought under an award for the first time. On such occasions everything possible has been done to clear away misunderstandings and put the offending ones on the right track.

Three persons were proceeded against for breaches of awards. In 2 cases penalties were inflicted, and 1 was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. Penalties amounted to £6, and £1 3s. costs were allowed.

Back wages amounting to £17 18s. 9d. were collected, covering breaches of the tailoring trade and sawmilling awards.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There were 8 persons holding licenses under the Act in Invercargill, and the requirements of the law have been strictly carried out.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have again to thank the police officers in the outlying districts for the valuable assistance at all times cheerfully given. Our police Factory Inspectors devote a considerable amount of time to the work of inspection, and are ever ready to assist in carrying out award work in their respective districts.

I have, &c.,

H. B. Bower,

Inspector of Factories.

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

DARGAVILLE.

All branches of trade have been brisk, and almost all employers have had difficulty in obtaining sufficient men to keep pace with the work in hand. The building trade has been particularly busy, and builders have refused work owing to the scarcity of good men. Painters are now advertised for at 14s. per day, and are obtained only with difficulty. The tailoring trade has also been busy, and a fair amount of overtime had to be worked to keep up with the demand. The sawmilling industry has been working full time during the year, and overtime occasionally to execute orders.

Unskilled labour has been in great demand; sufficient good men could not be got to do the work in the district, and contractors have not tendered for work on that account. Roadmen are receiving 9s. and 10s. per day. Good bushmen are getting £2 15s. and found (per week). There has also been a great scarcity of domestic servants in the district. Hotelkeepers and boarding-house-keepers have been continually advertising for suitable women.

WHANGAREI.

Trade generally has been satisfactory. The dairying industry has been good, also the fruit industry. The coal-mines have had a fair year, as also the timber industry, sawmilling, &c. Freezing-works are about to start at Whangarei Heads.

HAMILTON.

There has been plenty of employment for those who wanted work, and at times labourers were scarce. The building trade especially has been very brisk.

STRATFORD.

It may safely be said that there have been no unemployed men or women in this district during the year.

This district until recent years consisted of a number of backward bush settlements, without roads worth the name, but now the Borough of Stratford is the centre of a prosperous dairying district.

HAWERA.

Hawera and surrounding district is chiefly engaged in the dairying industry, and during the milking season—namely, from October to May—there is no difficulty in obtaining employment, and during the remainder of the year there are various bushfelling contracts and road-forming jobs that absorb all surplus labour. On the whole, the past year has been a prosperous one for Hawera.

FEILDING.

In regard to factories, there has been a decrease of 2, and in registration of shops a decrease of 1. This state of things is not quite what it should be for a district so financially sound and progressive as this is. On inquiring from leading importers and employers of labour here I find there is a shortage of skilled labour, especially in the dressmaking and tailoring branches, and employers have been unable to procure sufficient for their trades; hence they have imported during last year one-third more of goods made in England than ever before, such as ladies' jackets, ready-made costumes, and men's clothing. During the coming season it is anticipated that fully one-half of the articles named will be imported for sale here, it being found cheaper to pay duty on such articles than to have them made here. The fact is, skilled labour in these branches is not procurable.

There have been no unemployed here during the past year, and all local men have been well employed. Building has been very brisk. There seems to be always a demand for boys on farms. I believe this may be accounted for by the fact that the boys of small farmers will not remain at home, especially on dairy farms, and get away the first opportunity. It may seem strange that many of these boys have a desire for the sea and for mechanical engineering. Again, boys in country towns will not go farming or milking, but prefer to get to a city as early as possible. A proper solution of this would, I think, be found if the parents paid their boys a fair and reasonable wage, and encouraged them to put it into the Post-Office Savings-Bank. Most lads desire to be earning a wage, and object to working for fathers and get little or no money.

The prospects for the coming winter in this district are good. I feel sure all local men will, as in the past, find plenty of work locally, and not have to seek it afar. Still, I can hold out no encouragement for men from outside coming here, there being no public work in progress, nor any likelihood of any being undertaken.

WESTPORT.

During the past year the trade of this district has been good, and fully up to the preceding year's standard, and in some instances has exceeded it.

The district still maintains its reputation for providing employment for the whole of its population, which has increased some 2,500 during the last four years; also, work has been and is still provided for a number of travelling population. Employment at present is plentiful, and openings for good workers are to be had at the railway contracts in the Buller Gorge. There is every probability of this state of affairs continuing during the coming winter, and there is not much prospect of an "unemployed" outcry for some time to come.

There were two prosecutions and convictions—one for failing to give holiday to a girl, and one for not keeping a time and wages book.

REEFTON.

With a few exceptions, the laws relating to shops and factories have been well complied with. During the year 2 tailors were convicted and fined for not paying their employees fortnightly, and 1 hotelkeeper for failing to keep a time and wages book.

There have been no accidents in any of the factories. 105 shops and restaurants and 25 factories were registered.

The district has been suffering for some months past from a mining dispute. The mine-owners desire to have most of the mining work carried out on contract instead of on wages. The Miners' Union has conceded the position in respect of certain kinds of work, but refuse to allow the work known as "stoping" to be done on contract. The result is that scores of the men were paid off, and the mines at Reefton and at Waiuta are working short-handed by about four hundred men, nearly all of whom have left the district for other fields. There is, unfortunately, no immediate sign of the removal of the deadlock.

As mining is the only industry in this district, the business people feel the position keenly.

This district should be one of the most prosperous in the Dominion. Sheep, wool, pigs, bacon, fruit, butter, and cheese could easily be made staple products of the district.

ASHBURTON.

The period under review has been, generally speaking, fairly prosperous. The want of boy and girl labour has been felt very keenly at times during the year, more particularly as it applies to the woollen-mills. The freezing-works have not been so busy this season, owing, no doubt, to the quantity of new feed, which has not the substance to fatten the sheep. The dairy factory here continues to prosper. In the building trade the outlook is promising, and large additions have been made during the year to several establishments here, and a considerable number of private houses have been erected both in the town and suburbs.

There has been very little unskilled labour about, and even now the registry-office keepers are greatly in need of farm labourers.

WAIMATE.

Trade in all its branches has been good; the district is purely agricultural and pastoral. There is a splendid harvest. There is now plenty of work for all requiring such.

OTHER TOWNS.

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

Northern Industrial District.

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

Taranaki Industrial District.

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

Wellington Industrial District.

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

Marlborough Industrial District.

Blenheim.	Havelock.	Picton.	Seddon.

Nelson Industrial District.

Collingwood.	Murchison.	Takaka.

Westland Industrial District.

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

Canterbury Industrial District.

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

Otago and Southland Industrial District.

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

REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS OF SCAFFOLDING.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Auckland, 29th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

The Scaffolding Inspection Act has worked very satisfactorily, although one has to be continually on the scene to see that the regulations are strictly carried out.

The building trade, like all other trades, has been exceedingly busy throughout the year. Many large buildings have been completed during the last twelve months, and several are now commencing which will run well into next spring.

Visits of inspection have been paid to most of the country districts from which notices have been received.

Since the beginning of the year 398 notices of intention to erect scaffolding have been received; 944 visits have been paid to scaffoldings exceeding 16 ft. high in my district, besides many others under that height.

PROSECUTIONS.

For failing to send the necessary notice of their intention to erect scaffolding exceeding 16 ft. in height, 12 employers were proceeded against, and were convicted and fined in each case.

For failing to report accidents, proceedings were taken in 3 instances; one case was dismissed, and in the other two fines were imposed.

The total amount of penalties and costs amounted to £24 0s. 6d.

Nineteen letters of warning were sent to contractors. These were chiefly men who had just started in business, and had not obtained forms and regulations.

ACCIDENTS.

Sixty-nine accidents were reported under the Act as having occurred on buildings in course of erection or structural alteration, 2 of which proved fatal; in one case an employee was assisting to lay a stone, when the stone overbalanced, and the employee fell with the stone to the ground, a distance of 60 ft.; the other happened during the demolishing of a building, when a large case fell on the employee, killing him instantly. Two were cases of broken limbs, and the remainder were cuts and bruises.

Eight scaffoldings were condemned as unsafe, or not in accordance with the regulations, and were altered or reconstructed. Many ladders and trestles had also to be condemned or repaired.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to state that there is every prospect for another busy year in the building trade. Many firms are enlarging their premises, or demolishing their old premises and erecting new ones.

I must express my thanks to the Inspectors of Factories in the country districts visited by me; also employers and employees who have assisted me to carry out my duties.

I have, &c.,

HUGH GRESHAM,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 17th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

During the year just concluded the building trades in Wellington have been somewhat quieter than formerly, but in the country districts they have been very brisk. Several large structures, have, however, been under construction in Wellington, and this, in conjunction with the briskness of the trades in other parts of the Dominion and in Australia, has prevented slackness of employment. On the contrary, employers have complained of the want of men.

Nothing unusual can be noted in connection with the operations of the Scaffolding Inspection Act during the past year. The Act is still working smoothly, but the work of administration and getting strict compliance with the regulations is very heavy. Scaffolding in use at buildings, particularly the larger ones, must necessarily be continually altered, pulled down, and re-erected. This entails many visits for the Inspector, and continual vigilance.

Some suggestions were made during the year that the Act be amended to give Inspectors power to condemn scaffolding, material, ladders, &c., at the owner's yards. To test whether such a clause would be of any utility I visited a number of builders' yards, painters' premises, &c., at several towns, including Wellington, Palmerston North, Napier, and Gisborne. At almost all the places visited I saw gear or material quite unfit for use, but when I pointed these out to the persons in charge they invariably explained that the gear, &c., in question was already condemned, and would certainly not be used again. I am of opinion, however, that in the event of any of the firms being very busy, and having all other available gear in use, some of the alleged condemned stuff would very likely be found in use again. As far as I can see, it is almost impossible to suggest anything workable to prevent this sort of thing, except what is already being done—that is, to keep a sharp look-out, and prevent workmen using any such gear at their work.

I am pleased to report that a good deal of improvement has been effected in regard to making provision for the better protection of the public where scaffolding is erected on or near streets or footpaths, by the erection of fanguards, gratings, or fencing a portion of the street off. This applies more particularly to country towns, and I have to thank the local authorities in most of these places for their co-operation and assistance in this connection.

During the period under review 319 notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received. Compared with former years this shows a decrease of notices from Wellington and an increase in the number from elsewhere in the district. With a few exceptions, these jobs were all visited; and, of course, the larger ones many times. A large amount of scaffolding was also visited that did not come up to the height requiring notice to be sent. It is seldom a visit is made to any structure without some omission or neglect being discovered. In many instances I have had to complain of the carelessness of the workmen in removing planks or other portions of scaffolding without authority, thus leaving danger for others, and in working at dangerous places when a little trouble would make them secure. For instance, a plumber was discovered working from a portion of an old pair of steps, nearly 30 ft. above the ground; the steps were stood on the top of a light box, which was in turn supported by a small nail barrel, and this "structure" was placed upon a plank, about 9 in. wide, fastened by brackets to the walls of the building, 25 ft. from the ground. A boy stood on the plank holding the box, barrel, and steps in position. This man could have erected a very safe platform to work from out of the material handy, but took the risk of falling to save a little time.

In other cases I find that some builders continue to use scaffolding material, such as planks, poles, ropes, ladders, &c., after they are worn out, and dangerous. A fair proportion of scaffolds were ordered to be pulled down after inspection, in consequence of rotten material being used, or the material not being strong enough for the purpose it was intended for, or of the structure being wrongly or carelessly erected. I still find it necessary to condemn a large number of ladders found in use in a dangerous condition. This is explained by the fact that the life of a ladder in constant use is generally very short.

The proper boarding-over of joists, the guarding of wells and other openings, the fixing of fender boards to working platforms, and the strength of hoisting gear are also matters that require constant attention.

I am pleased to say that when any defect or requirement is pointed out to the persons in charge they are generally very willing to comply with any suggestion or order.

I am of the opinion that the Act would be improved if the height of scaffolding requiring notice to be sent to the Department before erection was lowered to, say, 10 ft. The Inspectors would then have more knowledge of what is going on.

Five prosecutions were taken for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding over the height of 16 ft.; a fine was imposed in each case. A number of offenders were warned.

Thirteen accidents were reported. One was fatal, a builder at Dannevirke falling from a verandah roof about 12 ft. in height, and fracturing his skull by striking the concrete kerbing of the street. A serious accident occurred to a journeyman plumber and his assistant who had erected some temporary scaffolding, for their own use, with a ladder and a few pieces of wood; this scaffolding collapsed, and both fell to the ground, a height of about 22 ft.; the man sustained a broken pelvis and other injuries, and the boy a broken thigh. A bricklayer in Wellington also sustained a serious injury—viz., a broken leg—through falling 4 ft.—a piece of timber breaking. A dogman fell about 48 ft. while attempting to free the hauling-rope of a crane; he escaped with a severe shock. The rest of the accidents were slight, incapacitating the injured persons for periods ranging from two days to a fortnight.

Two firms were prosecuted for failing to give notice of accidents; a fine was obtained in each case. Others were warned.

I think the small number of accidents occurring on buildings and other places where scaffolds are used must be considered very satisfactory. Although no doubt a number of accidents occur that are not reported, generally speaking these would be of a very minor nature, or otherwise the Department would get knowledge of them from some source or other. The percentage of workmen injured is very small, especially when the hazardous nature of their employment is taken into consideration.

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

I have, &c.,

R. A. Bolland,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

NELSON.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Nelson, 25th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report on the working of the Scaffolding Act for the year ending the 31st March, 1912.

The building trade has been fairly brisk, chiefly in the country districts, and visits of inspection have been paid to the various places where buildings were in course of erection.

Twenty-two notices to erect scaffolding have been received. Visits of inspection were paid in each case. As a rule, the construction of scaffolds has been in conformity with the provisions of the Act, and in very few cases has any alteration been required.

There is a considerable improvement in the class of scaffolding in use on villa and small buildings. The Humphries iron bracket has come into general use for painters, and greater care has been taken with the erection of scaffolding generally. A considerable improvement can yet be made where ladders are concerned. These are a considerable source of trouble, as men will insist on nailing a few battens across light scantlings, and using these instead of properly constructed ladders. During the year I have requested a considerable number of this class of ladder to be knocked to pieces or taken off the work. Carpenters are the biggest offenders in these matters, and the ladders are a continual source of danger, both to themselves and other tradesmen who are likely to use them.

Two cases were taken for failing to give notice to erect scaffolding; conviction was obtained in each case.

I have, &c.,

S. Tyson,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

GREYMOUTH.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Greymouth, 24th April, 1912.

I beg to submit my report on the work done under the Scaffolding Inspection Act for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

Only 8 notices have come to hand for erection of scaffolding exceeding the height of 16 ft.—viz., 6 in Greymouth and 2 in Reefton; 49 visits of inspection have been paid to 18 buildings in course of erection in different parts of the district, and in most instances the Act has been found to be fairly well complied with. One scaffolding was condemned in Reefton, and ordered to be reconstructed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. In another instance the ropes were condemned. In other cases I insisted upon more braces being put in, and the platforms widened, guard-rails put up, and the standards firmly embedded in the ground. Three ladders were condemned as being unsafe, and in another instance I insisted upon longer ladders being used in order that the labourers could step on to the platform clear from the ladder.

Visits of inspection were made to Blackball, Reefton, and Westport. In the latter town I found a scaffolding erected about 28 ft. high, of which I had received no notice. Legal proceedings were subsequently instituted, and the builder was fined £2 and costs. There has been no accident of any moment during the year; one man was incapacitated for a few days by a fall, through a faulty brace giving way.

I have, &c.,

John Jackson,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Christchurch, 10th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Scaffolding Inspection Act in the North Canterbury district for the year ending the 31st March, 1912.

During the year just passed many fine buildings have been erected, or are in course of erection; the erection of residential dwellings also continues apace. The number of notices received of intention to erect scaffolding over the height of 16 ft. have been quite up to former years.

Careful inspection has been made of all ropes, ladders, scaffolding gear, guys, &c., and it has been necessary to condemn a number of ladders, ropes, &c., and to have scaffolding pulled down and re-erected where it has not been built in accordance with the Act.

There have been 10 accidents, 1 of them being fatal, and 2 others were very serious. The remaining 7 cases were not very serious, and necessitated the worker losing very short time. The fatal accident was caused by the fall of an old wall of a building which was being demolished to make room for a new building, and proper precautions were not taken to safeguard the workers. The other 2 serious cases happened by the fall of the same wall, 1 worker having a leg amputated, and the other being crushed. During the hearing of the claims for compensation it was shown that due precautions had not been made to shore the wall up during the process of removing a part of the bottom of the wall. I would respectfully suggest that an amendment should be passed, making provision for notification to the Inspector of the intention to pull down any old building, especially if built of brick or stone, as there is frequently more danger in the process of pulling down old buildings than in erecting new ones. I would again recommend that the Act make provision for increasing the depth in which scaffolding-poles are to be embedded in the ground from 12 in. to 24 in., as at the present time there is a danger of their falling when standing alone, either during the process of erection or of pulling down a scaffolding.

I also wish to again refer to my previous recommendation as to the necessity of debarring the use of guard ropes, and providing for timber or iron guard rails only.

I had occasion to make a suggestion to the Canterbury Builders Association *re* the danger of the use of batten ladders for hod-carriers, and at the invitation of the association I explained the danger of batten ladders on account of nails, &c., rusting away, and other minor matters; I was informed that my suggestions would be carried out. Perhaps it would be well if the Act prohibited the use of batten ladders for the use of hod-carriers, as when the hod is loaded there is great weight to be carried by the batten, and there is only a nail or two to hold it.

During the year just passed I made 1,091 visits of inspection to different scaffolding gear, &c., and had occasion to order the alteration of scaffolding in 120 cases, and to condemn altogether in 15 cases; I also condemned 20 ladders, 5 derricks, and 4 lifts. In the other 927 cases the scaffolding or gear was erected in accordance with the Act. I had occasion to recommend 3 prosecutions of builders for failing to notify me of their intention to erect scaffolding above the height of 16 ft.; these cases were taken before the Court, and judgment was given in favour of the Department in each case, the penalties amounting to £3. I made inspection of scaffolding at Islington, Ashburton, Rangiora, Amberley, and surrounding districts of Christchurch. I also made some inspections under the Shearers and Farm Labourers' Accommodation Act, and as to a number of breaches of awards, accidents in factories, &c.

I have, &c.,

EDWIN J. G. STRINGER,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

TIMARU.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Timaru, 29th April, 1912.

As Inspector of Scaffolding for South Canterbury, I have the honour to submit my report on the operation of the Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1908, during the year ending 31st March, 1912.

The building trade has been very busy, and a large number of substantial buildings have been erected, several are at present in course of erection, and others are likely to be built in the near future. There has been a large number of cottages and villas erected.

During the period under review I have paid 183 visits of inspection to 85 buildings and 6 ships. On the whole, I must say there is a decided improvement in the construction of scaffolds. I have had cause to partially condemn 3 scaffolds, and in each case these have immediately been put right under my instructions. Some 30 ladders have been condemned, as either not being according to regulations or being worn out, and I would strongly recommend that an Inspector should be empowered to order the destruction of any plant that does not comply with the regulations, as I have more than once found a ladder in use that I had previously condemned on another job; and in one case a ladder that I had ordered not to be used I found had been sold to another contractor. Four accidents have been reported, the only serious one causing a broken leg; the others were of a trivial nature.

One prosecution for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding has been taken, and a penalty, with costs, was inflicted.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE H. LIGHTFOOT,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Dunedin, 6th May, 1912.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1908, in the Otago District for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

Seventy-four notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received, but this small number, as compared with last year's figures, is no indication of the amount of scaffolding in use, as several large contracts were started before the end of last period, and the notices were included in the last report.

I have paid 562 visits of inspection to 172 buildings, and generally the provisions of the Act are being properly observed.

In 74 cases alterations have had to be made, principally in providing guard rails, extra bracing, and other small matters. The principal cause of complaint has been broken and badly constructed ladders, and in 28 cases such ladders have been destroyed. In one or two cases I found it necessary to order the whole of the scaffolding to be taken down and reconstructed.

Owing to Southland having been made a separate district, I have been able to devote more time than formerly to the inspection of scaffolding used in connection with cottage-work, and most of the defects mentioned above have originated in the said scaffolding.

The casualty list in connection with scaffolding is again surprisingly small, and I am pleased to say that only 2 accidents have been reported which entailed loss of time on the sufferers. Both these accidents were of rather a serious nature—one which was caused through the collapsing of a green-brick arch being responsible for injuring three men, two slightly and one seriously; in the other case the man fell through a small trap-door in the floor and sustained a fracture of his hip-joint, which incapacitated him for several weeks.

There are several large buildings in course of erection in this district, notably new shops and offices for Messrs. Hallenstein Bros. (four stories), new premises for the National Bank (three stories), large warehouse and shops for Messrs. Jameson and Son (four stories), new Baptist Church 70 ft. high, and new buildings for South Otago Freezing Company, and I attribute the almost entire immunity from accidents of any kind on the above buildings to the beneficial effects of the Act.

There has been no occasion to bring any prosecutions during the period, as the whole of the builders who tender for large works are thoroughly conversant with the provisions of the Act, and are conscientiously endeavouring to carry out the said provisions.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all the members of the building trade with whom I have been brought into contact during the performance of my duties for their uniform courtesy, and also for their willingness to carry out any improvements or alterations in scaffolding which I have directed in my visits of inspection.

I have, &c.,

F. BARTON,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Invercargill, 22nd April, 1912.

I beg to submit my report on the work done under the Scaffolding Inspection Act for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

Since taking up my duties in May, 1911, as Inspector of Scaffolding in this district I have made 270 visits of inspection to the various buildings in course of erection. Thirty-two notices to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height have been received, and several notices were forwarded to Dunedin before my appointment. I have also visited at regular intervals the suburban and outlying districts, and seen that scaffolding and ladders were in fit condition for working on. In many instances alterations have had to be made, but in all cases builders have been willing to carry out any alteration asked for.

Only 2 accidents have been reported—neither of a serious nature. Both accidents happened whilst taking down scaffolding.

Several batten ladders have had to be destroyed, and in many cases scaffolding has not been sufficiently braced. Contractors have willingly carried out instructions given. I have had occasion to visit Gore, Mataura, Wyndham, Otautau, Riverton, and Bluff, and have found that the Act is fairly well complied with.

The year has been a busy one for the building trade, and some very fine buildings have been completed, and at present there is no sign of trade slackening, as several large places are in course of erection, and others about to start.

There has been no prosecution under the Act.

In conclusion, I have to thank the several police Inspectors for their courtesy and assistance.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BROWN,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

REPORTS OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Auckland, 25th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

During the period just closed 3,255 applications have been received and dealt with. Of these, 2,449 were from employers, and 806 from women desiring employment. Out of this number 626 engagements have been made—*i.e.*, 90 married and 536 single women were sent to employment.

In addition to the above, a large number of women who, through physical weakness and other causes were unfit for active life, have been assisted throughout the year in various ways to the means whereby they could earn a livelihood.

The fact that we have been unable to supply maids for 1,782 applications received reveals the acute state of the domestic market in Auckland. As each year passes, a fair proportion of our domestics marry and set up housekeeping on their own behalf, and the gaps made by these unfortunately remain unfilled. Few of our girls leaving school care to take up domestic work for a livelihood, owing to so many more attractive avenues being now open to them, and in some of these the inducements offered are exceptional. For example, clothing and other manufacturers are now offering intelligent girls who have some knowledge of machining 15s. per week to learn the trade, and, to my knowledge, the girls in a few weeks' time earn from £1 to £1 5s. per week, according to ability. The shorter hours associated with factory-work and the advantage of living at home with their parents and family appeal very strongly to our young women, and with this feeling one cannot help but have considerable sympathy.

The future solution of the domestic problem undoubtedly lies largely with the mistress herself. She can make the conditions which will attract the girl of to-day to her home, and induce her to remain there. Domestic service has become decidedly distasteful to many of our young women, hence their preference for other work, which is both plentiful and at hand at remunerative rates. I am afraid the mistress of the private home has not taken these phases of the question seriously into consideration, otherwise there would have been a better attempt on her part to meet the new type of girl now coming into the labour-market, who will accept only employment that is congenial to her. Much of the dislike to domestic work is due also to the uncertain hours and irregular holiday periods.

IMMIGRATION.

During the year 126 immigrants from overseas have been placed in suitable employment, and I am pleased to say there has been a marked improvement in the domestics who have recently landed. The women express themselves in grateful terms for the agency of the office, not only as a means of assisting them to employment, but also as a medium for obtaining information, and, generally speaking, for taking them by the hand, so to speak, upon their arrival in a new country.

I have, &c.,

H. R. MORRISON,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

MASTERTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Masterton, 1st May, 1912.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the report on the work of this branch during the year ended 31st March, 1912.

The women's branch in this district is now well established, and the facilities offered as a central agency for employment are being taken advantage of to a greater extent.

As has been the case in previous years, there has not been a sufficient number of women and girls applying or offering their services for domestic positions to in any way meet the demands of employers.

The bureau is now in a position to find situations for women and girls following any occupations besides domestic service, such as tailoresses, milliners, typistes, &c.; and in any case, all possible advice and assistance are given to workers.

During the period 81 applications were received from employers for domestic helps and other assistants, and the wages offered have ranged from 5s. to £1 5s. per week; 50 applications were received from employees, of whom 32 were suitably placed in situations.

I have, &c.,

H. R. HODGE,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Wellington, 18th April, 1912.

I beg to report on the work of the above branch during the year just completed.

There has been an increase in the number of persons assisted during the year under review as compared with 1910–11. In the latter period 595 were assisted, whilst in 1911–12 the total reached 636, an increase of 41. During the four years this branch has been established the total number of persons assisted from year to year is as follows: 1908–9 (nine months), 630; 1909–10, 748; 1910–11, 595; 1911–12, 636: total, 2,609. Of this total, 795 were married and 1,814 single women.

Although the results show that there has been a slight increase over the previous year, it will be noted that the total for 1909–10 still stands as a record, and if there is no change in policy in the conduct of the work of the office I feel sure that it is exceedingly unlikely that the numbers dealt with by the Department will exceed the 1909–10 returns—at all events, for some years to come. This branch's functions are now well known to the public, and almost every girl in domestic service in the city and district is aware that the office has engagements offering at all times, and that every assistance will be given her without any cost whatsoever. The applications from employers for domestics steadily increase from year to year; during the last twelve months there were from 200 to 250 vacancies available each month for women workers, whilst the number of applicants averaged 61 each month, or, in other words, there were four positions open for each applicant.

I have so often stressed the hardships inflicted upon many households, and the great social dangers involved by the lack of competent labour, that I feel it to be hardly necessary to emphasize it again. The figures quoted in this report speak for themselves, but if the workers were available at reasonable remuneration the demand for their services would be quadrupled. Those employers able to pay £1 and more per week are meeting with some measure of success; those with limited incomes and able to pay only from 10s. to 15s. per week have, perforce, to go without help. It is in these latter homes — the homes of our "middle-class" folk — that the assistance of a general hand is in most urgent need. As far as I can see, remedial measures cannot come from within the Dominion itself, as the workers are not available, and the younger girls are not being specially trained for domestic service. The immigrants are not coming in sufficient numbers to make any appreciable difference in the demand, and employment in factory, shop, and office seems to have greater attractions for both them and the local girls, owing to the hours, wages, and holidays being defined.

The tendency to employ "day-workers" is increasing, and fairly regular employment is found by the Department for many mothers supporting families and for widows. In face of the fact that servants cannot be secured, householders find it both economical and convenient to engage a woman to do the heavier household work, the practice being to devote one day to washing clothes and another for general house-cleaning. Some of the Department's applicants have already obtained regular work in this way for from three to five days per week. The Department assists from 20 to 50 charwomen monthly, whilst the applications from employers for such workers range from 30 to 60. The pay for such work is from 5s. to 6s. per day, with meals.

During the year the oversea vessels have been regularly met, and all information and advice have been given to women and girls arriving in the Dominion. In addition to the offers to find work for those in need of it, I have at times rendered other assistance in helping wives and children to reach their husbands, who had come to the Dominion by previous vessels, and in many other ways have tried to make the women passengers feel that the Department is desirous of giving them real assistance.

I have, &c.,
E. R. BREMNER,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

NELSON.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Nelson, 24th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of this branch of the Department for the year ending the 31st March, 1912.

The difficulty of obtaining women workers has in no way diminished during the year. The occupations for women workers are perhaps more varied in this district than in any other part of the Dominion. Outside the various trades and domestic work, large numbers of workers find employment at pea, fruit, and hop picking. This class of work is healthy, not arduous, and very remunerative.

Domestic work: Girls evince more and more a strong prejudice against domestic work as a means of livelihood, not so much because of a dislike to domestic work as on account of its being regarded as of lower social status than work in other occupations, and the indefiniteness as to duties and hours. A number of inquiries has been made during the year as to the necessary procedure to obtain girls from Great Britain.

Dressmaking and tailoring: These trades are much hampered owing to the scarcity of women workers. Employers complain that the scarcity encourages incompetency, as girls can so easily find employment that the ambition to be thorough is lacking.

Fruit-preserving and biscuit and confectionery trades: Employers in these trades have continually to curtail orders on account of the shortage of women workers. In this direction there is no improvement on last year.

Four hundred and thirty-five applications have been received from employers for assistants, and 103 from workers seeking employment. Of the latter, 90 were placed in suitable employment.

I have, &c.,
M. EMERSON.
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Christchurch, 12th April, 1912.

I have the honour to report on the business done for the year ended 31st March, 1912.

The branch is now firmly established, and the business done appears to have given entire satisfaction to employers and employees, the only difficulty still being the great dearth of domestic workers. I pointed out last year the great hardship this lack of help imposed on all classes of mistresses, especially the working farmers' wives with families, and men coming into meals. It is impossible to exaggerate the condition of these mothers. They are being completely worn out with the burden of work they are called upon to perform, added to the worry and anxiety of rearing their families, and without help of any kind. These people offer good homes and fair wages to respectable, willing girls. Wages would be 15s. to 17s. 6d., and girls in these homes are generally treated as one of the family. We have the same difficulty in town; the cry is always "No girls to be had." Of course, I am referring to generals. There are a few girls seeking employment (about a fifth of the number required), but they mostly want the lighter class of domestic work, such as that of companion-help, housemaid, &c. In fact, these girls very often do not want work at all. In town the hardship is not felt quite so acutely, as the laundry can be sent out, and a woman can sometimes be had by the day, but, nevertheless, it is a very real difficulty in both town and country. It has been said that if girls were better treated by mistresses, and wages and conditions better, more girls would take domestic employment. Experience does not seem to bear this out, as higher wages are paid than formerly, and the conditions are mostly excellent, otherwise the girls will not stay in their positions—they know if they leave a place there are plenty of others waiting for them. Mistresses as well as girls have to be well recommended nowadays. Wages range from 12s. 6d. to £1, for generals; £1 to £1 10s. for cooks (private); housemaids, 15s. to £1; laundresses, £1 to £1 5s., or 5s. a day in laundries; girls to assist, 8s. to 12s.; and so on. Hotel workers obtain higher wages. Women workers are equally hard to obtain for factories, and employers are experiencing equal difficulty in securing enough hands to go on with their orders. Dressmakers also are very much in need of girls, and simply cannot obtain them. The laundries are exceedingly busy, and could do with many more hands. This is accounted for by the fact that many people who cannot get help send their work to the laundries. There have been a number of new arrivals during the last twelve months, but not nearly as many as are required, there being only 117 of them. These workers have expressed great satisfaction with the positions secured for them; also with the wages and general conditions.

The following is a summary of the business done in this office for the last twelve months:—

Applications from Employers.

Generals	1,097
Cooks and cook-generals	472
Housemaids and house-parlour-maids	487
Housekeepers	74
To assist	134
Waitresses	167
Lady-helps	155
Married couples (94)	188
Nurses	106
Kitchen and pantry maids	119
Day-work	53
Laundresses	89
Factory-work	2
Milliners	1
Total	3,144

Workers assisted.

Occupation.	Married.	Single.	North Island.	South Island.	Common-wealth.	Great Britain.	Mis-cellaneous.	Total.
Generals	8	140	17	98	10	23	...	148
Cooks	9	79	12	39	5	31	1	88
Housemaids and household parlour maids	4	91	15	54	4	22	...	95
Housekeepers	4	12	2	12	...	2	...	16
To assist	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	31
Waitresses	1	34	9	21	2	3	...	35
Lady-helps	...	37	1	29	...	7	...	37
Married couples (15)	30	...	4	16	...	10	...	30
Nurses	...	16	2	9	1	4	...	16
Kitchen and parlour maids	5	20	5	17	2	1	...	25
Day-work	11	3	...	11	...	3	...	14
Laundresses	1	6	1	2	...	4	...	7
Factory-workers	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Typistes	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Milliners	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Dressmakers	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	73	475	68	339	24	116	1	548

It will be seen from the above table that, as was the case last year, and also in 1910, the number of employers is steadily increasing, while the number of workers is decreasing. In 1910 the number of applications from employers was 2,567; in 1911 the number was 2,970; and for 1912 we have 3,144. Of course, in 1910 the branch had not been very long established, and was not as well known as it is now; still I believe the number is increasing owing to the increase of population and increase in demand for workers. The number of workers suited for the last twelve months is 548. In 1910 our table showed 961, and in 1911 the number was 784. The numbers 548 and 784 show the individual number of workers suited in 1911 and 1912, but many of these girls have been suited more than once in the year, whereas in 1910 we took credit for each engagement. The fall in numbers, as I pointed out last year, is to be accounted for by the fact that girls marry, or go into other situations, and there are not enough coming forward to take their places. I calculate that a woman worker takes employment for only four or five years, when, as a rule, she marries, and consequently is off the market as a worker. The summary will show the pressing need there is for all classes of women workers, and no woman need be idle who really wants work.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington. J. Mitchell, Officer in Charge.

DUNEDIN.

Sir,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Dunedin, 16th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on this branch of the Department for the year ended 31st March, 1912.

During the period under review 1,456 applications have been registered—*viz.*, 1,121 from employers and 335 from workers, of whom 283 were placed in employment. In addition to this, 30 persons who had been previously assisted were found employment.

Compared with last year, I regret to have to record a decrease in the number assisted; this is not so surprising when it is taken into account that the difficulty in securing domestic workers grows more acute from day to day. Neither have we the advantage of immigrant boats calling at this port with domestic workers aboard.

One of the difficulties encountered in placing workers is the aversion most of them have to going where there are young children, and it is the mothers with young children who are most in need of help, particularly in the country districts, where temporary assistance is unobtainable. Others, again, object to undertake cooking and washing.

Some of the applicants applying for work were not so competent and active as one could wish, and the need for capable, clean, conscientious workers is very pressing indeed. Something may be said on the other side, but suffice it to say that if employers would treat their maids with a little more courtesy and extend to them their right to be called "Miss" like the shop-assistant or lady clerk, a better feeling would prevail, and the dignity of the domestic worker would receive an uplift. This is a vexed question amongst this particular class of worker, especially with the elder ones, who retaliate by advising their sisters and friends not to follow the occupation of a domestic worker. In proportion as the conditions of employment have changed and improved in other occupations of women workers, so must those of the domestic worker if they are to attract and encourage young women to engage in the work. In addition to work in domestic service, there is employment offering for a large number of women workers in outside callings, including clothing, boot, and bookbinding factories. The following is a classified summary of the applications received and the vacancies filled :—

Occupations.	Applications from Employers.	Applications from Workers.	Workers placed.
Generals	647	127	125
Housemaids	80	34	23
Cooks	47	21	16
Nursegirls	9	1	1
Charwomen	61	36	36
Housekeepers	35	49	24
Kitchenmaids	25	14	11
Shop-assistants	1	1	1
Lady-helps	9	7	1
Pantrymaids	4	3	2
Farm hand	1	1	1
Dressmakers	3	2	2
Coatmakers	9	..	..
Scullerymaids	5	3	3
Shirt-machinists	9	2	2
Wardmaids	5	..	..
Biscuit-packer	1	1	1
Parlourmaid	19	..	..
Laundresses	16	4	4
Corker	1	1	1
Waitresses	20	17	4
Nurses	27	7	5
Girls to assist	87	24	20
Total	1,121	355	283

I have, &c.,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington, M. S. Hale, Officer in Charge.

REPORTS FROM CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS.

AUCKLAND.

REPORT OF CONCILIATION COMMISSIONER FOR THE NORTHERN AND TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1912.

SIR,— Commissioner's Office, Council of Conciliation, Auckland, 11th April, 1912.

I have the honour to submit, for the Hon. the Minister's information, my report on 29 disputes dealt with in my district, which have been disposed of as follows: Fully settled, 17; partially settled, 7; referred to Court of Arbitration, 5: total, 29.

In regard to the Auckland country hotels and Auckland Cooks and Stewards, recorded as partially settled, the only point left for the Court to decide was that of preference, which is opposed by the employers in all new awards and in awards where it has not previously existed.

Four disputes were settled amicably without the aid of assessors, and the remaining 25 disputes were dealt with by Councils of Conciliation.

I am glad to say that in nearly all the disputes coming before me during the past year an earnest desire has been shown by both employers and workers to settle their differences in a constitutional way by means of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, which affords protection to employers and workers alike.

The proceedings of the Councils have been invariably characterized by the utmost good feeling on the part of all concerned, and, although some of the cases have been of a somewhat complicated nature, and the points raised strenuously contested by both sides, no unpleasant friction has arisen.

The experience gained by me during the past three years will enable me to report later on in relation to certain weak points which, in my opinion, are detrimental to the smooth working of the Act.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officers of the Department of Labour for the cordial assistance rendered to me at all times.

Disputes fully settled.

Auckland Cooks and Stewards, Union Steam ship Company.
Auckland Tinsmiths and Sheet-metal Workers.
Auckland Tailoresses.
Auckland Brick, Pottery, and Clay Workers.
Auckland Tailors.
Kaipara and Hokianga Engineers and Engine-drivers.
Auckland Sail, Tent, and Cover Makers.
Northern Steamship Company and Merchant Service Guild.
Auckland United Flour-mills.
Taranaki Tailoring Trade.
Taranaki Painters and Decorators.
Auckland Waterside Workers.
Auckland Gum-workers.
Auckland Coopers.
Auckland Fellmongers.
Ohinemuri Engineers.
Auckland Hotel, and Restaurant Employees (Rotorua Hotels).

Disputes partially settled.

Auckland Curriers.
Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders.
Auckland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners.
Auckland Letterpress Machinists.
Poverty Bay General Labourers.
Auckland Country Hotels.
Auckland Cooks and Stewards, Northern Steamship Company.

Disputes referred to Court of Arbitration.

Auckland Restaurant, Tea-rooms, and Oyster-saloons.
Auckland Private Hotels and Boarding-houses.
Auckland General Drivers.
Auckland Bakers' Drivers.
Auckland Certificated Engineers.

I have, &c.,
T. HARLE GILES,
Conciliation Commissioner.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

Report of Conciliation Commissioner for the Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland Districts for the Year ending 31st March, 1912.

Office of the Commissioner of Conciliation,
Wellington, 25th April, 1912.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit, for the Hon. the Minister's information, the following report in respect to the settlement of disputes dealt with in the above-mentioned industrial districts during the year ending 31st March, 1912.

In the period under review 54 industrial matters received consideration. Of this number, 45 were fully settled; in 8 partial agreements were arranged; and in 1 the whole dispute was referred to the Court. The following is a list of the cases disposed of:—

Merchant Service Guild, No. 1.
Wellington Engine-drivers.
Masterton Engine-drivers.
Napier Engine-drivers.
Palmerston North Engine-drivers.
Wanganui Engine-drivers.
Napier Carpenters.
Napier Trawlers.
Wellington Furniture Trade.
Napier Furniture Trade.
Palmerston North Furniture Trade.
Wanganui Furniture Trade.
Wellington Slaughtermen (Abattoirs).
Wellington Cooks and Stewards (Union Company).
Wellington Boilermakers.
Napier Boilermakers.
Palmerston North Boilermakers.
Wanganui Boilermakers.
Napier Drivers.
Napier Carpenters.
Wellington Shoeing and General Blacksmiths.
Napier Gas Employees.
Wellington Bakers and Pastrycooks.
Napier Hotel Employees.
Palmerston Hotel Employees.
Wanganui Hotel Employees.
New Plymouth Waterside Workers.
Merchant Service Guild, No. 2.
Wanganui Butchers.
Wellington Tramways.
Wellington Electrical Workers.
Wellington Woollen-mills.
Nelson Carpenters.
Wanganui Carpenters.
Palmerston North Carpenters.
Masterton Carpenters.
Wellington Pullers.
Greymouth Engine-drivers.
Wanganui Tramways.
Palmerston Tailoresses.
Wanganui Tailoresses.
Wellington Tailoresses.
Blenheim Drivers.
Napier Painters.
Napier Casing-makers.
Wellington Building Labourers.
Wellington Plumbers.
Wellington Plasterers.
Manawatu Flax-millers.
Westland Bakers and Pastrycooks.
Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders.
Wellington Meat-workers.
Wanganui Bookbinders and Paper-rulers.
Wellington Cooks and Stewards (Levin and Co.'s workers).

In addition to the foregoing list of ordinary cases heard in accordance with the provisions of the Act, a number of other industrial disputes received my attention, all of which, with one exception (Typographical case), were adjusted to the satisfaction of the parties. The following is a list of the industries in this class:—

New Zealand Typographical Conference.
Wellington Tramways strike.
Manawatu Flax-mill Workers' dispute.
Wellington Meat-workers' strike.
New Zealand Section Australasian Federated Seamen Conference.

In giving consideration to the amount of business dealt with by means of conciliatory measures and the results obtained during the year, and especially when the nature of some of the disputes is not overlooked, it may be fairly assumed that this method of arranging industrial troubles must be satisfactory to all concerned, and in particular to those persons directly interested—viz., the employers and wage-earners.

Notwithstanding the many long and arduous conferences held during the year, the feeling between employers and workers has, with one exception, been of a pleasant nature. The exception referred to had reference to the attendance of an agent during the hearing of a dispute before a Council of Conciliation, and in this connection, and in order to prevent future trouble of a similar character, I would respectfully suggest that the Act should be amended in the following direction: "That no person other than those who are substantially employed or engaged in the industry in dispute should be permitted to take part in any proceedings during the hearing of such disputes before a Council of Conciliation."

Other matters which I would respectfully submit for your consideration in connection with the Act, with a view to improving its efficiency, are as follows:—

(1.) That the Court should have power to make awards for a longer period than three years (the present limit).

(2.) That assessors on Conciliation Councils should be nominated from those persons who are eligible as at present, but who should reside within the district in which it is sought to make the award or agreement operate.

(3.) That the fixing of a specific number of workers in an industry in order to obtain registration of a union should be abolished; and, in lieu thereof, "That the union should, prior to application for registration, have within its ranks a reasonable number of those persons working at the particular trade or industry—say, 33⅓ per cent.—within the industrial district, with a minimum of fifteen members.

(4.) That the words "or industries" in section 5, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, should be struck out. The inclusion of these words enables a union of workers to be formed and registered, and it may contain within its ranks only fifteen persons employed in fifteen distinct industries having no affinity to one another, and thus prevent subsequent action being successfully taken towards forming a separate union in any one of the industries embraced in the original union's registration.

(5.) In order that no person carrying on business when an award comes into operation should be exempt from its effects, the provisions of the Act as at present should apply as to the method of citing probable parties. In addition to the foregoing provision, and so that no persons carrying on business should have the opportunity of being exempt owing to their citation having been overlooked, a public notification as to the dispute, its nature, the time and place of hearing, &c., should be inserted in the newspapers circulating within the district in which it is suggested the award or agreement should operate. A notification of this description should be deemed to be a sufficient service to the few persons who had been overlooked by direct citation.

In submitting these suggestions for your consideration I feel confident that their adoption would tend to improve the present Act in the directions indicated.

I have, &c.,
P. Hally,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Report of Conciliation Commissioner for the Canterbury and Otago and Southland Industrial Districts for the Year ending 31st March, 1912.

Commissioner's Office, Council of Conciliation,
Christchurch, 19th April, 1912.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Hon. Minister for Labour, the following report on the conciliation provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act in the above districts for the year ending 31st March, 1912.

During the period mentioned 36 industrial matters have been dealt with by Conciliation Councils, 24 unanimous recommendations were fully arrived at, 4 partially made, and in the other 8 instances no settlements were made, and the disputes were referred to the Arbitration Court; in 6 instances industrial agreements were arrived at between the parties, with my assistance, without the appointment of assessors: total, 42. The following industrial unions of workers were concerned:—

Otago and Southland Iron and Brass Moulders.
Canterbury Flour-mills.
United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders of Canterbury.
Canterbury Tanners, Fellmongers, and Skinners.
Canterbury Freezing-works, Bacon, &c., Workers.
Canterbury Licensed Victuallers' Employees.
Dunedin Musicians.
Bluff Waterside Workers.
Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners.
Canterbury Soap-workers.
Canterbury Woollen-mill Workers.
Christchurch Tinsmiths and Sheet-metal Workers.
Dunedin Tinsmiths and Sheet-metal Workers.
Southland Slaughtermen.
Southland Builders' Labourers.
Southland Public Bodies' and Contractors' Labourers.
Invercargill Gasworks Labourers.
Invercargill Drivers.
Dunedin Canister-makers.
South Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yard Workers.
Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers.
Canterbury Labourers.
Christchurch Tramway-workers.
South Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks.
Dunedin and Mosgiel Woollen-mill Workers.
Canterbury Motor-car, Horse-drivers, and Livery-stable Workers.
Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks.
Christchurch Painters.
Canterbury Sheep-owners' Workers.
Otago and Southland Sheep-owners' Workers.
Bluff Waterside Shed Hands.
Invercargill Carpenters and Joiners.
Dunedin Trawlers.
Otago Carpenters and Joiners.
Christchurch Gardeners.
Christchurch City Council Drivers.
Southland Sawmillers and Timber-yard Workers.
Dunedin Wool and Grain Stores Workers.
Timaru Hotel and Restaurant Employees.
Christchurch Stonemasons.
Canterbury Curriers.
Christchurch Furniture Trades.

At the various conferences held between the representatives of the employers and employees both sides have spoken in appreciative terms of the work done by the Conciliation Councils, and of the opportunity afforded of being able to meet to discuss matters in connection with the different industries.

I beg to thank the officers of the Labour Department for the assistance rendered during the past year.

I have, &c.,
J. R. Triggs,
Conciliation Commissioner.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

REQUISITIONS FROM SHOPKEEPERS FIXING THEIR OWN CLOSING-HOURS UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT, 1908, IN FORCE UP TO AND INCLUDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1912.

Place.	Trades.
Amberley ..	All shops, except fishmongers.
Arch Hill Road District	Grocers.
Ashburton ..	Grocers and ironmongers.
,, ..	Cycle-dealers.
,, ..	Drapers, clothiers, and boot-merchants.
,, ..	Booksellers, stationers, fancy-goods and toy dealers.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Auckland ..	Bicycle dealers and repairers.
,, ..	Bootmakers (retail).
Auckland and Newmarket	Chemists.
Auckland ..	Hairdressers.
,, ..	Tailors.
,, ..	Tobacconists.
,, ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Pork-butchers.
Avondale ..	All shops.
Awarua Riding ..	All shops.
Balclutha ..	All shops.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Blenheim ..	Tailors, clothiers, drapers, milliners, jewellers, fancy-goods dealers, stationers, grocers, bootmakers, ironmongers, furniture-dealers, butchers, bicycle-makers.
,, ..	Chemists.
,, ..	Tobacconists.
Bull's	All shops.
,, ...	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Brunnerton ..	All shops.
Carterton ..	Clothiers, mercers, milliners, ironmongers, drapers, grocers, stationers, and bootmakers.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Christchurch ..	Boot and shoe shops.
,, ..	Butchers.
,, ..	Chemists and druggists.
,, ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Motor-car, motor-cycle, and cycle shops.
,, ..	Watchmakers, jewellers, &c. (articles over value of 3s.).
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Dannevirke ..	All shops.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,, ..	Fishmongers.
,, ..	Pork-butchers.
,, ..	Chemists.
,, ..	Fruiterers, confectioners, bakers, and pastrycooks.
Devonport ..	Grocers.
Dunedin ..	Chemists and druggists.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,, and Roslyn	Furniture-dealers.
Eden Terrace Road District	Grocers.
Ellerslie ..	Grocers.
Eltham	All shops, except refreshment-room keepers, fruiterers, and confectioners.
,, ...	Chemists and druggists.
,, ...	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,, ...	Pork-butchers and small-goods men.
Epsom Road District	Grocers.
Featherston ..	Grocers, drapers, bootmakers, crockery-dealers, seed and produce dealers, clothiers, tailors, and mercers.
Feilding ..	All shops, except butchers, hairdressers and tobacconists, photographers, confectioners, oyster-saloon keepers, fruiterers, and jewellers.
,, ..	Chemists.
,, ..	Saddlers and harness-makers.
Fitzroy	All shops.
Foxton	All shops, except bakers and confectioners.
,, ...	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
Gisborne ..	All shops, except butchers.
,, ..	Chemists.
Gore	All shops, except bakers, butchers, confectioners, dairy-produce sellers, fishmongers, florists, fruiterers, news agents, pork-butchers, and refreshment-room keepers.
,, ...	Chemists and druggists.
,, ...	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Grey Lynn ..	Hatters, mercers, clothiers, and tailors.
,, ..	Grocers.
Greymouth ..	Booksellers, stationers.
,, ..	Drapers and clothiers.
,, ..	Chemists and druggists.
Greytown ..	Drapers, grocers, stationers, bootmakers, and general storekeepers.
Halcombe ..	All shops.
Hamilton ..	Booksellers and stationers.
Hastings ..	All shops.
,, ..	Booksellers.
,, ..	Boot and shoe sellers.
,, ..	Chemists.
,, ..	Clothiers and mercers.
,, ..	Confectioners.
,, ..	Drapers.
,, ..	Furniture and house-furnishing dealers.
,, ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Pork-butchers.
,, ..	Second-hand dealers.
,, ..	Watchmakers and jewellers.
,, ..	Florists.
,, ..	Milliners and ladies' outfitters.
Hawera	All shops, except bakers, butchers, chemists, confectioners, dairy-produce sellers, fishmongers, florists, fruiterers, hairdressers, news agents, pork-butchers, refreshment-room keepers, and tobacconists.
,, ...	Grocery, drapery, ironmongery, and watchmaking and jewellery.
Hawksbury ..	All shops.
,, ..	Hairdressers.
Heathcote Road District	Grocers.
Howick	All shops.
Hunterville ..	All shops.
,, ..	Fruiterers.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Inangahua County	All shops.
,,	Fruiterers, confectioners, and restaurant-keepers.
Inglewood ..	All shops, except fruiterers, confectioners, fishmongers, cycle-repairers, hairdressers and tobacconists, and butchers.
Invercargill ..	Chemists and druggists.
,, ..	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.
,, ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Kaiapoi	Tailors, clothiers, drapers, milliners, fancy-goods dealers, jewellers, stationers, grocers, ironmongers, butchers, bootmakers, saddlers, furniture-dealers, and bicycle-dealers.
Kaikoura County ..	Grocers, drapers, tobacconists, chemists, bootmakers, jewellers, saddlers, and tailors.
Kaponga ..	All shops.
,, ..	Tobacconists.
Kiwitea County ..	All shops.
Kumara	All shops.
,, ...	Butchers, hairdressers, and stationers.
,, ...	Fruiterers and confectioners.
Mackenzie County	All shops, except fruit and fish.
,,	Booksellers, tobacconists, hairdressers, and fancy-goods dealers.

REQUISITIONS FROM SHOPKEEPERS FIXING THEIR OWN CLOSING-HOURS, ETC.—*continued.*

Place.	Trades.
Manaia	Drapers, clothiers, bootmakers, general storekeepers, chemists, plumbers, saddlers, butchers, tailors, watchmakers, bakers, stationers, and grocers.
Martinborough ..	Drapers, clothiers, mercers, milliners, grocers, ironmongers, and crockeryware-merchants.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Marton	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,, ...	Drapers, mercers, and clothiers.
Masterton ..	Butchers.
,, ..	Drapers, clothiers, and grocers.
,, ..	Chemists.
,, ..	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
Mataura ..	All shops.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Mercer Road District	All shops.
Mosgiel	All shops, except tobacconists, hairdressers, chemists, fruiterers, confectioners, and refreshment-room keepers.
Motueka ..	All shops, except tobacconists, hairdressers, fruiterers, chemists, and sellers of photographic requisites.
Mount Albert Road District	Grocers.
Mount Eden ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Bicycle dealers and repairers.
Mount Hutt Road District	All shops.
Napier	Clothiers.
,, ...	Cycle-dealers.
,, ...	Drapers.
,, ...	Grocers.
,, ...	Hairdressers.
,, ...	Mercers.
,, ...	Tailors.
,, ...	Tobacconists.
,, ...	Jewellers.
Nelson	Booksellers and news agents.
.. .. ..	Bootmakers, boot-importers, and boot-salesmen.
,, ...	Chemists, druggists, and herbalists.
,, ...	Drapers, tailors, and mercers.
,, ...	Grocers.
,, ...	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,, ...	Ironmongery and hardware.
,, ...	Motor and cycle builders, dealers, and repairers.
New Brighton ..	Grocers and storekeepers.
New Plymouth ..	Boot-shops.
,, ..	Chemists.
,, ..	Drapers and clothiers.
,, ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Newmarket ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Hatters, mercers, and clothiers.
Oamaru ..	Chemists.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Ohakune ..	All shops.
Ohinemuri County	All shops, except bakers, butchers, chemists, confectioners, dairy-produce sellers, fishmongers, florists, fruiterers, hairdressers, news agents, pork-butchers, refreshment-room keepers, and tobacconists.
Omaka Road District	All shops.
Onehunga ..	Hairdressers' saloons.
,, ..	Grocers.
Opotiki	All shops.
Opunake ..	All shops, except hairdressers.
Orepuki Riding ..	All shops.
,, ..	Grocers and general storekeepers.
Otautau	All shops.
,, ...	Hairdressers, news agents, and tobacconists.
,, ...	Fruiterers and refreshment-room keepers.
Outram	All shops.
Pahiatua ..	All shops, except tobacconists, hairdressers.
,, ..	Fruiterers and confectioners, and refreshment-room keepers.
Palmerston North	All shops, except bakers, chemists, confectioners, news agents, fruiterers, dairy-produce sellers, refreshment-room keepers, and fishmongers.
,,	Pork-butchers.
Palmerston South	Drapers, grocers, tailors, and ironmongers.
Papakura ..	All shops.
Parnell	Grocers.
,, ...	Pork-butchers.
Patea	All shops, except tobacconists and hairdressers, bakers and confectioners, stationers and news agents, and fruiterers.
Petone	Boot and shoe dealers.
,, ...	Dairy-produce sellers.
,, ...	Fancy-goods dealers, booksellers, news agents, and stationers.
,, ...	Grocers.
,, ...	Second-hand dealers.
,, ...	Tobacconists.
,, ...	Pork-butchers.
,, ...	Watchmakers and jewellers.
Picton	Drapers, storekeepers, boot-merchants, crockery-merchants, ironmongers, and saddlers.
Pukekohe ..	All shops, except fruiterers, bakers, and hairdressing saloons.
Reefton Riding ..	Booksellers, stationers, and fancy-goods dealers.
Remuera Road District	Grocers.
Riccarton Road District	Storekeepers.
Riverton ..	All shops.
Rongotea ..	All shops, except hairdressers.
Ross	All shops.
Rotorua	Drapers, general storekeepers, and boot and shoe dealers.
South Malvern Road District	Storekeepers.
Spreydon Road District	Grocers.
Stratford ..	All shops, excepting fruiterers, confectioners, and refreshment-room keepers.
,, ..	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
Sumner	Grocers and general storekeepers.
Taihape	All shops.
,, ...	Confectioners, fruiterers, refreshment-room, and dining-room keepers.
,, ...	Chemists.
,, ...	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Takaka	Grocers, drapers, clothiers, boot-dealers, fancy-goods dealers, hardware shops.
Taumarunui ..	News agents and fancy-goods dealers, tobacconists and hairdressers, and jewellers.
,, ..	Grocers and ironmongers.
,, ..	Drapers and mercers.
Tauranga ..	Chemists and druggists.
,, ..	Drapers and clothiers.
Te Aroha ..	All shops, except fishmongers, fruiterers, confectioners, bakers, refreshment-room keepers, bookstall keeper on a railway-station or wharf, hairdressers, tobacconists, stationers, news agents, and fancy-goods dealers.
Temuka ..	All shops.
,, ..	Fruiterers, refreshment-room keepers, confectioners, and stationers.
,, ..	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
,, ..	Cycle-dealers.
Te Kuiti ..	Booksellers, stationers, news agents, fancy-goods dealers.
Thames	Grocers.
,, ...	Boot and shoe shops.
,, ...	Drapers, tailors, and mercers.
Timaru	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,, ...	Retail fishing-tackle dealers.

REQUISITIONS FROM SHOPKEEPERS FIXING THEIR OWN CLOSING-HOURS, ETC.—*continued.*

Place.	Trades.	Place.	Trades.
Timaru	Retail grocers and general storekeepers.	Wanganui ..	Booksellers, stationers, news agents, and fancy-goods shops.
,, ...	Cycle-dealers.	,, ..	Butchers (retail).
Tokomaru Riding	Butchers, bootmakers, drapers, general storekeepers, painters, saddlers, milliners, and stationers.	,, ..	Watchmakers and jewellers.
		Wellington ..	Butchers.
		,, ..	Chemists and druggists.
Tolaga Bay Riding	All shops.	,, ..	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.
Waihi	Hairdressers and tobacconists.	,, ..	Fishmongers.
,, ...	Ironmongers, grocers, drapers, tailors, clothiers, boot-dealers, and general storekeepers.	,, ..	Hairdressers.
		,, ..	House-furnishers.
		,, ..	Ironmongers.
,, ...	Stationers and fancy-goods dealers.	,, ..	Pork-butchers, poultry, and small-goods.
,, ...	Watchmakers and jewellers.	,, ..	Tobacconists.
,, ...	Chemists and druggists.	,, ..	Watchmakers, jewellers, silversmiths, goldsmiths, and engravers.
Waimate ..	Grocers.		
,, ..	Saddlers and harness-makers.		
Waipukurau ..	All shops, excepting hairdressers, tobacconists, fruiterers, confectioners, and restaurants.	,, ..	All shops selling tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes.
Wairoa	All shops.	Westport ..	Ironmongers.
Waitara	All shops, except those of chemists, fishmongers, confectioners, fruiterers, butchers, tobacconists, hairdressers, and bakers.	,, ..	Drapers and mercers.
		,, ..	Booksellers, stationers, fancy-goods importers, and bicycle-dealers.
Waitomo County ..	All shops.	Winton	All shops.
,, ..	Fishmongers, fruiterers, and refreshment-rooms.	,, ...	Chemists, tobacconists and hairdressers, confectioners, and refreshment-room keepers.
,, ..	Tobacconists and hairdressers.	Woodville ..	All shops.
Wanganui ..	Chemists.	Woolston ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Drapers and clothiers.	Wyndham ..	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.		

RETURN SHOWING CASES DEALT WITH UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1908, AND ITS AMENDMENTS, NAMES OF TRADES AFFECTED, AND THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1911, TO 31ST MARCH, 1912.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Industrial Agreements.	
Hotelworkers (Gisborne)	Northern.
Slaughtermen (Tokomaru Bay) ..	,,
Freezing-works' employees (Waitara)	Taranaki.
Electrical workers (*re* linesmen, Wellington)	Wellington.
Fishermen (Napier)	,,
Fishermen (Napier)—	
Re steam-trawler "Beatrice" ..	,,
,, "Ithaca" ..	,,
,, "Result" ..	,,
,, "Sir William Wallace"	,,
Re steam-trawlers "Countess" and "Nora Niven" ..	,,
Flaxmills' employees (Manawatu) ..	,,
Gas employees (Napier)	,,
Gas-stokers (Wanganui)	,,
Hotel-workers (Napier and Hastings)	,,
Sausage-casing makers (Pakipaki) ..	,,
,, (Whakatu) ..	,,
Tramways' employees (Wellington) ..	,,
Wharf labourers and stevedores (Napier)	,,
Engine-drivers and firemen (Point Elizabeth State Colliery) ..	Westland.
Engine-drivers, firemen, and greasers (Christchurch Meat Company and other firms)	,,
Hotel-workers (Christchurch) ..	Canterbury.
Labourers (in wool, grain, general produce, and oil merchants' stores, South Canterbury)	,,
Slaughtermen (Christchurch abattoirs)	,,
Freezing-works' employees (Southland)	,,
Tramways (Dunedin electric cars) ..	Otago and Southland.
	Ditto.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Awards.	
Beamsmen (Auckland City) ..	Northern.
Brick, pottery, and clay workers (Auckland District)	,,
Butchers (Auckland country) ..	,,
Carpenters and joiners (Auckland District)	,,
Cooks and stewards (Union Steamship Company)	,,
Curriers (Auckland District) ..	,,
Electrical workers (Auckland City)	,,
Engine-drivers (Devonport and Takapuna)	,,
Engine-drivers (Kaipara and Hokianga)	,,
Flourmillers (Auckland City) ..	,,
Furniture trades (Auckland District)	,,
Gardeners, nursery and landscape (Auckland District)	,,
Hotel and restaurant employees (Auckland, *re* restaurants) ..	,,
Merchant Service Guild (ship's officers, Northern Steamship Company)	,,
Painters (Auckland District) ..	,,
Plumbers (Auckland country and Gisborne)	,,
Sail, tent, and cover makers (Auckland City)	,,
Shearers and woolshed employees (Gisborne)	,,
Ship, yacht, and boatbuilders ..	,,
Tailoresses (shops), (Auckland District)	,,
Tailors (Auckland District) ..	,,
Timberworkers (Auckland District)	,,
Painters and decorators	Taranaki.
Tailors and tailoresses	,,
Boilermakers (Wellington) ..	Wellington.

RETURN SHOWING CASES DEALT WITH UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRTTION ACT, 1908, AND ITS AMENDMENTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Awards—continued.	
Butchers (Wanganui)	Wellington.
Carpenters and joiners (Wellington City)	,,
Carpenters and joiners (Hawke's Bay)	,,
Cooks and stewards (Union Steamship Company)	,,
Cooks and stewards (other employers)	,,
Drivers (Napier)	,,
Electrical workers (Wellington)	,,
Farriers and blacksmiths (Wellington)	,,
Fishermen (Napier)	,,
Furniture trade	,,
Hotelworkers (Palmerston North and Wanganui)	,,
Hotelworkers (Napier and Hastings)	,,
Labourers (builders'), (Wellington)	,,
Merchant Service Guild (*re* small coastal ships' officers)	,,
Kullers (Wellington)	,,
Slaughtermen (Wellington abattoirs)	,,
Tinplate and sheet-metal workers	,,
Tramway employees (Wanganui)	,,
Tailors and tailoresses	Nelson.
Boilermakers, &c.	Canterbury.
Carpenters and joiners (Christchurch and Central Canterbury)	,,
Curriers	,,
Drivers (Christchurch City Council)	,,
Freezing-works, &c., employees (*re* bacon-curers)	,,
Gardeners	,,
Millers, engine-drivers, and mill employees	,,
Motor and taxi-car drivers	,,
Painters (Christchurch)	,,

Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Awards—continued.	
Saddlers, harness and collar makers	Canterbury.
Shearers (*re* shed hands)	,,
Soap-workers	,,
Tanners, fellmongers, and skinners	,,
Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers (North Canterbury)	,,
Tramway employees (Christchurch)	,,
Canister-workers (Dunedin)	Otago and Southland.
Carpenters and joiners (Southland)	Ditto.
,, (Otago)	,,
Drivers (Invercargill)	,,
Hotel, restaurant, and boardinghouse employees—	
Re hotelworkers (Otago)	,,
Re restaurant-keepers (Dunedin)	,,
Re certain private hotels (Dunedin)	,,
Labourers (builders'), (Southland)	,,
Labourers (local bodies and contractors'), (Southland)	,,
Musicians (Dunedin)	,,
Quarrymen (Southland)	,,
Shearers (*re* shed hands)	,,
Slaughtermen (Southland)	,,
Timber-yards and sawmills (Southland)	,,
Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers (Dunedin)	,,
Tramways (Dunedin), (*re* cable cars)	,,
Traction-engine drivers	,,
Trawlers (Port Chalmers)	,,
Waterside workers (Bluff), (*re* store hands)	,,
Waterside workers (Bluff)	,,
Wool and grain storemen (Dunedin)	,,

APPLICATIONS FOR AWARDS HEARD BY THE COURT IN WHICH NO AWARD WAS MADE.

Trade.	District.	Particulars.
Agricultural and pastoral labourers	Canterbury	*Re* farm labourers. Application not in order, as all the farmers in the district had not been cited as parties to the dispute. The Court advised the union to apply to it to add these farmers as parties, and then the application for an award would be heard.
,,	,,	*Re* farm labourers. Further application not in order, as the union had failed to carry out the directions of the Court (see above).
Building trade and general labourers, wool and grain store employees, and drivers	Otago and Southland (Southland)	Application for award *re* gasworks' employees. Dismissed, as when the application was made to the Conciliation Council the rules of the union did not provide for the admission of gasworks' employees.

SHOPS.

TABLE 3.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
AUCKLAND (CITY).							£
Auctioneers	49	8	16	1	74	13	5,746
Basket and perambulator sellers	2	3	3	1	9	3	307
Booksellers	52	35	96	9	192	100	7,232
Boot and shoe retailers	38	60	151	6	255	151	5,556
Bread and pastry sellers	17	43	56	18	134	62	4,311
Butchers	178	27	101	..	306	108	23,295
Chemists and herbalists	104	3	64	1	172	64	5,490
Clothiers and mercers	104	23	109	..	236	108	13,234
Coal and firewood dealers	57	6	43	1	107	40	6,788
Crockery and glassware dealers	10	12	16	2	40	16	899
Cycle and motor-car sellers	2	3	16	..	21	16	397
Dairy-produce sellers	88	14	33	4	139	54	12,990
Drapers and milliners	437	572	94	80	1,183	153	84,390
Dyers and cleaners	..	1	8	..	9	10	42
Fancy-goods sellers	4	26	28	15	73	39	1,753
Fishmongers	14	5	41	7	67	45	1,481
Florists and seedsmen	16	8	9	4	37	11	1,921
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	18	41	178	58	295	251	2,146
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	5	..	15	..	20	15	553
Furniture-dealers	93	18	66	2	179	55	12,101
Gas-fittings, &c., sellers	10	4	..	..	14	1	1,731
Grindery and leather sellers	7	1	3	..	11	3	798
Grocers and storekeepers	424	86	262	33	805	288	46,557
Gun and sporting-requisite sellers	1	..	5	..	6	4	30
Hairdressers and tobacconists	56	13	111	7	187	111	6,078
Ironmongers and hardware-merchants	99	17	18	..	134	44	11,509
Licensed hotelkeepers	195	235	51	28	509	54	28,693
Music and musical-instrument sellers	20	14	17	3	54	17	3,114
Optical-goods sellers	4	1	3	..	8	2	480
Paint and paperhanging sellers	22	2	5	..	29	4	3,474
Photographic-material sellers	3	4	7	..	14	7	418
Picture and frame dealers	2	1	31	..	34	31	212
Produce-merchants	7	1	4	..	12	3	1,019
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	59	158	52	26	295	53	12,231
Saddlery and harness sellers	5	3	3	1	12	27	909
Second-hand dealers	3	1	44	9	57	43	380
Sewing and other machine sellers	7	8	12	1	28	15	1,546
Ship-chandlers	9	..	4	..	13	2	1,363
Tea and coffee merchants	3	..	4	..	7	4	76
Tinware and plumbers' requisite sellers	19	3	24	..	46	22	2,145
Umbrella-sellers	..	3	10	1	14	11	154
Watchmakers and jewellers	31	17	52	1	101	52	5,250
Wine-merchants	2	..	1	..	3	1	..
Wire-woven goods dealers	2	1	4	..	7	2	119
WELLINGTON (CITY).							
Agricultural-implement sellers	2	..	1	..	3	1	167
Artificial-limb sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Auctioneers	16	..	10	..	26	7	1,827
Basketware-sellers	2	2	3	..	7	3	819
Billiard-table sellers	2	3	..	1	6	1	354
Booksellers and stationers	55	31	49	20	155	61	6,616
Boot and shoe retailers	35	38	117	2	192	112	6,213
Bread and pastry sellers	21	41	34	99	195	33	4,801
Butchers	181	8	90	..	279	85	19,663
Chemists and druggists	56	2	52	1	111	48	4,103
Clothiers and mercers	88	16	86	5	195	80	11,995
Coal, firewood, dealers	67	3	50	15	135	41	8,273
Crockery and glassware dealers	7	7	8	2	24	7	1,307
Cycle and motor-car sellers	18	3	25	..	46	23	1,810
Dairy-produce sellers	29	4	32	6	71	34	3,406
Drapers and milliners	305	430	59	54	848	96	67,637
Dyers and cleaners	1	5	10	1	17	10	247
Electrical-requisite sellers	2	3	5	..	10	5	504
Fancy-goods dealers	11	31	25	24	91	42	2,479
Florists and seedsmen	24	12	8	6	50	9	2,794
Fishmongers	24	..	39	3	66	37	2,890
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	14	35	98	80	227	163	1,971
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	10	..	102	..	112	73	584
Furniture-dealers	50	15	47	3	115	41	8,128
Grocers and storekeepers	292	66	170	37	565	191	34,661
Gun and sporting-requisite sellers	4	..	1	..	5	1	511
Hairdressers and tobacconists	60	7	86	3	156	84	5,973

*Tables 1 and 2 which usually precede this table are published this year as an appendix to this report (see page xxv).

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*							£
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	89	14	27	..	130	20	8,902
Leather and grindery dealers	16	2	5	..	23	5	1,571
Licensed hotelkeepers	244	264	41	21	570	48	35,278
Marine stores	8	..	3	..	11	2	808
Monument-sellers	..	..	7	..	7	4	..
Music and musical-instrument sellers	39	16	16	1	72	15	5,505
Optical-goods dealers	2	1	7	..	10	5	339
Paint and paperhanging sellers	20	3	23	..	46	22	2,854
Pawnbrokers	1	..	6	..	7	6	104
Photographic-material sellers	4	17	15	3	39	17	1,448
Picture and picture-frame dealers	1	1	7	..	9	7	234
Produce and grain merchants	8	..	8	..	16	6	988
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	85	235	68	39	427	86	19,357
Saddlery and harness sellers	7	4	20	..	31	18	675
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods dealers	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Second-hand dealers	3	3	13	10	29	23	323
Sewing and other machine sellers	3	8	6	..	17	6	1,286
Tea and coffee dealers	..	2	4	..	6	4	38
Tinware and plumbers' requisite sellers	10	2	33	..	45	22	1,088
Umbrella-sellers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	38	15	34	..	87	30	5,430
Wire-woven goods dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Woodware and timber merchants (see last year).							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).							
Agricultural-implement sellers	17	3	4	..	24	3	2,460
Auctioneers	3	..	1	..	4	1	179
Basketware-dealers	..	1	7	1	9	5	12
Bird-fanciers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Booksellers and stationers	52	27	31	22	122	48	7,620
Boot and shoe retailers	51	21	126	12	210	107	5,881
Bread and small-goods sellers	11	29	18	11	69	26	2,499
Butchers	144	22	127	..	293	86	17,097
Carriage and vehicle sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Chemists and herbalists	81	5	50	3	139	38	6,239
Clothiers and mercers	58	10	80	10	158	62	6,277
Coal and firewood dealers	74	..	27	..	101	22	11,435
Crockery and glassware dealers	4	6	3	1	14	3	622
Cycle and motor-car sellers	59	4	63	..	126	50	5,667
Dairy-produce sellers	13	4	17	7	41	12	1,432
Drapers and milliners	442	429	71	81	1,023	85	82,181
Dyers and cleaners	1	1	6	4	12	8	184
Electrical requisites sellers	6	..	9	..	15	3	248
Fancy-goods dealers	1	18	6	10	35	14	696
Fishmongers	21	1	25	5	52	17	1,995
Florists and seedsmen	6	10	7	1	24	6	1,210
Fruiterers and confectioners	9	42	95	86	232	142	2,380
Furniture-dealers	55	15	34	3	107	26	8,027
Gas fittings sellers	5	..	5	..	10	2	642
Grindery and leather dealers	3	..	2	..	5	2	303
Grocers and storekeepers	404	181	246	88	919	278	57,671
Gun and sporting-requisite sellers	4	..	1	..	5	1	391
Hairdressers and tobacconists	63	1	76	3	143	74	6,293
Ironmongers	131	14	31	3	179	27	15,403
Licensed hotels	209	221	76	51	557	73	26,189
Marine stores	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Music and musical-instrument sellers	35	13	10	4	62	11	5,120
Optical-goods sellers	3	..	..	1	4	1	398
Paint and paperhanging sellers	44	3	33	4	84	26	3,939
Pawnbrokers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Photographic-material sellers	7	13	10	1	31	10	1,649
Picture and frame dealers	3	2	15	..	20	15	253
Portmanteau and leather-goods sellers	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Produce-merchants	32	..	19	..	51	16	2,745
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	14	106	29	15	164	32	5,864
Saddlery and harness sellers	2	..	22	..	24	18	173
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods sellers	3	..	5	..	8	5	183
Second-hand dealers	2	3	9	8	22	13	143
Sewing and other machine sellers	..	2	..	..	2	1	119
Tea and coffee merchants	1	1	1	..	3	1	133
Tinware and plumbers' requisite sellers	25	2	35	1	63	22	2,417
Umbrella-sellers	..	2	4	..	6	3	115
Watchmakers and jewellers	49	6	42	..	97	38	6,084
Woodware and timber merchants	62	..	14	..	76	8	7,564

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
DUNEDIN (CITY).							£
Agricultural-implement sellers	6	..	3	..	9	3	688
Auctioneers	28	..	7	..	35	7	4,212
Basketware-dealers	..	1	4	..	5	4	33
Bird-fanciers	1	..	3	..	4	3	67
Booksellers and stationers	44	37	46	9	136	47	6,823
Boot and shoe retailers	36	22	114	5	177	109	4,489
Bread and pastry sellers	7	39	47	10	103	43	2,178
Butchers	137	..	63	1	201	54	17,101
Chemists and herbalists	57	1	37	2	97	36	4,713
Clothiers and mercers	54	21	52	..	127	42	7,931
Coal and firewood dealers	71	8	35	2	116	32	8,287
Crockery and glassware dealers	8	10	6	1	25	5	890
Cycle and motor-car sellers	16	3	17	..	36	13	1,206
Drapers and milliners	337	383	67	92	879	113	70,591
Electrical requisite sellers	6	1	2	..	9	2	609
Fancy-goods dealers	4	21	14	7	46	20	1,690
Fishmongers	15	1	28	1	45	25	1,221
Florists and seedsmen	18	4	9	3	34	10	1,656
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	26	39	80	62	207	122	2,123
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	..	..	8	1	9	8	..
Furniture-dealers	29	8	30	2	69	24	4,483
Grocers and storekeepers	258	36	163	101	558	231	27,771
Gun and sporting-requisite sellers	4	3	3	..	10	2	657
Hairdressers and tobacconists	55	11	77	6	149	76	4,840
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	70	15	23	2	110	21	8,107
Licensed hotelkeepers	101	198	45	27	371	50	20,438
Music and musical-instrument sellers	59	10	8	1	78	8	9,250
Paint and paperhanging sellers	32	8	33	2	75	27	3,960
Pawnbrokers	1	..	3	1	5	4	150
Photographic-material sellers	2	5	11	..	18	11	471
Picture and frame dealers	3	5	12	..	20	12	269
Portmanteau and leather-goods sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Produce-merchants	13	1	6	..	20	5	1,098
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	13	131	23	21	188	43	6,400
Saddlery and harness sellers	9	..	14	1	24	15	1,580
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods sellers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Second-hand dealers	3	3	17	10	33	25	228
Sewing and other machine sellers	10	5	4	..	19	4	1,031
Taxidermists	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Tea and coffee merchants	3	..	4	1	8	4	280
Tinware and plumbers' requisite sellers	22	4	26	2	54	21	1,845
Umbrella-sellers	..	1	4	1	6	5	29
Watch and jewellery sellers	31	9	35	2	77	33	5,389
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
(Excluding Auckland City, shown separately.)							
Auctioneers	7	3	10	..	20	9	292
Basket-ware dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Booksellers and stationers	18	42	50	16	126	62	3,134
Boot and shoe dealers	17	11	105	6	139	109	2,051
Bread and pastry sellers	9	26	42	13	90	47	1,372
Butchers	306	15	162	2	485	151	30,521
Carriage and vehicle sellers	..	..	8	..	8	8	..
Chemists	44	4	48	..	96	48	3,053
Clothiers and mercers	41	7	87	..	125	83	4,135
Coal and firewood dealers	12	..	15	..	27	11	1,504
Cycle and motor-car dealers	10	1	23	..	34	20	485
Dairy-produce sellers	6	2	4	..	12	4	736
Drapers and milliners	138	245	91	62	536	144	27,017
Dyers and cleaners	..	..	1	1	2	1	..
Electrical-requisites sellers	2	..	3	..	5	3	89
Fancy-goods dealers	2	8	11	12	33	21	363
Fishmongers	4	..	9	1	14	9	338
Fruiterers and confectioners	15	61	103	75	254	158	2,534
Furniture-dealers	10	19	35	..	64	32	1,964
Grocers and storekeepers	868	201	506	53	1,628	538	90,300
Gun and sporting-goods dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Hairdressers and tobacconists	62	4	100	2	168	96	4,739
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	71	11	35	2	119	36	10,126
Licensed hotelkeepers	322	406	125	40	893	133	42,830
Music and musical-instrument sellers	4	8	13	4	29	18	820
Paint and paperhanging sellers	10	7	23	..	40	22	692

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*							£
Photographic-material sellers	2	10	19	1	32	20	597
Picture and frame dealers	1	..	9	..	10	7	33
Produce and grain merchants	37	4	20	..	61	19	4,207
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	131	390	145	195	861	243	17,035
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods sellers	2	3	1	..	6	1	428
Saddlery and harness sellers	8	..	71	..	79	70	164
Second-hand and curio dealers	..	..	6	1	7	6	..
Sewing and other machine sellers	..	4	8	..	12	8	83
Tinware-dealers	6	7	28	..	41	28	646
Umbrella-sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	10	10	44	2	66	42	1,251
Wine and spirit merchants	1	..	3	..	4	3	124
Woodware-dealers	2	1	8	..	11	4	285
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Agricultural-implement sellers	2	..	4	..	6	3	167
Auctioneers	20	..	12	..	32	8	2,410
Booksellers and stationers	20	19	24	2	65	25	2,066
Boot and shoe dealers	12	14	39	1	66	42	1,523
Bread and pastry sellers	15	16	25	..	56	24	1,609
Butchers	99	1	55	..	155	48	10,140
Carriage and vehicle sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Chemists	28	1	21	..	50	20	2,110
Clothiers and mercers	33	4	43	..	80	43	3,525
Coal and firewood dealers	12	3	11	..	26	9	1,510
Cycle and motor dealers	1	..	17	..	18	15	188
Dairy-produce sellers	..	1	1	..	2	1	37
Drapers and milliners	67	118	54	16	255	61	12,308
Fancy-goods dealers	3	3	..	6	12	9	20
Fishmongers	..	..	6	..	6	3	..
Florists and seedsmen	2	1	3	..	6	2	279
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	1	7	26	24	58	48	229
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	3	..	13	..	16	6	237
Furniture-dealers	17	4	21	..	42	20	1,018
Gas-fittings, &c., sellers	..	1	1	..	2	1	65
Grocers and storekeepers	215	44	147	19	425	140	24,337
Hairdressers and tobacconists	12	2	36	..	50	33	999
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	36	4	21	..	61	17	3,623
Licensed hotelkeepers	96	167	57	48	368	52	13,074
Music and musical-instrument sellers	4	5	8	5	22	8	759
Paint and paperhanging sellers	2	4	11	..	17	9	133
Photographic-material sellers	1	..	4	..	5	5	78
Picture and frame dealers	..	2	1	2	5	2	45
Produce and grain merchants	12	..	8	..	20	9	1,339
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	18	62	33	53	166	55	3,421
Saddlery and harness sellers	6	..	32	..	38	32	462
Sail, tent, and oilskin dealers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Second-hand dealers	..	..	4	..	4	4	..
Sewing-machine sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Tinware-dealers	..	2	15	..	17	11	191
Umbrella-dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	5	2	23	1	31	24	559
Woodware-dealers	2	..	3	..	5	3	167
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. (Excluding Wellington City, shown separately.)							
Agricultural-implement sellers	5	..	6	..	11	6	541
Auctioneers	29	2	14	..	45	14	3,036
Booksellers and stationers	65	58	90	20	233	95	6,269
Boot and shoe dealers	43	32	150	11	236	154	5,683
Bread and pastry sellers	42	56	73	26	197	76	6,247
Butchers	293	8	163	4	468	147	34,724
Carriage and vehicle sellers	11	2	10	..	23	10	1,670
Chemists and herbalists	92	5	76	..	173	74	5,986
Clothiers and mercers	94	12	122	1	229	130	10,709
Coal and firewood dealers	30	3	35	..	68	31	3,114
Crockery and glassware dealers	3	6	3	2	14	4	456
Cycle and motor dealers	35	16	86	..	137	83	3,261
Dairy-produce sellers	22	3	20	1	46	21	1,631
Drapers and milliners	329	457	169	68	1,023	203	62,761
Dyers and cleaners	..	..	2	..	2	2	..

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*							£
Electrical-requisite sellers	9	..	4	..	13	2	754
Fancy-goods dealers	3	9	21	11	44	26	825
Fish and poultry dealers	20	7	20	14	61	19	1,881
Florists and seedsmen	18	6	11	6	41	10	2,172
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	13	35	135	66	249	169	1,836
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	6	..	64	..	70	56	509
Furniture-dealers	33	8	82	2	125	73	3,527
Gas-fittings, &c., sellers	16	6	7	..	29	8	2,981
Grocers and storekeepers	890	173	464	72	1,599	485	102,497
Gun and sporting-goods dealers	2	3	1	..	6	1	53
Hairdressers and tobacconists	124	9	136	6	275	134	12,303
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	143	15	53	2	213	43	16,429
Leather and grindery sellers	1	..	2	..	3	2	110
Licensed hotelkeepers	491	519	163	107	1,280	169	63,398
Marine stores	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Music and musical-instrument sellers	12	18	24	4	58	25	1,851
Optical-goods dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Paint and paperhanging sellers	16	11	45	6	78	42	2,079
Photographic-material dealers	8	9	24	2	43	25	1,232
Picture and frame dealers	..	..	12	2	14	11	..
Produce and grain merchants	36	2	14	..	52	15	4,851
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	76	282	134	139	631	197	14,772
Saddlery and harness sellers	20	3	70	..	93	71	1,333
Sail, tent, and oilskin dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Second-hand dealers	1	2	20	..	23	20	209
Sewing and other machine sellers	1	6	13	3	23	14	345
Tea-merchants	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Tinware-dealers	10	1	53	..	64	44	723
Umbrella-sellers	..	2	2	2	6	4	93
Watchmakers and jewellers	30	10	78	4	122	74	2,514
Wine and spirit merchants	1	..	5	..	6	4	127
Woodware-dealers	16	2	9	..	27	6	2,251
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Auctioneers	..	1	1	..	2	1	52
Booksellers and stationers	..	3	2	2	7	4	68
Boot and shoe dealers	6	2	7	..	15	6	438
Bread and pastry sellers	1	3	5	3	12	7	188
Butchers	24	..	11	..	35	11	2,353
Chemists and herbalists	5	..	6	..	11	6	435
Clothiers and mercers	6	2	11	..	19	6	718
Cycle and motor dealers	5	2	10	1	18	8	336
Drapers and milliners	37	22	15	10	84	17	4,916
Fancy-goods dealers	..	1	1	1	3	3	20
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	..	2	6	7	15	11	59
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	1	..	2	..	3	2	52
Furniture-dealers	4	4	6	..	14	6	490
Grocers and storekeepers	63	11	35	8	117	34	6,808
Hairdressers and tobacconists	10	..	11	..	21	11	438
Ironmongery and hardware dealers	23	2	4	..	29	4	2,606
Licensed hotelkeepers	32	65	25	26	148	29	4,980
Music and musical-instrument sellers	..	2	2	..	4	2	53
Paint and paperhanging sellers	2	..	4	..	6	3	202
Photographic-material dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Picture and frame dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Produce and grain merchants	3	..	1	..	4	2	417
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	4	25	12	14	55	18	1,282
Saddlery and harness sellers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Sewing and other machine sellers	..	1	1	..	2	1	18
Tinware-dealers	..	..	3	..	3	2	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	1	1	4	..	6	4	114
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Auctioneers	2	1	2	..	5	2	100
Booksellers and stationers	6	4	13	2	25	14	673
Boot and shoe dealers	5	8	19	2	34	20	991
Bread and pastry sellers	4	5	18	3	30	17	448
Butchers	37	2	17	..	56	15	3,711
Chemists	5	2	6	..	13	6	469
Clothiers and mercers	11	3	11	..	25	10	1,268
Cycle and motor dealers	1	2	15	..	18	14	209
Drapers and milliners	27	46	25	6	104	26	5,914

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*							£
Fancy-goods dealers	..	3	7	7	17	9	82
Fishmongers	2	..	2	2	6	2	104
Florists and seedsmen	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Fruiterers and confectioners	4	4	15	6	29	18	308
Furniture-dealers	6	5	11	1	23	10	703
Grocers and storekeepers	158	43	73	14	288	73	20,614
Hairdressers and tobacconists	10	1	11	2	24	10	819
Ironmongery and hardware dealers	17	4	2	..	23	2	2,237
Licensed hotelkeepers	38	64	39	25	166	43	5,200
Music and musical-instrument sellers	3	3	4	2	12	4	195
Paint and paperhanging sellers	2	1	6	..	9	5	364
Photographic-material sellers	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Picture and frame dealers	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Produce and grain merchants	10	4	6	1	21	3	695
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	1	17	9	14	41	16	614
Saddlery and harness sellers	1	..	7	1	9	8	77
Sewing and other machine sellers	..	..	2	1	3	2	..
Taxidermists	1	..	..	1	2	1	10
Tea-merchants	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Tinware-dealers	..	1	5	..	6	5	25
Umbrella-sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	7	..	10	..	17	10	361
Wine and spirit merchants	2	..	..	1	3	1	155
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Auctioneers	7	4	2	..	13	2	962
Booksellers and stationers	12	19	22	6	59	23	1,261
Boot and shoe dealers	17	7	39	2	65	40	1,849
Bread and pastry sellers	4	11	17	8	40	19	759
Butchers	92	3	54	1	150	47	8,957
Chemists and herbalists	19	1	12	..	32	11	1,674
Clothiers and mercers	18	3	36	..	57	30	2,444
Coal and firewood dealers	3	1	3	..	7	3	491
Cycle and motor dealers	5	3	13	..	21	13	488
Dairy-produce sellers	..	1	1	..	2	1	39
Drapers and milliners	65	97	48	27	237	64	13,203
Dyers and cleaners	..	1	1	..	2	1	2
Fancy-goods sellers	1	3	5	2	11	6	32
Fishmongers	..	1	2	..	3	2	30
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	2	10	26	29	67	48	333
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	2	..	4	..	6	4	100
Furniture-dealers	10	3	15	2	30	13	729
Grocers and storekeepers	218	26	131	23	398	137	25,266
Hairdressers and tobacconists	24	..	29	..	53	26	1,656
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	42	5	16	..	63	14	5,803
Leather and grindery merchants	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Licensed hotels	102	312	149	151	714	176	22,212
Music and musical-instrument sellers	2	2	3	..	7	3	69
Paint and paperhanging sellers	2	4	8	2	16	8	218
Photographic-material sellers	..	1	4	..	5	4	24
Picture and frame dealers	..	1	2	..	3	2	46
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	7	52	25	31	115	38	2,358
Saddlery and harness sellers	1	..	4	..	5	4	130
Sail, tent, and canvas goods sellers	1	..	1	..	2	2	..
Second-hand dealers	..	1	1	1	3	2	..
Sewing and other machine sellers	..	1	3	..	4	3	20
Tinware and plumbers' requisites dealers	4	1	9	..	14	9	241
Umbrella-sellers	..	1	2	..	3	2	39
Watch and jewellery sellers	4	3	15	..	22	14	529
Woodware-dealers	1	..	1	..	2	1	156
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. (Excluding Christchurch City, shown separately.)							
Agricultural-implement sellers	10	..	8	..	18	9	1,504
Auctioneers	17	3	11	..	31	11	2,154
Basketware and perambulator sellers	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Booksellers and stationers	15	17	18	3	53	21	1,484
Boot and shoe dealers	20	6	67	1	94	70	1,875
Bread and small-goods sellers	9	30	44	5	88	42	1,956
Butchers	80	5	80	4	169	71	8,793
Chemists and herbalists	26	2	24	..	52	24	2,014

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*							
Clothiers and mercers	32	2	45	..	79	47	3,332
Coal and firewood dealers	41	1	18	1	61	18	4,124
Cycle and motor-car sellers	10	7	38	..	55	35	1,473
Drapers and milliners	123	173	48	30	374	68	24,380
Dyers and cleaners	..	1	1	..	2	1	29
Electrical-requisites sellers	1	1	3	..	5	3	64
Fancy-goods dealers	..	5	16	3	24	16	274
Fishmongers	6	1	12	1	20	11	367
Florists and seedsmen	2	1	2	..	5	2	171
Fruiterers (European)	4	26	47	26	103	63	1,220
Furniture-dealers	5	5	18	1	29	19	300
Gasfittings, &c., sellers	3	1	2	..	6	2	358
Grocers and storekeepers	419	101	219	55	794	229	49,472
Hairdressers and tobacconists	21	3	40	..	64	40	1,975
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	35	4	27	1	67	27	4,569
Leather-goods and grindery dealers	1	..	1	..	2	1	39
Licensed hotel-keepers	133	227	97	58	515	96	17,710
Music and musical-instrument sellers	6	5	11	1	23	10	1,351
Paint and paperhanging sellers	8	4	24	1	37	23	589
Photographic-material dealers	..	..	6	2	8	7	..
Picture and frame dealers	2	..	5	..	7	5	91
Produce and grain merchants	42	1	10	..	53	14	3,395
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	16	84	34	43	177	60	4,030
Saddlery and harness sellers	1	..	39	..	40	39	6
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Second-hand dealers	1	..	5	..	6	5	130
Sewing and other machine dealers	..	..	5	..	5	4	..
Tea and coffee dealers	..	..	2	1	3	2	..
Tinware-dealers	2	1	18	..	21	17	179
Umbrella-sellers	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	2	5	31	..	38	30	153
Woodware and timber merchants	21	..	15	..	36	14	3,039
OTAGO DISTRICT. (Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)							
Agricultural-implement sellers	1	..	6	..	7	4	65
Auctioneers	15	..	9	..	24	7	2,035
Booksellers and stationers	12	7	11	2	32	13	910
Boot and shoe dealers	11	4	64	1	80	62	902
Bread and small-goods sellers	15	17	21	7	60	25	1,278
Butchers	91	3	80	2	176	70	8,025
Chemists and herbalists	13	3	19	1	36	20	1,096
Clothiers	15	..	26	..	41	25	1,541
Coal and firewood dealers	10	2	11	..	23	10	1,389
Cycle and motor-car sellers	1	3	12	..	16	12	152
Dairy-produce sellers	1	..	1	..	2	1	26
Drapers and milliners	50	63	41	22	176	54	8,743
Dyers and cleaners	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Fancy-goods sellers	2	4	8	8	22	14	125
Fishmongers	1	1	8	2	12	8	73
Florists and seedsmen	..	1	2	..	3	2	26
Fruiterers and confectioners	2	13	30	21	66	48	557
Furniture-dealers	2	5	17	..	24	16	190
Grocers and storekeepers	273	66	200	39	578	200	30,148
Hairdressers and tobacconists	12	2	43	3	60	43	835
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	14	..	25	..	39	24	1,310
Leather-goods and grindery dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Licensed hotelkeepers	52	145	72	62	331	86	8,694
Music and musical-instrument sellers	4	1	3	..	8	3	253
Paint and paperhanging sellers	3	5	19	..	27	18	453
Photographic-material sellers	..	..	5	..	5	5	..
Picture and frame dealers	1	..	2	..	3	2	177
Produce and grain merchants	7	2	5	1	15	5	669
Refreshment-room keepers	11	105	41	56	213	74	4,460
Saddlery and harness dealers	3	..	30	..	33	29	310
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	1	..	1	..	2	1	143
Second-hand dealers	..	1	1	..	2	1	52
Sewing and other machine sellers	..	2	2	..	4	2	49
Tea and coffee dealers	3	1	2	..	6	1	287
Tinware-dealers	..	..	10	..	10	10	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	6	2	22	..	30	22	441

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
SOUTHLAND ISTRICT.							£
Agricultural-implement sellers	16	2	2	..	20	5	2,259
Auctioneers	13	2	5	..	20	5	2,076
Booksellers and stationers	18	12	15	5	50	14	2,046
Boot and shoe dealers	20	7	52	2	81	53	1,991
Bread and small-goods sellers	1	16	13	2	32	13	691
Butchers	102	6	58	3	169	50	10,479
Chemists and herbalists	21	..	16	..	37	16	1,743
Clothiers and mercers	33	2	32	..	67	31	2,465
Coal and firewood dealers	17	3	6	..	26	7	1,916
Cycle and motor-car sellers	16	11	22	..	49	44	1,846
Dairy-produce sellers	..	..	3	..	3	2	..
Drapers and milliners	124	148	38	26	336	63	24,796
Fancy-goods dealers	4	7	16	2	29	15	433
Fishmongers	5	6	14	3	28	13	395
Florists and seedsmen	3	2	4	1	10	4	353
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	..	22	31	32	85	58	534
Furniture-dealers	11	7	12	..	30	10	924
Grocers and storekeepers	241	55	150	31	477	162	26,012
Gun and sporting-goods dealers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Hairdressers and tobacconists	29	3	32	..	64	30	2,208
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	77	4	6	..	87	9	8,683
Licensed hotelkeepers	56	137	45	31	269	50	9,196
Music and musical-instrument sellers	7	4	2	..	13	3	1,026
Paint and paperhanging sellers	3	2	12	..	17	9	309
Photographic-material sellers	..	3	2	..	5	2	169
Picture and picture frame dealers	..	1	3	1	5	4	52
Produce and grain merchants	18	..	1	..	19	8	2,150
Refreshment-room keepers	15	167	32	50	264	64	6,394
Saddlery and harness sellers	2	1	19	..	22	19	213
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Second-hand dealers	1	..	2	2	5	4	..
Sewing and other machine sellers	1	1	1	..	3	2	9[
Tea and coffee merchants	1	2	3	..	6	2	151
Tinware-dealers	5	2	16	..	23	15	403
Umbrella-sellers	..	..	2	2	4	3	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	6	10	24	3	43	26	1,029
Woodware-dealers	4	..	1	..	5	1	471

SHOPS—*continued*.

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY OF SHOPS.

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
							£
Agricultural-implement sellers	59	5	34	..	98	34	7,851
Artificial-limb sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Auctioneers	206	24	100	1	331	87	25,081
Basketware and perambulator sellers	4	7	20	2	33	17	1,171
Billiard-table sellers	2	3	..	1	6	1	354
Bird and bird-cage dealers	1	..	6	..	7	6	67
Booksellers and stationers	369	311	467	118	1,265	526	46,202
Boot and shoe dealers	311	232	1,050	51	1,644	1,035	39,442
Bread and pastry sellers	156	332	413	205	1,106	434	28,337
Butchers	1,764	100	1,061	17	2,942	943	194,859
Carriage and vehicle sellers	11	2	20	..	33	20	1,670
Chemists and herbalists	551	29	431	8	1,019	411	39,125
Clothiers, mercers, and hatters	587	105	740	16	1,448	697	69,574
Coal and firewood dealers	394	30	254	19	697	224	48,831
Crockery and glassware sellers	32	41	36	8	117	35	4,174
Cycle and motor-car dealers	179	58	357	1	595	346	17,518
Dairy-produce sellers	159	29	112	18	318	130	20,297
Drapers and milliners	2,481	3,183	820	574	7,058	1,147	488,837
Dyers and cleaners	2	9	30	6	47	34	504
Electrical requisite sellers	26	5	26	..	57	18	2,268
Fancy-goods dealers	35	139	158	108	440	234	8,792
Fishmongers	112	23	206	39	380	191	10,775
Florists and seedsmen	89	45	56	21	211	57	10,582
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	108	337	870	572	1,887	1,299	16,230
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	27	..	208	1	236	164	2,035
Furniture-dealers	325	116	394	16	851	345	42,584
Gasfittings, &c., sellers	34	12	15	..	61	14	5,777
Grocers and storekeepers	4,723	1,089	2,766	573	9,151	2,986	542,114
Grindery and leather dealers	28	3	15	..	46	15	2,821
Gun and sporting-goods sellers	15	6	15	..	36	13	1,642
Hairdressers and tobacconists	538	56	788	32	1,414	768	49,156
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	847	109	288	10	1,254	288	99,307
Licensed hotelkeepers	2,071	2,960	985	675	6,691	1,059	297,892
Marine stores	8	..	5	..	13	4	808
Monument-sellers	..	..	7	..	7	4	..
Music and musical-instrument sellers	195	101	121	25	442	127	29,366
Optical and scientific instrument sellers	9	2	11	1	23	9	1,217
Paint and paperhanging sellers	166	54	246	15	481	218	19,266
Pawnbrokers	2	..	10	1	13	11	254
Photographic-material dealers	27	62	110	9	208	116	6,086
Picture and picture-frame dealers	13	13	102	5	133	101	1,412
Portmanteau and leather-goods sellers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Produce and grain merchants	225	15	102	2	344	105	23,573
Restaurant and refreshment-room keepers	450	1,814	637	696	3,597	979	98,218
Saddlery and harness dealers	65	11	334	3	413	353	6,032
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	7	3	21	..	31	22	754
Secondhand dealers	14	14	122	41	191	146	1,465
Sewing and other machine sellers	22	38	58	5	123	64	4,588
Ship-chandlers	9	..	4	..	13	2	1,363
Taxidermists	1	..	2	1	4	3	10
Tea and coffee merchants	11	6	23	2	42	20	965
Tinware and plumbers' requisite sellers	103	26	275	3	407	228	9,903
Umbrella-sellers	..	9	32	6	47	35	430
Watch and jewellery sellers	220	90	414	13	737	399	29,110
Wine-retailers	6	..	9	1	16	9	406
Wire-woven goods dealers	2	1	5	..	8	3	119
Woodware and timber merchants	108	3	51	..	162	37	13,933
Grand totals	17,909	11,662	15,446	3,921	48,938	16,577	2,375,147

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, 1912.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	Foreman, 55s. and 60s.; cordial-makers, 55s. and 60s.; machine bottlers, 50s.; packers and wirers, 45s.; bottlers, bottle-washers, and general labourers, 42s. per week (44 to 49 hours); youths, 10s. to 35s.	..	Foremen and cordial-makers, 60s.; machine bottlers and beer-bottlers, 50s.; bottle-washers, 42s.; casual labour, 1s. per hour; youths, 14 to 21 years, 10s. to 35s. per week; improvers at machine bottling, first three months, 35s. per week; second three months, 45s. per week. Hours of labour—summer, 49 per week; winter, 44 per week	..
Bacon-curing	See Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	..	Head curer, 60s. per week; slaughtermen, cutters-up, and rollers, 1s. 2¼d. per hour; scalders, 1s. 1½d. per hour; cellarmen, lard-makers, and storehands, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour; boys and youths, 14 to 20 years, 12s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Basketware, rattan, and wicker-work manufacturing	Journeymen rattan and wicker workers, 1s. 2d. per hour; improvers, 35s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	..	Journeymen, 1s. 2d. per hour per week of 44 hours; apprentices, 5 years, 5s. to 30s.	..
Blacksmithing and farriery	Farriers and general smiths, 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, 1s. 4d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week. *Wellington Country Award.*—Farriers and general smiths, 1s. 3d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	..
Boatbuilding	Shipwrights, 1s. 4d. per hour; boatbuilders, 1s. 3d. per hour; shipwrights on repair work, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of work, 47 per week	..	..	..
Boilermaking	See Shipbuilding, &c.	See Shipbuilding, &c.	See Shipbuilding, &c.	See Shipbuilding, &c.
Bookbinding	Journeymen binders and paper-rulers, 60s. per week; cutters, 30s. to 55s.; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 60s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 60s. per week; 1s. 4½d. per hour for casual labour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..
Bootmaking (male operatives)	Outside clickers, makers, finishers, outsole cutters, and machine operators, 1s. 0½d. per hour; rough-stuff cutters and others, 1s. per hour. Apprentices: Clicking department, six years, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week; making and finishing, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week; rough-stuff department, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Same as in Northern District.. ..	Same as in Northern District.. ..	Same as in Northern District.

Bootmaking (female operatives)	Journeywomen, 27s. 6d. per week; wax-thread-machine workers, 35s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. to 23s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Same as in Northern District.. ..	Same as in Northern District.. ..	Same as in Northern District.
Bootmaking—retailers, &c.	..	..	Journeymen engaged at hand-sewn work, 1s. 1½d. per hour; other workers, 1s. 0½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of work, 48 per week	..
Bottling	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing, and Brewing and malting	..	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	..
Boxmaking	..	..	See Cardboard-box making	See Cardboard-box making.
Brass founding and finishing	See Engineering	See Engineering	See Engineering	See Engineering.
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	Bakers and pastrycooks—Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s.; other hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 15s. per week and found, or 7s. 6d. extra per week in lieu of board and lodging; jobbers, 10s. per day. Hours of labour, 48 per week	*City of Wellington Award.*—Foremen, 63s. per week; second hands, 53s. per week; table hands, 48s. per week of 51 hours. Pastrycooks—Journeymen from 45s. to 60s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day or 50s. per week; apprentices, four years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. *Other Parts of Industrial District.*—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, 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 per week	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	Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day of 8½ hours. Hours of labour, 51 per week. Pastrycooks — Foremen 60s., second hands 50s., 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.
Brewing, malting, &c. ..	Leading hand in cellar, 55s. per week; night cellarman, 50s. per week; brewery labourers and malthousemen, 1s. 0½d. per hour; bottling-house labourers, 11¼d. per hour; youths and apprentices, 25s. to 35s. per week. Hours—breweries and malthouses, 46; bottling-houses and stores, 48 per week	..	In Breweries.—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	..

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued.*

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	Setters and drawers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; fireclay and ornamental brick and tile and pipe workers and flangers, 1s. 3d. per hour; junction stickers and moulders and stickers, 1s. 2d. per hour; pipe-kiln burners, 10½d. per hour; finishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; assistants, 1s. per hour; competent burners in Hoffman kiln, 1s. per hour; other workers over the age of 22 years, 1s. 0¾d. per hour or 45s. per week; boys, 16 to 20 years, 20s. to 30s. per week; 20 to 22 years, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Brickmakers—Moulders, 8s. per 1,000 for square bricks, and 9s. 6d. per 1,000 for fancy bricks; setters and drawers, 3s. 9d. per 1,000 for square and 5s. 6d. per 1,000 for fancy bricks; off-bearers from wire-cut machines, 10½d. per 1,000; off-bearers of fancy bricks to be paid day-work; minimum wage for workers over the age of 21 years, 1s. per hour: boys, 14 years to 20 years of age, 12s. to 24s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 5s. per day of 8 hours. Hours of labour, 48 per week	*Southland.*—Brickmakers—Burners, 10s. per shift of 12 hours; engine-drivers and fitters, 1s. 3d. per hour; other workers over the age of 21 years, 1s. per hour: boys, 16 to 20 years of age, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 5s. per day of 8 hours; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	Shopman, first 65s. per week, second 55s. per week; ordermen, 21 to 23 years of age 47s. 6d. per week, over 23 years of age 52s. 6d. per week; general hands, 50s. per week; small-goods man, first 52s. 6d. per week, second 45s. per week; cellarman and packer, first 55s. per week, second 45s. per week; bacon-curer, first 55s. per week, second 47s. 6d. per week; head, feet, and tripe hand, first 47s. 6d. per week, second 42s. per week; boners, 47s. 6d. per week; hawking-carter, 57s. 6d. per week; drivers, one horse 46s. per week, two or three horses 48s. per week, four or more horses 50s. per week; youths, 10s. to 30s. per week; from age 14 to age 21, if boarded by employer, a deduction of 7s. 6d. per week; casual labour, 10s. per day for ordinary days, Saturdays, 12s. Hours, 56 per week. Preserving department—Preservers, 60s. per week; extractors, first 45s. per week, second 42s. per week; cutters and fillers, 46s. per week; scalers, toppers, and pressers, 42s. per week; solderers, 45s. per week; other tinworkers, 32s. 6d. per week. Hours, 48 per week	First shopman, 70s. per week; second shopman, 60s. per week; man in charge of hawking-cart, 51s. per week; boys, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; first small-goods hand, 70s. per week; riders-out, 22s. 6d.; other hands, 51s.; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour and found, or paid 1s. 6d. per day extra. Hours of labour, 56 per week. *Wanganui.*—Shopman, first 60s., second 50s.; small-goods man, first 60s., second 50s.; hawking-carter, 50s.; general hands, 50s.; order-carters, first year 40s., second year 45s., third year, 50s.; rider-out, 32s. 6d.; casual hands, 1s. 3d. per hour; boys and youths, 16 to 21 years of age, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; married men, meat allowance of 5s. worth per week, or 5s. cash in lieu thereof. Hours of labour as fixed by the Shops and Offices Act	*Christchurch City.*—First shopman, 70s. per week; second shopman, 60s. per week; first small-goods man, 70s. per week; man in charge of order or hawking carts, general hands, and others, 51s. per week; casual labour, 10s. 6d. per ordinary day, 11s. 6d. per Saturday; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 56 per week. *Country Award.*—Adult workers, 50s. per week; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 54 to 58 per week.	*Otago.*—First shopman, 60s. per week; second shopman, 50s. per week; third shopman, 40s. per week; man in charge of hawking-cart, 50s.; order-carters, 30s. and 40s. per week; boys, 15s. and 20s. per week; first small-goods man 60s. per week, second 50s. per week; all men to be found, or paid 10s. per week extra; casual labour, 9s. per ordinary day, 10s. for Saturday, and found, or paid 1s. 6d. per day extra. Hours of labour, 56 per week. *Southland Award.*—First shopman, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; second shopman, 50s. per week; small-goods man, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; hawking-carter, 50s. per week; order-carter, 40s. per week; general hands, 50s. per week; slaughterman, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; slaughterman and wagoner, 50s. per week; assistant slaughterman, 50s. per week; assistant slaughterman-wagoner, 50s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour; youths, 15s. to 30s. per week. (Meat allowance not exceeding in value 5s., or 5s. extra in lieu of meat to be paid to each worker, except youths and casuals.) Hours of labour, 58 per week.

Butchers' small-goods manufacturing—*continued.*	*Country Award.*—Weekly hands, 50s. per week; casual hands, 1s. 4d. per hour; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. (Meat allowance not exceeding in value 5s., or 5s. extra in lieu of meat, to be paid to each worker, except youths and casuals.) Hours of labour as fixed by Shops and Offices Act			
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	Cabinet, chair, and frame makers, carvers, machinists, and upholsterers, 1s. 3½d. per hour; turners and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, 5 years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, chair and frame makers, machinists, wood-carvers and turners, and polishers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 28s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Cabinetmakers, wood-carvers, upholsterers, turners, framemakers, polishers, and machinists, 1s. 3d. per hour; mattress-makers, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; improvers, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. (Timaru, 48 per week)	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, framemakers, and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year 1s. per hour, second year 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Candle-manufacturing ..	See Fellmongering, &c.	..	..	..
Canister-workers	..	..	..	Adult workers, 11½d. per hour; boys and youths, five years, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of work, 48 per week.
Cardboard-box making ..	..	..	..	Journeywomen, 25s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.
Carpentering and joinery work	Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour, except when continuously employed full time in factory, when to be paid 57s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. *Gisborne.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	*Wellington City.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 33s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week. *Country Award.*—Journeymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 3½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week. *Hawke's Bay.*—Journeymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	*Christchurch City and Middle Canterbury.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day or 44 per week (except when employed continuously in factory, 45 per week). *South Canterbury.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; foremen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. *North Canterbury.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 10s. 8d. per day of 8 hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Journeymen carpenters and joiners—Otago, 1s. 4½d. per hour; Southland, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 27s. 6d. per week; improvers (Otago), one year, 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour—Otago 44, Southland 48 per week.
Clothing-manufacturing ..	See Tailors and Tailoresses	See Tailors and Tailoresses	See Tailors and Tailoresses	See Tailors and Tailoresses.
Coachbuilding	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year 36s. per week, second year 42s. per week; helpers, 15 to 20 years of age, 7s. 6d. to 20s. per week; 20 years and over, 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week; improvers, first year 8s. per day, second year 9s. per day. Hours of work, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 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	Journeymen, 1s. 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.
Coopering	Competent journeymen, 55s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 33s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Coopers, 1s. 2d. per hour. Hours, 46 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.
Coppersmithing	See Tinsmithing	See Tinsmithing	See Tinsmithing	See Tinsmithing.
Creameries and dairy factories	..	Where only one adult worker other than the manager, 42s. per week; where two adult workers other than manager—first assistant, 45s. per week; second assistant, 42s. per week; where three or more adults other than the manager—first assistant, 50s. per week; second assistant, 45s. per week; and third assistant, 42s. per week. Other hands, 42s. per week. The aforementioned to be also provided with free sleeping-accommodation; engine-driver, where first-class certificate is required, 60s. per week. Creamery-managers, 45s. per week, with firewood, milk, and living-accommodation. Youths, 16 to 20 years of age, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of work—Cheese-factories, 70 per week; butter-factories, 50 to 60 per week; creameries, as arranged	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 handyman, 55s.; second engine-driver and handyman, 48s. Hours of labour—52 per week during summer, and 44 per week during winter	..
Curriers	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..
Cycle and motor engineering	..	..	Journeymen over 22 years of age, 1s. 1½d. per hour; boys and youths for first four years, from 10s. to 25s. per week. In the fifth year, or on attaining 21 years of age, 50s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..
Electrical workers ..	Journeymen electricians, 1s. 4d. per hour (chargemen, 1s. per day extra); apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year 9d. per hour, second year 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour (chargemen, 1s. per day extra); battery-work, 1s. per day extra; assistants, five years, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week; improvers, first year 9d. per hour, second year 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 45 per week	..	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.
Electroplaters	..	..	..	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; journeymen solely employed on plumbers', gasfitters', or engineers' brasswork which is stocked and imported by merchants, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.

Engineering	Fitters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, turners, pattern-makers, motor mechanics, millwrights, milling-machinists, and toolmakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Special provisions as to Union Steamship Company and United Repairing Company—minimum wage to commence at 1s. 3d. per hour and to be increased up to 1s. 6d. according to merits of tradesman: hours of labour, 8 per day. Iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders, steel-workers, and coremakers), 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week: hours of labour, 47 per week Boilermakers, see Shipbuilding, &c.	Iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders), 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. Fitters, &c., and Union Steamship Company, same conditions as Northern Industrial District Boilermakers, see Shipbuilding, &c.	Iron, steel, and brass moulders (including plate-moulders), 1s. 3d. per hour; man employed to work moulding-machine, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. Boilerm kers, see Shipbuilding, &c. Range-workers, range fitters and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; body-fitters and machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; boys, six years, 7s. 6d. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Fitters, &c., same conditions as Northern Industrial District	Iron and brass moulders, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, seven years; metal-workers' labourers, 11d. per hour. Range fitters and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; body-fitters and machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; boys, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Engineers (electrical), 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. Fitters, &c., and Union Steamship Company, same conditions as Northern Industrial District.
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	Wool-classers (greasy), 1s. 3d. per hour; pullers, curers, pelt-fleshers, skin-classers, scudders, and painters, 1s. per hour; head tanner, 1s. 1½d. per hour; head rollerman, 1s. per hour; chrome-workers, grainers, and machine shavers, 1s. 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—Journeymen, 1s. 1¾d. per hour; improvers, 10½d. per hour, for two years; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Pullers, 9d. to 10d. per dozen; learners, 6d. to 7d. per dozen; Manawatu Freezing-works employees (*Longburn*) — Rates respectively; Pullers, 6d. to 7d. per dozen; wool-washers, 1s. per hour; painters, 1s. per hour; trimmers, 11½d. per hour; dollymen, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour; skin-truckers, 10½d. per hour; pie-pickers, 7s. per day; green hands, 10½d. per hour; wool-dryers, 1s. per hour; wool-wringers, 1s. per hour; pelt-washers, 11¼d. to 1s. per 100; wool-pressing, 1s. per bale; fleshing, 2½d. per dozen; scudders, 1s. per hour; pelt-curer, 1s. per hour; trollyman, 1s. per hour; benchman, 10½d. per hour; kidney-boy, if man 7s. per day, if boy 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week (from 14 to 21 years of age); paunch-cutter, 11½d. per hour; foreman, 1s. per hour; wheels, 10½d. per hour; skins-examiner, 1s. per hour; cooling-room, 10½d. per hour; grader, 1s. per hour; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 3d. per hour; loading-out, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; firemen, 56s. per week; greaser, 56s. per week of 56 hours; bone-mill, 11¼d. per hour; tallow-shed, 10½d.; offal-trolly, 1s. per hour; night-watchman, 50s. per week; general hands not enumerated, 10½d. per hour; boys and youths, from 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Wool-sorters, 1s. 4½d. per hour; pullers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; pelt-classers, continuous employment 1s. 4½d. per hour, casual employment 1s. 1½d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 1d. per hour; pelt-curers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; painters and trimmers, 1s. 1d. per hour; packers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; machine splitters, 1s. 3d. per hour; chrome tanners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; chrome grainers and strikers, 1s. 2d. per hour; shaving-machine hands on chrome and sheepskins, 1s. 2d. per hour; hide unhairers and scudders, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; rollers of crop, 1s. 1½d. per hour; rollers of split, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; all others in fellmongery department, from 1s. to 1s. 0¾d. per hour; soap-workers, 1s. per hour; machine fleshers, scudders, and hand fleshers, 1s. 1d. per hour; hide beamsmen and hide-fleshers 1s. 2d. per hour; other hands, 10½d. per hour; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week; youths, 14 to 18 years 12s. to 21s. per week, 18 to 21 years 9d. per hour; all over 21 years, not less than 1s. per hour. Hours of labour—Fellmongery department, winter 8, summer 9 per day; soap-workers, 48 per week. [Note.—See also Curriers.]	*Southland.*—(Freezing-works agreement) Journeymen, 8s. per day of 8 hours.

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.—*contd.*	..	*Hawke's Bay.* — Slaughterhouse assistants—Boners, 1s. 3d. per hour; cooling-floor and guthouse hands, and general labourers not otherwise specified, 1s. per hour; meat-classer, 1s. 3d. per hour (including Sunday-work). Fellmongery—Pullers, 4s. 6d. per hundred skins; painters, fleshers, scudders, wool-driers, all dollymen, wool-scourers, trimmers, wringers, and wool-pressers, 1s. 1d. per hour; pelt-classer, 1s. 3d. per hour; general floor hands, other labourers, and piece or pie men, 11¼d. per hour; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 4½d. per hour; fat-house hands, 1s. per hour; manure hands, 1s. per hour; storeman, 55s. per week; first hand, 35s. per week. Tinsmith—Cutting 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 4d. to 7d. per 100; making 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per 100; topping 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d. per 100; jobbing-work, 1s. 1d. per hour. Preserving department—First assistant, 1s. 2d. per hour; other hands, 1s. per hour; night-watchman, 8s. per night of twelve hours. Engine-room and stokehole—Second engineer, 80s. per week; third engineer, 70s. per week; greasers, 8s. per day; firemen, 9s. per day (including Sundays and holidays, if required): general labourers, 1s. per hour. Fitter, 1s. 3d. per hour; fitter's assistant, 1s. 0½d. per hour; blacksmith, 1s. 3d. per hour; blacksmith's assistant, 1s. 0½d. per hour; carpenters and coopers, 1s. 3d. per hour; painters, 1s. 3d. per hour; carters and shunters, 48s. per week; general labourers not otherwise specified, 1s. per hour; cook, 50s. per week of seven days; youths, 16s. to 32s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day		
Fish-curing	Fish-curers, 45s. per week. Hours of labour, 50 per week	..	..	..
Flax-milling	..	Feeders, 1s. 3d. per hour; bench-loaders, 1s. 1d.; washers, 1s. 1d.; head paddockers, 1s. 1½d.; catchers, assistant paddockers, sorters, and shakers, 1s.; rouseabouts, 10½d.; drivers, 46s. per week; stripper-keepers, 2s. 6d. per	*Working foremen, 50s. per week; feeder (alone), 7s. per day; feeder and stripper combined, 8s. per day; paddock hand, 8s. per day; water scutcher, 6s. 6d. per day; tier-up, taker-off, shaker-off, and sorters, 6s. per day;	..

* Award expires on 1st December, 1912.

Flax-milling—*continued.*		day in addition to ordinary wages; scutchers, 26s. per ton; labour not otherwise specified, 1s. per hour; youths, 15s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of work, 48 per week	flax-cutters, 6s. per ton; scutching, 1s. 1½d. per hour, or 20s. per ton; scutching, lapping, and pressing, 30s. per ton; pressing scutched tow, 10s. per ton; draymen, 6s. per day; lorrymen, 42s. per week; wagoner, 45s. per week; youths, 15 to 21 years, 15s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	
Flour-milling	Rollerman or shift-miller, oatmeal and barley millers, 1s. 2d. per hour; purifier, 1s. 1d. per hour; smutterman, 1s. 1d. per hour; assistant smutterman, 1s. per hour; kilnman, 1s. per hour; storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 1s. per hour; packermen, 1s. per hour; engineer, 1s. 2d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; boys, 10s. to 36s. per week; casual labour in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Rollerman or shift-miller, 1s. 2d. per hour; oatmeal and barley miller, 1s. 2d. per hour; purifier, 1s. 1d. per hour; smutterman, 1s. 1d. per hour; assistant smutterman, 1s. per hour; kilnman, 1s. per hour; head storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 1s. per hour; packerman, 1s. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; boys, 5 years, 10s. to 36s. per week; casual labour and grain-carriers in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Rollerman or shift-miller, oatmeal and barley millers, 1s. 1d. per hour; purifier, 10½d. per hour; smutterman, 1s. per hour; assistant smutterman, 11d. per hour; kilnman, 11d. per hour; storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 10½d. per hour; packermen, 10½d. per hour; engineer, 1s. 2d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. per hour; boys, 10s. to 36s. per week; bag-printing foreman 1s. per hour, others 10½d.; casual labour in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Gas and coke manufacturing	..	Leading stoker, 10s. 6d. per shift of 8 hours; ordinary stoker, 9s. 9d. per shift of 8 hours. *Wanganui.*—Leading stoker. 10s. 6d. per shift of 8 hours; ordinary stoker, 10s. per shift of 8 hours *Napier.*—Stokers, 10s. per shift of 8 hours; firemen, 60s. per week of 48 hours; boilermen, 8s. per shift of 8 hours; yardmen, 51s. per week of 45 hours; coal-wheelers, 54s. per week of 45 hours; casual labour, 1s. 1½d. per hour	Stokers, 9s. 3d. per shift of 8 hours ..	..
Grocers' assistants ..	Assistants—Age 23 years and over, 45s. per week; 22 to 23 years, 42s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 40s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 35s. per week; 19 to 20 years, 30s. per week; 18 to 19 years, 25s. per week; 17 to 18 years, 20s. per week; 16 to 17 years, 15s. per week; 14 to 16 years, 10s. per week; carters driving one horse 44s., driving two horses 48s. per week. Hours of labour — Assistants 52, carters 47½ hours per week	Assistants—Age 23 years and over, 45s. per week; age 22 to 23 years, 42s. per week; age 21 to 22 years, 40s. per week; age 20 to 21 years, 35s. per week; age 19 to 20 years, 30s. per week; age 18 to 19 years, 25s. per week; age 17 to 18 years, 20s. per week; age 16 to 17 years, 15s. per week; age 15 to 16 years, 10s. per week. 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	Weekly wages: Assistants and drivers, same as Northern Industrial District. Hours of labour—Assistants, 52 per week; drivers, 47½ per week	Assistants—23 years and over, 45s. per week; 22 to 23 years, 42s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 40s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 35s. per week; 19 to 20 years, 30s. per week; 18 to 19 years, 25s. per week; 17 to 18 years, 20s. per week; 16 to 17 years, 15s. per week; 15 to 16 years, 10s. per week. Carters driving one horse, 42s; driving two horses, 46s. per week. Hours of labour—Assistants 53, carters 47½ hours per week.

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.
Gum-workers	Sorters, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; learners, 9d. per hour for first six months, 10½d. per hour next six months; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	..	..	..
Hairdressers and tobacconists' assistants	Journeymen, 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week. Casual labour—long days, 12s. 6d. per day; other days, 10s. per day (except Wednesday, 5s. per day); if worker detained on Wednesday after statutory closing-hour, to be paid 12s. 6d. for day. Hours of labour, 52 per week	..	Journeymen, 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 53 per week	Journeymen, 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	..
Manure-manufacturing ..	Adult minimum wage—Day-work, 1s. per hour; night-work, 1s. 0½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Workers employed in and about manure-works, tallow-works, oleo-works, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; general labourers, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Adult minimum wage, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Match-manufacturing ..	..	See Wax-vestas manufacturing ..	..	..
Meat freezing and preserving	Poverty Bay Works.—Slaughtermen—For freezing sheep and lambs, 25s. per 100; others, 18s. to 20s. per 100; rams, 5d. per head; bullocks, 2s. per head; pigs, 1s. and 1s. 6d. per head; calves, 1s. and 1s. 6d. per head; lambs requiring backsets, 5d. per head; dead sheep and lambs, 1s. per head; dead cattle, 5s. per head. Hours of labour, 8 per day. Tokomaru Bay Freezing Works.—Freezing sheep and lambs, 25s. per 100; rams other than ram lambs, 5d. per head; lambs requiring backsets, 5d. per head; dead sheep and lambs, 1s. per head; cattle, 2s. per head; dead cattle, 5s. per head; pigs up to 120 lb., 1s. per head; pigs 121 lb. and over, 1s. 6d. per head; calves up to 130 lb., 1s per. head; calves 131 lb. and over, 1s. 6d. per head; potter sheep, 20s. per 100; potter lambs, 18s. per 100. Hours of labour, 8 per day; Saturdays, 4 hours	Same as Poverty Bay .. .. Wellington Abattoirs. — Slaughtermen, 70s. per week; assistant slaughtermen, 50s. per week; casual hands, 16s. per day (or piecework rates if agreed). Hours of labour, 44 per week	Meat-preserving—Boners, 1s. 1½d. per hour; second preserver, 1s. 1½d. per hour; other hands, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; youths, from 12s. to 21s. per week, according to age; greasers and firemen, 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day Slaughtermen—(Freezers export): Shop sheep (piecework), 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, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Burnside Abattoirs—Slaughtermen, 50s. to 65s. per week; casual hands, 12s. per day or 70s. per week; boys and youths, 12s. to 35s. per week, according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Slaughtermen (freezers export) — For freezing sheep and lambs not otherwise specified, 25s. per 100; long-shanked shop sheep, 27s. 6d. per 100; rams, 5d. each; pigs, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; bullocks, 2s. each; calves, 1s. and 2s. each. Hours of labour, 8 per day. *Southland.*—Slaughtermen rates per 100: For freezing sheep and lambs, 25s.; double-fleece sheep, 37s. 6d.; potter sheep, 20s.; rams other than ram lambs and stags, 5d. each; pigs up to 120 lb., 1s.; over 120 lb., 1s. 6d.; bullocks, 2s.; bulls over two years, 3s.; calves up to 130 lb., 1s.; over 130 lb., 1s. 6d., dead sheep and lambs, 1s.; dead cattle, 5s. Greasers and firemen, 8s. per day; manure hands, 8s. per day; chambermen, 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of work—Greasers and firemen, 56 per week; manure hands and chambermen, 8 per day; slaughterman, 44 per week.

Metal-working (including boilermaking)	Labourers assisting boilermakers, and general ironworkers and labourers engaged in assembling imported machinery, 1s. per hour; labourers employed on erection of structural work (iron or steel) outside of employers' works on site of the erection, 1s. 1d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c.	Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c.	Strikers, labourers, yardmen, and fettlers, 1s. per hour; machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; holders-up on watertight work, furnacing and flanging boilerwork, 1s. 1½d. per hour (if on ships or steamers, 1s. 2d. per hour); annealing furnacemen, when firing up, 1s. 1½d. per hour; steel-crucible furnacemen, 1s. 3d. per hour; youths up to 21 years of age, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c.	Strikers, labourers, yardmen, and fettlers, 1s. per hour; machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; tankworkers, stokehold-workers, and all work done below main deck, 1s. 2d. per hour; annealing furnacemen, 1s. 1½d. per hour (when firing up); youths and boys, 7s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week, according to age. Hours of labour, 8 per day. Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c.
Paper-milling	..	..	..	*Mataura.*—Machinemen, 1s. 2d. per hour; machinemen's assistants, 9d. per hour; beatermen, 1s. 2d. per hour; beatermen's assistants, 10d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; boilermen, 11d. per hour; choppermen, 1s. per hour; choppermen's assistants, 9d. per hour; first glazer, 10d. per hour; ripper and glazer assistants, 8d. per hour; rippermen and cuttermen, 1s. per hour; first finisher, 1s. per hour; second finisher, 11½d. per hour; third finisher, 9½d. per hour; baler, 11½d. per hour; yardmen, 11½d. 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, 47s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week for shiftmen, and 45 per week for other workers.
Plumbers and gasfitters ..	*Auckland City.*—Journeymen, 1s. 5d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 6s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. *Country and Gisborne Employers.*—Journeymen, 1s. 5d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 6s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Competent workmen, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 5d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Competent plumbers and gasfitters, 1s. 4d. per hour; other journeymen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day. *South Canterbury.*—Journeymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 5d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 6s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 5d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	See Saddle and harness making ..	See Saddle and harness making ..	See Saddle and harness making ..	See Saddle and harness making.
Printing	*Auckland.*—Linotype-operators, day 70s., night 76s. per week, or 1s. 8d. and 1s. 10d. per hour, the day's work to consist of not more than 7 hours; piecework, 3d. per thousand with fat, and 3½d. per thousand without fat; probationers, day 50s., night 56s. per week of 42 hours, or 1s. 6d.	Linotype and other machine operators, day 70s., night 76s. per week, 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	Lithographic and letterpress machinists, 50s. and 60s. per week of 48 hours; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 35s. per week: compositors, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 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-	Linotype and monotype operators, 70s. per week for day-work, and 76s. per week for night-work, or 1s. 8d. and 1s. 10d. per hour respectively for 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

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.
Printing—*continued.*	and 1s. 9d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. 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 1s. 1d., night 1s. 2d. per thousand ens; compositors employed less than three full consecutive working-days, 1s. 6d. per hour; three consecutive working-days, but less than a week, 11s. per day; "house" work, day 1s. 6d. per hour, night 1s. 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. Lithographic transferrers and machinists, 65s. per week; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. *Gisborne.*—Linotype-operators, day 70s., night 76s. per week, or 1s. 8d. and 1s. 10d. per hour; piecework, 3d. per thousand with fat, 3½d. per thousand without fat; probationers, day 50s., night 56s. per week, or 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week (when working at machine, 2s. 6d. per week extra). Hours of labour, 42 per week	week; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Linotype probationers, day 50s. to 60s. per week, night 56s. to 66s. per week (when employed by the hour, 1s. 6d. for day-work, and 1s. 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	setting-machines, 70s. to 76s. per week; Saturday-night editions, 2s. 6d. per hour; probationers, 50s. to 66s. per week, or 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per hour. Hours of labour, 42 per week. [Note.—See also Cardboard-box making]	75s. per week for night-work; casual bulk hands, night-work, 1s. 9d. per hour; probationers, day-work 50s. to 60s. per week, night-work 56s. to 66s. per week, or 1s. 6d. and 1s. 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. Typesetting 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. Letterpress-machinists, 55s. per week; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 35s. per week. *Southland* (Invercargill).—Piecework compositors, per 1,000 ens, day 1s. 1d., night 1s. 2d.; journeymen compositors, day 60s. per week, night 65s.; "house" work, day 1s. 6d. per hour, night 1s. 9d. per hour. (Gore).—Compositors, day 55s., and night 60s. per week. (Other towns).—Compositors, day 45s., night 50s. per week; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Range and cooking-stove manufacturing	..	..	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	Same as Otago and Southland ..	Where four or more hands are employed in kitchen—chef 65s., second 45s., others 27s. 6d.; where three hands are employed—chef 55s., second 35s., others 27s. 6d.; where two hands are	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	*Dunedin.*—Same as Canterbury, except females in pantry and waitresses 22s. per week. Hours of labour as fixed by Shops and Offices Act—*i.e.*, males 62, females 52 per week.

Refreshment-rooms, &c.—*continued.*		employed—chef 50s., second 30s.; where one is employed, male 45s. Females—head cook 35s., others 22s. 6d.; kitchen and pantry hands—males 30s., females 22s. 6d.; waiters, 32s. 6d.; waitresses—head waitress 27s. 6d., others 22s. 6d. Hours of labour fixed by Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1910	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	
Rope and twine manufacturing	..	..	*Working foreman, 50s. per week; spinner (up to six double machines) and baller without assistants, 8s. per shift and day respectively; with assistants, 7s.; assistant spinner and baller, 6s. 3d. per shift and day respectively; night-workers, 3d. per day extra; youths, 15 to 21 years, 15s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..
Saddle and harness making	Journeymen, 1s. 1d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 1d. per hour, or at piecework rates; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 1d. per hour; improvers, 35s. to 45s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 1d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 27s. 6d. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Sail, tent, and flag manufacturing	Journeymen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	..	..	..
Sausage-casing making ..	..	*Whakatu Agreement.*—Classers, measurers, tank hands, and scrapers, 1s. 3d. per hour; salters, 1s. per hour; boys and youths, 20s. to 40s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 44 per week. *Pakipaki Agreement.*—Same as Whakatu. *Wellington.*—Scrapers, tank hands, and measurers, 1s. 3d. per hour; salters, 1s. per hour; boys, 20s. to 40s. per week, according to age. Hours of labour 44 per week	..	..

* Award expires on 1st December, 1912.

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	Headman on band-mills, 9s. per day; dogger and setter, 8s. per day; assistant dogger and setter, 7s. 6d. per day; turning down at band-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; head, breaking-down saw, 8s. 6d. per day; tail, breaking-down saw, 7s. 6d. per day; head, circular saw (travelling), 9s. per day; tail, circular saw (travelling), 8s. per day; wedger, circular saw (travelling), 7s. 6d. per day; headman, band-saw edger, 8s. per day; tail, band-saw edger, 7s. 6d. per day; head, first drag-saw, 8s. per day; tail, first drag-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; head, second drag-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; tail, second drag-saw, 7s. per day; headman, recutter-saws, 8s. per day; tailman, recutter-saws, 7s. 6d. per day; headman, recutter-saw, box or small splitting-saw (not an adult), 6s. 6d. per day; tailman, recutter-saw, box or small splitting-saw (not an adult), 5s. per day; men in charge of two deal frames or gang saw, 8s. per day; men in charge of one deal frame, 7s. 6d. per day; log jigger-saw, 8s. 4d. per day; log-getters, 8s. per day; men in charge of first goose-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; other goose-saws (if adults), 7s. per day; first assistant saw-doctor, 8s. per day; second assistant saw-doctor, 7s. per day; third assistant saw-doctor, 6s. per day; slipmen who class timber, 7s. 6d. per day; men in charge of slip-truck who class and stack, 7s. 6d. per day; machine-feeders, yard, slab, sawdust, shaving men, 7s. 6d. per day (but employers may engage machine-feeders, yard, slab, sawdust, and shaving men who are inexperienced at the work at 7s. per day for a period not exceeding six months); horse-drivers, 8s. per day; engine-drivers who require to hold first-class certificate, 10s. per day; engine-drivers who require to hold second-class certificate, 9s. per day;	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; orderman, 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	*Otago.* — Sawyers, 8s. to 9s. per day; tailers-out, 7s. per day; machinists, 8s. to 10s. per day; youths, 10s. to 30s. per week; head yardmen, 10s. per day; other yardmen, 7s.; casuals, 1s. per hour; engine-drivers, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per day; wood-turners, 8s. 6d.; spoke-turners, 8s.; spoke-finishers, 7s. 6d.; butter-box makers, 7s.; sash and door makers, 8s. per day; apprentices (wood-turning), five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. *Southland.*—Breast-bench sawyer (two saws and top saw), 11s. per day; breast-bench sawyer (one saw), 10s. 6d. per day; big-bench sawyer (bottom and top saws), 10s. per day; tailer-out, 9s. 6d. per day; first-class machinist, 10s. per day; second-class machinist, 9s. per day; engine-driver, first class, 10s. per day; engine-driver, second class, 9s. per day; hauling-engine driver and other engine-drivers, 8s. 6d. per day; locomotive-drivers, 10s. per day; leading bushmen, 10s. per day; other bushmen and shoemen, 9s. 6d. per day; stokers and brakesmen, 9s. per day; log-trolly men and wagoners up to 2 horses, 9s.; trolley-men and wagoners up to 4 horses, 9s. 6d.; trolleymen and wagoners over 4 horses, 10s. per day; timber-trolley-men 6d. per day less than above; tramwaymen, 9s. per day; others 8s. 6d.; slabmen, assistant benchmen, and yard workers, 8s. 6d. per day; yardmen in charge, £11 per calendar month; bullock-drivers, 9s. 6d. per day; boys, from 14 years of age, 3s. per day, with advance of 1s. for every year over 14. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Sawmilling—*continued.*	stokers, 7s. 6d. per day; blacksmiths, in country mills only, 10s. per day; blacksmith strikers, in country mills only (if an adult), 8s. per day; head mill carpenters, 10s. per day; second mill carpenters, 9s. per day; first ordermen, 8s. per day; assistant ordermen, 7s. 6d. per day; machinemen who make and keep their own irons, 9s. 6d. per day; machinemen who set up machine, 7s. 6d. per day; dressed-timber sorters, 7s. 6d. per day; night-watchman (maximum hours to be worked, 63 per week), 6s. 6d. per day; holiday and Sunday watchmen (if not employed as ordinary night-watchmen), 9½ hours per day, 7s. 6d.; assistant engineers (turners and fitters), 9s. 6d. per day; tallymen, 10s. per day. Hours of labour, 47 per week			
Shipbuilding, boilermaking, iron-bridge building	Shipwrights, 1s. 4d. per hour; boat-builders, 1s. 3d. per hour; repair work, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; boilermakers' assistants, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 8s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 45¼ 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	Same as Meat-freezing	Slaughtermen's assistants, 1s. 1d. per hour; boys and youths, 12s. to 21s. per week, according to age. Hours of labour, 8 per day. Slaughtermen (Christchurch abattoirs).—Rate of wages, 70s. per week; casual slaughtermen to be paid at the rate of 15s. per day of eight hours, or 80s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Burnside slaughtermen—same as Meat-freezing (for export)
Soap-boiling	See Fellmongers, &c.	..	..	..
Stone crushing and quarrying	..	..	Workers engaged getting out stone roughly squared to measurement, 1s. 3d. per hour; powdermen, hammer and drill men, and jumpermen, 1s. 1d. per hour; other quarry-workers, 1s. per hour; youths, 17 to 19 years, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 years, 5s. per day, or 30s. per week; 21 years, 6s. per day or 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Workers employed in getting out pitchers, building-stone, kerbstone, and paving-stone ready for masons, 1s. 3d. per hour; hammer and drill men, jumpermen, and workers using explosives, 1s. 1d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

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.
Stonemasonry	Journeymen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 8d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	*Re* Buildings—Journeymen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 9s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. *Re* Monumental Masons—Journeymen stonemasons and marble-cutters, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	..
Tailoring—Tailors ..	Journeymen, including pressers (pieceworkers as per log), 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Factory hands — Second-class chart cutters, 60s. per week; stock cutter and trimmer, 55s. per week; examiner in charge of finishing-room, 52s. 6d. per week; apprentices to stock cutting and trimming, five years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Journeymen tailors and pressers (other than pieceworkers), 55s. per week; piecework, as per log; apprentices (male), five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Factory hands, same as Northern District	Journeymen, 55s. per week; pieceworkers as per log; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Factory hands, same as Northern District	Journeymen, 55s. per week; pieceworkers, as per log; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Factory hands, same as Northern District.
Tailoring—Tailoresses ..	Shop hands—Timework, 8d. per hour; coat hands, 25s. and 30s. per week; vest and trouser hands, 25s. to 30s. per week; machinists, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week. Factory hands, same as Wellington	Factory hands—Journeywomen, 25s. per week; improvers, 15s. to 22s. 6d. per week; pressers, 55s. per week; apprentices, two years, 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week; pressers' apprentices, two years, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of work, 45 per week. Ladies' Apparel—Journeywomen, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per week; apprentices and improvers (two years each), 5s. to 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Shop hands — First-class coat, trouser, and vest hands, 30s. per week; second-class coat hands, 27s. 6d. per week; second-class vest and trouser hands, 25s. per week; third-class coat hands, 25s. to 26s. per week for first year after apprenticeship; third-class vest and trouser hands, 21s. to 23s. per week for first eighteen months after apprenticeship; first-class machinists, 30s. per week; second-class machinists, 25s. per week; apprentices (coat-making), three years, 5s. to 25s. per week; apprentices (vest and trouser making), two years, 5s. to 17s. 6d. per week	Factory hands, same as Wellington District. Shop hands — Machinists, trousers and vest hands, 25s. per week; coat hands, 30s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week; pieceworkers, as per log. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Factory hands, same as in Wellington District. Shop hands — Journeywomen, 27s. 6d. per week; improvers, 17s. 6d. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 17s. 6d. per week; pieceworkers' wages as per log. Hours of labour, 45 per week.

Tailoring—Tailoresses—*ctd.*		*Hawke's Bay.*—Coat hands, 30s. per week; trouser, vest, and skirt hands, 27s. 6d. per week; first-class machinists, 30s. per week; second-class machinists, 25s. per week; coat-making apprentices, four years, 5s. to 27s. 6d. per week; trouser, vest, and skirt apprentices, three years, 5s. to 22s. per week; apprentices to machining, same as trouser, &c., apprentices. Hours of labour, 45 per week		
Tanning	See Fellmongering	..	See Fellmongering	..
Tinsmithing and coppersmithing (see also Canister-workers)	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 coppersmiths, sheet-metal workers, tinsmiths, and galvanizers, 1s. 4d. per hour; improvers (one year after apprenticeship), 42s. per week; apprentices, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	*North Canterbury.*—Same as Wellington. *South Canterbury.*—Journeymen sheet-metal workers, 1s. 2¼d. per hour. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	..	..	See Tailoresses	..
Wax-vestas manufacturing	..	Piecework—Plains, 3d. per gross of boxes; No. 4 tins, 1s. per gross; No. 10 tins, 2s. per gross; No. 12 cardboard, 6d. per gross; filling frames on machine, 3½d. per rack of 16 frames, average of 68 boards to the frame. Hours of labour, 45 per week	..	..
Woollen-milling	..	..	Minimum rate for wages hands—Wool-sorters, 50s.; wool-scourers, dye-house, teasing, carding hands, 42s.; spinners, 44s.; feeders and piecers, 16 to 22 years, 25s. to 42s.; milling-room, finishing-room, press and stock room hands, 42s.; tuners, 45s. to 56s.; warpers, 56s.; pattern-weavers, 45s.; labourers, 42s.; engine-drivers, 54s.; firemen, 48s.; greasers, 42s.; carpenters, 60s.; girls, first year 8s., second year 11s., third year 14s.; youths, 14 to 22 years of age, 8s. to 35s.: all at per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..

RETURN of HOURS of OVERTIME worked by BOYS and WOMEN during Year 1911–12 in Factories in the Principal Towns in New Zealand.

Trades.	Auckland.	Welling-ton.	Christ-church.	Dunedin.	Napier.	Gisborne	New Ply-mouth.	Wanga-nui.	Palmers-ton North.	Master-ton.	Nelson.	Grey-mouth.	Oamaru.	Timaru.	Invercar-gill.	Smaller Towns.
Bagmaking	94	..	993	1,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Biscuit, confectionery, and jam making	2,468	636	9,640	12,759	..	..	..	310	..	..	1,173	..	..	..	..	..
Boot and shoe manufacturing	2,795	1,918	4,079	1,502	1	..	320	..	138	..	..	..	..	10	28	..
Brewing, malting, and bottling	426	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	722	966	710	467	..	..	180	47	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	27
Cardboard-box making	..	406	..	492	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical-manufacturing	138	..	..	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coach and tram building and blacksmithing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	23
Condiment-manufacturing	120	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle, sewing-machine, and typewriter engineering	..	11	16	..	39	..	30	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Dress and millinery making	5,771	8,961	29,402	8,330	1,582	1,284	600	790	3,119	1,368	1,958	556	1,287	3,987	4,851	8,459
Engineering	1,338	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hat and cap manufacturing	409	524	57	2,372	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting	253	..	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work	5,590	8,747	4,759	1,542	16	6	296	71	487	..	18	387	28	86	100	32
Photographic work	..	12	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing	6,307	4,504	7,860	6,979	..	51	237	330	354	..	144	..	..	24	..	56
Saddle, harness, and leather-goods making	1,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	2,055	..	..	1,425	..	6	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	..	1,461	591	4,194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..
Soap and candles manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-refining	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring, and clothing-manufacturing	35,271	24,372	34,975	25,682	5,483	2,202	736	2,673	1,935	1,458	1,356	1,955	1,176	5,921	7,035	8,175
Tea-packing, and coffee and spice grinding	42	218	1,375	1,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing and plumbing, &c.	18,833	162	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella making and repairing	..	765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and jewellery making	..	..	17	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	..	914	267	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling	..	3,907	1,084	15,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	..	2,224
Miscellaneous	830	136	423	1,957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	98	210	2,532
Totals	85,471	58,871	96,304	85,851	7,169	2,549	2,513	4,241	6,107	2,850	4,711	2,898	2,494	10,666	12,224	21,589

PERMITS GRANTED TO YOUNG PERSONS (14 to 16 Years of Age) TO WORK IN FACTORIES during the Year ending 31st March, 1912.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Aratapu	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Ashburton	17	13	..	6	5	6	1	5	7	..
Auckland	256	308	103	53	96	4	133	73	98	4
Christchurch	180	238	44	60	55	..	63	69	100	..
Dunedin	157	215	57	36	64	..	89	65	61	..
Gisborne	11	10	6	2	3	..	6	3	1	..
Greymouth	10	4	1	2	7	..	..	3	1	..
Hastings	3	5	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	1
Hawera	6	3	3	3	..	..	2	1	..	..
Invercargill	29	20	5	12	12	..	2	13	5	..
Masterton	6	6	..	1	5	..	..	1	5	..
Napier	15	21	3	6	6	..	3	10	8	..
Nelson	24	10	10	8	6	..	3	2	5	..
New Plymouth	40	29	7	18	15	..	7	14	8	..
Oamaru	10	11	4	3	3	..	3	6	2	..
Palmerston North	36	31	11	16	3	6	11	8	9	3
Rangiora	8	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Timaru	23	36	1	11	11	..	12	11	13	..
Wanganui	32	30	6	6	20	..	9	5	15	1
Wellington	163	251	55	58	50	..	55	104	86	6
Smaller towns	76	52	21	25	30	..	11	22	18	1
Totals	1,106*	1,293*	341	330	398	16	412	417	442	16

* Special permits were issued to 21 boys and to 6 girls under section 27 of the Factories Act, 1908.

RETURN showing NUMBER of FACTORIES and SHOPS in the various Towns and their Surrounding Districts in New Zealand.

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Auckland	1,608	2,115
Wellington	1,177	1,576
Christchurch	1,322	1,448
Dunedin	1,156	1,325
Northern Industrial District—		
Aratapu	26	41
Cambridge	52	69
Coromandel	6	26
Dargaville	44	75
Gisborne	249	225
Hamilton	85	136
Helensville	15	28
Hikurangi	16	34
Hokianga	25	57
Huntly	18	33
Kaitaia	12	32
Karangahake	14	38
Kawakawa	17	34
Kawhia	13	17
Kihikihi	10	9
Mangawai	13	11
Mangonui	6	25
Maungaturoto	15	19
Mercer	46	51
Morrinsville	25	42
Ngaruawahia	16	19
Ongarue	14	40
Opotiki	22	28
Paeroa	36	56
Papakura	31	32
Port Awanui	4	4
Pukekohe	26	35
Raglan	12	16
Rotorua	60	161
Russell	3	9
Taumarunui	40	123

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Northern Industrial District—*continued.*		
Taupo	10	15
Tauranga	36	59
Te Aroha	57	44
Te Awamutu	34	39
Te Karaka	23	53
Te Kuiti	40	50
Te Puke	18	21
Thames	60	158
Tolaga Bay	11	15
Waihi	71	149
Waikino	6	22
Waipiro Bay	12	24
Waipu	13	21
Waiuku	20	26
Whakatane	30	19
Whangarei	79	117
Whangaroa	10	15
Whitianga	7	18
Taranaki Industrial District—		
Eltham	83	69
Hawera	98	119
Inglewood	57	73
Manaia	45	58
Mokau	3	15
New Plymouth	230	274
Opunake	40	49
Patea	35	48
Stratford	78	113
Wellington Industrial District—		
Ashhurst	30	24
Bull's	16	27
Carterton	58	73
Dannevirke	97	110
Eketahuna	29	17

RETURN showing NUMBER of FACTORIES and SHOPS, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Wellington Industrial District—*continued.*		
Featherston	26	34
Feilding	88	115
Foxton	44	43
Greytown	21	42
Hastings	125	163
Hunterville	30	38
Kimbolton	25	21
Levin	56	66
Mangaweka	23	25
Martinborough	32	34
Marton	47	47
Masterton	150	177
Napier	278	378
Ohakune	42	81
Ongaonga	9	26
Ormondville	18	47
Otaki	55	61
Pahiatua	82	80
Palmerston North	265	399
Porangahau	7	11
Raetihi	14	27
Rongotea	23	25
Shannon	40	36
Taihape	56	79
Te Nui	..	4
Upper Hutt	21	21
Waipawa	41	46
Waipukurau	32	42
Wairoa	45	83
Waitotara	4	11
Wanganui	295	303
Waverley	32	27
Woodville	42	48
Marlborough Industrial District—		
Blenheim	105	120
Havelock	23	24
Picton	29	52
Seddon	8	12
Nelson Industrial District—		
Collingwood	21	18
Murchison	16	16
Nelson	280	329
Takaka	30	21
Westland Industrial District—		
Brunnerton	26	46
Denniston	13	28
Granity	10	33
Greymouth	138	200
Hokitika	62	142
Kumara	12	51
Lyell	1	..
Okarito	9	16
Reefton	25	103
Ross	5	29
Seddonville	4	15
Westport	84	152
Canterbury Industrial District—		
Akaroa	53	47
Amberley	23	39

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Canterbury Industrial District—*continued.*		
Annat	23	39
Ashburton	124	161
Cheviot	10	25
Coalgate	12	20
Culverden	11	21
Fairlie	25	31
Geraldine	30	52
Kaikoura	26	42
Leeston	34	33
Lincoln	25	30
Little River	10	13
Methven	19	26
Oxford	39	28
Pleasant Point	21	29
Rakaia	12	25
Rangiora	84	75
Southbridge	13	13
Temuka	55	74
Timaru	233	266
Waimate	78	91
Otago and Southland Industrial District—		
Otago—		
Alexandra South	11	22
Arrowtown	8	19
Balclutha	40	64
Clinton	16	22
Clyde	7	12
Cromwell	13	30
Duntroon	14	22
Hampden	18	24
Kaitangata	22	64
Kurow	8	17
Lawrence	28	45
Middlemarch	9	16
Milton	37	56
Naseby	17	44
Oamaru	162	172
Ophir	3	21
Outram	19	28
Owaka	29	27
Palmerston South	26	36
Pembroke	3	8
Queenstown	9	46
Roxburgh	9	38
St. Bathan's	5	13
Tapanui	16	32
Waikouaiti	17	32
Waitahuna	6	16
Southland—		
Gore	97	128
Invercargill	338	382
Lumsden	41	31
Mataura	26	30
Orepuki	23	34
Otautau	39	54
Riverton	33	57
Waikaia	5	15
Winton	54	45
Wyndham	40	27

TABLE showing STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, from 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1912—by Trades.

Occupations.	Auckland, Gisborne, and Hawke's Bay Districts.					Wellington and Taranaki Districts.					Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough Districts.					North and South Canterbury Districts.					Otago and Southland Districts.					Totals.				
	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.
Bakers	..	3	..	3	..	4	3	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	8	7	13	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	1	1	..	2	9	9	9	2	1	1	1	2	..	4	..	7	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	8	12	18	14	6
Bookbinders	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..
Bootmakers	1	..	1	1	..	1	6	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	4	7	13	11	..
Bricklayers	2	3	4	5	..	15	14	47	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	18	19	54	36	1
Brickmakers	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Butchers	3	4	6	7	..	4	6	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	5	..	9	13	14	22	..
Carpenters	6	13	7	19	..	53	52	147	80	25	2	2	5	4	..	6	1	15	4	3	13	10	31	9	14	80	78	205	116	42
Chemists	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Clerks	..	4	..	3	1	8	8	22	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	4	2	..	10	13	28	22	1
Coachbuilders	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	2	4	..
Cooks	4	7	4	11	..	5	23	16	28	..	1	2	6	2	1	..	3	..	2	1	3	12	6	13	2	13	47	32	56	4
Coopers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Coppersmiths	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..
Cycle engineers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Drivers	1	3	5	4	..	..	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	9	6	10	..
Engineers	9	11	14	20	..	25	34	73	54	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	5	..	35	50	88	79	6
Farm-hands	15	77	39	92	..	41	274	111	314	1	..	2	..	2	..	18	81	14	99	..	17	146	66	162	1	91	580	230	669	2
Flax-mill hands	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
French-polishers	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Gardeners and grooms	5	5	17	10	..	4	8	13	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	5	6	8	..	12	19	36	30	1
Grocers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..
Hairdressers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..
Hotel hands	3	28	4	31	..	18	89	37	106	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	6	..	6	1	6	9	14	15	..	28	134	55	160	2
Miners	3	5	12	8	..	10	21	34	26	5	23	35	85	31	27	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	27	16	..	41	72	158	81	32
Painters	5	5	14	10	..	28	15	73	21	22	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	60	2	11	43	24	147	33	34
Plasterers	1	1	10	2	..	10	5	29	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	39	9	8
Plumbers and tinsmiths	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	16	13	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	8	9	16	14	3
Printers	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	6	7	7	..
Saddlers	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	4	4	..
Sawmillers	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	4	..	1	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	10	3	10	1
Shearers	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	15	..	15	..
Shop assistants	..	1	..	1	..	4	14	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	5	19	..
Stonemasons	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	..	2	2	2	9	2	2
Tailors	..	4	..	4	..	3	14	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	18	9	21	..
Taxidermists	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..
Turners and fitters	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	2	5	..
Labourers	190	1,042	449	506	726	329	929	1,071	767	491	62	205	225	89	178	163	554	486	250	467	225	410	799	357	278	969	3,140	3,030	1,969	2,140
Grand totals	253	1,226	598	752	727	579	1,566	1,746	1,583	562	90	255	325	135	210	195	647	529	366	476	290	634	1,035	614	310	1,407	4,328	4,233	3,450	2,285

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS CONCERNING PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1911, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1912.

Districts.	Married.	Single and Widowers	Total Number of Persons assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.				Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Wives assisted.	Children assisted.	Where from.				
				Wives.	Parents and Others.	Children.	Total.					North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.	Elsewhere.
Auckland	206	1,044	1,250	206	7	264	477	638	612	25	27	764	92	57	304	33
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay	47	182	229	47	2	72	121	114	115	1	..	178	36	2	11	2
Wellington North ..	60	371	431	60	15	87	162	406	25	9	7	291	54	18	63	5
Wellington South ..	519	1,195	1,714	519	396	669	1,584	1,177	537	28	32	709	358	67	538	42
Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough	90	255	345	90	64	171	325	135	210	..	..	60	244	9	30	2
Canterbury North ..	195	647	842	195	64	270	529	366	476	..	..	32	622	83	100	5
Otago North	16	19	35	16	13	40	69	7	28	..	..	..	34	..	1	..
Otago South	269	563	832	269	231	456	956	564	268	1	..	7	702	23	97	3
Southland	5	52	57	5	..	5	10	43	14	..	..	..	53	..	4	..
Grand totals ..	1,407	4,328	5,735	1,407	792	2,034	4,233	3,450	2,285	64	66	2,041	2,195	259	1,148	92

DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND OTHERS ASSISTED BY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Districts.	Married.	Single and Widows.	North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.	Elsewhere.
Auckland ..	90	536	490	8	9	117	2
Wellington ..	186	450	475	26	14	118	3
Masterton ..	7	25	28	2	..	1	1
Nelson	26	64	14	69	..	6	1
Christchurch ..	73	475	68	339	24	116	1
Dunedin ..	63	220	4	258	4	17	..
Grand totals ..	445	1,770	1,079	702	51	375	8

REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION FOR SHEARERS UNDER THE SHEARERS' AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT, 1908.

(Section 9: "This Act does not apply to shearing-sheds in which the total number of shearers employed is less than six.")

District.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Full Accommodation required.	Extensive Alterations and Additions required.	Minor Requirements.
AUCKLAND—					
Gisborne	66	42	5	3	16
Opotiki	3	3	...	...	...
Port Awanui	1	1	...	...	...
Te Karaka	4	1	2	1	...
Tolaga Bay	28	11	2	1	14
Waipiro Bay	5	5	...	...	...
Total	107	63	9	5	30
TARANAKI—					
Eltham	10	9	...	...	1
Hawera	1	...	...	...	1
Manaia	2	2	...	...	...
Mokau	2	2	...	...	...
New Plymouth	2	2	...	...	...
Total	17	15	...	...	2
WELLINGTON—					
Bull's	2	2	...	...	...
Dannevirke	2	2	...	...	...
Featherston	1	1	...	...	...
Hastings	2	1	1	...	...
Hunterville	21	18	2	1	...
Kimbolton	2	1	...	...	1
Mangaweka	4	2	...	...	2
Martinborough	1	1	...	...	...
Masterton	18	18	...	...	...
Napier	41	27	4	2	8
Ongaonga	4	4	...	...	...
Ormondville	5	5	...	...	...
Otaki	1	1	...	...	...
Ohakune	1	1	...	...	...
Pahiatua	1	1	...	...	...
Plimmerton	1	1	...	...	...
Porangahau	3	2	1	...	...
Porirua	1	1	...	...	...
Taihape	1	1	...	...	...
Waipukurau	5	5	...	...	...
Wairoa	32	4	10	6	12
Wanganui	18	11	2	...	5
Woodville	4	2	...	...	2
Total	171	112	20	9	30
NELSON	7	7	...	...	...
MARLBOROUGH—					
Blenheim	9	9	...	...	...
Havelock	1	1	...	...	...
Seddon	15	13	2	...	...
Total	25	23	2	...	...
CANTERBURY—					
Akaroa	3	3	...	...	...
Amberley	2	2	...	...	...
Annat	2	2	...	...	...
Ashburton	2	2	...	...	...
Cass	4	4	...	...	...
Coalgate	6	6	...	...	...
Culverden	1	...	1	...	...
Kaikoura	4	3	1	...	...
Leeston	2	...	2	...	...
Little River	3	3	...	...	...
Methven	8	8	...	...	...
Rakaia	6	6	...	...	...
Timaru	1	1	...	...	...
Waimate	7	7	...	...	...
Total	51	47	4	...	...

REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION FOR SHEARERS, ETC.—*continued.*

District.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Full Accommodation required.	Extensive Alterations and Additions required.	Minor Requirements.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND—					
Alexandra South	1	1	...	...	...
Clinton	7	7	...	...	...
Clyde	1	...	1	...	...
Cromwell	6	5	...	...	1
Invercargill	1	1	...	.	...
Kurow	1	1	...	...	...
Lawrence	1	1	...	...	...
Lumsden	15	15	...	...	...
Naseby	3	3	...	...	...
Oamaru	9	3	...	...	6
Pembroke	2	2	...	...	...
Queenstown	1	1	...	...	...
St. Bathan's	1	1	...	...	...
Waitahuna	1	1	...	...	...
Total	50	42	1	...	7
SUMMARY.					
Auckland	107	63	9	5	30
Canterbury	51	47	4	...	...
Marlborough	25	23	2	...	...
Nelson	7	7	...	...	...
Otago and Southland	50	42	1	...	7
Taranaki	17	15	...	...	2
Wellington	171	112	20	9	30
Totals	428	309	36	14	69

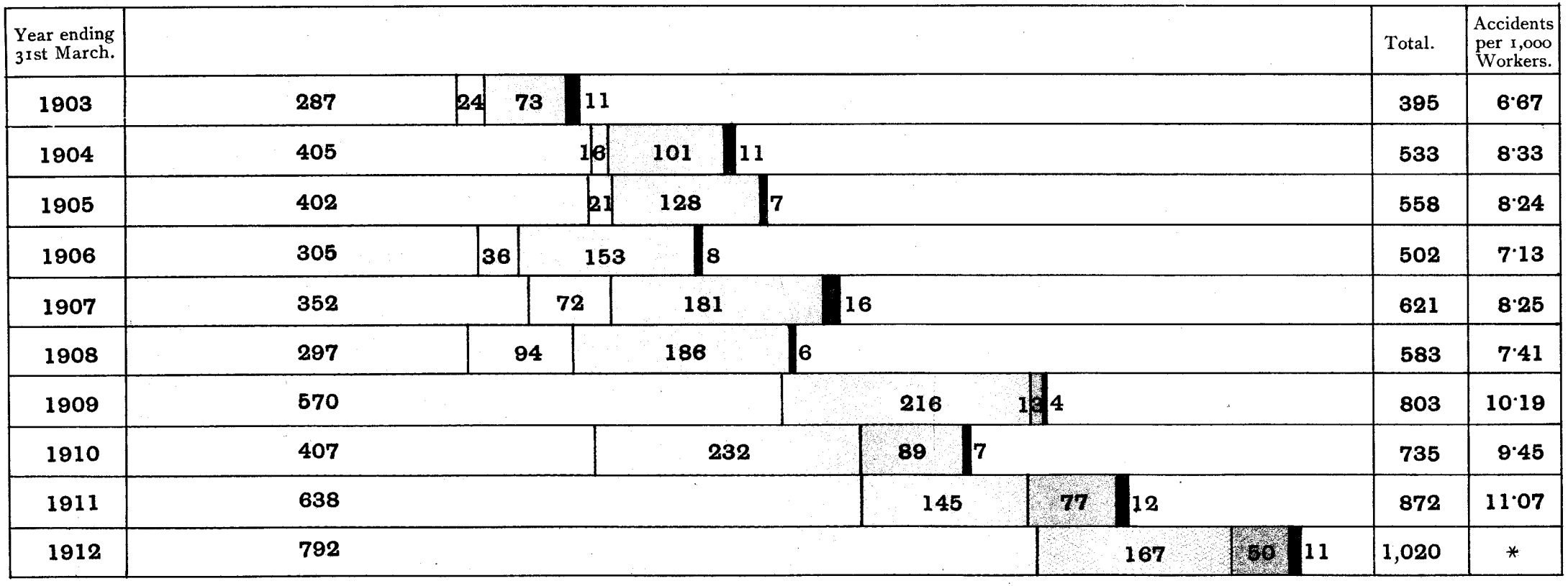
NOTE.—In seven cases where the Department's officers had called to inspect after the service of notice for full accommodation had been made, it was found that the proprietors were shearing with less than six hands, thus evading the responsibilities of providing the necessary premises in accordance with the Act.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1912.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	14,155	3	2
Advertising, printing, and publications	230	6	7
Allowances to police officers acting as departmental agents	867	18	0
Bicycles	66	1	3
Cartage, freight, and insurance	65	1	4
Cost of messenger's uniform	6	8	6
Cost of special typewritten reports under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	51	19	4
Expenses, Medical Referees, under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1908	3	3	0
Fares, board and lodging, and supplies for persons proceeding to employment	2,060	2	11
Fees payable to assessors of Industrial Councils	1,520	8	0
Half-cost (in conjunction with Census Department) Burrough's adding-machine	67	10	0
Legal and witnesses' expenses	238	14	7
Payment of special messengers, Arbitration Court	7	19	0
Postage and telegrams (including rent of letter-boxes)	1,161	4	3
Preparing and printing Supplementary Digest of Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	35	12	6
Preparing and printing Supplementary Digest of Decisions under the Workers' Compensation Act	23	0	0
Rent, office requisites, cleaning, fuel, and lighting	1,316	13	7
Special allowance to officer acting as Inspector of Awards, Wellington	5	0	0
Tea-money for officers working overtime	14	7	3
Telephones	185	19	3
Temporary clerical assistance	906	0	0
Travelling allowances and expenses	3,296	12	5
Typewriters	52	1	3
Workers' dwellings—			
Administrative, and travelling expenses	259	4	8
Fire insurance, rates, repairs, and valuation fees	692	1	1
Contingencies	10	16	2
	27,299	8	1
Less amount credited under Section 40, Public Revenues Act, 1910	2,054	4	9
Total	£25,245	3	4

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1912.

Diagram showing Accidents in Factories for the Years ending 31st March, 1903 to 1912.



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		216	13 4	803	10·19
1910	407	232	89	7	735	9·45
1911	638		145	77 12	872	11·07
1912	792		167	50 11	1,020	*

1500.9.12.641.

* Owing to the number of factory workers in New Zealand not having been ascertained this year, this item is not shown.

Slight accidents, necessitating little loss of employment and no permanent injury, ----------

Moderately serious; loss of employment over 14 days; no permanent injury, ----------

Serious; loss of limbs, &c.; workers' earning-capacity permanently affected, ----------

Fatal accidents, ----------

APPENDIX

TO

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, 1912.

THE purpose of the following tables is to give more comprehensive information than that published in previous years relative to the various manufacturing industries carried on in New Zealand throughout the year, as to—(1) The actual number of persons employed in each trade; (2) their average duration of employment; (3) their average weekly RATE of wages for a normal week (without overtime or loss of time); (4) their average weekly EARNINGS in each trade *during the period of employment;* and (5) their average weekly earnings in each trade *throughout the year.*

Hitherto the tables published by the Department, from its inception in 1891, have comprised merely the number of persons employed at a given date of each year—viz., at the time of the annual registration of factories—with the rates at which they were then employed. As many trades fluctuate considerably during the year, these figures cannot be regarded as giving satisfactory information on the subject. Moreover, for want of better data, the only means by which the approximate average earnings of the various employees could be ascertained was by dividing the total wages shown in the returns as having been paid during the year to all employees (male and female) by the total number employed at registration time. The system was also found defective in other respects, for the reason, for example, that in many cases factory-occupiers included, in the total wages paid during the year, the wages of employees other than those specified in the returns as employed at registration time, such as clerks, drivers, and so on, most of whom were not factory employees; and where employees, engaged in different trades, were employed in one factory it was exceedingly difficult to ascertain precisely the amount of wages paid in each trade. For the first time it has been possible to show the average earnings in sexes and at different ages.

The experience of the Department in the collection and publication of industrial tables has shown that it is inadvisable to ask factory-occupiers to compute the information desired in regard to their respective factories, for the reason that they have, naturally enough, different ideas as to the manner in which the information should be computed; such a method must inevitably open the door to all kinds of error. In order to ensure accuracy it was decided that the whole of the computation be carried out by the Department, the factory-occupiers merely furnishing the information in detail for the purpose.

The collection and compilation of these statistics would, if carried out annually, necessarily involve more labour and expense than the previous method, but as it is proposed to make the system a five-yearly (simultaneous with the taking of the census) instead of an annual one, the amount of labour and expense entailed will eventually be less, while the information published will be of much greater value.

Coming to the tables, the following explanatory notes are made:—

Of Tables I, II, and III, the first (Table I) is now given, showing, as for each of the principal cities and the various districts,* the highest number of hands employed at any one time during the year in each trade, their duration of employment in that city or district, with particulars as to their earnings.

In respect to the item "Average duration of employment" (column 3), it should be noted that for the purpose of arriving at this information it has been assumed that when there were occasional and short breaks in employment—generally not exceeding at any one time seven days—due to the fluctuation of the trade, to irregular attendance, to sickness, or other cause, he was not likely to have obtained other employment, and such periods have therefore been included in his "duration of employment"—viz., the period during which his total wages are earned; for example, a worker may have performed but forty weeks' work during the year, but owing to occasional breaks it may have taken him forty-five weeks to earn the forty weeks' wages; in the tables the total wages thus earned have therefore been divided by forty-five instead of by forty, in order to arrive at the average earnings throughout the "duration of employment" (see column 7). The irregular attendance of female workers for reasons other than sickness has been the cause of frequent complaint by employers. It may be assumed that the average earnings of females as shown in column 7 would generally have been higher had they attended more regularly to their employment.

In any case where an employee worked in more than one factory, although his employment was shown in the return from each factory, he has been counted as one employee only in these tables—viz., at the time when the greatest number were employed. In many cases workers were employed in more than one city or district during the year, and in order to ascertain the actual duration of employment in the trade generally throughout New Zealand, with the average earnings throughout that period, it will therefore be necessary to refer to Tables II and III, which will be issued shortly and attached to the next Annual Report. For example, while in each of four districts there might have been 100 persons employed in a given trade for an average of 40 weeks, earning 50s. per week throughout that period, the result for the whole would be, say, 350 persons employed (not 400) for 45 weeks, and earning 50s. 9½d. per week throughout that period. In Tables II and III the number of persons employed in each trade during each month of the year will also be printed, showing the fluctuations throughout the different months. Taking the meat-slaughtering industry as being probably the most fluctuating of all trades, the following results have been ascertained: The highest number employed in Wellington City was in January, 157; Christchurch, April, 195; Auckland District, February, 106; Hawke's Bay, December, 157; Canterbury (country), May, 314; and so on. Placing the returns for the various districts of New Zealand together, it has been ascertained that the number employed throughout New Zealand varied from 162 in September, 1910, to 1,155 in March, 1911. Therefore 1,155 has been taken as the actual number of employees; their average duration of employment was 33·12 weeks; and the average earnings throughout that period was 64s. 2½d., and for the whole year 40s. 11d. per week. In respect to the average earnings in this industry, however, it should be explained that the 33·12 weeks "duration of employment" includes a number of occasions when the slaughtermen were employed for only an hour or two per day; so that, while during the main portion of the period the earnings averaged up to £7 per week, the actual average earnings throughout the whole period was 64s. 2½d.

* It will be noted that the tables are compiled as for the several provincial districts in lieu of, as previously, for the industrial districts. This alteration was made in order to bring the figures into line in this respect with the industrial tables published by the Government Statistician.

In respect to column 6: This column shows, so far as possible, the ordinary rate of wages earned per full week without overtime and without loss of time. In a number of cases the information supplied in the returns was not very satisfactory, and in other cases—for example, where the workers were employed on piecework—it was impossible to fill in the item.

In the following table (No. I) the letters (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), where inserted, indicate as follow:—

(*a*.) That the number employed increased during the year, so that while the employees referred to were evidently busy, with increasing employment towards the end of the year, and would therefore be expected to show full employment and high average earnings, the actual duration of employment and the average earnings taken throughout the year, as shown in the tables, were low. In these cases column 8 is therefore not filled in.

(*b*.) That the number employed has decreased during the year. Where this is so in the case of a single age-group and not in the whole trade the decrease is evidently accidental; while, where it applies to a whole trade, it would appear that a decline generally has taken place in the employment.

(*c*.) That the employment has fluctuated considerably, with periods of slackness and activity, chiefly according to the seasons of the year. The meat-freezing and fruit-preserving trades are examples.

(*d*.) That the industry has, as a whole, employed a steadily increasing number of employees.

The wages paid to casual hands, and referred to in the footnotes to the various trades, is the total amount paid in wages to all employees who worked in any factory for a shorter period than four weeks during the year. In some cases the employees to whom these amounts were paid were, no doubt, the same employees as are included in the tables, and a slight increase in columns 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 might therefore have been made. As no definite information on the subject was obtainable, and the amounts were small, no increase has been included.

WAGE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1911.

TABLE I.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND, WITH AGES, SEXES, EARNINGS, AND DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT.

AUCKLAND CITY.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
14 and under 17	12	27·33	6·56	301	12/6 to 20/	18/4	(*c*)
17 ,, 21	16	36·50	11·68	870	15/ to 35/	29/9½	20/11
21 ,, 31	24	37·62	18·06	1,989	40/ to 45/	44/0½	31/10½
31 ,, 45	17	38·77	13·18	1,426	40/ to 45/	43/3	32/3
45 and over ..	13	37·39	9·72	1,276	50/ to 55/	52/6	37/9
All ages ..	79	37·47	59·20	5,862	..	39/7	28/6

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £191 was paid in wages to casual hands.

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT ASSEMBLING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	30·50	1·22	50	15/	16/4½	..
17 ,, 21	2	30·00	1·20	47	20/	15/8	..
21 ,, 31	4	43·50	3·48	362	48/	41/7	..
31 and over ..	5	41·60	4·16	676	70/	65/	..
All ages ..	13	38·70	10·06	1,135	..	45/1½	..

£74 was also paid in wages to casual hands.

AMMUNITION-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	4·00	0·08	2	10/	10/	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	5	35·60	3·56	165	20/	18/6½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	5	52·00	5·20	713	55/	54/10	54/10
31 ,, 45	4	52·00	4·16	717	65/	68/11	68/11
45 and over ..	4	46·75	3·74	440	45/	47/1	42/3½
All ages ..	19	44·05	16·74	2,037	..	48/8	41/3

AMMUNITION-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	18	19·33	6·96	178	11/	10/3	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	29	45·79	26·56	969	15/	14/7	12/10
21 ,, 31	26	44·85	23·32	1,122	20/	19/3	16/7
31 ,, 45	6	48·00	5·76	367	22/	25/6	23/6
All ages ..	67	46·71	62·60	2,636	..	16/10	15/1

£13 was also paid in wages to casual hands.

BACON-CURING (MALES).

				£			
17 and under 21	2	16·50	..	67	40/	40/7	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	6	44·66	5·36	611	45/	45/7	39/2
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	619	60/	79/4	79/4
45 and over ..	3	44·00	2·64	370	60/	56/0½	47/5
All ages ..	13	45·30	11·78	1,667	..	56/7	49/4

BACON-CURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	2	35·00	1·40	259	60/ to 80/	74/	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £35 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BAKING-POWDER, ETC., MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	37·00	5·92	219	12/	14/9½	10/6½
17 ,, 21	5	40·00	4·00	247	20/	24/8½	19/
21 ,, 31	1	17·00	0·34	21	25/	24/8½	8/1(*b*)
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	460	60/	58/11½	58/11½
All ages ..	14	47·78	13·38	947	..	28/3½	26/

BAKING-POWDER, ETC., MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	5	23·80	2·38	50	10/	8/5	..
17 ,, 21	10	29·30	5·86	212	10/	14/5½	..
All ages ..	15	27·47	8·24	262	..	12/8½	..

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BASKET AND WICKERWARE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	9	44·89	8·08	215	10/	10/7½	9/2
17 ,, 21	7	52·00	7·28	485	20/	26/8	26/8
21 ,, 31	19	41·10	15·62	1,896	55/	48/6½	38/4½
31 ,, 45	9	48·67	8·76	1,052	55/	48/0½	44/11½
45 and over ..	4	47·25	3·78	314	55/	33/2½	30/2
All ages ..	47	46·30	43·52	3,962	..	36/5	32/5

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £21 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

				£			
17 and over ..	7	38·71	5·42	610	15/ to 63/	45/	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY, ETC., MAKING—CONFECTIONERY (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	44·83	5·38	194	15/	14/5	12/5
17 ,, 21	14	46·00	12·88	754	18/ to 25/	23/5	20/8½
21 ,, 31	11	52·00	11·44	1,328	45/	46/5	46/5
31 ,, 45	8	47·63	7·62	1,008	50/ to 55/	52/11	48/11
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	819	60/ to 65/	63/	63/
All ages ..	43	49·44	42·52	4,103	..	38/7	36/8½

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY, ETC., MAKING—BISCUITS (MALES).

14 and under 17	11	47·09	10·36	453	16/	17/6	15/10
17 ,, 21	23	41·91	19·28	1,298	30/	26/11	21/8½
21 ,, 31	6	41·67	5·00	560	42/	44/9½	35/11
31 ,, 45	16	51·69	16·54	2,239	45/	54/2	53/10
45 and over ..	7	47·71	6·68	915	45/	54/9½	50/3½
All ages ..	62	46·66	57·86	5,465	..	37/9½	33/10½

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY, ETC., MAKING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

14 and over ..	10	48·40	9·68	781	12/ to 48/	32/3½	30/0½.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY, ETC., MAKING—ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	39·75	3·18	432	45/ to 60/	54/4	41/6½

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY, ETC., MAKING—CONFECTIONERY (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	22	45·82	20·16	514	10/	10/2½	9/
17 ,, 21	33	44·73	29·52	992	14/	13/5½	11/6½
21 ,, 31	14	43·57	12·20	538	20/	17/7½	14/9½
31 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	79	15/	15/2¼	15/2
All ages ..	69	46·35	63·96	2,123	..	13/3½	11/10

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY, ETC., MAKING—BISCUITS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	41·00	2·46	70	10/	11/4½	8/11½
17 ,, 21	19	44·48	16·90	576	14/	13/7½	11/8
21 ,, 21	21	45·96	19·30	913	20/	18/11	16/8½
31 and over ..	2	14·00	0·56	18	12/	12/10½	(*b*)
All ages ..	41	47·83	39·22	1,577	..	16/1	14/9½

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY, ETC., MAKING—BOXMAKING (FEMALES).

21 and over ..	6	41·16	4·94	237	15/ to 20/	19/2	15/2

There were also 16 employers personally engaged, and £262 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BLACKSMITHING, FARRIERY, ETC. (MALES).

14 and under 17	10	41·60	8·32	205	10/	9/10½	7/10½
17 ,, 21	46	49·72	45·74	2,546	22/	22/3	21/3½
21 ,, 31	35	47·55	33·28	3,981	45/	47/10	43/2½
31 ,, 45	22	46·91	20·64	3,024	60/	58/7	52/10½
45 and over ..	15	48·27	14·48	1,926	63/	53/2½	49/4½
All ages ..	124	49·38	122·46	11,682	..	38/2	36/2½

There were also 46 employers personally engaged, and £210 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BLINDMAKING (MALES).

14 and over ..	9	50·00	9·00	858	13/ to 55/	38/1½	36/8

There were also 3 employers personally employed, and £11 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOATBUILDING AND SHIPWRIGHTING—SHIPWRIGHTS (MALES) (*d*).

				£			
14 and under 17	23	37·79	17·38	344	8/	7/11	..
17 ,, 21	27	47·71	25·76	1,419	15/	23/7	..
21 ,, 31	40	40·73	32·58	4,108	60/	50/5	..
31 ,, 45	23	47·13	20·96	2,806	64/	53/7	..
45 and over ..	29	43·73	25·36	3,503	64/	55/3	..
All ages ..	130	46·94	122·04	12,180	..	39/11	..

BOATBUILDING AND SHIPWRIGHTING—BLACKSMITHS, BOILER-MAKERS, FITTERS, PAINTERS, ETC. (MALES).

14 and over ..	19	38·68	14·70	..	..	57/11	43/1

BOATBUILDING AND SHIPWRIGHTING—LABOURERS (MALES) (*d*).

21 and under 31	6	44·50	5·34	569	45/	42/7½	..
31 ,, 45	4	34·50	2·76	301	48/	43/7½	..
45 and over ..	4	27·50	2·20	252	48/	45/10	..
All ages ..	13	39·62	10·30	1,122	..	43/7	..

There were also 16 employers personally engaged, and £1,559 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOTMAKING—ROUGH-STUFF CUTTERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	46·00	1·84	55	10/	11/11½	10/6½
17 ,, 21	2	38·00	1·52	87	30/	22/11	16/8 *b*
21 ,, 31	7	49·86	6·98	742	45/	42/6	40/9
31 ,, 45	11	49·00	10·78	1,468	50/	54/5½	51/4
45 and over ..	3	48·00	2·88	381	50/	52/11	48/10
All ages ..	24	50·00	24·00	2,733	..	45/6½	43/8

BOOTMAKING—CLICKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	52·00	7·28	238	15/	13/1	13/1
17 ,, 21	10	49·30	9·86	440	15/ to 20/	17/10	16/11
21 ,, 31	22	47·32	20·82	2,123	30/ to 50/	40/9½	37/1½
31 ,, 45	27	49·56	26·76	3,226	50/	48/2½	45/11½
45 and over ..	9	45·00	8·10	1,114	50/	55/	47/7
All ages ..	73	49·88	72·82	7,141	..	39/2½	37/7½

BOOTMAKING—BENCHMEN (MALES).

14 and under 17	13	49·77	12·94	389	10/	12/0½	11/6
17 ,, 21	27	45·93	24·80	1,257	15/	20/3½	17/10
21 ,, 31	58	48·49	56·24	6,108	50/	43/5	40/6
31 ,, 45	102	50·18	102·36	12,187	50/	47/7½	45/11½
45 and over ..	44	47·75	42·02	4,751	50/	45/2½	41/6½
All ages ..	238	50·08	238·36	24,692	..	41/5½	39/11

BOOTMAKING—MACHINE-OPERATORS (MALES).

14 and over ..	11	51·64	11·36	1,301	6/ to 50/	45/9½	45/6

BOOTMAKING—FINISHERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	45·00	4·50	113	10/	10/0½	8/8½
17 ,, 21	11	45·28	9·96	518	15/ to 25/	20/9½	18/1½
21 ,, 31	22	47·05	20·70	2,332	50/	45/1	40/9
31 ,, 45	31	49·72	30·82	3,763	50/	48/10	46/8
45 and over ..	17	47·95	16·30	1,843	50/	45/2½	41/8½
All ages ..	82	50·18	82·28	8,569	..	41/4	40/2

BOOTMAKING—PACKERS AND STOREMEN (MALES).

21 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	353	40/ to 47/6	45/3	45/3

BOOTMAKING—SIZERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	3	43·34	2·60	208	15/ to 52/	32/	26/8

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

BOOTMAKING—GENERAL HANDS IN LARGER FACTORIES (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	7	41·86	5·86	134	10/	9/2	7/4½
17 „ 21	1	52·00	1·04	26	10/	10/	10/
21 „ 31	4	48·75	3·90	393	40/	40/3½	37/9½
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	450	50/	57/8	57/8
45 and over ..	3	43·00	2·58	164	30/	25/5	21/
All ages ..	17	48·53	16·50	1,167	10/ to 50/	28/3½	26/5

BOOTMAKING—GENERAL HANDS IN SMALLER FACTORIES (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	26·00	1·04	15	5/	5/9	..
17 „ 21	8	50·50	8·08	368	15/	18/2½	17/8
21 „ 31	20	50·95	20·38	2,326	50/	45/8	44/9
31 „ 45	25	44·76	22·38	2,829	50/	50/7	43/6
45 and over ..	15	42·87	12·86	1,330	50/	41/4½	34/1
All ages ..	66	49·04	64·74	6,868	..	42/5	40/0½

BOOTMAKING—SIZERS (FEMALES).

17 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	109	20/ and 27/	20/11½	20/11½

BOOTMAKING—PACKERS (FEMALES).

14 and over ..	4	40·50	3·24	143	10/ to 27/	17/8	13/9 *b*

BOOTMAKING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	38	50·37	38·28	1,052	15/	11/	10/8
17 „ 21	69	49·73	68·62	2,624	15/	15/3½	14/7½
21 „ 31	82	48·07	78·82	4,807	30/	24/4½	22/6½
31 „ 45	27	47·12	25·44	1,649	30/	25/11	23/6
45 and over ..	5	45·00	4·50	216	30/	19/2½	16/7½
All ages ..	215	50·16	215·66	10,348	..	19/2½	18/6

BOOTMAKING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	4	45·75	3·66	90	10/	9/10½	8/8
17 and over ..	10	47·70	9·54	412	15/	17/3½	15/10½
All ages ..	13	50·77	13·20	502	..	15/2½	14/10

There were also 88 employers personally engaged, and £447 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOX AND BEE-HIVE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	32·50	1·30	39	14/	12/	..
17 „ 21	6	44·00	5·28	319	20/ to 35/	24/2	20/5½
21 „ 31	8	51·75	8·28	859	45/ to 60/	41/6	41/4
31 „ 45	6	52·00	6·24	914	40/ to 60/	58/7	58/7
45 and over ..	1	26·00	0·52	49	40/	37/8	..
All ages ..	23	47·00	21·62	2,180	..	40/4	36/5½

BREAD AND PASTRY BAKING—BREAD (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	30·80	3·08	103	15/	13/4½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	21	50·81	21·34	1,243	20/	23/3½	22/9
21 „ 31	49	47·12	46·18	6,034	50/	52/3	47/4
31 „ 45	38	47·19	35·86	5,372	50/	59/11	54/4½
45 and over ..	17	45·29	15·40	2,345	50/	60/11	53/(*b*)
All ages ..	122	49·94	121·86	15,097	..	49/7	47/7

BREAD AND PASTRY BAKING—PASTRY (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	47·75	3·82	159	15/	16/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	4	37·75	3·02	159	15/	21/0½	15/3 *b*
21 „ 31	23	47·45	21·84	3,060	50/	56/0½	51/2
31 „ 45	10	44·30	8·86	1,276	50/	57/7	49/1
45 and over ..	7	50·29	7·40	1,110	50/	63/0½	60/11½
All ages ..	44	50·66	44·58	5,764	..	51/8½	50/4½

BREAD AND PASTRY BAKING—PACKERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	7	49·43	6·92	705	30/ to 57/8	40/9	38/8½

BREAD AND PASTRY BAKING—PASTRY (FEMALES).

				£			
14 and over ..	4	43·25	3·46	112	12/ to 14/	12/11	10/9

BREAD AND PASTRY BAKING—PACKERS (FEMALES).

14 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	241	15/	15/5	15/5

There were also 52 employers personally engaged, and £362 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING, MALTING, AND BOTTLING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	56	20/	21/6½	21/6½
17 „ 21	30	41·17	24·70	1,655	25/	26/10	21/3
21 „ 31	73	43·55	63·58	7,439	45/ to 50/	46/9½	39/2
31 „ 45	75	45·39	68·08	8,957	45/ to 55/	52/7	45/11
45 and over ..	43	49·07	42·20	5,570	45/ to 50/	52/9	49/10
All ages ..	216	46·20	199·60	23,677	..	47/5½	42/2

BREWING, MALTING, AND BOTTLING—CARPENTERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	8	30·00*	4·80	633	58/8	52/9	30/5

BREWING, MALTING, AND BOTTLING—COOPERING (MALES).

14 and over ..	8	50·00	8·00	1,059	8/ to 55/	52/11½	50/11

BREWING, MALTING, AND BOTTLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	11	47·27	10·40	1,780	60/ to 90/	68/6	62/3

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £182 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* During the remainder of the year these employees probably found work at their trade elsewhere.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	8	29·75	4·76	228	15/ to 20/	19/2	..
17 „ 21	25	43·08	21·54	1,705	30/ to 40/	31/8	..
21 „ 31	96	39·04	74·96	9,163	50/	49/9	..
31 „ 45	102	45·54	92·90	11,266	48/	48/6	..
45 and over ..	57	41·33	47·12	5,722	48/	48/7	..
All ages ..	275	43·87	241·28	28,084	..	46/6	..

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING — ENGINE-DRIVERS AND FIREMEN (MALES).

21 and over ..	7	35·14	4·92	663	48/ to 60/	53/11	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £796 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRUSH AND BROOM MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	48·33	2·90	76	12/6	10/6	9/9
17 „ 21	2	34·50	1·38	72	20/	20/10	(*a*)
21 „ 31	11	50·45	11·10	1,277	45/ to 60/	46/	44/8
31 „ 45	7	48·71	6·82	675	50/	39/7	37/1
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	231	50/	44/5	44/5
All ages ..	24	50·58	24·28	2,331	..	38/5	37/4½

BRUSH AND BROOM MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	5	42·80	4·28	165	17/6	15/5	12/8
21 and over ..	8	45·75	7·32	375	20/	20/5	18/0½
All ages ..	13	44·62	11·60	540	..	18/7½	16/

There were also 6 employers personally engaged.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	52	20/	20/	20/
17 „ 21	10	41·70	8·34	629	20/ to 30/	30/2	(*a*)
21 „ 31	21	46·90	19·70	2,406	52/6 to 60/	48/10	44/1
31 „ 45	6	48·50	5·82	838	52/6 to 60/	57/7	53/8½
45 and over ..	4	44·50	3·56	484	52/6 to 60/	54/4½	46/6½
All ages ..	41	46·90	38·46	4,409	..	45/10	41/4

There were also 31 employers personally engaged.

In many cases these persons are employed the greater portion of their time as shop-assistants.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

BUTTER-MAKING, CREAM-SEPARATING, AND MILK-PASTEURIZING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	5	29·00	2·90	122	10/ to 16/	16/10	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	41·00	3·28	242	30/	29/6	23/3
21 ,, 31	8	49·87	7·98	1,061	40/ to 50/	53/2	51/
31 ,, 45	3	51·66	3·10	478	60/	61/8	61/3½
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	340	50/	43/7	43/7
All ages ..	22	46·31	20·38	2,243	..	44/	39/2½

BUTTER-MAKING, CREAM-SEPARATING, AND MILK-PASTEURIZING (FEMALES).

14 and over ..	7	42·28	5·92	391	17/6 to 30/	26/5	21/6

BUTTER-MAKING, CREAM-SEPARATING, AND MILK-PASTEURIZING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	2	37·50	1·50	261	60/ to 70/	69/7	(*a*)

There were also 7 employers personally engaged.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—CABINETMAKERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	28	45·25	25·34	551	5/ to 10/	8/8½	..
17 ,, 21	39	48·28	37·66	1,662	10/ to 25/	17/8	..
21 ,, 31	67	43·25	57·96	7,123	58/9 to 65/	49/2	..
31 ,, 45	50	47·04	47·04	6,640	58/9 to 65/	56/6	..
45 and over ..	12	40·83	9·80	1,477	58/9 to 63/	60/3½	..
All ages ..	194	45·82	177·80	17,453	..	39/3	..

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—CHAIRMAKERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	42·50	1·70	33	8/ to 10/	7/9	..
17 ,, 21	1	39·00	0·78	40	20/	20/6	..
21 ,, 31	5	34·60	3·46	448	58/9 to 60/	51/9½	..
31 and over ..	5	42·80	4·28	581	60/	54/3½	..
All ages ..	13	39·31	10·22	1,102	..	43/1½	..

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—UPHOLSTERERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	44·66	2·68	82	10/ to 15/	12/3	..
17 ,, 21	14	47·28	13·24	665	20/ to 25/	20/1	..
21 ,, 31	21	45·33	19·04	2,385	58/9 to 60/	50/1½	..
31 ,, 45	24	43·33	20·80	3,151	58/9 to 65/	60/7	..
45 and over ..	7	35·14	4·92	745	60/ to 70/	60/7	..
All ages ..	67	45·28	60·68	7,028	..	46/4	..

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—POLISHERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	5	34·00	3·40	84	5/ to 10/	9/10½	..
17 ,, 21	8	43·25	6·92	381	15/ to 20/	22/0½	..
21 ,, 31	13	43·23	11·24	1,374	47/ to 60/	48/11	..
31 ,, 45	5	46·40	4·64	585	55/ to 63/	50/5	..
45 and over ..	6	40·33	4·84	553	60/ to 63/	45/8	..
All ages ..	36	43·11	31·04	2,977	..	38/4½	..

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	3	30·66	1·84	302	60/ to 66/	65/8	(*a*)

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—UPHOLSTERERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	24·33	1·46	27	6/ to 10/	7/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	9	41·66	7·50	264	10/ to 15/	14/1	11/3½
21 ,, 31	10	47·80	9·56	516	20/ to 22/6	21/7	19/10
31 and over* ..	2	45·50	1·82	50	22/6 to 30/	11/	9/7½
All ages ..	23	44·22	20·34	857	..	16/10	14/4

There were also 48 employers personally engaged, and £471 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* Part-time workers.

CARDBOARD-BOX MAKING (MALES).

14 and over ..	11	46·72	10·28	1,292	10/ to 80/	50/3½	45/2

CARDBOARD-BOX MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	12	38·58	9·26	249	7/6 to 12/6	10/9	8/
17 ,, 21	27	44·52	24·04	891	7/6 to 17/6	14/10	12/8½
21 ,, 31	12	41·58	9·98	458	10/ to 20/	18/4½	14/8
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	176	30/ and 35/	33/10	33/10
All ages ..	49	46·28	45·36	1,774	..	15/7½	13/11

£28 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY—JOINERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	16	44·37	14·20	396	7/6 to 15/	11/2	9/6
17 ,, 21	26	47·42	24·66	1,572	17/6 to 30/	25/6	23/3
21 ,, 31	65	46·46	60·44	7,807	58/ to 60/	51/8	46/2½
31 ,, 45	51	43·74	44·62	6,331	58/ to 65/	56/9	47/9
45 and over ..	26	43·19	22·46	3,226	58/ to 70/	57/5½	47/8½
All ages ..	179	46·47	166·38	19,332	..	46/6	41/6½

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	41·33	2·48	70	5/ to 14/	11/3½	8/11*b*
17 ,, 21	11	42·45	9·34	653	25/ to 35/	27/11½	22/10
21 ,, 31	16	46·87	15·00	1,626	42/ to 50/	43/4½	39/1
31 ,, 45	9	51·66	9·30	1,306	55/ to 60/	56/2	55/10
45 and over ..	4	33·00	2·64	346	50/ to 70/	52/5	(*a*)
All ages ..	39	49·69	38·76	4,001	..	41/3½	39/5½

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	449	50/ to 60/	57/7	57/7

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY—FIREMEN AND STOKERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	2	31·50	1·26	149	42/ to 54/	47/3½	28/8

There were also 49 employers personally engaged, and £444 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS MANUFACTURING AND PACKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	46	10/	8/10	8/10
17 ,, 21	2	29·00	1·16	98	32/6	33/9½	18/10
21 ,, 31	3	42·00	2·52	271	45/	43/	34/9
31 ,, 45	7	49·57	6·94	1,142	50/ to 60/	65/9½	62/9
45 and over ..	3	47·33	2·84	319	45/ to 60/	44/11	40/11
All ages ..	16	48·56	15·54	1,876	..	48/3½	45/1

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS MANUFACTURING AND PACKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	28·00	1·68	41	5/ to 10/	9/9	5/3
17 ,, 21	5	39·60	3·96	129	12/	13/0	9/11
21 ,, 31	7	50·00	7·00	341	20/	19/6	18/9
All ages ..	14	45·14	12·64	511	..	16/2	14/0½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £24 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CHEMICAL-MANURE MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	27·00	1·62	95	15/ to 25/	23/5½	12/2
17 ,, 21	4	37·25	2·98	215	24/ to 36/	28/10	20/8
21 ,, 31	13	35·77	9·30	1,008	45/ to 48/	43/4	29/10
31 ,, 45	20	49·00	19·60	2,504	48/ to 60/	51/1½	48/2
45 and over ..	12	52·00	12·48	2,129	48/ to 75/	68/2½	68/2½
All ages ..	49	46·92	45·98	5,951	..	51/9	46/8½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £1,855 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—FOREMEN AND CUTTERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	29·50	1·18	38	15/	12/10½	7/3½
17 ,, 21	6	49·50	5·94	379	15/ to 20/	25/6	24/3½
21 ,, 31	11	47·73	10·50	1,420	55/ to 60/	54/1	49/7½
31 ,, 45	8	52·00	8·32	1,206	55/ to 60/	57/11½	57/11½
45 and over ..	2	34·00	1·36	225	60/ to 70/	66/2	43/3
All ages ..	28	48·75	27·30	3,268	..	47/10½	44/10½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—PRESSERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
14 and under 17	4	33·00	2·64	82	10/ to 15/	12/5	..
17 ,, 21	5	52·00	5·20	314	20/ to 30/	24/2	..
21 ,, 31	10	44·20	8·84	1,172	55/	53/0½	..
31 ,, 45	8	46·62	7·46	967	55/	51/10½	..
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	138	55/	53/1	..
All ages ..	26	48·42	25·18	2,673	..	42/5½	..

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 45	7	47·00	6·58	613	12/6 to 55/	37/3	33/8

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	303	55/ to 60/	58/3	58/3

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—FOREWOMEN (FEMALES).

21 and under 45	8	47·12	7·54	687	30/ to 40/	36/5½	33/

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—COAT HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	33	12/6	12/8½	12/8½
17 ,, 21	7	42·43	5·94	232	15/ to 22/6	15/7½	12/9
21 ,, 31	13	42·15	10·96	663	25/	24/2	19/7½
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	130	25/	25/	25/
45 and over ..	3	32·33	1·94	101	25/	20/10	12/11
All ages ..	25	43·92	21·96	1,159	..	21/1½	17/10

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—TROUSERS AND VESTS (FEMALES).

17 and under 45	7	47·71	6·68	336	12/6 to 25/	21/1½	18/5½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—MACHINISTS AND FINISHERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	30	44·50	26·70	613	5/ to 10/	9/2	..
17 ,, 21	87	44·89	78·12	3,441	15/ to 25/	17/7½	..
21 ,, 31	105	49·92	104·84	5,872	25/	22/5	..
31 ,, 45	11	48·72	10·72	661	25/	24/8	..
45 and over ..	4	29·25	2·34	133	25/	22/9	..
All ages ..	231	48·20	222·72	10,720	..	19/3	..

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—PRESSERS (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	4	38·25	3·08	157	20/ to 25/	20/4½	15/1½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—TICKET AND BUTTON SEWERS (FEMALES) (*a*).

14 and over ..	5	35·60	3·56	131	10/ to 25/	14/8½	..

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—COSTUME HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	52·00	3·12	67	10/	8/7	8/7
17 ,, 21	6	51·00	6·12	216	15/ to 20/	14/1½	13/10
21 ,, 31	5	45·80	4·58	234	25/ to 30/	20/5	18/
All ages ..	14	49·35	13·82	517	..	14/11½	14/2½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—DENIM AND DUNGAREE HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	5	34·00	3·40	98	7/6	11/6½	7/6½
17 ,, 21	16	44·37	14·20	691	25/	19/5½	16/7½
21 ,, 31	29	46·82	27·16	1,482	25/ to 30/	21/10	19/8
31 ,, 45	6	33·66	4·04	223	25/	22/1	14/3½
All ages ..	52	46·92	48·80	2,494	..	20/5½	18/5

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS, UNSPECIFIED (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	11	47·00	10·34	263	5/ to 25/	10/2	9/2½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—DOWN AND KAPOC QUILTS (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	4	27·25	2·18	64	6/ to 20/	11/9	6/2

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £177 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COACHBUILDING—BODYMAKERS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	5	51·20	5·12	136	10/	10/7½	10/5½
17 ,, 21	15	49·53	14·86	671	15/ to 25/	18/1	17/2½
21 ,, 31	19	47·84	18·18	2,150	60/	47/3½	43/6½
31 ,, 45	16	46·31	14·82	2,200	60/	59/4½	52/10½
45 and over ..	8	40·37	6·46	867	60/	53/8	41/8
All ages ..	61	48·72	59·44	6,024	..	40/6½	38/

COACHBUILDING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	47·50	3·80	86	10/	9/0½	8/3
17 ,, 21	4	45·00	3·60	148	15/ to 20/	16/5½	14/3
21 ,, 31	13	46·92	12·20	1,252	60/	41/0½	37/0½
31 ,, 45	5	52·00	5·20	739	60/	56/10	56/10
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	306	60/	58/10	58/10
All ages ..	27	49·77	26·88	2,531	..	37/8	36/0½

COACHBUILDING—PAINTERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	46·00	1·84	32	7/6	6/11½	6/1½
17 ,, 21	7	45·28	6·34	336	15/ to 25/	21/2½	18/5½
21 ,, 31	10	42·20	8·44	1,020	60/	48/4	39/3
31 ,, 45	8	47·87	7·66	1,113	60/	58/1½	53/6
45 and over ..	4	46·19	3·74	517	60/	55/3½	49/8½
All ages ..	31	45·83	28·02	3,018	..	43/1	37/5½

COACHBUILDING—TRIMMERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	36·66	2·20	38	7/	6/11	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	2	52·00	2·08	108	18/	20/9	20/9
21 ,, 31	3	44·00	2·64	313	60/	47/5	40/1½
31 ,, 45	5	46·00	4·60	711	60/ to 66/	61/10	54/8½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	112	60/	43/1	43/1
All ages ..	13	48·30	12·56	1,282	..	40/10	37/11

COACHBUILDING—WHEELWRIGHTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	43·00	4·30	86	6/ to 10/	8/	6/7½
17 ,, 21	6	48·50	5·82	275	18/	18/11	17/7½
21 ,, 31	10	42·70	8·54	1,066	60/	49/11	41/
31 ,, 45	7	47·14	6·60	1,013	60/	61/4½	55/8
45 and over ..	2	36·00	1·44	193	60/	53/7½	(*a*)
All ages ..	27	49·44	26·70	2,633	..	39/5½	37/6

COACHBUILDING—HELPERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	9	18·44	3·32	179	7/6 to 10/	21/7	..
17 ,, 21	4	44·25	3·54	164	20/ to 25/	18/6½	..
21 ,, 31	5	27·20	2·72	209	30/ to 40/	30/9	..
31 and over ..	3	37·33	2·24	200	42/	35/8½	..
All ages ..	21	28·14	11·82	752	..	25/5½	..

COACHBUILDING—STRIKERS (MALES).

14 and under 45	6	46·50	5·58	570	7/6 to 58/	40/10½	36/6½

COACHBUILDING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 45	4	44·50	3·56	391	32/6 to 60/	43/11	37/7

COACHBUILDING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*a*).

14 and under 45	4	34·00	2·72	339	10/ to 60/	49/10	..

There were also 19 employers personally engaged, and £131 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COFFEE AND SPICE GRINDING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	28·50	1·14	42	12/6	14/9	8/1
17 ,, 21	5	52·00	5·20	350	30/	26/11	26/11
21 ,, 31	2	52·00	2·08	211	50/	40/7	40/7
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	168	60/	64/7½	64/7½
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	527	60/ to 80/	67/7	67/7
All ages ..	13	48·38	12·58	1,298	..	41/3½	38/5

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

COOPERING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	3	52·00	3·12	82	10/	10/6	10/6
17 „ 21*a*	2	37·50	1·50	91	30/	24/3	17/6
21 „ 31	6	46·83	5·62	700	55/	49/10	44/10½
31 „ 45	6	52·00	6·24	891	55/	57/1½	57/1½
All ages ..	16	51·50	16·48	1,764	..	42/10	42/5

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £23 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See also Brewing and malting.)

CORK-CUTTING.

There were only 2 occupiers personally engaged, no labour being employed.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	47·25	3·78	100	10/ to 12/6	10/7	9/7½
17 „ 21	9	49·22	8·86	464	20/ to 25/	20/11½	19/10
21 „ 31	18	41·88	15·08	1,983	50/ to 60/	52/7	42/4½
31 „ 45	7	42·00	5·88	737	50/ to 60/	50/1½	40/6
All ages ..	37	45·40	33·60	3,284	..	39/1	34/1½

There were also 13 employers personally engaged, and £38 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	42·25	3·38	87	10/	10/3½	8/4½
17 „ 21	7	47·71	6·68	249	15/ to 20/	14/11	13/8
21 „ 31	9	45·00	8·10	1,339	60/	66/1½	57/2½
31 „ 45	6	47·66	5·72	1,050	65/ to 80/	73/5	67/3½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	468	90/	90/	90/
All ages ..	26	49·92	25·96	3,193	..	49/2½	47/3

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	13·00	0·26	5	7/6	7/8½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	4	52·00	4·16	205	15/ to 20/	19/8½	19/8½
21 „ 31	6	52·00	6·24	323	20/ to 25/	20/8½	20/8½
31 „ 45	3	50·67	3·04	196	30/	25/9½	25/1½
All ages ..	14	48·93	13·70	729	..	21/3½	20/0½

There were also 27 employers personally engaged.

It is probable that these females were engaged chiefly as attendants, but were occasionally employed in the workrooms.

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	94	42·61	80·10	1,134	5/ to 10/	5/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	141	47·35	133·32	3,568	10/ to 17/	10/8½	9/9
21 „ 31	140	47·84	133·94	6,796	17/ to 30/	20/3½	18/8
31 „ 45	21	51·00	21·42	1,816	30/ to 40/	33/11	33/3
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	468	90/	90/	90/
All ages ..	388	47·82	371·06	13,782	..	14/10½	13/8

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—MILLINERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	61	36·23	44·20	622	5/ to 8/	5/7½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	74	44·47	65·82	1,552	8/ to 14/	9/5	8/1
21 „ 31	63	47·06	59·30	3,157	15/ to 25/	21/3½	19/3½
31 „ 45	7	44·57	6·24	638	40/ to 60/	40/11	35/0½
All ages ..	193	45·48	175·56	5,969	..	13/7	11/10½

There were also 100 employers personally engaged, and £167 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DYEING AND CLEANING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	7	50·29	7·04	732	30/ to 55/	41/7	40/2½
31 „ 45	6	42·17	5·06	427	32/6 to 50/	33/9	27/4½
All ages ..	13	46·54	12·10	1,159	..	38/4	34/3½

DYEING AND CLEANING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 31	5	40·00	4·00	149	10/ to 22/	14/11	11/5½

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £59 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ELECTROPLATING AND ENGRAVING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 31	6	26·83	3·22	235	10/ to 55/	29/2½	15/1

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £5 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	12	29·50	7·08	193	8/ to 12/6	10/11	..
17 „ 21	15	45·13	13·54	647	10/ to 20/	19/1½	..
21 „ 31	24	39·42	18·92	2,361	60/	49/11	..
31 „ 45	18	34·39	12·38	1,851	60/ to 80/	59/9½	..
45 and over ..	1	6·00	0·12	17	60/	56/8	..
All ages ..	69	37·71	52·04	5,069	..	38/11½	..

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—STOREMEN AND LABOURERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 45	5	32·20	3·22	359	30/ to 58/	44/7	27/7½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £83 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER GENERATING—ENGINEERS AND FITTERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	2	50·00	2·00	329	58/9	65/9½	63/3
31 „ 45	4	42·25	3·38	657	70/ to 80/	77/9	63/2
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	1,142	75/ to 80/	73/2½	73/2½
All ages ..	12	48·42	11·62	2,128	..	73/3	68/2½

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER GENERATING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	4	45·00	3·60	219	15/ to 30/	24/4	21/0½
21 „ 31	8	47·25	7·56	908	40/ to 60/	48/0½	43/8
31 „ 45	4	43·50	3·48	569	50/ to 70/	65/5	54/8½
All ages ..	16	45·75	14·64	1,696	..	46/4	40/9

£500 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER GENERATING — FIREMEN, GREASERS, AND TRIMMERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	9	52·00	9·36	1,357	55/ to 66/	58/	58/
31 „ 45	5	52·00	5·20	802	50/ to 70/	61/8½	61/8½
45 and over ..	3	44·67	2·68	387	57/6	57/9	49/7½
All ages ..	17	50·71	17·24	2,546	..	59/1	57/7

ENGINEERING—PATTERN-MAKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	10·00	0·20	3	5/	6/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	5	52·00	5·20	214	5/ to 25/	16/5½	16/5½
21 „ 31	4	34·00	2·72	376	50/ to 66/	55/3½	36/2
31 „ 45	8	41·00	6·56	1,121	34/ to 70/	68/4	53/10½
45 and over ..	4	46·00	3·68	553	58/9 to 64/8	60/1½	53/2
All ages ..	19	48·32	18·36	2,267	..	49/4½	45/10½

ENGINEERING—MOULDERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	26·50	1·06	29	5/ to 10/	10/11½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	13	52·00	13·52	707	15/ to 25/	20/11	20/11
21 „ 31	26	44·14	22·90	3,220	58/9 to 64/	56/3	47/7½
31 „ 45	18	47·94	17·26	2,605	58/9 to 70/	60/4½	55/8
45 and over ..	8	40·00	6·40	852	58/9 to 64/	53/3	40/11½
All ages ..	65	47·03	61·14	7,413	..	48/6	43/10½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

ENGINEERING—FITTERS AND TURNERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	26	37·92	19·72	396	5/ to 10/	8/0½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	77	50·74	78·14	3,279	10/ to 25/	16/9½	16/4½
21 ,, 31	75	44·97	67·46	7,651	25/ to 64/	45/4½	39/3
31 ,, 45	34	44·97	30·58	5,079	64/ to 70/	66/5	57/5½
45 and over ..	18	45·44	16·36	2,703	64/ to 70/	66/1	57/9
All ages ..	210	50·54	212·26	19,108	..	36/	35/

ENGINEERING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	45·00	00·90	24	8/ to 15/	10/8	9/3
17 ,, 21	11	48·45	10·66	541	15/ to 25/	20/3½	18/11
21 ,, 31	19	47·58	18·08	2,465	47/ to 64/	54/6½	49/11
31 ,, 45	20	46·25	18·50	2,756	48/ to 66/	59/7	53/
45 and over ..	6	36·17	4·34	622	30/ to 64/	57/4	39/10½
All ages ..	56	46·86	52·48	6,408	..	48/10	44/

ENGINEERING—BOILERMAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	23·00	1·38	80	10/ to 29/4	23/2½	10/3 *b*
17 ,, 21	31	42·58	26·40	1,335	25/ to 35/	20/2½	16/7
21 ,, 31	46	36·74	33·80	4,121	52/ to 58/9	48/9	34/5½
31 ,, 45	42	34·81	29·24	3,966	52/ to 58/9	54/3	36/4
45 and over ..	27	26·48	14·30	2,074	58/9 to 66/	58/	29/6½
All ages ..	149	35·28	105·12	11,576	..	44/0½	29/10½

ENGINEERING—SHEET-METAL AND GALVANIZED-IRON WORKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	36·67	4·40	153	10/ to 12/6	13/11	9/9½
17 ,, 21	21	41·14	17·28	1,098	15/ to 32/6	25/5	20/1½
21 ,, 31	52	47·54	49·44	6,075	40/ to 60/	49/2	44/11
31 ,, 45	27	45·26	24·44	3,599	60/	58/11	51/3
45 and over ..	16	47·81	15·30	2,085	48/ to 60/	54/6	50/1½
All ages ..	114	48·62	110·86	13,010	..	46/11½	43/11

ENGINEERING—LABOURERS AND YARDMEN (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	4	30·25	2·42	171	30/ to 40/	28/3	16/5½
21 ,, 31	49	34·76	34·06	3,768	47/ to 52/	44/3	29/7
31 ,, 45	29	39·72	23·04	2,658	47/ to 58/9	46/2	35/3
45 and over ..	15	43·47	13·04	1,548	47/ to 60/	47/6	39/8½
All ages ..	97	37·40	72·56	8,145	..	44/11	32/3½

ENGINEERING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	16	32·69	10·46	211	5/ to 10/	8/1	5/1
17 ,, 21	31	49·48	30·68	1,490	15/ to 20/	19/5	18/6
21 ,, 31	19	48·53	18·44	2,010	54/ to 66/	43/7	40/8½
31 ,, 45	10	46·00	9·20	1,445	47/ to 75/	62/10	55/7
45 and over ..	10	46·50	9·30	1,338	50/ to 64/	57/6½	51/5½
All ages ..	82	47·61	78·08	6,494	..	33/3	30/5½

ENGINEERING—BRASSFOUNDERS AND FINISHERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	11·50	0·46	8	5/ to 7/6	6/11½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	8	46·13	7·38	291	10/ to 15/	15/9½	14/
21 ,, 31	15	43·93	13·18	1,471	47/ to 60/	44/7½	37/8½
31 ,, 45	7	45·86	6·42	828	58/9 to 70/	51/7	45/8½
45 and over ..	5	40·60	4·06	482	45/ to 58/9	47/6	37/1
All ages ..	33	47·73	31·50	3,080	..	39/1½	35/11

ENGINEERING—COPPERSMITHS (MALES).

17 and under 45	7	52·00	7·28	701	15/ to 64/8	38/6	38/6

ENGINEERING—RANGE AND STOVE WORKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	37·50	1·50	37	7/6 to 12/6	9/10½	7/1½
17 ,, 21	10	43·10	8·62	489	10/ to 35/	22/8½	18/9½
21 ,, 31	22	44·14	19·42	2,480	48/ to 60/	51/1	43/4½
31 ,, 45	17	49·29	16·76	2,367	60/	56/6	53/6½
45 and over ..	4	44·75	3·58	436	47/6 to 60/	48/8½	41/11
All ages ..	50	49·88	49·88	5,809	..	46/7	44/4

ENGINEERING—PLUMBERS (MALES) (*d*).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	17	6/ to 10/	6/6½	..
17 ,, 21	12	49·25	11·82	470	10/ to 20/	15/11	..
21 ,, 31	20	40·90	16·36	2,290	62/	56/	..
31 ,, 45	13	46·69	12·14	1,838	62/4 to 70/	60/6½	..
All ages ..	45	45·96	41·36	4,615	..	44/7½	39/5½

(See also Plumbing shown separately.)

ENGINEERING—MACHINE-TOOL MAKERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	3	20·67	1·24	134	58/9	43/3	(*a*)

ENGINEERING—WOOD-WORKERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	13	30·69	7·98	1,134	58/8	56/10	..
31 ,, 45	9	35·11	6·32	845	58/ to 70/	53/6	..
45 and over ..	3	27·00	1·62	213	58/8 to 62/8	52/7	..
All ages ..	24	33·17	15·92	2,192	..	55/1	..

ENGINEERING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	3	52·00	3·00	445	48/ to 58/9	55/5	55/5

There were also 79 employers personally engaged, and £1,130 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ENGINEERING—APPRENTICES* (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	14	5/ to 10/	5/4½	5/4½
17 ,, 21	15	48·67	14·60	489	15/ to 20/	13/5	12/6½
21 ,, 31	3	50·33	3·02	149	20/ to 25/	19/9	19/1
All ages ..	19	49·10	18·66	652	..	13/11½	13/2½

*There are doubtless other apprentices included in the various branch groups of this trade, but these are all that were so designated.

FELLMONGERY (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	8	26·63	4·26	210	15/ to 30/	19/8½	10/1
17 ,, 21	5	46·00	4·60	320	17/ to 55/	27/10	24/7½
21 ,, 31	17	41·82	14·22	1,460	42/ to 44/	41/1	33/0½
31 ,, 45	22	43·36	19·08	2,177	42/ to 48/	45/7½	39/1
45 and over ..	10	38·90	7·78	911	44/ to 60/	46/10	35/0½
All ages ..	58	43·05	49·94	5,078	..	40/8	33/8

FELLMONGERY—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	6	44·67	5·36	800	48/ to 60/	59/8½	51/3½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £41 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See also Fellmongers in connection with Meat-freezing.)

FIBROUS-PLASTER WORKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	1	10·00	0·20	5	10/	10/	..
17 ,, 21	8	36·25	5·80	318	10/ to 25/	21/11	..
21 ,, 31	15	38·73	11·62	1,830	45/ to 70/	63/	..
31 ,, 45	3	42·67	2·56	445	50/ to 90/	69/6½	..
45 and over ..	2	19·50	0·78	138	70/	70/9	..
All ages ..	28	37·43	20·96	2,736	..	52/2½	..

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £79 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FIREWOOD-CUTTING, GRAIN-CRUSHING, ETC. (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	39	15/	15/	15/
17 ,, 21	3	52·00	3·12	220	10/ to 44/	28/2½	28/2½
21 ,, 31	4	43·00	3·44	348	10/ to 60/	40/5½	33/5½
31 ,, 45	9	47·22	8·50	1,003	42/ to 53/	47/2½	42/10½
45 and over ..	2	34·50	1·38	93	22/ to 45/	26/11½	17/10½
All ages ..	18	48·56	17·48	1,703	..	38/11½	36/4½

There were also 25 employers personally engaged, and £60 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

FISH-CURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	1	18·00	0·36	42	45/	46/8	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	10	46·80	9·36	1,074	40/ to 60/	45/11	41/3½
31 ,, 45	11	47·73	10·50	1,204	40/ to 50/	45/10½	42/1
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	188	30/ to 45/	36/2	36/2
All ages ..	22	50·68	22·30	2,508	..	45/	43/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

FLOCK AND KAPOC MILLING (MALES) (*a*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 31	3	31·00	1·86	86	15/ to 20/	18/6	..

FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	19	44·26	16·82	1,882	42/ to 50/	44/9	38/
31 ,, 45	16	50·63	16·20	2,323	42/ to 60/	57/4½	55/10
45 and over ..	8	48·50	7·76	1,023	42/ to 60/	52/9	49/2
All ages ..	42	48·57	40·78	5,228	..	51/3½	47/10½

FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING—BAG-MAKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and over ..	8	51·38	8·22	495	12/6 to 50/	24/1	23/9½

Mostly boys employed in this trade.

FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
31 and over ..	9	51·56	9·28	1,484	60/ to 77/6	63/11½	63/5

FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING—FIREMEN (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	266	47/	51/2	51/2

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £747 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLY-PAPER AND BLACKING, ETC., MAKING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 31	3	52·00	3·12	103	10/ to 20/	13/2½	13/2½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	10	28·20	5·64	255	10/ to 20/	18/1	9/9½
17 ,, 21	15	38·73	11·62	722	20/ to 30/	24/10	18/6
21 ,, 31	12	45·83	11·00	982	35/ to 50/	35/8½	31/5½
31 ,, 45	9	41·33	7·44	1,020	45/ to 60/	54/10	43/7
All ages ..	41	43·54	35·70	2,979	..	33/4½	27/11½

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	8	25·00	4·00	91	8/ to 10/	9/1	4/4½
17 ,, 21	11	42·82	9·42	297	10/ to 15/	12/7½	10/4½
21 ,, 31	8	49·13	7·86	312	10/ to 20/	15/10½	15/
31 ,, 45	2	30·50	1·22	85	30/	27/10½	16/4
All ages ..	28	40·18	22·50	785	..	13/11½	10/9½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £57 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—GASFITTERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	18·33	1·10	25	7/6 to 10/	9/1	..
17 ,, 21	8	41·00	6·56	248	10/ to 20/	15/1½	..
21 ,, 31	17	45·71	15·54	2,229	48/ to 68/	57/4½	..
31 ,, 45	13	48·08	12·50	1,869	50/ to 68/	59/10	..
45 and over ..	6	45·67	5·48	977	68/ to 80/	71/4	..
All ages ..	43	47·88	41·18	5,348	..	51/11½	..

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	1	24·00	0·48	17	15/	14/2	..
21 ,, 31	8	46·50	7·44	989	50/ to 63/	53/2	..
31 ,, 45	12	46·42	11·14	1,779	60/ to 66/	63/10½	..
45 and over ..	7	43·57	6·10	959	55/ to 66/	62/10½	..
All ages ..	27	46·59	25·16	3,734	..	59/4½	..

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—STOKERS AND COKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and over ..	11	48·82	10·74	1,808	56/ to 70/	67/4	63/2½

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—LABOURERS AND GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	3	31·00	1·86	114	15/ to 30/	24/6	14/7 *b*
21 ,, 31	25	43·48	21·74	2,732	45/ to 63/	50/3	42/0½
31 ,, 45	49	49·33	48·34	6,486	45/ to 66/	53/8	50/11
45 and over ..	43	43·98	37·82	5,011	45/ to 66/	53/	44/10
All ages ..	115	47·72	109·76	14,343	..	52/3	47/11½

£167 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS METER AND RANGE REPAIRING (MALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	10	41·90	8·38	1,035	30/ to 60/	49/5	39/9½

GLASS BEVELLING AND SILVERING (MALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	42·33	2·54	78	6/6 to 15/	12/3½	10/
17 ,, 21	5	45·60	4·56	218	12/6 to 20/	19/1½	16/9
21 ,, 31	2	42·50	1·70	231	50/ to 60/	54/4	44/5
31 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	306	57/6 to 60/	58/10	58/10
All ages ..	12	45·33	10·88	833	..	30/7½	26/8½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

GLUE-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	5	46·20	4·62	550	36/ to 55/	47/7½	42/3½

GLUE-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	56	15/	10/9	10/9

£12 was paid in wages to casual hands.
Many broken weeks in this trade.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 45	5	41·00	4·10	442	12/6 to 60/	43/1½	34/

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

HAT AND CAP MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	27·00	0·54	18	15/	13/4	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	42·50	3·40	281	17/6 to 48/	33/0½	27/
21 ,, 31	6	49·17	5·90	779	55/ to 60/	52/9½	49/11
31 ,, 45	5	51·60	5·16	989	60/ to 80/	76/8	76/1
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	227	35/ to 55/	43/8	43/8
All ages ..	18	47·44	17·08	2,294	..	53/8½	49/

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £24 was paid in wages to casual hands.

HAT AND CAP MAKING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	5	38·40	3·84	75	10/	7/10	5/9
17 ,, 21	11	41·55	9·14	427	12/6 to 25/	18/8	14/11
21 ,, 31	30	45·70	27·42	1,828	17/6 to 37/6	26/8	23/5
31 ,, 45	3	48·33	2·90	225	12/6 to 55/	31/0½	28/10
45 and over ..	1	8·00	0·16	6	20/	15/	2/3 *b*
All ages ..	48	45·27	43·46	2,561	..	23/7	20/6½

HOSIERY-KNITTING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 31 *b*	13	38·08	9·90	357	5/ to 30/	14/5	10/6½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £20 was paid in wages to casual hands.

HEEL AND TOE PLATE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and over ..	5	42·60	4·26	292	10/ to 60/	27/5*	22/5½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £6 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* Three out of this number were under 21 years of age.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

INCANDESCENT-MANTLE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	65	25/	25/	25/

IRON BEDSTEAD AND FENDER MAKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	40·33	2·42	78	12/ to 15/	12/10½	..
17 „ 21	2	52·00	2·08	174	30/ to 40/	33/5½	..
21 „ 31	9	42·89	7·72	912	40/ to 45/	47/3	..
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	266	40/ to 55/	51/2	..
All ages ..	16	44·69	14·30	1,430	..	40/	..

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

KAURI-GUM SORTING AND PREPARING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	32·00	1·28	48	12/6 to 20/	15/	9/3
17 „ 21	7	31·43	4·40	385	36/ to 42/	35/	21/2
21 „ 31	43	46·30	39·82	4,775	36/ to 50/	47/11½	42/3
31 „ 45	45	49·49	44·54	5,822	50/	52/3½	49/9
45 and over ..	31	46·39	28·76	3,793	50/	52/9	47/0½
All ages ..	122	48·69	118·80	14,823	..	49/11	46/9

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £387 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAPIDARY-WORK (MALES).

14 and over ..	3	40·00	2·40	207	8/ to 45/	34/6	26/6½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	8·00	0·16	7	20/	17/6	(*a*)
17 „ 21	1	5·00	0·10	7	30/	28/	(*a*)
21 „ 31	12	43·33	10·40	999	30/ to 60/	38/5	32/
31 „ 45	12	47·58	11·42	1,614	50/ to 60/	56/6½	51/9
45 and over ..	3	37·33	2·24	203	45/ to 50/	36/3	26/0½
All ages ..	25	48·64	24·32	2,830	..	46/6½	43/6½

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*a*).

21 and under 31	2	36·00	1·44	183	27/6 to 60/	50/10	..

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	16	38·06	12·18	434	12/ to 15/	14/3	10/5
17 „ 21	24	40·25	19·32	777	13/ to 20/	16/1	12/5½
21 „ 31	48	44·42	42·64	2,290	15/ to 25/	21/6	18/4
31 „ 45	21	47·48	19·94	1,167	15/ to 25/	23/5	21/4½
45 and over ..	3	34·00	2·04	99	20/	19/5	12/8½
All ages ..	99	48·55	96·12	4,767	..	19/10	18/6

There were also 20 employers personally engaged, and £109 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

There were 59 employers personally engaged, no labour being employed.

LEADLIGHT-WORK (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	30·00	1·20	46	10/ to 15/	15/4	..
17 „ 21	1	52·00	1·04	60	20/	23/1	..
21 „ 31	7	37·57	5·26	629	40/ to 60/	47/10	..
31 „ 45	2	34·00	1·36	257	55/ to 65/	75/7	..
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	208	80/	80/	..
All ages ..	12	41·25	9·90	1,200	..	48/6	..

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING (MALES).

21 and under 45	11	43·00	9·46	1,160	47/	49/0½	40/6½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £22 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MANURE-MIXING (MALES).

21 and over ..	8	41·75	6·68	682	40/ to 45/	40/10	32/9½

MARINE-STORES PREPARING (MALES).

				£			
17 and under 21	1	17·00	0·34	25	30/	29/5	(*a*)
21 „ 31	8	48·37	7·74	839	32/6 to 55/	43/4½	40/4
31 „ 45	6	38·83	4·66	451	35/ to 48/	38/8½	28/11
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	72	27/6	27/8½	27/8½
All ages ..	15	45·93	13·78	1,387	..	40/3	35/7

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £30 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	16·5	1·00	43	27/6 to 60/	26/1	(*a*)
21 „ 31	17	25·88	8·80	1,159	80/ to 100/	52/8	26/2½
31 „ 45	14	26·71	7·48	1,209	80/ to 140/	64/8	33/2½
45 and over ..	3	30·66	1·84	240	50/ to 80/	52/2	30/9
All ages ..	35	26·83	18·78	2,651	..	56/5½	29/1½

Although during the busy season many of these men earned from £5 to £8 per week, during the slack portion of the year they worked perhaps only a few hours per week. To this is due the low average for the year.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FREEZERS AND CHAMBER HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

31 and under 45	13	39·00	10·14	1,304	50/ to 60/	51/5½	38/7
45 and over ..	10	44·00	8·80	1,302	50/ to 60/	59/2	50/1
All ages ..	23	41·17	18·94	2,606	..	55/0½	43/7

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—PRESERVERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	48·00	2·88	110	15/ to 18/	15/3½	14/1½
17 „ 21	9	44·00	7·92	574	20/ to 40/	29/	24/6½
21 „ 31	21	48·62	20·42	2,031	32/6 to 50/	39/9½	37/2½
31 „ 45	16	51·25	16·40	2,491	42/ to 80/	60/9	59/10½
45 and over ..	6	46·67	5·60	875	42/ to 80/	62/6	56/1
All ages ..	52	51·17	53·22	6,081	..	45/8½	45/

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, ETC. (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	3	30·33	1·82	213	30/ to 60/	46/9½	27/3½
21 „ 31	13	38·92	10·12	1,343	48/ to 70/	53/1	39/9
31 „ 45	19	43·63	16·58	2,543	48/ to 100/	61/4	51/5½
45 and over ..	5	42·80	4·28	734	50/ to 100/	68/7	56/5½
All ages ..	37	44·32	32·80	4,833	..	58/11½	50/3

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	11	29·18	6·42	696	44/	43/4	24/4
31 „ 45	13	36·90	9·60	1,275	44/ to 75/	53/1½	37/9
45 and over ..	6	46·66	5·60	690	42/ to 50/	49/3½	44/3
All ages ..	29	37·27	21·62	2,661	..	49/3	35/3½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—OLEO, TALLOW, AND MANURE HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	38·00	1·52	126	27/6 to 40/	33/2	24/3
21 „ 31	17	46·35	15·76	1,727	40/ to 48/	43/10	39/1
31 „ 45	17	48·94	16·64	1,947	44/ to 50/	46/9½	44/
45 and over ..	7	41·28	5·78	687	44/ to 50/	47/6½	37/9
All ages ..	42	47·26	39·70	4,487	..	45/2½	41/1

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FELLMONGERS* (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	7·50	0·30	17	25/ to 30/	22/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	4	33·00	2·64	213	30/ to 44/	32/3	20/6
21 „ 31	18	30·44	10·96	1,312	42/ to 48/	47/10½	28/0½
31 „ 45	10	32·20	6·44	867	48/ to 80/	53/10	33/4
45 and over ..	5	29·20	2·92	316	48/ to 54/	43/3½	24/3½
All ages ..	37	31·43	23·26	2,725	..	46/10½	28/4

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—TINSMITHS* (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	23·00	0·46	15	12/6 to 15/	13/0½	5/9
17 „ 21	3	39·00	2·34	151	15/ to 45/	25/9½	19/4½
21 „ 31	7	46·14	6·46	730	30/ to 50/	45/2	40/1½
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	145	45/	55/9	55/9
45 and over ..	2	44·50	1·78	234	45/ to 60/	52/7	45/
All ages ..	13	46·46	12·08	1,275	..	42/2½	37/9

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—TANNERS* (MALES).

21 and over ..	6	45·17	5·42	699	44/ to 70/	51/2½	44/9½

£274 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* See also these industries shown elsewhere under their respective headings.

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	36·66	2·20	69	7/6 to 20/	12/6½	8/10
17 „ 21	9	50·33	9·06	569	15/ to 30/	25/1½	24/4
21 „ 31	27	48·78	26·34	3,356	35/ to 60/	50/11½	47/9½
31 „ 45	18	46·61	16·78	2,535	45/ to 80/	60/8	54/2
45 and over ..	19	42·11	16·00	2,410	60/ to 70/	60/3	48/10½
All ages ..	71	49·56	70·38	8,939	..	50/9½	48/5

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £42 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MUSICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

17 and under 45	4	48·25	3·86	424	6/ to 60/	43/11	40/9

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

OIL CANNING AND PACKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 45	5	27·80	2·78	339	10/ to 70/	48/9	..

OILSKIN-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 45	3	43·00	2·58	246	25/ to 55/	38/1½	31/6½

OILSKIN-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	38·66	2·32	64	7/6 to 12/6	11/	8/2½
17 „ 21	8	49·87	7·98	295	10/ to 20/	14/9½	14/2
21 „ 31	4	52·00	4·16	258	20/ to 25/	24/9½	24/9½
All ages ..	16	45·18	14·46	617	..	17/1	14/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKING (MALES).

14 and over ..	5	49·40	4·94	531	20/ to 80/	43/	40/10

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 45	9	50·11	9·02	1,043	12/6 to 60/	46/3	44/7

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

PAPER-MILLING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	48·50	1·94	59	12/6	12/2	11/4
17 „ 21	6	47·83	5·74	472	18/ to 49/6	32/11	30/3
21 „ 31	13	51·39	13·36	1,348	36/ to 52/	40/4	39/10½
31 „ 45	8	48·62	7·78	1,018	27/6 to 60/	52/4	48/11
All ages ..	28	51·46	28·82	2,897	..	40/3	39/9½

PAPER-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	330	60/ to 70/	63/5½	63/5½

PERAMBULATOR-MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	38·00	4·56	158	10/ to 15/	13/10	10/1½
17 „ 21	7	28·86	4·04	261	20/ to 30/	25/10	14/4
21 „ 31	4	42·50	3·40	414	45/ to 50/	48/8½	39/9½
31 „ 45	3	41·00	2·46	305	45/ to 50/	49/7	39/1
All ages ..	16	45·19	14·46	1,138	..	31/6	27/4

PERAMBULATOR-MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	8	50·25	8·04	411	5/ to 27/6	20/5	19/9

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £12 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALES).

14 and over ..	9	41·11	7·40	717	10/ to 50/	38/9	30/7½

There were also 13 employers personally engaged, and £64 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	30	5/ to 7/6	5/9	5/9
17 „ 21	13	45·08	11·72	362	7/6 to 17/6	12/4	10/8½
21 „ 31	14	48·14	13·48	674	20/ to 30/	25/7	18/6
31 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	605	17/6 to 50/	28/9	28/9
All ages ..	35	47·89	33·52	1,860	..	22/2	20/5

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	41·50	3·32	102	5/ to 15/	12/3½	9/9½
17 „ 21	6	44·33	5·32	265	12/6 to 25/	19/11	17/
21 „ 31	8	45·00	7·20	877	30/ to 50/	48/8½	42/2
31 „ 45	2	44·00	1·76	402	70/ to 120/	91/4	77/4
45 and over	1	52·00	1·04	129	50/	49/7	49/7
All ages ..	19	49·05	18·64	1,775	..	38/1	35/11

PICTURE-FRAMING—GLAZIERS (MALES).

17 and under 45	5	47·60	4·76	530	17/6 to 60/	44/6½	40/9

PICTURE-FRAMING (FEMALES) (*a*).

17 and under 31	3	45·00	2·70	107	7/6 to 25/	15/10	..

There were also 19 employers personally engaged, and £14 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES).

14 and under 17	16	46·06	14·74	321	6/ to 10/	8/8½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	46	50·50	46·46	1,910	7/6 to 17/6	16/5	15/11½
21 „ 31	52	49·38	51·36	6,373	40/ to 60/	49/6	47/1½
31 „ 45	33	47·55	31·38	4,201	58/ to 66/	53/2	48/11½
45 and over ..	7	35·85	5·02	821	58/ to 66/	65/5	45/1
All ages ..	150	49·65	148·96	13,626	..	36/7	34/11

There were also 59 employers personally engaged, and £575 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PORTMANTEAU-MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	43·80	4·38	147	12/6 to 20/	13/5	11/3
17 „ 21	4	52·00	4·16	242	25/ to 30/	23/3	23/3
21 „ 31	10	44·30	8·86	1,092	48/ to 55/	49/3½	42/
31 „ 45	7	50·29	7·04	855	52/ to 60/	48/7	47/
45 and over ..	3	45·00	2·70	395	52/ to 60/	58/6	50/7½
All ages ..	28	48·46	27·14	2,731	..	40/3	37/6

PORTMANTEAU-MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	2	33·00	1·32	34	7/6	10/3½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	5	52·00	5·20	210	17/6	16/2	16/2
21 „ 31	9	51·55	9·28	647	25/ to 35/	27/11	27/8
31 and over ..	1	43·00	0·86	74	40/	34/5	28/5½
All ages ..	17	49·00	16·66	965	..	23/2	21/10

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

POULTRY-FOOD PREPARING (MALES).

31 and over ..	5	49·00	4·90	396	40/ to 58/	32/3½	30/5½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*							
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TYPESETTING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MALES).				£			
14 and under 17	3	34·66	2·08	50	10/	9/7	(*a*)
17 „ 21	8	50·62	8·10	508	20/ to 30/	25/1	24/4½
21 „ 31	17	47·30	16·08	2,634	65/ to 70/	65/6	59/7
31 „ 45	41	50·05	41·04	7,404	65/ to 76/	72/2	69/5
45 and over ..	9	49·00	8·82	1,651	65/ to 76/	74/10½	70/7
All ages ..	75	50·75	76·12	12,247	..	64/4	62/9½
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—COMPOSITORS (MALES).							
14 and under 17	7	45·86	6·42	199	10/ to 15/	12/5	10/11
17 „ 21	21	49·00	20·58	1,123	20/ to 30/	21/10	20/7
21 „ 31	15	49·00	14·70	2,241	60/ to 65/	61/	57/6
31 „ 45	50	48·44	48·44	7,883	65/	65/1	60/8
45 and over ..	6	44·33	5·32	968	65/ to 75/	72/9	62/0 *b*
All ages ..	97	49·21	95·46	12,414	..	52/	49/2½
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—STEREOTYPERS (MALES) (*d*).							
14 and under 45	11	50·45	11·10	1,265	10/ to 80/	45/7	44/3
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—MACHINISTS (MALES).							
14 and under 17	11	34·09	7·50	203	10/ to 15/	10/10	(*a*)
17 „ 21	24	46·96	22·54	1,264	20/ to 30/	22/5	20/3
21 „ 31	43	49·37	42·46	4,837	40/ to 55/	45/7	43/3
31 „ 45	32	49·16	31·46	4,975	50/ to 65/	63/3	59/9½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	105	42/	40/4½	40/4½
All ages ..	104	50·48	105·00	11,384	..	43/4	42/1
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—LITHOGRAPHERS (MALES).							
17 and under 21	4	46·75	3·74	187	20/	20/	18/
21 „ 31	5	43·00	4·30	609	45/ to 60/	56/8	46/10
31 „ 45	15	49·87	14·96	2,394	55/ to 65/	64/	61/5
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	792	70/ to 80/	76/1	76/1
All ages ..	27	50·30	27·16	3,982	..	58/8	56/9
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—PUBLISHING HANDS (MALES).							
17 and under 21	5	43·60	4·36	296	20/ to 40/	27/2	22/9
21 „ 31	4	39·25	3·14	359	40/ to 50/	45/9	34/6
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	179	70/	68/10	68/10
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	910	65/ to 75/	70/	70/
All ages ..	14	49·43	13·84	1,744	..	50/6	48/
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—STOREMEN AND PACKERS (MALES).							
14 and under 17	1	13·00	0·26	9	15/	13/10	(*a*)
17 „ 21	3	34·00	2·04	85	17/6	16/8	10/11*b*
21 „ 31	11	44·27	9·74	1,191	40/ to 60/	48/11	41/7½
31 „ 45	11	48·18	10·60	1,127	40/ to 50/	42/6	39/5
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	127	44/	48/10	48/10
All ages ..	25	47·36	23·68	2,539	..	42/11	39/1
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS (MALES).							
14 and under 17	1	38·00	0·76	14	8/	7/4	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	44·50	5·34	223	10/ to 20/	16/8	14/3½
21 „ 31	13	45·92	11·94	1,498	40/ to 70/	50/2	44/4
31 „ 45	8	49·25	7·88	1,528	70/ to 110/	77/7	73/5½
All ages ..	27	48·00	25·92	3,263	..	50/4	46/6
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—PROCESS HANDS AND ENGRAVERS (MALES).							
17 and under 21	5	49·80	4·98	236	15/ to 32/	19/	18/2
21 „ 31	8	46·75	7·48	1,081	60/ to 70/	57/10	52/
31 „ 45	7	49·85	6·98	1,287	60/ to 90/	73/9	70/8½
All ages ..	19	51·16	19·44	2,604	..	53/7	52/8½
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—BOOKBINDERS (MALES) (*d*).				£			
14 and under 17	6	39·50	4·74	139	10/ to 15/	11/9	..
17 „ 21	9	44·89	8·08	416	15/ to 20/	20/7	..
21 „ 31	15	44·93	13·48	1,702	60/	50/6	..
31 „ 45	14	41·00	11·48	1,830	60/	63/9	..
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	728	60/ to 80/	70/	..
All ages ..	45	46·60	41·94	4,815	..	45/11	..
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—PAPER-RULERS, CUTTERS, ETC., (MALES).							
17 and under 21	3	39·33	2·36	95	15/	16/1½	12/2 *b*
21 „ 31	7	48·71	6·82	863	40/ to 60/	50/7	47/5
31 „ 45	12	48·42	11·62	1,796	60/	61/10	57/7
45 and over ..	3	44·33	2·66	362	60/	54/5	56/5 *b*
All ages ..	23	51·00	23·46	3,116	..	53/2	52/1
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—PAPER-BAG MAKERS (MALES).							
14 and over (*a*)	4	49·50	3·96	357	12/ to 55/	36/1	34/4
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—BOX AND CASE MAKERS (MALES).							
31 and over ..	2	34·00	1·36	198	58/8	58/3	38/1
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).*							
14 and under 17	17	45·65	15·52	402	10/	10/4	9/1
17 „ 21	8	38·00	6·08	221	10/ to 15/	14/6½	10/7½
21 „ 31	3	38·33	2·30	267	45/	46/5	34/3
31 „ 45	7	44·86	6·28	1,213	70/	67/3	66/7½
45 and over ..	2	31·00	1·24	148	36/ to 50/	47/9	28/5½
All ages ..	32	49·09	31·42	2,251	..	28/8	27/0½

* Employees whose exact occupations in the industry are not clearly stated.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—ENGINEERS (MALES).							
17 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	826	60/ to 100/	79/5	79/5
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—COMPOSITORS (FEMALES).							
21 and under 31	3	33·00	1·98	128	25/ to 30/	25/10	16/5*b*
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS (FEMALES).							
21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	136	25/ to 30/	26/2	26/2
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—PUBLISHING HANDS (FEMALES).							
17 and under 45	6	50·50	6·06	341	15/ to 40/	22/6	21/10½
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES).							
17 and under 31	3	32·00	1·92	89	10/ to 30/	18/6½	11/5
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—PACKERS (FEMALES).							
17 and under 81	8	44·87	7·18	289	14/ to 20/	16/1	14/
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINISTS (FEMALES).							
14 and under 17	2	29·50	1·18	25	10/	8/6	..
17 „ 21	7	40·29	5·64	184	10/ to 15/	13/1	10/1
21 „ 31	6	35·17	4·22	208	18/	19/9	13/4
31 „ 45	1	35·00	0·70	15	8/	8/7	5/9
Al ages ..	12	48·92	11·74	432	..	14/9	13/10
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—BOOKBINDERS (FEMALES).							
14 and under 17	23	36·17	16·64	347	7/6	8/4	(*a*)
17 „ 21	41	48·78	40·02	1,375	10/ to 20/	13/9	12/11
21 „ 31	43	48·79	41·96	2,084	20/ to 25/	19/10½	18/7½
31 „ 45	13	51·00	13·26	827	25/ to 40/	25/	24/5½
All ages ..	113	49·50	111·88	4,633	..	16/7	15/9

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—PAPER-RULERS, CUTTERS, ETC. (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	8	29·50	4·72	110	7/6	9/4	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	26	41·31	21·48	628	10/ to 17/	11/8½	9/3 *b*
21 ,, 31	18	49·67	17·88	844	20/ to 85/	18/10½	18/
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	139	20/	17/10	17/10
All ages ..	50	47·20	47·20	1,721	..	14/7	14/

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—PAPER-BAG MAKERS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	11	47·36	10·42	273	12/ to 14/	10/6	9/6½
17 ,, 21	3	52·00	3·12	139	18/	17/10	17/10
21 ,, 31	4	43·75	3·50	172	20/	19/8	(*a*)
All ages ..	17	50·12	17·04	584	..	13/8½	13/2½

There were also 32 employers personally engaged, and £594 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	7	38·43	5·38	216	12/ to 15/	16/0½	11/10½
17 ,, 21	9	39·89	7·18	442	14/ to 35/	24/7½	18/10½
21 ,, 31	9	51·11	9·20	852	25/ to 45/	37/0½	36/5
31 ,, 45	9	45·11	8·12	950	40/ to 50/	46/9½	40/7
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	509	50/ to 65/	65/3	65/3
All ages ..	34	48·53	33·00	2,969	..	36/	33/7

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £13 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	32	39·87	25·52	684	10/	10/8½	..
17 ,, 21	33	45·33	29·92	1,513	25/	20/2½	..
21 ,, 31	65	48·92	63·60	7,559	55/	47/6½	..
31 ,, 45	51	48·39	49·36	6,354	60/	51/6	..
45 and over ..	16	39·75	12·72	1,770	60/	55/8	..
All ages ..	194	46·68	181·12	17,880	..	39/6	..

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	6	32·83	3·94	115	12/	11/8	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	11	48·64	10·70	446	20/	16/8	15/7
21 ,, 31	11	44·45	9·78	658	30/	26/11	23/
31 and over ..	2	45·50	1·82	153	40/	33/7½	29/5
All ages ..	27	48·59	26·24	1,372	..	20/11	19/6½

There were also 24 employers personally engaged, and £87 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	40·50	3·24	88	10/ to 12/6	10/10½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	33·75	2·70	213	17/6 to 40/	31/6½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	5	46·00	4·60	614	48/ to 55/	53/4½	47/3
31 ,, 45	15	48·53	14·56	2,124	54/ to 60/	58/4	54/5½
45 and over ..	5	42·40	4·24	584	54/ to 60/	55/1	44/11
All ages ..	31	47·32	29·34	3,623	..	49/4½	44/11½

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	30·50	1·22	44	10/ to 17/6	14/5	8/5 *b*
17 ,, 21	4	50·25	4·02	164	10/ to 22/6	16/4	15/9
21 ,, 31	6	36·17	4·34	221	10/ to 25/	20/4½	14/2
31 ,, 45	1	43·00	0·86	48	20/	22/4	18/5½
All ages ..	12	43·50	10·44	477	..	18/3½	15/4

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £18 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAUCE, PICKLE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	9	44·56	8·02	311	10/ to 20/	15/6	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	10	45·00	9·00	615	20/ to 30/	27/4	23/8
21 ,, 31	10	43·90	8·78	941	42/ to 45/	42/10½	36/2⅔
31 ,, 45	6	51·67	6·20	874	40/ to 60/	56/4½	56/0½
45 and over ..	3	46·00	2·76	487	55/ to 75/	70/7	62/5
All ages ..	36	48·28	34·76	3,228	..	37/2	34/6

SAUCE, PICKLE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	8	48·12	7·70	221	10/ to 12/6	11/6	10/7½
17 ,, 21	6	45·00	5·40	171	12/6 to 15/	12/8	10/11½
21 ,, 31	8	42·25	6·76	433	17/6 to 35/	25/7	20/10
All ages ..	21	47·29	19·86	825	..	16/7½	15/1½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £143 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAWMILLING—SAWYERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	41·00	0·82	34	12/6 to 20/	16/7	13/1
17 ,, 21	17	46·47	15·80	1,111	20/ to 30/	28/1½	25/1½
21 ,, 31	42	51·02	42·86	4,490	40/ to 45/	41/11	41/1½
31 ,, 45	53	47·91	50·78	6,061	45/ to 48/	47/9	44/
45 and over ..	20	48·25	19·30	2,341	45/ to 50/	48/6	45/
All ages ..	130	49·83	129·56	14,037	..	43/4	41/6½

SAWMILLING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	15	41·00	12·30	466	10/ to 15/	15/2	11/11½
17 ,, 21	39	45·54	35·52	2,192	20/ to 25/	24/8	21/7½
21 ,, 31	30	48·87	29·32	2,873	35/ to 45/	39/2½	36/10
31 ,, 45	20	48·70	19·48	2,548	45/ to 55/	52/3½	49/
45 and over ..	12	48·25	11·58	1,413	45/ to 55/	48/9½	45/3½
All ages ..	112	48·30	108·20	9,492	..	35/1	32/7

SAWMILLING—JOINERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	33	10/ to 15/	12/8½	12/8½
17 ,, 21	4	52·00	4·16	260	20/ to 30/	25/	25/
21 ,, 31	14	46·14	12·92	1,601	55/	49/7	44/
31 ,, 45	12	46·92	11·26	1,597	55/ to 60/	56/9	51/2
45 and over ..	21	44·38	18·64	2,516	55/ to 60/	54/	46/1
All ages ..	51	47·08	48·02	6,007	..	50/0½	45/3½

SAWMILLING—SAW-SHARPENERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	104	20/	20/	20/
21 ,, 31	4	44·50	3·56	542	55/ to 70/	60/11	52/1½
31 ,, 45	7	44·28	6·20	984	60/ to 70/	63/6	54/1
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	802	75/ to 85/	77/1½	77/1½
All ages ..	17	47·06	16·00	2,432	..	60/10	55/

SAWMILLING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	9	41·44	7·46	288	15/ to 20/	15/5½	13/10
17 ,, 21	32	43·09	27·58	1,909	20/ to 35/	27/8	22/11½
21 ,, 31	49	49·92	48·92	5,572	45/ to 50/	45/6½	43/9
31 ,, 45	80	48·60	77·76	9,528	45/ to 60/	49/0½	45/9½
45 and over ..	37	48·08	35·58	4,191	45/ to 60/	47/1½	43/7
All ages ..	194	50·85	197·30	21,488	..	43/7	42/7

SAWMILLING—YARDMEN AND LABOURERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	13·00	0·26	8	10/ to 20/	12/4	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	5	28·60	2·86	246	30/ to 42/	34/5	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	51	43·37	44·24	4,539	42/ to 45/	41/0½	34/3
31 ,, 45	55	46·04	50·64	5,578	42/ to 48/	44/0½	39/
45 and over ..	48	44·79	43·00	4,539	42/ to 45/	42/2½	36/4½
All ages ..	143	49·30	141·00	14,910	..	42/3½	40/1

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

SAWMILLING—ENGINEERS AND STOKERS (MALES).

				£			
17 and under 21	5	48·00	4·80	337	25/ to 30/	28/1	25/11
21 „ 31	7	40·14	5·62	754	55/	53/7½	(*a*)
31 „ 45	14	44·00	12·32	1,837	60/	59/7½	50/5 *b*
45 and over ..	7	40·57	5·68	856	60/	60/3½	47/0 *b*
All ages ..	30	47·36	28·42	3,784	..	53/3	48/6

SAWMILLING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

17 and over ..	3	44·66	2·68	338	36/ to 60/	50/5½	43/4

There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £1,755 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEED CLEANING AND PACKING (MALES).

14 and under 45	5	49·40	4·94	463	12/6 to 50/	37/6	35/7½

SEED CLEANING AND PACKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	7	52·00	7·28	262	10/ to 20/	14/4½	14/4½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

SEWING-MACHINE REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 45	6	39·17	4·70	446	12/6 to 65/	37/11½	28/7

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	46·00	2·76	90	7/6 to 20/	13/0½	11/6½
21 „ 31	12	49·33	11·84	1,345	50/ to 60/	45/5½	43/1½
31 „ 45	6	52·00	6·24	991	47/6 to 80/	63/6½	63/6½
45 and over ..	6	46·50	5·58	1,061	47/6 to 80/	76/0½	68/
All ages ..	27	48·93	26·42	3,487	..	52/9½	49/8

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	3	49·00	2·94	329	30/ to 50/	44/9	42/2

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	90	46·04	82·94	2,037	5/ to 15/	9/10	8/8½
17 „ 21	187	47·21	176·56	7,055	8/ to 30/	15/11½	14/6
21 „ 31	205	49·08	201·22	11,017	11/ to 52/6	21/11	20/8
31 „ 45	22	47·00	20·68	1,076	12/6 to 40/	20/9½	18/9½
45 and over ..	6	29·33	3·52	168	16/6 to 27/	19/1	10/9
All ages ..	501	48·39	484·92	21,353	..	17/7½	16/4½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £420 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SIGN AND TICKET WRITING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	29·00	1·16	20	6/6	6/11	..
17 „ 21	6	39·83	4·78	281	10/ to 58/	23/6	..
21 „ 31	9	46·56	8·38	1,191	55/ to 63/	56/10	..
31 „ 45	7	39·57	5·54	1,050	60/ to 100/	75/9½	..
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/	..
All ages ..	23	45·43	20·90	2,672	..	51/1½	..

SIGN AND TICKET WRITING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	1	20·00	0·40	10	10/	10/	..

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £26 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SOAP AND CANDLE MAKING (MALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	8	43·62	6·98	234	12/6	13/5	11/3
17 „ 21	12	41·42	9·94	600	20/ to 32/	24/1½	19/3
21 „ 31	31	41·26	25·58	2,932	44/	45/10	36/4½
31 „ 45	22	50·50	22·22	2,696	44/	48/6½	47/1½
45 and over ..	6	43·17	5·18	579	44/	44/8½	37/1½
All ages ..	77	45·39	69·90	7,041	..	40/3½	35/2

SOAP AND CANDLE MAKING (FEMALES) (*b*).

				£			
14 and under 17	9	43·22	7·78	298	12/6	15/4	12/9
17 „ 21	7	40·86	5·72	204	10/ to 17/	14/3	11/2½
21 „ 31	12	20·75	4·98	207	17/ to 20/	16/7½	6/7½
All ages ..	26	35·54	18·48	709	..	15/4	10/6

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £23 was paid in wages to casual hands.

STONE QUARRYING AND CRUSHING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	27·00	1·08	77	30/	28/6	14/9½
21 „ 31	18	40·56	14·62	1,627	48/	44/6	34/9
31 „ 45	33	44·27	29·22	3,418	48/	46/9½	39/10
45 and over ..	12	41·66	10·00	1,194	48/	47/9	38/3
All ages ..	65	42·25	54·92	6,316	..	46/	37/4½

£143 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SUGAR-REFINING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	40·33	2·42	91	12/6	15/0½	11/8
17 „ 21	29	40·79	23·66	1,765	30/	29/10	23/5
21 „ 31	75	48·07	72·10	7,891	40/ to 48/	43/9	40/5½
31 „ 45	73	49·95	72·92	8,786	48/	48/2½	46/3½
45 and over ..	34	49·74	33·82	4,171	48/	49/4	47/2
All ages ..	215	47·66	204·92	22,704	..	44/4	40/7½

SUGAR-REFINING—BAG-MAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	9	38·78	6·98	305	15/ to 30/	17/5½	13/0½
17 „ 21	7	34·86	4·88	304	20/ to 30/	24/11	16/8½
21 „ 31	10	45·90	9·18	917	42/	39/11½	35/3
31 „ 45	6	45·83	5·50	660	42/ to 48/	48/	42/3½
45 and over ..	3	31·67	1·90	237	42/	49/10½	30/4½
All ages ..	31	45·87	28·44	2,423	..	34/1	30/0½

SUGAR-REFINING—BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, PAINTERS, BRICKLAYERS, AND PLASTERERS (MALES).

14 and over ..	38	28·92	21·92	3,250	..	59/2½	(*c*)

SUGAR-REFINING—COOPERS AND BOXMAKERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	4	40·75	3·26	409	30/ to 60/	50/2	(*a*)

SUGAR-REFINING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	54	20/	20/9	20/9
17 „ 21	10	40·30	8·06	556	20/ to 42/	27/7	21/4½
21 „ 31	3	47·67	2·86	350	42/ to 66/	48/11½	44/10½
31 „ 45	6	45·83	5·50	799	42/ to 68/	58/1½	51/2½
45 and over ..	1	12·00	0·24	32	66/	53/4	(*a*)
All ages ..	20	44·25	17·70	1,791	..	40/5½	34/5½

(See also Tinsmiths as separate industry.)

SUGAR-REFINING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	5	51·20	5·12	202	20/	15/9½	15/6½
21 „ 31	18	47·50	17·10	2,634	48/ to 72/	61/7½	56/3½
31 „ 45	21	47·38	19·90	3,133	48/ to 72/	62/11½	57/4½
45 and over ..	5	48·60	4·86	747	48/ to 60/	61/6	57/5½
All ages ..	48	48·94	46·98	6,716	..	57/2	53/10

£4,149 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TAILORING—CUTTERS AND FOREMEN (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	125	50/	48/1	48/1
21 „ 31	4	44·75	3·58	710	70/	79/4	68/3
31 „ 45	17	48·58	16·52	3,342	70/ to 85/	80/11	75/7½
45 and over ..	4	43·50	3·48	652	80/	74/11½	62/8½
All ages ..	25	49·24	24·62	4,829	..	78/5½	74/3½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

TAILORING—COAT HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	7	42·57	5·96	109	5/	7/4	6/
17 ,, 21	13	46·15	12·00	756	20/	25/2½	22/4½
21 ,, 31	67	48·12	64·48	8,847	50/	54/9½	50/9½
31 ,, 45	53	43·08	45·66	6,396	50/	56/0½	46/5
45 and over ..	18	45·39	16·34	2,293	50/	56/1½	49/
All ages ..	155	46·59	144·44	18,401	..	50/11½	45/8

TAILORING—TROUSERS AND VEST HANDS (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	47·33	2·84	298	30/ to 50/	41/11½	38/2½

TAILORING—PRESSERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	17·00	0·34	21	25/	24/8½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	11	48·18	10·60	1,473	50/ to 60/	55/7	51/6
31 ,, 45	12	48·33	11·60	1,488	50/ to 60/	51/4	47/8½
45 and over ..	3	34·00	2·04	283	50/ to 60/	55/6	36/3 *b*
All ages ..	25	49·16	24·58	3,263	..	53/1	50/2½

TAILORING—LADIES' TAILORING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	9	47·77	8·60	1,465	60/ to 70/	68/2	62/7½

TAILORING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	10	47·70	9·54	190	10/	7/11½	7/3½
17 ,, 21	12	48·50	11·64	446	15/	15/4	14/3½
21 ,, 31	17	48·94	16·64	2,303	60/	55/4½	52/1
31 ,, 45	9	48·56	8·74	1,246	60/	57/0½	53/3
45 and over ..	2	24·50	0·98	77	60/	31/5	*
All ages ..	47	50·57	47·54	4,262	..	35/10½	34/10½

* Odd days during period of employment on piece-work.

TAILORING—COAT HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	5	41·00	4·10	74	5/	7/2½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	24	49·86	23·94	1,002	15/	16/9	16/0½
21 ,, 31	59	49·98	58·98	4,383	30/	29/8½	28/7
31 ,, 45	9	42·77	7·70	616	30/	32/	26/4 *b*
All ages ..	93	50·92	94·72	6,075	..	25/8	25/1½

TAILORING—TROUSER AND VEST HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	29	41·62	24·26	475	5/	7/10	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	58	49·62	57·56	2,710	15/	18/10	17/11½
21 ,, 31	131	47·95	125·64	8,206	20/ to 30/	26/1½	24/1
31 ,, 45	33	44·00	29·04	1,978	20/ to 30/	27/3	23/0½
45 and over ..	3	41·67	2·50	138	20/ to 25/	22/1	17/8
All ages ..	249	47·99	239·00	13,507	..	22/7½	20/10½

TAILORING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	26	10/	10/	10/
17 ,, 21	3	52·00	3·12	158	15/ to 25/	20/3	20/3
21 ,, 31	22	47·50	20·90	1,538	25/ to 30/	29/5	26/10½
31 ,, 45	9	45·56	8·20	554	25/ to 30/	27/0½	23/8
All ages ..	35	47·51	33·26	2,276	..	27/4½	25/

TAILORING—LADIES' TAILORING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	9	35·56	6·40	89	5/	5/7	3/9½
17 ,, 21	12	43·00	10·32	298	15/	11/6½	9/6½
21 ,, 31	25	47·16	23·58	1,558	30/	26/5	23/11½
31 ,, 45	5	43·60	4·36	309	30/	28/4	23/9
All ages ..	51	43·78	44·66	2,254	..	20/2½	17/0½

TAILORING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	16	36·63	11·72	213	5/	7/3	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	23	47·65	21·92	827	15/	15/1	13/10
21 ,, 31	20	41·80	16·72	965	30/	23/1	18/6½
31 ,, 45	8	40·12	6·42	405	30/	25/3	19/5½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	91	35/	35/	35/
All ages ..	63	45·89	57·82	2,501	..	17/3½	15/3

There were also 72 employers personally engaged, and £1,122 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TANNING—TANNERS (MALES).*

				£			
14 and under 17	1	20·00	0·40	13	15/ to 20/	13/	5/ (*b*)
17 ,, 21	4	32·25	2·58	157	17/6 to 42/6	24/4	15/1 *b*
21 ,, 31	8	45·50	7·28	846	44/ to 54/	46/6	40/8
31 ,, 45	11	47·27	10·40	1,334	44/ to 60/	51/3½	46/7½
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	922	42/6 to 100/	59/1	59/1
All ages ..	28	48·04	26·90	3,272	..	48/8	44/11½

TANNING—BEAMSMEN (MALES).*

17 and under 21	2	44·50	1·98	161	22/6 to 42/	32/6½	30/11½
21 ,, 31	5	52·00	5·20	659	50/ to 55/	50/8½	50/8½
31 ,, 45	10	44·20	8·84	1,126	50/ to 55/	50/11½	43/3½
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	676	50/ to 60/	52/	52/
All ages ..	21	50·53	21·22	2,622	..	49/5	48/0½

TANNING—CURRIERS (MALES).*

14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	64	10/ to 15/	12/3½	12/3½
21 ,, 31	8	51·50	8·24	1,111	56/	53/11	53/5
31 ,, 45	14	48·50	13·58	1,912	56/ to 60/	56/4	52/6½
45 and over ..	9	48·56	8·74	1,169	56/	53/6	49/11½
All ages ..	33	49·45	32·64	4,256	..	52/2	49/7

TANNING—GENERAL HANDS AND LABOURERS (MALES).*

17 and under 21	2	43·50	1·74	157	25/ to 44/	36/1	30/2½
21 ,, 31	18	42·11	15·16	1,713	44/ to 48/	45/2½	36/7
31 ,, 45	19	46·42	17·64	1,991	44/ to 48/	45/6	40/3½
45 and over ..	8	46·88	7·50	780	44/	41/7	37/6
All ages ..	43	48·88	42·04	4,641	..	44/2	41/6

TANNING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	292	54/ to 60/	56/2	56/2

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £92 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* See also Tanners in connection with Meat-freezing.

TEA BLENDING AND PACKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	28	45·43	25·44	773	8/ to 17/6	12/2	10/7½
17 ,, 21	11	45·55	10·02	576	15/ to 35/	23/	20/1½
21 ,, 31	9	46·00	8·28	894	35/ to 50/	43/2½	38/2½
31 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	225	86/	46/6½	46/6½
All ages ..	46	48·67	44·78	2,468	..	22/0½	20/7½

TEA BLENDING AND PACKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	2	37·00	1·48	38	7/6 to 12/6	10/3	7/3½
17 ,, 21	11	41·09	9·04	286	10/ to 15/	12/8	10/
21 and over ..	5	40·60	4·06	168	15/ to 20/	16/6½	12/11
All ages ..	16	45·56	14·58	492	..	13/6	11/10

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £14 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TINSMITHS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	17	35·06	11·92	411	10/ to 15/	13/9½	..
17 ,, 21	21	43·43	18·24	938	15/ to 25/	20/7	..
21 ,, 31	27	48·37	26·12	2,995	48/ to 60/	45/10½	..
31 and over ..	6	47·67	5·72	884	50/ to 80/	61/10	..
All ages ..	68	45·59	62·00	5,228	..	33/8	..

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £21 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TOBACCO-CUTTING AND CIGARETTE-MAKING (MALES) (*a*).

21 and under 45	3	29·00	1·74	222	20/ to 60/	51/0½	..

TOBACCO-CUTTING AND CIGARETTE-MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and over ..	8	45·63	7·30	321	7/6 to 27/6	17/7	15/5

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £5 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*

TOY AND DOLL MAKING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	4	28·00	2·24	74	10/ to 17/6	13/2½	7/1 *b*
17 „ 21	5	31·20	3·12	142	17/ to 20/	18/2½	10/11
21 „ 31	4	49·25	3·94	325	25/ to 51/	33/	31/3
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	125	55/	48/1	48/1
45 and over ..	1	37·00	0·74	86	55/ to 60/	46/6	33/1
All ages ..	14	39·57	11·08	752	..	27/2	20/8

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £22 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TRAM-CAR BUILDING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	45·50	1·82	92	15/ to 20/	20/2½	17/8½
17 „ 21	3	41·00	2·46	264	30/ to 52/6	42/11	33/10½
20 „ 31	54	48·17	52·02	7,208	50/ to 60/	55/5½	51/4
31 „ 45	50	47·94	47·94	6,621	50/ to 60/	55/3	50/11
45 and over ..	13	46·62	12·12	1,714	47/ to 60/	56/7	50/8½
All ages ..	119	48·89	116·36	15,899	..	54/8	51/5

UMBRELLA MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 45	6	42·00	5·64	550	5/ to 60/	39/	35/3

UMBRELLA MAKING AND REPAIRING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	4	38·00	3·04	64	8/ to 15/	8/5	6/2
17 „ 21	3	51·67	3·10	118	7/6 to 20/	15/3	15/1½
21 „ 31	7	45·29	6·34	335	20/ to 25/	21/2	18/4½
31 and over ..	2	47·50	1·90	118	24/ to 27/	24/10	22/8
All ages ..	15	47·94	14·38	635	..	17/8	16/3½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	12	49·34	11·84	251	6/ to 10/	8/6	8/0½
17 „ 21	36	48·42	34·86	1,594	8/ to 45/	18/3½	17/0½
21 „ 31	34	48·30	32·84	3,968	45/ to 60/	48/4	44/10½
31 „ 45	23	48·18	22·16	3,477	55/ to 70/	62/9	58/1
45 and over ..	11	48·63	10·70	1,655	55/ to 80/	61/10½	57/10½
All ages ..	114	49·30	112·40	10,945	..	38/11½	36/11½

There were also 33 employers personally engaged, and £47 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WHIP-MANUFACTURING (MALES).*

14 and over ..	5	17·00	1·70	159	7/6 to 80/	37/5	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.
* Employed latter half of year only.

WIRE MATTRESS, ETC., MAKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	4	40·25	3·22	95	7/6 to 20/	11/9½	..
17 „ 21	3	47·67	2·86	160	14/6to32/6	22/4½	..
21 „ 31	15	39·87	11·96	1,318	40/ to 60/	44/1	..
31 and over ..	4	47·75	3·82	343	40/ to 60/	35/11	..
All ages ..	24	45·55	21·86	1,916	..	35/0½	..

WIRE MATTRESS, ETC., MAKING (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 31	3	33·34	2·00	83	10/ to 30/	16/7	..

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £23 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOD CARVING AND TURNING (MALES) (*c.*)

14 and under 17	5	21·40	2·14	61	7/6 to 15/	11/5	(*a*)
17 „ 21	12	41·75	10·02	624	15/ to 27/6	24/11	20/
21 „ 31	3	39·34	2·36	269	25/ to 45/	45/7	34/6
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	109	58/6	41/11	41/11
All ages ..	19	40·95	15·56	1,063	..	27/4	21/6

There were also 11 employers personally engaged.

WOOLLEN-MILLING—PATTERN-MAKER (MALE).

				£			
31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	182	70/	70/	70/

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WOOL-SORTERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	274	45/ to 60/	52/8½	52/8½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—CARDERS (MALES).

14 and under 45	8	45·12	7·22	665	9/ to 70/	36/10	32/

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	284	40/ to 70/	54/7	54/7

WOOLLEN-MILLING—SPINNER (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	108	45/	41/6	41/6

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WARPERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	226	36/ to 50/	43/5½	43/5½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—DYERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	3	49·67	2·98	360	37/6 to 70/	48/4	46/2

WOOLLEN-MILLING—TUNERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	242	35/ to 60/	46/6	46/6

WOOLLEN-MILLING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

17 and over ..	8	42·75	6·84	994	15/ to 60/	58/1½	47/9

WOOLLEN-MILLING—ENGINEER (MALE).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/	60/

WOOLLEN-MILLING—SPINNERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	9	41·22	7·42	191	10/ to 14/	10/3½	8/2
17 „ 21	5	42·00	4·20	138	13/ to 15/	13/1	10/7
All ages ..	13	44·69	11·62	329	..	11/4	9/9

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WEAVERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	55	..	21/2	21/2
17 „ 21	8	49·87	7·98	375	..	18/9½	18/
21 „ 31	9	47·33	8·52	466	..	21/10½	19/11
31 and over ..	6	38·00	4·56	249	..	21/10	15/11*b*
All ages ..	23	48·04	22·10	1,145	..	20/8½	19/2

£4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	5	18·80	1·88	55	10/ to 14/	11/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	5	49·80	4·98	208	..	16/8	16/
21 „ 31	3	41·33	2·48	120	..	19/4	15/4½
31 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	67	..	25/9	25/9
All ages ..	14	37·07	10·38	450	..	17/4	12/4

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WARPERS AND WINDERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	6	40·00	4·80	162	10/ to 20/	13/6	(*a*)

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WOOL-RUG MAKERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	202	17/6 to 60/	38/10	38/10

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WOOL-RUG MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	104	20/	..	20/

WOOL-DUMPING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	7	26·71	3·74	474	54/	50/8½	21/0½
31 „ 45	8	38·12	6·10	722	44/ to 60/	47/4	34/8½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	113	44/	43/5½	43/5½
All ages ..	16	34·00	10·88	1,309	..	48/1½	31/5½

£82 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

WELLINGTON CITY.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	2	30·50	1·22	29	10/ to 15/	9/6½	5/7
17 ,, 21	3	32·00	1·92	120	20/ to 30/	25/	15/4½
21 ,, 31	13	43·15	11·22	1,330	40/ to 50/	47/5	39/4
31 ,, 45	12	42·75	10·26	1,362	45/ to 55/	53/1	43/8
45 and over ..	5	45·60	4·56	628	50/ to 60/	55/1	48/3½
All ages ..	34	42·91	29·18	3,469	..	47/6½	39/3

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £64 was paid in wages to casual hands.

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT ASSEMBLING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	1	13·00	0·26	14	20/ to 25/	21/6½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	8	43·75	7·00	816	48/ to 60/	46/7½	39/2½
31 and over ..	6	38·50	4·62	774	60/ to 70/	67/	49/7
All ages ..	14	42·43	11·88	1,604	..	54/	44/1

£62 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ASPHALT-MAKING AND SHINGLE-PREPARING (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	28·00	0·56	28	20/	20/	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	2	36·00	1·44	185	50/ to 60/	51/4½	35/7
31 ,, 45	7	50·57	7·08	873	48/ to 54/	49/4	47/11½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	265	54/	50/11½	50/11½
All ages ..	12	50·73	11·16	1,351	..	48/5	43/3½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

BACON AND HAM CURING, ETC. (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	38·66	2·32	115	12/ to 25/	19/10	14/9
17 ,, 21	4	41·25	3·30	241	20/ to 30/	29/2½	23/2
21 ,, 31	25	40·32	20·16	2,546	40/ to 60/	50/6	39/2½
31 ,, 45	20	45·25	18·30	2,769	45/ to 70/	60/6	53/3
45 and over ..	3	35·33	2·12	269	45/ to 55/	50/9	34/6
All ages ..	48	48·12	46·20	5,940	..	51/5	47/7

BACON AND HAM CURING, ETC.—TINSMITHS (MALES).

17 and under 45	4	43·50	3·48	463	50/ to 60/	53/2½	44/6

BACON AND HAM CURING, ETC.—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	6	49·83	5·98	1,062	70/ to 75/	71/	68/1

£126 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BASKETWARE-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	43·20	4·32	187	10/ to 20/	17/4	14/4½
17 ,, 21	7	44·14	6·18	360	15/ to 35/	23/3½	19/9
21 ,, 31	6	50·17	6·02	676	40/ to 55/	44/11	43/4
31 ,, 45	6	52·00	6·24	891	55/ to 65/	57/1½	57/1½
45 and over*..	1	48·00	0·96	86	55/ to 60/	35/10	33/1
All ages ..	24	49·42	23·72	2,200	..	37/1	35/3

* Part-time worker.

BASKETWARE-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	4	52·00	4·16	229	15/ to 25/	22/	22/

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £2 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BILLIARD-TABLE MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	28·00	1·12	23	6/ to 12/	8/2½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	3	38·33	2·30	127	15/ to 40/	22/1	16/3½
21 ,, 31	12	44·08	10·58	1,599	45/ to 65/	60/5½	51/3
31 ,, 45	15	41·73	12·52	1,909	45/ to 65/	61/	48/6½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	391	65/ to 80/	75/2½	75/2½
All ages ..	31	46·13	28·60	4,049	..	56/7½	50/3

£61 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING—CONFECTIONERS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	3	38·66	2·32	85	15/	14/8	10/11
17 ,, 21	4	40·75	3·26	174	15/ to 25/	21/4	16/8½
21 ,, 31	7	42·43	5·94	549	30/ to 45/	36/11½	30/2
31 and over ..	3	43·00	2·58	378	45/ to 60/	58/7½	48/5½
All ages ..	16	44·06	14·10	1,186	..	33/8	28/6

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING—BISCUIT-BAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 45	9	35·77	6·44	345	12/ to 100/	21/5	(*a*)

Of these hands, 8 are boys under 17 years of age.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

21 and over ..	1	50·00	1·00	134	52/6	53/7	51/7

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING — CONFECTIONERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	16	43·25	13·84	390	10/ to 15/	11/3	9/4½
17 ,, 21	16	41·94	13·42	568	10/ to 20/	16/11	13/8
21 ,, 31	15	44·60	13·38	632	15/ to 20/	18/10½	16/2½
31 and over ..	2	47·50	1·90	130	20/ to 30/	27/4½	25/
All ages ..	47	45·26	42·54	1,720	..	16/1	14/1

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING—BOXMAKERS (FEMALES).

17 and over ..	3	34·00	2·04	74	12/ to 15/	14/6	9/6 *b*

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £43 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BLACKSMITHING, FARRIERY, ETC. (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	5	43·20	4·32	129	10/ to 12/6	11/11	..
17 ,, 21	7	43·57	6·10	339	22/6 to 27/6	22/2½	..
21 ,, 31	18	38·28	13·78	1,730	40/ to 50/	50/2½	..
31 ,, 45	9	48·88	8·80	1,241	51/ to 60/	56/5	..
45 and over ..	10	52·00	10·40	1,523	54/ to 60/	58/7	..
All ages ..	48	45·21	43·40	4,962	..	45/8	..

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £81 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOATBUILDING (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	98	20/	18/10	18/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—ROUGH-STUFF CUTTERS (MALES) (*d*).

17 and under 21	3	42·66	2·56	192	20/ to 35/	30/	..
21 ,, 31	10	44·20	8·84	964	47/6 to 52/6	43/7	..
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	295	57/6 to 62/6	56/8½	..
45 and over ..	5	40·00	4·00	472	45/ to 50/	47/2	..
All ages ..	19	46·00	17·48	1,923	..	44/0½	..

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—CLICKERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	38·10	1·54	51	10/ to 15/	13/9	..
17 ,, 21	3	52·00	3·12	217	17/6 to 30/	27/10	..
21 ,, 31	18	41·22	14·84	1,598	47/6 to 52/6	43/1	..
31 ,, 45	11	45·00	9·90	1,380	50/ to 60/	55/9	..
45 and over ..	9	48·00	864	1,205	45/ to 60/	55/9½	..
All ages ..	43	44·23	38·04	4,451	..	46/10	..

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—BENCHMEN (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	4	46·00	3·68	128	10/ to 15/	13/11	..
17 ,, 21	11	49·64	10·92	629	22/6 to 30/	23/0½	..
21 ,, 31	39	45·13	35·20	4,276	45/ to 57/6	48/7	..
31 ,, 45	59	50·64	59·16	7,473	50/ to 55/6	50/6	..
45 and over ..	14	47·07	13·18	1,573	50/ to 55/	47/9	..
All ages ..	127	48·09	122·14	14,079	..	46/1	..

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—FINISHERS (MALES) (*d*).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	4·00	0·12	4	12/6	13/4	..
17 ,, 21	9	39·44	7·10	384	20/ to 30/	21/7½	..
21 ,, 31	20	42·58	17·02	2,068	45/ to 55/	48/7	..
31 ,, 45	20	46·35	18·54	2,562	52/6 to 60/	55/3	..
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	804	55/ to 65/	61/10	..
All ages ..	52	46·13	47·98	5,822	..	48/6½	..

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—SIZERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 45	4	45·00	3·60	277	20/ to 60/	30/9	..

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS IN SMALLER FACTORIES (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	27·00	1·62	32	7/6 to 10/	7/11	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	15	49·93	14·98	1,923	50/ to 52/6	51/4	49/3½
31 ,, 45	14	50·71	14·20	1,790	50/ to 55/	50/5	49/2
45 and over ..	12	49·08	11·78	1,334	40/ to 55/	45/3½	42/9
All ages ..	43	49·51	42·58	5,079	..	47/8½	45/5

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/	60/

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	24	39·79	19·10	511	10/ to 15/	10/8½	..
17 ,, 21	23	47·00	21·62	988	17/6 to 30/	18/3	..
21 ,, 31	67	44·01	58·98	3,815	20/ to 30/	25/11	..
31 ,, 45	13	43·15	11·22	794	27/6 to 30/	28/3½	..
45 and over ..	2	12·50	0·50	43	30/ to 40/	34/5	..
All ages ..	119	46·82	111·42	6,151	..	22/1	..

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—PACKERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	49·33	2·96	82	10/ to 15/	11/1	(*a*)

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—SIZERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

17 and under 31	6	46·50	5·58	288	17/6 to 25/	20/8	..

There were also 41 employers personally engaged, and £150 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS BAKING—BREAD-BAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	38·00	2·28	127	14/ to 27/6	22/3½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	9	41·45	7·46	450	10/ to 53/	24/1½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	39	49·34	38·48	4,817	17/6 to 63/	50/1	47/6
31 ,, 45	28	45·61	25·54	3,959	48/ to 65/	62/	54/4½
45 and over ..	6	42·50	5·10	719	50/ to 63/	56/4½	46/2
All ages ..	79	49·93	78·86	10,072	..	51/1	49/0½

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS BAKING—PASTRYCOOKS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	18·67	1·12	43	12/6 to 15/	15/4½	..
17 ,, 21	9	42·12	7·58	518	15/ to 30/	27/4	..
21 ,, 31	11	45·55	10·02	1,195	40/ to 70/	47/8½	..
31 ,, 54	14	46·29	12·96	2,195	45/ to 80/	67/9	..
All ages ..	36	44·00	31·68	3,951	..	49/10½	..

There were also 33 employers personally engaged, and £143 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING AND MALTING (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	45·00	1·80	126	25/ to 30/	28/	24/3
21 ,, 31	17	44·77	15·22	1,941	40/ to 55/	51/	43/11
31 ,, 45	24	47·50	22·80	4,147	42/ to 90/	72/9	66/5½
45 and over ..	10	50·40	10·08	1,344	48/ to 70/	53/2	51/8
All ages ..	51	48·93	49·90	7,558	..	60/7	57/

BREWING AND MALTING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	562	50/ to 100/	72/0½	72/0½

BREWING AND MALTING—COOPERS (MALES).

				£			
31 and over ..	6	51·00	6·12	900	45/ to 80/	58/10	57/8

BREWING AND MALTING—BOTTLING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	3	40·00	2·40	87	12/6 to 17/6	14/6	11/2

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £60 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	4	30·75	2·46	110	15/ to 20/	17/10½	..
17 ,, 21	21	41·58	17·46	1,275	20/ to 54/	29/2½	..
21 ,, 31	38	40·48	30·76	3,440	30/ to 60/	44/8½	..
31 ,, 45	40	40·35	32·28	4,114	46/ to 84/	50/11½	..
45 and over ..	20	43·40	17·36	2,521	46/ to 110/	58/10½	..
All ages ..	113	44·39	100·32	11,460	..	45/8½	..

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*d*).

21 and over ..	4	46·00	3·68	528	48/ to 70/	57/4½	..

£366 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRUSHWARE-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 45	8	52·00	8·32	851	10/ to 78/	50/11	50/11

BRUSHWARE-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	3	52·00	3·12	167	18/ to 24/	21/5	21/5

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	38·00	0·76	33	17/6	17/4½	12/8
17 ,, 21	5	44·60	4·46	415	30/ to 40/	37/2½	31/11
21 ,, 31	7	40·15	5·62	683	50/ to 60/	48/7	37/6½
31 ,, 45	13	51·00	13·26	979	56/ to 65/	49/6	48/11½
45 and over ..	9	47·12	8·48	879	56/ to 70/	41/5½	37/7
All ages *	34	47·92	32·58	2,989	..	36/8	33/9½

There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £77 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* These hands are mostly shop-assistants who work only occasionally in the manufacturing.

BUTTER-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	26·00	0·52	15	12/6	11/6½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	5	36·20	3·62	254	22/6 to 32/6	28/1	19/6½
21 ,, 31	12	41·17	9·88	1,230	45/ to 60/	49/9½	39/5
31 ,, 45	8	49·50	7·92	1,070	45/ to 60/	54/1	51/5
All ages ..	24	45·71	21·94	2,569	..	46/10	41/2

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £41 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—CABINETMAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	14	44·43	12·44	276	6/ to 10/	8/10½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	33	48·97	32·32	1,850	13/ to 25/	22/10½	21/6½
21 ,, 31	47	45·90	43·14	5,913	60/6	54/10	48/4½
31 ,, 45	41	48·52	39·78	6,040	60/ to 70/	60/8½	56/8½
45 and over ..	6	38·84	4·66	667	60/ to 70/	57/3	42/9
All ages ..	139	47·61	132·34	14,746	..	44/6½	40/9

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—CHAIR-MAKERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	8	45·50	7·28	929	18/ to 63/	51/0½	44/8

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—POLISHERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	24·00	0·48	7	6/	5/10	..
17 ,, 21	5	51·80	5·18	231	18/ to 25/	17/10½	17/9
21 ,, 31	9	40·33	7·26	790	60/	43/6	33/9
31 ,, 45	6	50·00	6·00	909	60/ to 70/	60/7	58/3
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	325	60/ to 70/	62/6	62/6
All ages ..	22	47·73	21·00	2,262	..	43/1	39/6½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—UPHOLSTERERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	6	48·50	5·82	224	9/ to 18/	15/4½	14/4
17 ,, 21	6	51·67	6·20	278	15/ to 25/	17/11	17/9½
21 ,, 31	13	49·85	12·96	1,871	60/ to 65/	57/9	55/4
31 ,, 45	14	46·64	13·06	1,925	60/ to 70/	58/11½	52/11
45 and over ..	8	51·00	8·16	1,325	60/ to 80/	64/11½	63/8½
All ages ..	47	49·15	46·20	5,623	..	48/8	46/

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—UPHOLSTERERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	28·67	1·72	31	5/ to 10/	7/2½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	7	44·58	6·24	283	15/ to 25/	18/1½	15/6½
21 ,, 31	10	45·20	9·04	623	15/ to 30/	27/7	23/11½
31 ,, 45	3	45·67	2·74	177	25/ to 35/	25/10	22/8½
All ages ..	23	42·92	19·74	1,114	..	22/6½	18/7½

There were also 38 employers personally engaged, and £395 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARDBOARD-BOX MAKING (MALES).

14 and over ..	7	43·86	6·14	679	12/6 to 75/	44/3	37/3½

CARDBOARD-BOX MAKING (FEMALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	4	31·00	2·48	66	10/ to 15/	10/7½	6/4
17 ,, 21	10	38·50	7·70	319	12/6 to 22/6	16/6½	12/3½
21 ,, 31	12	39·25	9·42	543	20/ to 25/	23/0½	17/4½
45 and over ..	2	49·00	1·96	106	25/	21/7½	20/4½
All ages ..	27	39·93	21·56	1,034	..	19/2½	14/8½

£55 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARPENTERING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	5	33·20	3·32	88	8/ to 10/	10/7	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	25	48·28	24·14	1,305	12/6 to 25/	21/7½	20/0½
21 ,, 31	43	45·40	39·04	5,235	60/ to 62/6	53/7½	46/10
31 ,, 45	55	45·84	50·42	7,899	60/ to 67/6	62/8	55/2½
45 and over ..	14	45·36	12·70	1,797	60/ to 65/	56/7	49/4½
All ages ..	137	47·31	129·62	16,324	..	50/4½	45/10

There were also 26 employers personally engaged, and £690 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CHEMICAL AND DRUG MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	24·00	0·48	18	15/	15/	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	6	28·17	3·38	264	35/ to 40/	31/3	16/11
21 ,, 31	10	38·20	7·64	743	40/ to 45/	38/11	28/7
31 ,, 45	2	41·50	1·66	233	50/ to 60/	56/1⅓	42/10½
All ages ..	18	36·56	13·16	1,258	..	38/3	26/10½

CHEMICAL AND DRUG MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	4	28·50	2·28	59	10/ to 15/	10/4	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	10	46·30	9·26	317	12/6 to 15/	13/8	12/2½
21 ,, 31	5	36·40	3·64	286	20/ to 25/	31/5	22/
31 ,, 45	2	39·50	1·58	62	16/ to 17/6	15/8	11/11
All ages ..	18	46·56	16·76	724	..	17/3½	15/5½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £86 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING (READY-MADE)—FOREMEN AND CUTTERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	9·00	0·18	5	12/6	9/1	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	7	49·00	6·86	430	25/ to 30/	25/1	23/7½
21 ,, 31	15	49·34	14·80	2,124	55/ to 60/	57/4½	54/5½
31 ,, 45	10	51·70	10·34	1,865	65/ to 70/	72/1½	71/9
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	210	80/	80/9	80/9
All ages ..	33	50·34	33·22	4,634	..	55/9½	54/0½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—PRESSERS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	4	46·00	3·68	145	12/6 to 15/	15/9	13/11½
17 ,, 21	9	45·11	8·12	520	20/ to 27/6	25/7	22/2½
21 ,, 31	14	45·78	12·82	1,685	50/ to 55/	52/7	46/3½
31 ,, 45	7	40·86	5·72	725	55/	50/8	39/10
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	101	40/	38/10	38/10
All ages ..	33	47·54	31·38	3,176	..	40/6	37/

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	36·40	3·64	110	10/ to 15/	12/1	8/5½
17 ,, 21	5	40·20	4·02	175	15/ to 25/	17/5	13/5½
21 ,, 31	5	47·60	4·76	521	35/ to 55/	43/9½	40/1
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	177	60/ to 70/	68/1	68/1
All ages ..	15	44·87	13·46	983	..	29/2½	25/2½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—COAT HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	23	44·66	20·54	407	5/ to 15/	7/11	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	29	50·76	29·44	1,335	7/6 to 25/	18/1½	17/8½
21 ,, 31	28	43·68	24·46	1,542	17/6 to 32/6	25/2½	21/2
31 ,, 45	4	46·50	3·72	270	25/ to 35/	29/0½	26/
45 and over ..	2	38·50	1·54	93	17/6 to 35/	24/2	17/10*b*
All ages ..	82	48·60	79·70	3,647	..	18/3½	17/1

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—TROUSER AND VEST HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	6	36·84	4·42	114	5/ to 12/6	10/4	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	8	37·62	6·02	294	12/6 to 2/6	19/6½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	7	44·29	6·20	343	17/6 to 27/6	22/1½	18/10
31 and over ..	4	38·25	3·06	202	17/6 to 35/	26/5	19/5½
All ages ..	22	44·78	19·70	953	..	19/4½	16/8

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	22	41·82	18·40	474	5/ to 15/	10/3½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	61	48·69	59·40	2,513	5/ to 20/	16/11	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	113	46·26	104·56	6,311	10/ to 30/	24/1½	21/6 *b*
31 and over ..	15	48·87	14·66	1,054	20/ to 40/	28/9	27/0½
All ages ..	198	49·75	197·02	10,352	..	21/	20/1½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—COSTUME HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17*	23	40·40	18·58	362	5/ to 10/	7/9½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	12	45·84	11·00	423	7/6 to 22/6	15/4½	13/6½
21 ,, 31	9	38·67	6·96	423	22/6 to 30/	24/3½	18/1
31 and over ..	2	49·50	1·98	86	15/ to 22/6	17/4½	16/6⅓
All ages ..	45	42·80	38·52	1,294	..	13/5	11/0½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	16	32·69	10·46	171	5/ to 7/6	6/6½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	20	45·30	18·12	556	5/ to 20/	12/3½	10/8½
21 ,, 31	6	40·40	4·84	274	12/6 to 30/	22/7½	17/7
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	111	20/ to 25/	21/4	21/4
45 and over ..	1	39·00	0·78	30	17/6	15/4½	11/6½
All ages ..	39	46·51	36·28	1,142	..	12/7	11/3

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £142 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* See note 1.

COACHBUILDING—BODYMAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	8·50	0·34	8	7/6 to 12/6	9/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	7	40·71	5·70	341	15/ to 60/	23/11	18/9
21 ,, 31	4	33·75	2·70	348	48/ to 66/	51/6½	33/5½
31 ,, 45	4	44·25	3·54	541	60/	61/1½	52/
45 and over ..	2	31·50	1·26	184	60/ to 70/	58/5	35/4½
All ages ..	15	45·13	13·54	1,422	..	42/	36/5½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

COACHBUILDING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	4	32·25	2·58	95	7/6 to 25/	14/9	..
17 ,, 21	8	35·38	5·66	429	10/ to 50/	30/4	..
21 ,, 31	5	42·20	4·22	479	25/ to 60/	45/5	..
31 ,, 45	5	40·00	4·00	537	30/ to 66/	53/8½	..
45 and over ..	4	31·25	2·50	326	60/	52/2	..
All ages ..	23	41·22	18·96	1,866	..	39/4½	..

COACHBUILDING—WHEELWRIGHTS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and over ..	7	29·86	4·18	621	6/ to 75/	59/5	..

COACHBUILDING—PAINTERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	23·50	0·94	21	6/ to 10/	8/11	..
17 ,, 21	4	38·00	3·04	194	18/ to 40/	25/6½	..
21 ,, 31	2	13·00	0·52	72	60/	55/4½	..
31 ,, 45	8	39·75	6·36	930	60/ to 66/	58/6	..
45 and over ..	3	28·67	1·72	236	60/ to 66/	54/10½	..
All ages ..	18	34·94	12·58	1,453	..	46/2½	..

COACHBUILDING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 31	5	39·20	3·92	271	10/ to 45/	27/8	20/10

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £50 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COOPERING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	3	8·00	0·48	41	30/ to 35/	34/2	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	7	29·57	4·14	545	48/ to 75/	52/8	29/11½
31 ,, 45	6	34·50	4·14	616	48/ to 70/	59/6	38/10
All ages ..	16	27·38	8·76	1,202	..	54/10½	28/10½

CYCLES AND MOTORS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	6	28·33	3·40	113	10/ to 20/	13/3½	..
17 ,, 21	15	44·53	13·36	785	10/ to 45/	23/6	..
21 ,, 31	18	41·22	14·84	1,861	30/ to 70/	50/2	..
31 ,, 45	10	29·60	5·92	886	45/ to 90/	59/10½	..
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	357	60/ to 85/	68/8	..
All ages ..	50	39·60	39·60	4,002	..	40/5	..

There were also 20 employers personally engaged, and £7 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DENTISTRY (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	32·50	1·30	33	10/	10/2	..
17 ,, 21	7	45·29	6·34	394	10/ to 30/	24/10½	..
21 ,, 31	10	45·20	9·04	1,532	30/ to 80/	67/9½	..
31 ,, 45	7	46·86	6·56	1,059	20/ to 80/	64/7	..
All ages ..	24	48·42	23·24	3,018	..	51/11½	..

DENTISTRY (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	4	44·50	3·56	326	15/ to 40/	36/7½	(*b*)

There were also 18 employers personally engaged.

It is probable that these females were engaged chiefly as attendants, but were occasionally employed in the work-rooms.

EMBROIDERY-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	3	22·67	1·36	18	5/ to 7/6	5/3½	..

There were no employees engaged until August, 1910.

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	105	43·85	92·08	1,431	5/ to 12/	6/2½	5/3
17 ,, 21	146	44·34	129·48	4,053	8/ to 25/	12/6	10/8
21 ,, 31	156	46·49	145·06	9,209	20/ to 50/	25/4½	22/8½
31 ,, 45	32	47·16	30·18	3,586	25/ to 90/	47/6½	43/1
Head dressmakers	6	50·17	6·02	1,511	80/ to 140/	100/5	96/10½
All ages ..	415	48·53	402·82	19,790	..	19/8	18/4

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—MILLINERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	53	41·83	44·34	704	5/ to 10/	6/4	5/1½
17 ,, 21	76	44·28	67·30	2,155	5/ to 30/	12/9½	10/11
21 ,, 31	41	44·34	36·36	2,342	15/ to 70/	25/9	21/11½
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	466	40/ to 70/	59/9	59/9
All ages ..	170	44·45	151·12	5,667	..	15/	12/10

There were also 50 employers personally engaged, and £195 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DYEING AND CLEANING (MALES) (*d*).

17 and under 45	9	39·33	7·08	796	15/ to 60/	44/11½	..

DYEING AND CLEANING (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	14·50	0·58	10	7/	6/11	..
17 ,, 21	8	46·38	7·42	282	15/ to 20/	15/2½	..
21 ,, 31	3	50·00	3·00	144	15/ to 20/	19/2½	..
31 ,, 45	1	3·00	0·06	2	15/	13/4	..
All ages ..	12	46·08	11·06	438	..	15/10	14/0½

There were also 9 employers personally engaged.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	10	45·30	9·06	185	7/ to 10/	8/2	7/1½
17 ,, 21	19	45·21	17·18	951	15/ to 30/	22/1½	19/3
21 ,, 31	23	36·13	16·62	2,439	50/ to 60/	58/8½	40/9½
31 ,, 45	8	40·00	6·40	1,000	60/ to 65/	62/6	48/1
45 and over ..	6	43·17	5·18	716	60/ to 67/6	55/3½	45/11
All ages ..	58	46·93	54·44	5,291	..	38/10½	35/1

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £113 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER GENERATING—ELECTRICIANS, ETC. (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	65	25/	25/	25/
21 ,, 31	10	51·60	10·32	1,916	60/ to 80/	74/3	73/8½
31 ,, 45	14	46·14	12·92	2,808	70/ to 90/	86/11	77/1 *b*
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	648	80/ to 180/	124/7½	124/7½
All ages ..	26	50·69	26·36	5,437	..	82/6	80/5

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER GENERATING—ENGINE-ROOM HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	36	10/ to 15/	13/10	13/10
21 ,, 31	5	41·00	4·10	592	55/ to 60/	57/9	45/6½
31 ,, 45	19	48·58	18·46	2,875	55/ to 65/	62/3½	58/2½
45 and over ..	10	52·00	10·40	1,694	60/ to 70/	65/2	65/2
All ages ..	35	48·57	34·00	5,197	..	61/1½	57/1½

ENGRAVING AND ELECTROPLATING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	29·00	1·74	58	12/6 to 15/	13/4	7/5
17 ,, 21	5	44·40	4·44	245	20/ to 25/	22/1	18/10
21 ,, 31	7	48·14	6·74	959	50/ to 60/	56/11	52/8 *b*
31 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	369	60/ to 80/	70/11½	70/11½
All ages ..	15	50·00	15·00	1,631	..	43/6	41/10

ENGRAVING AND ELECTROPLATING (FEMALES).

17 and under 45	3	52·00	3·12	167	17/6 to 30/	21/5	21/5

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £11 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ENGINEERING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	26	37·81	19·66	400	5/ to 16/	8/1½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	52	47·37	49·26	1,743	10/ to 15/	17/2	(*a*)
21 ,, 31*	18	41·39	14·90	1,020	15/ to 60/	27/4½	21/9½
31 ,, 45	11	52·00	11·44	1,934	50/ to 60/	67/7½	67/7½
45 and over ..	6	26·33	3·16	502	64/	63/6½	32/2
All ages ..	101	48·72	98·42	5,599	..	22/9	21/4

* Eight of these hands are apprentices.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

ENGINEERING—PATTERN-MAKERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	6	50·33	6·04	237	9/ to 15/	15/8½	..
21 ,, 31	4	39·00	3·12	480	64/ to 70/	61/6½	..
31 ,, 45	4	42·25	3·38	563	65/ to 75/	66/7½	..
45 and over ..	2	14·00	0·56	95	66/ to 76/	67/10½	..
All ages ..	15	43·67	13·10	1,375	..	42/	..

ENGINEERING—MOULDERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	35·00	0·70	20	10/	11/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	2	52·00	2·08	118	20/ to 30/	22/8½	22/8½
21 ,, 31	12	49·58	11·90	1,474	55/ to 60/	49/6½	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	26	44·00	22·88	3,283	55/ to 65/	57/4½	(*a*)
45 and over ..	12	43·00	10·32	1,669	60/ to 65/	64/8½	53/6 *b*
All ages ..	49	48·86	47·88	6,564	..	54/10	51/6½

ENGINEERING—FITTERS AND TURNERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	35·25	2·82	61	7/ to 10/	8/8	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	7	39·29	5·50	258	10/ to 15/	18/9	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	11	44·82	9·86	1,154	45/ to 60/	46/10	40/4
31 ,, 45	8	47·38	7·58	1,274	64/	67/3	61/3
45 and over ..	4	42·00	3·36	470	65/	55/11½	45/2½
All ages ..	31	46·97	29·12	3,217	..	44/2½	39/11

ENGINEERING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	36·00	0·72	29	16/	16/1½	11/2 *b*
21 ,, 31	10	42·30	8·46	995	45/ to 50/	47/0½	38/3
31 ,, 45	7	33·00	4·62	776	60/ to 64/	67/2	(*a*)
45 and over ..	3	28·00	1·68	258	64/ to 70/	61/5	(*a*)
All ages ..	18	43·00	15·48	2,058	..	53/2	43/11½

ENGINEERING—BOILERMAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	32·00	0·64	13	10/	8/1½	..
17 ,, 21	8	45·63	7·30	506	20/ to 30/	27/8½	24/4
21 ,, 31	17	37·88	12·88	1,594	45/ to 50/	49/6	36/1
31 and over ..	17	42·06	14·30	2,291	58/ to 65/	64/1	51/10
All ages ..	40	43·90	35·12	4,404	..	50/2	42/4

ENGINEERING—LABOURERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	5·00	0·10	4	15/	16/	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	3	29·00	1·74	116	20/ to 30/	26/8	14/10½
21 ,, 31	12	47·67	11·44	1,142	40/ to 48/	39/11	36/7
31 ,, 45	7	33·43	4·68	532	45/ to 50/	45/5½	29/3
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	121	52/	46/6½	46/6½
All ages ..	21	45·24	19·00	1,915	..	40/4	35/1

ENGINEERING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	43·50	3·48	462	50/ to 56/6	53/1½	(*a*)

ENGINEERING—BRASS-FINISHERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	9	34·56	6·22	212	10/ to 15/	13/7½	9/0½
17 ,, 21	7	47·43	6·64	375	20/ to 25/	22/7	20/7½
21 ,, 31	13	50·08	13·02	1,805	48/ to 60/	55/5½	53/5
31 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	1,030	60/ to 65/	66/0½	66/0½
All ages ..	34	47·27	32·12	3,422	..	42/7½	38/8½

ENGINEERING—COPPERSMITHS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	6	35·50	4·26	124	10/ to 12/6	11/8	..
17 ,, 21	5	52·00	5·20	322	20/ to 25/	24/9	..
21 ,, 31	8	47·75	7·64	1,126	48/ to 60/	58/11½	..
31 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	341	60/ to 70/	65/7	..
All ages ..	21	45·67	19·18	1,913	..	39/10½	..

ENGINEERING—RANGEMAKERS (MALES) (*b*).

				£			
17 and under 21	4	35·50	2·84	165	25/ to 30/	23/3	15/10½
21 ,, 31	8	41·38	6·62	694	40/ to 50/	41/11	33/4½
31 ,, 45	15	49·60	14·88	1,859	45/ to 53/	49/11½	47/8
All ages ..	27	45·07	24·34	2,718	..	44/8	38/8½

There were also 29 employers personally engaged, and £605 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FIBROUS-PLASTER WORKING (MALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	5	41·80	4·08	274	15/ to 35/	26/10½	21/1
17 ,, 21	4	26·50	2·12	247	48/ to 60/	46/7½	22/9½
21 ,, 31	13	46·07	11·98	1,913	50/ to 80/	63/10½	56/7
31 ,, 45	3	19·00	1·14	207	73/	72/7½	26/6½
All ages ..	21	46·00	19·32	2,641	..	54/8	48/4½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £61 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FIREWOOD-CUTTING AND CORN-CRUSHING (MALES).

17 and under 45	11	47·27	10·40	1,016	7/6 to 60/	39/1	(*a*)

There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £44 was paid in wages to casual hands.

This is generally part-time work only.

FISH-CURING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	11	44·54	9·80	1,432	45/ to 80/	58/5½	50/1

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

FLOCK-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	220	48/	42/3½	42/3½

FLOCK-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	3	47·00	2·82	113	18/ to 24/	16/0½	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £6 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FUR-RUG MAKING (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	33·33	2·00	215	40/ to 60/	43/	(*a*)

FUR-RUG MAKING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	5	35·20	3·52	132	5/ to 32/6	15/	(*a*)

GAS AND COKE MANUFACTURING—FITTERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	6	27·83	3·34	213	15/ to 55/	25/6	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	16	45·25	14·48	2,008	40/ to 60/	55/5½	48/3½
31 ,, 45	13	47·76	12·42	2,177	60/ to 75/	70/1½	64/5
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	778	60/ to 70/	59/10	59/10
All ages ..	37	47·89	35·44	5,176	..	58/5	53/9½

GAS AND COKE MANUFACTURING—LABOURERS AND GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	3	52·00	3·12	241	27/6 to 40/	30/11	30/11
21 ,, 31	5	48·80	4·88	685	56/ to 70/	56/2	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	44	48·18	42·40	6,719	60/ to 80/	62/5½	58/9
45 and over ..	6	35·16	4·22	339	50/	32/1½	21/9
All ages ..	54	50·57	54·62	7,984	..	58/5½	56/10½

GAS AND COKE MANUFACTURING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	6	52·00	6·24	1,257	75/ to 85/	80/7	80/7

GAS AND COKE MANUFACTURING—SERVICE LAYERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	10	38·90	7·78	1,260	60/ to 90/	64/9½	(*c*)

GAS AND COKE MANUFACTURING—BOILERMEN (MALES).

31 and under 45	3	52·00	3·12	568	70/ to 90/	72/10	72/10

£143 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

GLASS BEVELLING AND SILVERING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	48·50	1·94	78	15/ to 20/	16/1	15/
17 „ 21	6	43·66	5·24	500	30/ to 50/	38/10½	32/0½
21 „ 31	7	50·00	7·00	822	40/ to 60/	46/11½	45/2
All ages ..	15	47·27	14·18	1,400	..	39/6	35/10½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING (MALES).

17 and under 45	8	44·62	7·14	662	17/6 to 64/	37/1	31/10

HAT AND CAP MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	41·00	1·64	63	25/ to 32/6	15/4½	12/1½
17 „ 21	3	43·33	2·60	218	30/ to 70/	33/6½	27/11½
21 „ 31	2	43·00	1·72	209	40/ to 60/	48/7	40/2½
31 „ 45	4	50·75	4·06	704	55/ to 80/	69/4½	67/8½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	364	60/ to 80/	70/	70/
All ages ..	13	46·54	12·10	1,558	..	51/6	46/1

HAT AND CAP MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	5	47·60	4·76	115	15/ to 25/	9/8	8/10
17 „ 21	8	26·00	4·16	201	20/ to 40/	19/4	(*b*)
21 „ 31	8	43·37	6·94	540	20/ to 40/	31/1½	25/11½
31 and under 45	1	33·00	0·66	24	22/6	14/6½	9/2½
All ages ..	20	41·30	16·52	880	..	21/3½	16/11

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £7 was paid in wages to casual hands.

HOSIERY-KNITTING (MALES).

17 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	63	30/	24/2½	24/2½

HOSIERY-KNITTING (FEMALES).

17 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	162	11/ to 25/	15/7	15/7

INCANDESCENT-MANTLE MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	7	34·14	4·78	111	10/	9/3½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	8	41·37	6·62	229	10/ to 20/	13/10	11/1
21 „ 31	6	45·00	5·40	301	10/ to 25/	22/3½	19/3½
31 and over ..	2	36·50	1·46	119	25/ to 47/6	32/7	22/10*b*
All ages ..	19	48·05	18·26	760	..	16/8	15/4½

£12 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	37·50	1·50	107	30/ to 35/	28/6½	20/7*b*
21 „ 31	11	45·72	10·06	1,457	40/ to 50/	57/11	50/11½
31 and over ..	6	42·16	5·06	690	48/ to 80/	54/6½	44/2½
All ages ..	18	46·16	16·62	3,154	..	75/11	67/4½

LAUNDRY-WORK—ENGINE-DRIVERS, EUROPEAN (MALES).

21 and over ..	5	49·40	4·94	772	55/ to 60/	62/6	(*a*)

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	25	40·20	20·10	702	10/ to 20/	14/	10/9½
17 „ 21	52	45·00	46·80	2,241	15/ to 25/	19/2	16/7
21 „ 31	71	47·95	68·10	3,809	20/ to 30/	22/4½	20/7½
31 „ 45	35	42·85	30·00	1,713	20/ to 35/	22/10	18/10
45 and over ..	14	40·35	11·30	679	22/6 to 25/	24/0½	18/8
All ages ..	182	48·46	176·30	9,144	..	20/9	19/4

There were also 14 employers personally engaged, and £664 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

14 and over ..	7	45·85	6·42	526	20/ to 50/	32/9	(*a*)

There were also 53 employers personally engaged.

LEADLIGHT-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	37·50	1·50	35	7/6 to 10/	9/4	(*a*)
17 „ 21	4	38·25	3·06	178	25/ to 30/	23/3	17/1½
21 „ 31	1	52·00	1·04	143	55/	55/	55/
31 „ 45	7	45·14	6·32	1,012	60/ to 70/	64/0½	55/7(*b*)
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	283	30/ to 80/	54/5	54/5
All ages ..	14	50·00	14·00	1,651	..	57/2	45/4

£5 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LEAD-HEADED-NAIL AND TRAP, ETC., MAKING.

14 and under 17	2	28·50	1·14	57	10/ to 20/	20/	10/11½
17 „ 21	6	36·16	4·34	246	20/ to 30/	22/8	15/9½
21 „ 31	3	45·00	2·70	310	40/ to 48/	45/11	(*a*)
31 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	718	50/ to 60/	55/3	55/3
All ages ..	14	47·78	13·38	1,331	..	39/9½	36/7

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £16 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MARINE-STORES PREPARING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	28·00	0·56	14	10/	10/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	4	51·75	4·14	273	20/ to 30/	26/4½	26/3
21 „ 31	3	40·33	2·42	267	40/ to 50/	44/1½	34/2½
31 and over ..	4	49·25	3·94	488	50/ to 55/	49/6½	46/11
All ages ..	12	46·08	11·06	1,042	..	37/8	33/5

MARINE-STORES PREPARING (FEMALES).

31 and over ..	3	29·00	1·74	70	21/	16/1	(*a*)

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £34 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—YARD AND PEN MEN (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	19·00	0·38	19	20/	20/	7/3½
17 „ 21	3	14·66	0·88	80	30/ to 45/	36/4	10/3
21 „ 31	4	50·75	4·06	491	45/	48/4	47/2½
31 „ 45	9	39·44	7·10	1,144	50/ to 70/	64/5½	48/10½
45 and over ..	6	35·50	4·26	479	45/ to 60/	44/11½	30/8½
All ages ..	22	37·91	16·68	2,213	..	53/1	38/8

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	65	29·25	38·02	7,872	Piece-rate	82/10	46/7
31 „ 45	62	39·02	48·38	9,551	„	78/11½	59/3
45 and over ..	39	31·61	24·66	4,293	„	69/7½	42/4
All ages ..	157	35·37	111·06	21,716	..	78/3	53/2

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—SLAUGHTERMEN'S ASSISTANTS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	29·66	1·78	99	Piece-rate	22/3	12/8
17 „ 21	25	29·24	14·62	1,372	„	37/6½	21/1
21 „ 31	62	33·74	41·84	5,443	„	52/	33/9
31 „ 45	41	37·54	30·78	4,107	„	53/4½	38/6
45 and over ..	15	42·93	12·88	2,209	„	68/7	56/7½
All ages ..	138	36.92	101·90	13,230	..	51/11	36/10½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING — FREEZERS AND CHAMBER HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	1	18·00	0·36	38	Piece-rate	42/3	14/7
21 „ 31	15	34·27	10·28	1,490	„	58/	38/2½
31 „ 45	24	41·33	19·84	3,084	„	62/2	49/5
45 and over ..	13	37·85	9·84	2,038	„	82/10	60/4½
All ages ..	52	38·77	40·32	6,650	..	65/11½	49/2

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—PRESERVERS (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
17 and under 21	9	26·11	4·70	351	Piece-rate	29/10½	15/
21 „ 31	19	35·00	13·30	1,641	„	49/4	33/3
31 „ 45	11	34·73	7·64	1,151	„	60/3	40/3
45 and over ..	11	34·91	7·68	1,196	„	62/3½	41/10
All ages ..	46	36·22	33·32	4,339	..	52/1	36/3½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FELLMONGERING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	17·66	1·06	52	15/ to 30/	19/7	6/8
17 „ 21	8	41·00	6·56	626	25/ to 45/	38/2	30/1
21 „ 31	69	30·19	41·66	6,761	55/ to 75/	64/11	37/8
31 „ 45	66	29·20	38·54	7,257	55/ to 80/	75/4	42/3
45 and over ..	30	37·43	22·46	3,754	55/ to 75/	66/11	48/2
All ages ..	174	31·69	110·28	18,450	..	66/11	40/9

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—OLEO, TALLOW, AND MANURE HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	10·00	0·20	8	Piece-rate	16/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	2	27·50	1·10	107	„	38/11	20/7
21 „ 31	14	39·93	11·18	1,690	„	60/5½	46/5
31 „ 45	18	38·11	13·72	2,208	„	64/4½	47/2
45 and over ..	12	37·17	8·92	1,351	„	60/7	43/3½
All ages ..	43	40·84	35·12	5,364	..	61/1	48/

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—CALICO-BAG MAKING (MALES).

31 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	139	Piece-rate	53/5½	53/5½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—CALICO-BAG MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

17 and over ..	4	42·75	3·42	225	30/	26/4	21/7½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—TINSMITHS (MALES) (*c*).*

14 and under 17	4	23·75	1·90	78	15/ to 25/	16/5	7/6
17 „ 21	5	23·00	2·30	176	25/ to 40/	30/7	13/6½
21 „ 31	5	28·80	2·88	296	36/ to 50/	41/1½	22/9
31 „ 45	15	49·93	14·98	2,248	55/ to 65/	60/	57/8
45 and over ..	3	38·66	2·32	381	70/	65/8	48/10
All ages ..	28	43·53	24·38	3,179	..	52/2	43/8

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—LABOURERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	4	26·25	2·10	207	Piece-rate	39/5	19/10½
21 „ 31	31	40·81	25·30	3,155	„	49/10½	39/2
31 „ 45	43	38·46	33·08	4,420	„	33/5½	39/6½
45 and over ..	16	45·06	14·42	1,822	„	50/6½	43/9½
All ages ..	87	43·05	74·90	9,604	..	51/3	42/5

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	4	43·00	3·44	153	Piece-rate	17/9½	14/8½
17 „ 21	3	52·00	3·12	249	„	31/11	31/11
21 „ 31	12	42·83	10·28	1,419	„	55/2½	45/6
31 „ 45	18	47·44	17·08	2,067	„	48/5	44/2
45 and over ..	10	46·70	9·34	1,404	„	60/1½	54/
All ages ..	44	49·16	43·26	5,292	..	48/11	46/3

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).*

17 and over ..	7	39·00	5·46	661	25/ to 66/	48/5	(*a*)

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—BOILERMAKERS (MALES) (*c*).*

17 and over ..	8	37·25	5·96	945	15/ to 70/	63/5	45/5

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—CARPENTERS (MALES) (*c*).*

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	70	30/	26/11	26/11
21 „ 31	10	24·50	4·90	701	60/ to 65/	57/2½	26/11½
31 „ 45	18	31·78	11·44	1,712	60/ to 70/	59/10½	36/7
45 and over ..	7	35·86	5·02	780	60/ to 70/	62/2	42/10½
All ages ..	34	32·94	22·40	3,263	..	58/3	36/11

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ELECTRICIANS (MALES).*

				£			
14 and over ..	11	48·55	10·68	1,471	20/ to 90/	55/1	51/5

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ENGINEERS AND FITTERS (MALES) (*c*).*

14 and under 17	5	27·20	2·72	118	..	17/10½	9/1
17 „ 21	2	29·50	1·18	81	..	27/5½	15/6½
21 „ 31	12	41·58	9·98	1,439	..	57/8	46/1
31 „ 45	17	51·06	17·36	3,012	..	69/5	68/2
45 and over ..	6	50·33	6·04	1,266	..	83/10	81/2
All ages ..	39	47·69	37·28	5,916	..	63/5½	58/4

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

31 and over ..	7	44·71	6·26	1,064	68/ to 80/	68/	58/5½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—STOKERS AND GREASERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	37·00	1·48	105	30/	28/4½	20/2
21 „ 31	11	46·09	10·14	1,428	54/ to 63/	56/4	49/11
31 „ 45	16	44·69	14·30	2,182	54/ to 63/	61/	52/5½
45 and over ..	6	46·17	5·54	875	60/ to 70/	63/2	56/1
All ages ..	31	50·74	31·46	4,590	..	58/4½	56/11½

£900 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See also these industries shown elsewhere under their respective headings.)

* It is probable that during the remainder of the year some of these employees found work at their trades elsewhere.

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	40	15/	15/4½	15/4½
21 „ 31	4	40·50	3·24	342	25/ to 66/	42/3	32/10½
31 „ 45	1	30·00	0·60	102	72/6	68/	39/3
45 and over ..	6	38·17	4·58	675	45/ to 75/	58/11	43/3
All ages ..	12	39·42	9·46	1,159	..	49/	37/2

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £11 was paid in wages to casual hands.

NECK-TIE MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and over ..	10	45·70	9·14	391	10/ to 35/	17/1½	15/

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.

OIL CANNING AND PACKING (MALES).

17 and under 45	7	46·14	6·46	712	25/ to 70/	44/1	39/1

£7 was paid in wages to casual hands.

OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 31	5	51·40	5·14	552	12/6 to 100/	42/11	42/5½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

ORGAN-BUILDING AND PIANO-REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	11·50	0·46	13	12/ to 15/	11/4	(*a*)
17 „ 21	1	16·00	0·32	14	18/	17/6	5/4
21 „ 31	10	46·90	9·38	1,473	40/ to 90/	62/9½	56/8
31 „ 45	5	46·00	4·60	717	55/ to 80/	62/4	55/2
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	363	60/ to 80/	69/9½	69/9½
All ages ..	18	46·78	16·84	2,580	..	61/3½	55/1½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £13 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	25·00	0·50	11	7/6 to 10/	8/9½	4/3
17 „ 21	3	14·33	0·86	32	12/6 to 15/	14/10½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	3	42·33	2·54	241	30/ to 45/	38/	30/11
31 „ 45	5	49·60	4·96	778	50/ to 70/	62/9	59/10
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	139	55/	53/5½	53/5½
All ages ..	12	41·25	9·90	1,201	..	48/6½	38/6

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £12 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	4	38·75	3·10	70	5/ to 15/	9/0½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	5	50·20	5·02	177	7/6 to 20/	14/1	13/7½
21 ,, 31	8	47·38	7·58	458	10/ to 35/	24/2	22/
31 and over ..	1	38·00	0·76	62	25/ to 50/	32/7½	23/10
All ages ..	17	48·41	16·46	767	..	18/7½	17/4

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES).

17 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	772	20/ to 65/	49/6	49/6

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

PICKLE, SAUCE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	46·75	3·74	136	10/ to 15/	14/6½	13/1
17 ,, 21	7	33·00	4·62	246	20/ to 30/	21/3	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	10	45·80	9·16	784	30/ to 40/	34/3	30/2
31 ,, 45	9	49·44	8·90	1,132	45/ to 60/	50/10½	48/4½
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	698	60/ to 120/	89/6	89/6
All ages ..	30	49·23	29·54	2,996	..	40/7	38/5

PICKLE, SAUCE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	11·00	0·22	6	10/	10/11	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	3	20·67	1·24	98	22/6 to 30/	31/7½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	5	52·00	5·20	468	30/ to 45/	36/	36/
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	498	55/ to 80/	63/10	63/10
All ages ..	12	40·75	9·78	1,070	..	43/9	34/3½

PICKLE, SAUCE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	27·00	1·08	151	60/	55/11	(*a*)

£43 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PICKLE, SAUCE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	7	33·71	4·72	123	10/ to 12/6	10/5	6/9
17 ,, 21	22	40·55	17·84	654	12/6 to 15/	14/8	11/5
21 ,, 31	21	43·76	18·38	847	15/ to 22/6	18/5	15/6
31 ,, 45	8	12·75	2·04	89	20/ to 28/	17/5½	4/4
All ages ..	47	45·72	42·98	1,713	..	15/11½	14/

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES).

14 and under 17	26	39·77	20·68	480	7/ to 15/	9/3½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	52	47·20	49·08	2,447	10/ to 30/	19/11½	18/1
21 ,, 31	61	49·31	60·16	8,114	40/ to 65/	53/11½	51/2
31 ,, 45	40	44·65	35·72	5,433	60/ to 65/	60/10	52/3
45 and over ..	6	29·50	3·54	546	60/ to 65/	61/8½	35/
All ages ..	171	49·47	169·18	17,020	..	40/3	38/3½

There were also 17 employers personally engaged, and £301 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PORTMANTEAU AND LEATHER-GOODS MAKING (MALES).

14 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	633	10/ to 65/	40/7	40/7

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £5 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—COMPOSITORS (MALES).

14 and under 17	9	45·22	8·14	260	10/ to 15/	12/9	11/1½
17 ,, 21	25	49·40	24·70	1,542	15/ to 65/	24/11½	23/8½
21 ,, 31	34	50·82	34·56	5,291	27/6 to 80/	61/3	59/10
31 ,, 45	47	49·96	46·96	8,436	65/ to 112/6	71/10½	69/0½
45 and over ..	7	44·57	6·24	1,244	65/ to 120/	79/9	68/4
All ages ..	116	51·98	120·60	16,773	..	55/7½	55/7

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—TYPESETTING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	43·00	0·86	22	10/ to 12/6	10/3	8/5½
17 ,, 21	4	38·75	3·10	184	15/ to 70/	23/9	17/8½
21 ,, 31	18	43·00	15·48	2,839	50/ to 105/	73/4½	60/8
31 ,, 45	34	46·56	31·66	6,597	65/ to 121/	83/4	(*a*)
45 and over ..	3	45·00	2·70	545	75/ to 80/	80/9	69/10½ *b*
All ages ..	55	48·91	53·80	10,187	..	75/9	71/3

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—STONE HANDS (MALES).

45 and over ..	4	50·25	4·02	891	80/ to 100/	88/8	85/8

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—STEREOTYPERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	8	51·63	8·26	1,310	30/ to 100/	63/5½	63/

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	11	39·27	8·64	249	7/6 to 12/6	11/7	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	24	50·46	24·22	1,302	10/ to 50/	21/6	20/10½
21 ,, 31	35	45·00	31·50	4,305	25/ to 70/	54/7½	47/3½
31 ,, 45	16	49·31	15·78	2,812	60/ to 90/	71/3½	67/7
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	152	60/	58/5½	58/5½
All ages ..	83	48·90	81·18	8,820	..	43/6	40/10½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—LITHOGRAPHERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	30·00	1·20	33	10/	11/	..
17 ,, 21	8	51·75	8·28	477	12/6 to 30/	23/0½	..
21 ,, 31	6	48·33	5·80	824	30/ to 72/6	56/10	..
31 ,, 45	5	32·80	3·28	457	35/ to 72/6	55/9	..
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	369	70/	70/11½	..
All ages ..	23	44·87	20·64	2,160	..	41/10½	..

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	47·00	0·94	23	10/	9/9½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	4	51·75	4·14	608	40/ to 100/	58/9	58/5½
31 ,, 45	5	52·00	5·20	1,161	70/ to 100/	89/3½	89/3½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	477	85/ to 100/	91/9	91/9
All ages ..	12	51·50	12·36	2,269	..	73/5	72/8½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—BOOKBINDERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	36·25	5·80	165	10/ to 15/	11/4½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	9	47·00	8·46	463	15/ to 30/	21/10½	19/9½
21 ,, 31	12	48·92	11·74	1,745	20/ to 80/	59/5½	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	10	49·20	9·84	1,705	60/ to 84/	69/3½	65/7
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	224	82/6	86/2	86/2
All ages ..	39	47·28	36·88	4,302	..	46/8	42/5

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—MACHINISTS (FEMALES).

14 and over ..	9	47·78	8·60	421	10/ to 27/6	19/7	(*a*)

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—BOOKBINDERS (FEMALES) (*d*.)

14 and under 17	21	40·95	17·20	522	7/6 to 17/6	12/1½	..
17 ,, 21	20	42·75	17·10	622	10/ to 20/	14/6½	..
21 ,, 31	38	48·92	37·18	2,051	20/ to 30/	22/0½	..
31 and over ..	2	38·00	1·52	110	25/ to 30/	28/11½	..
All ages ..	78	46·79	73·00	3,305	..	18/1½	..

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—PAPER-RULERS (MALES).

14 and over ..	11	48·82	10·74	1,124	10/ to 70/	41/10½	39/3½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—LINOTYPE ENGINEERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	8	46·75	7·48	1,463	35/ to 120/	78/3	70/4 *b*

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—CARDBOARD-BOX MAKERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and over ..	10	35·50	7·10	396	15/ to 32/6	22/4	..

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	30·00	4·20	120	7/6 to 17/6	11/5	6/7
17 ,, 21	6	31·83	3·82	192	10/ to 27/6	20/1½	12/3½
21 ,, 31	8	49·13	7·86	1,059	35/ to 80/	53/10½	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	2	29·50	1·18	165	52/6 to 60/	55/11	31/9 *b*
45 and over ..	2	31·00	1·24	134	42/ to 45/	43/2½	25/9 *b*
All ages ..	20	45·75	18·30	1,670	..	36/6	32/1½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and over ..	11	39·45	8·68	409	7/6 to 30/	18/10	(*a*)

There were also 13 employers personally engaged, and £688 was paid in wages to casual hands.

QUILT-MAKING (FEMALES).

21 and over ..	3	37·33	2·24	89	17/ to 24/	15/10½	11/5

£3 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	52·00	3·12	93	10/ to 15/	11/11	..
17 ,, 21	6	44·83	5·38	380	20/ to 40/	28/3	..
21 ,, 31	28	45·82	25·66	3,282	48/ to 55/	51/2	..
31 ,, 45	16	46·18	14·78	2,287	50/ to 65/	61/10½	..
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	516	40/ to 50/	39/8½	..
All ages ..	57	47·49	54·14	6,558	..	48/5½	..

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and over ..	6	38·00	4·56	136	8/ to 12/6	11/11	8/7

There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £28 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (MALES).

21 and over ..	5	44·00	4·40	617	35/ to 73/6	56/1	(*a*)

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	11	47·91	10·54	584	12/ to 38/	22/2	20/5

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £18 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAUSAGE-CASING MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	14·00	0·28	17	27/6	24/3½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	25·25	2·02	238	30/ to 40/	47/1½	22/10½
21 ,, 31	19	25·74	9·78	1,776	55/ to 60/	72/7½	35/11½
31 ,, 45	25	33·72	16·86	2,944	55/ to 70/	69/10	45/3½
45 and over ..	4	41·50	3·32	504	55/ to 60/	60/8½	48/5½
All ages ..	48	33·60	32·26	5,479	..	67/11	43/11

£71 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAW AND TOOL MAKING.

21 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	427	60/ to 65/	54/9	54/9

There were also 5 employers personally engaged.

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—CARPENTERS AND JOINERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	46·00	0·92	54	25/	23/5½	20/9
17 ,, 21	10	46·90	9·38	555	20/ to 25/	23/8	21/4
21 ,, 31	31	38·58	23·92	3,467	60/	57/11½	43/
31 ,, 45	20	42·70	17·08	2,685	60/ to 63/	62/10½	51/7½
45 and over ..	10	40·10	8·02	1,278	60/ to 70/	63/9	49/2
All ages ..	64	46·34	59·32	8,039	..	54/2½	48/3½

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	34·00	0·68	34	20/	20/	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	40·25	3·22	239	30/ to 35/	29/8½	23/ (*b*)
21 ,, 31	15	42·13	12·64	1,647	40/ to 50/	52/1½	42/3
31 ,, 45	5	49·20	4·92	722	60/	58/8	55/6½
45 and over ..	4	40·00	3·20	442	60/ to 65/	53/3	42/6
All ages ..	26	47·42	24·66	3,084	..	50/0½	45/7½

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—SAWYERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	8	47·25	7·56	1,105	..	58/5½	53/1½

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	23·11	2·76	104	15/	15/	6/8
17 ,, 21	11	35·36	7·78	477	20/ to 25/	24/6½	16/8
21 ,, 31	3	37·00	2·22	292	52/ to 54/	52/7½	57/5 *b*
31 and over ..	6	47·17	5·66	797	52/6	56/4	51/1
All ages ..	21	43·86	18·42	1,670	..	36/3	30/7

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—YARDMEN AND LABOURERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	36·67	2·20	90	15/ to 20/	16/4½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	12	40·33	9·68	729	20/ to 25/	30/1½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	20	36·70	14·68	1,746	40/ to 46/	47/7	33/7
31 ,, 45	20	47·05	18·82	2,227	46/ to 48/	47/4	42/10
45 and over ..	12	42·25	10·14	1,326	50/ to 55/	52/3½	42/6
All ages ..	67	41·43	55·52	6,118	..	44/1	35/1½

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—GLAZIERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	5	48·00	4·80	655	57/6 to 60/	53/11	50/4½

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS. (MALES).

21 and over ..	9	47·44	8·54	1,265	55/ to 65/	59/3	54/0½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £948 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEED CLEANING AND PACKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 21	2	37·50	1·50	39	10/	10/5	7/6

SEWING AND OTHER MACHINE REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	49·25	3·94	130	12/6 to 15/	13/1	12/6
17 ,, 21	4	51·50	4·12	245	20/ to 30/	23/9½	23/6½
21 ,, 31	8	50·00	8·00	920	35/ to 50/	46/	44/2½
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	653	70/ to 90/	83/8½	83/8½
All ages ..	19	50·47	19·18	1,948	..	40/7½	39/5

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £5 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING—SHIPWRIGHTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	69	10/ to 15/	13/3	13/3
17 ,, 21	2	52·00	2·08	99	15/ to 18/	19/0½	19/0½
21 ,, 31	9	46·22	8·32	1,158	50/ to 65/	55/8	49/6
31 ,, 45	13	47·54	12·36	1,808	50/ to 70/	58/6	53/6
45 and over ..	13	45·15	11·74	1,837	60/ to 70/	62/7	54/4
All ages ..	37	49·43	36·58	4,971	..	54/4½	51/8

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING—JOINERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	23	8/ to 12/6	8/10	8/10
21 ,, 31	2	43·00	1·72	281	60/ to 70/	65/4	54/0½
31 ,, 45	4	45·75	3·66	656	65/ to 75/	71/8½	63/1
45 and over ..	9	20·44	3·68	556	60/ to 65/	60/5	23/9
All ages ..	15	33·66	10·10	1,516	..	60/0½	38/10½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING—ENGINEERS (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
17 and under 21	3	43·33	2·60	180	15/ to 20/	27/8½	23/1
21 ,, 31	8	39·37	6·30	803	55/ to 60/	51/0½	38/7
31 ,, 45	5	52·00	5·20	926	60/ to 75/	71/2½	71/2½
45 and over ..	5	35·20	3·52	506	60/ to 65/	57/6	38/11
All ages ..	20	44·05	17·62	2,415	..	54/10½	46/5½

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING—BOILERMAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	318	55/ to 65/	61/2	61/2
31 ,, 45	6	41·00	4·92	642	55/ to 60/	52/2½	41/2
45 and over ..	8	38·12	6·10	922	60/	60/5½	44/4
All ages ..	16	41·56	13·10	1,882	..	57/5½	45/3

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING — BLACKSMITHS, SAILMAKERS, CABINETMAKERS, AND PAINTERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and over ..	24	38·75	18·60	2,454	..	52/9½	39/8

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING—LABOURERS (MALES) (*c*).*

21 and under 31	7	45·43	6·36	629	48/ to 55/	39/6½	34/6½
31 ,, 45	3	38·00	2·28	242	55/	42/5½	31/0½
45 and over ..	9	50·00	9·00	1,085	48/ to 60/	48/2½	46/4½
All ages ..	18	49·00	17·64	1,956	..	44/4	41/9½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £3,663 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* Part-time workers.

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MAKING AND PLAIN SEWING (MALES).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	169	75/	65/	65/

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MAKING AND PLAIN SEWING (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	18	35·89	12·92	400	10/ to 15/	12/4½	..
17 ,, 21	20	40·75	16·30	651	10/ to 15/	15/11½	..
21 ,, 31	47	48·81	45·88	2,580	15/ to 25/	22/5	..
31 ,, 45	10	43·10	8·62	438	17/ to 25/	20/3½	..
All ages ..	91	46·00	83·72	4,069	..	19/5½	..

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £90 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SOAP AND CANDLE MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	22·50	0·90	26	10/ to 12/6	11/6½	5/ (*b*)
17 ,, 21	8	41·25	6·60	382	15/ to 22/6	23/2	18/5 *b*
21 ,, 31	13	43·61	11·34	1,396	30/ to 45/	49/3	41/4 *b*
31 ,, 45	9	45·11	8·12	1,136	48/ to 60/	55/11½	48/6½
45 and over ..	9	46·78	8·42	1,620	65/ to 80/	76/11	69/3 *b*
All ages ..	37	47·81	35·38	4,560	..	51/6½	47/5

SOAP AND CANDLE MAKING (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	2	42·50	1·70	56	10/ to 20/	13/2	10/9

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £27 was paid in wages to casual hands.

STEEL-CEILING MAKING (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	552	60/ to 100/	53/1	53/1

STONE QUARRYING AND CRUSHING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 45	6	43·17	5·18	728	54/ to 60/	56/2½	46/8

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £19 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TAILORING—CUTTERS AND FOREMEN (MALES).

				£			
17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	150	30/	28/10	28/10
21 ,, 31	8	48·62	7·78	1,510	60/ to 80/	77/7½	72/7
31 ,, 45	15	46·40	13·92	2,789	70/ to 100/	80/2	71/6
45 and over ..	8	48·00	7·68	1,935	80/ to 120/	100/9½	93/0½
All ages ..	31	50·74	31·46	6,384	..	81/2	79/2½

TAILORING—COAT HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	16·50	0·66	9	5/ to 7/6	5/5½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	6	42·50	5·10	379	20/ to 50/	29/8½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	36	36·64	26·38	4,043	55/ to 65/	61/3½	43/2½
31 ,, 45	46	43·84	40·34	5,875	55/ to 65/	58/3	49/1½
45 and over ..	12	38·83	9·32	1,331	55/ to 65/	57/1½	42/8
All ages ..	98	41·73	81·80	11,637	..	56/11	45/8

TAILORING—PRESSERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	21·00	0·84	40	20/	19/0½	7/8½
21 ,, 31	11	37·64	8·28	935	30/ to 55/	45/2	32/8½
31 ,, 45	10	46·00	9·20	1,385	55/ to 65/	60/2½	53/3
All ages ..	21	43·28	18·22	2,360	..	51/7	43/2½

TAILORING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	5	36·40	3·64	91	5/ to 15/	10/	7/
17 ,, 21	13	46·15	12·00	435	10/ to 20/	14/6	12/10½
21 ,, 31	29	46·68	27·08	3,785	50/ to 60/	55/11	50/2½
31 ,, 45	31	47·87	29·68	4,497	50/ to 60/	60/5½	55/9½
45 and over ..	4	37·25	2·98	447	50/ to 60/	60/	(*b*)
All ages ..	77	48·95	75·38	9,255	..	49/1½	46/2½

TAILORING—LADIES' TAILORING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	5	43·80	4·38	686	55/ to 70/	63/5½	52/9

TAILORING—COAT HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	5	28·80	2·88	58	5/ to 10/	8/0½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	10	41·20	8·24	453	20/ to 27/6	22/	17/5
21 ,, 31	42	47·64	40·02	3,134	25/ to 35/	31/4	28/8½
31 ,, 45	6	41·83	5·02	458	..	36/6	29/4½
All ages ..	60	46·80	56·16	4,103	..	28/6	26/3½

TAILORING—TROUSER AND VEST HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	8	25·50	4·08	108	5/ to 15/	10/7	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	27	41·74	22·54	1,356	25/ to 30/	24/1	19/4
21 ,, 31	85	43·87	74·58	5,236	25/ to 35/	28/1	23/8½
31 ,, 45	9	47·54	8·54	618	30/ to 40/	28/11½	26/5
All ages ..	124	44·25	109·74	7,318	..	26/8	22/8½

TAILORING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	19·00	0·76	38	7/6	20/8	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	5	40·40	4·04	210	15/ to 25/	20/9½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	27	41·41	22·36	1,671	25/ to 35/	29/10½	23/9½
31 ,, 45	7	33·57	4·70	358	30/ to 35/	30/5½	(*b*)
All ages ..	38	41·92	31·86	2,278	..	28/5½	23/1½

TAILORING—LADIES' TAILORING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	5	43·20	4·32	97	7/6 to 15/	9/	7/5½
17 ,, 21	9	39·88	7·18	257	10/ to 20/	14/4	(*b*)
21 ,, 31	31	46·19	28·64	2,137	25/ to 35/	29/10	26/6½
31 ,, 45	3	44·33	2·66	233	37/6	35/0½	29/10½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	93	37/6	35/9	35/9
All ages ..	46	47·65	43·84	2,817	..	25/8½	23/7

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

TAILORING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	15	37·86	11·36	235	5/ to 10/	8/3½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	28	42·39	23·74	961	10/ to 20/	16/2	13/2
21 ,, 31	61	43·55	53·14	3804	25/ to 40/	28/7½	23/11½
31 ,, 45	11	45·81	10·08	736	35/ to 50/	29/2½	25/9
45 and over ..	2	30·00	1·20	76	30/	25/4	14/7½
All ages ..	107	46·50	99·52	5,812	..	23/4	20/10½

There were also 32 employers personally engaged, and £375 was paid in wages to casual hands.

This trade, although shown as fluctuating (see Note (*c*)), showed a tendency throughout the year to increase in the number of hands employed.

TANNING AND CURRYING—BEAMSMEN (MALES).

31 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	398	51/	51/0½	51/0½

TANNING AND CURRYING—CURRIERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	3	45·33	2·72	369	55/ to 60/	54/3	47/3½
31 ,, 45	9	52·00	9·36	1,438	60/ to 72/	61/5½	61/5½
45 and over ..	6	50·50	6·06	947	60/ to 72/	62/6	60/8½
All ages ..	18	50·39	18·14	2,754	..	60/8½	58/10

TANNING AND CURRYING—SHEDMEN AND PACKERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	5	43·00	4·30	391	30/ to 53/	36/4½	(*b*)

TANNING AND CURRYING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	87	30/ to 35/	33/5½	33/5½
21 ,, 31	4	51·00	4·08	489	48/ to 51/	47/11½	47/
31 ,, 45	7	46·86	6·56	791	48/ to 51/	48/3	43/5½
45 and over ..	9	48·44	8·72	1,041	48/ to 51/	47/9	44/6
All ages ..	21	48·57	20·40	2,408	..	47/2½	44/1

TANNING AND CURRYING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	150	58/	57/8½	57/8½

£12 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TEA BLENDING AND PACKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	12	42·83	10·28	309	10/ to 15/	12/0½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	9	43·11	7·76	447	12/6 to 25/	23/0½	19/1
21 ,, 31	3	52·00	3·12	260	30/ to 35/	33/4	33/4
31 ,, 45	4	52·00	4·16	709	52/ to 70/	68/2	68/2
All ages ..	26	48·69	25·32	1,725	..	27/3	25/6

TEA BLENDING AND PACKING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	120	46/	46/2	46/2

TEA BLENDING AND PACKING—BOX AND CASE MAKING (MALES).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	124	48/	47/8½	47/8½

TEA BLENDING AND PACKING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	2	47·50	1·90	58	10/ to 12/6	12/2½	11/2

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £14 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TIN AND SHEET-METAL WORKING—(MALES).

14 and under 17	7	45·43	6·36	155	7/6 to 15/	9/9	8/6
17 ,, 21	15	46·60	13·98	853	15/ to 35/	24/5	21/10½
21 ,, 31	22	46·41	20·42	2,445	54/ to 60/	47/10½	42/9
31 ,, 45	20	49·90	19·96	3,015	54/ to 65/	60/5	58/
45 and over ..	2	35·50	1·42	206	54/ to 65/	58/0½	(*b*)
All ages ..	63	49·31	62·14	6,674	..	42/11½	40/9

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £15 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TOBACCO-CUTTING AND CIGARETTE-MAKING (MALES).

				£			
21 and over ..	3	51·33	3·08	371	50/ to 60/	48/2	47/7

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

TOBACCO-CUTTING AND CIGARETTE-MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and over ..	5	27·20	2·72	84	12/6 to 17/6	12/4	..

TRAM-CAR BUILDING AND REPAIRING—CAR-EQUIPMENT ADJUSTERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	3	52·00	3·12	504	65/	64/7½	64/7½
31 ,, 45	7	52·00	7·28	1,184	65/ to 67/6	65/0½	65/0½
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	683	65/ to 67/6	65/8	65/8
All ages ..	14	52·00	14·56	2,371	..	65/1½	65/1½

TRAM-CAR BUILDING AND REPAIRING—COACHWORKERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	354	64/	68/1	68/1
31 ,, 45	11	48·09	10·58	1,771	64/	66/11½	(*a*)
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	830	64/	63/10	63/10
All ages ..	18	49·94	17·98	2,955	..	66/2	63/1½

TRAM-CAR BUILDING AND REPAIRING—ENGINEERS, FITTERS, AND TURNERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	39	5/ to 10/	7/6	7/6
17 ,, 21	3	52·00	3·12	182	20/ to 25/	23/4	23/4
21 ,, 31	8	52·00	8·32	1,301	60/ to 65/	62/6½	62/6½
31 and over ..	8	52·00	8·32	1,419	66/ to 72/	68/2½	68/2½
All ages ..	21	52·00	21·84	2,941	..	53/10½	53/10½

TRAM-CAR BUILDING AND REPAIRING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	624	52/ to 72/	60/	60/

TRAM-CAR BUILDING AND REPAIRING—LABOURERS AND PITMEN (MALES).

21 and over ..	9	35·77	6·44	929	48/ to 65/	57/8½	(*a*)

UMBRELLA-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and over ..	10	49·40	9·88	1,520	15/ to 60/	61/6½	58/5½

UMBRELLA-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	16	37·50	12·00	360	10/ to 12/	12/	8/8
17 ,, 21	10	41·70	8·34	461	15/ to 20/	22/1½	(*b*)
21 ,, 31	10	46·70	9·34	591	20/ to 30/	25/3½	22/9
31 and over ..	3	38·00	2·28	167	20/ to 35/	29/3½	21/5
All ages ..	37	43·19	31·96	1,579	..	19/9	16/5

£6 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	43·88	7·02	195	7/6 to 12/6	11/1½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	19	45·79	17·40	972	15/ to 30/	22/4	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	31	49·65	30·78	4,004	40/ to 65/	52/0½	49/8
31 ,, 45	14	49·43	13·84	2,196	60/ to 70/	63/5½	60/4
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	866	60/ to 70/	66/7½	66/7½
All ages ..	73	50·85	74·24	8,233	..	44/4½	43/4½

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and over ..	2	33·50	1·34	104	7/6 to 40/	31/0½	(*a*)

There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £15 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WAX-VESTA MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	35·33	4·24	156	15/ to 22/6	14/8½	(*b*)
17 ,, 21	1	17·00	0·34	12	17/ to 18/	14/1½	(*c*)
21 ,, 31	8	46·12	7·38	873	45/ to 80/	47/4	41/11½
31 ,, 45	4	32·50	2·60	291	45/	44/9	(*c*)
45 and over ..	6	45·50	5·46	878	45/ to 85/	64/4	56/3½
All ages ..	22	45·50	20·02	2,210	..	44/2	38/7½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

WAX-VESTA MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	22	47·27	20·80	807	7/ to 23/	15/6	14/1½
17 ,, 21	45	46·51	41·68	1,877	12/ to 37/	18/	16/0½
21 ,, 31	39	41·51	32·38	1,757	15/ to 36/	21/8½	17/4
31 and over ..	11	39·18	8·62	499	18/ to 37/6	23/2	17/5½
All ages ..	113	45·79	103·48	4,940	..	19/1	16/10

£52 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WHIP-THONG MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and over ..	5	38·60	3·86	215	8/ to 53/	22/3½	(*d*)

WIRE-WORKING—MATTRESSES, ETC. (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	41·00	1·64	51	7/6 to 15/	12/5½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	3	29·00	1·74	101	12/6 to 30/	23/2½	(*b*)
21 ,, 31	8	46·75	7·48	894	40/ to 60/	47/9½	43/
31 and over ..	4	40·75	3·26	330	30/ to 50/	40/6	(*a*)
All ages ..	16	44·13	14·12	1,376	..	39/	33/1

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £23 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOD CARVING AND TURNING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and over ..	6	39·67	4·76	363	6/ to 60/	30/6	23/3

There were also 6 employers personally engaged.

WOOL AND HEMP, ETC., DUMPING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	7	19·86	2·78	249	48/ to 68/	35/10	13/8
31 ,, 45	11	25·09	5·52	359	64/ to 68/	26/	12/6½
45 and over ..	8	30·63	4·90	284	64/ to 68/	23/2	13/8
All ages ..	26	25·38	13·20	892	..	27/0½	13/2½

£30 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOLLEN-MILLING—SORTERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and over ..	10	45·30	9·06	1,142	35/ to 90/	50/5	43/11

WOOLLEN-MILLING—DYERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and over ..	9	46·44	8·36	960	18/ to 80/	45/11	41/0½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—MILLING DEPARTMENT (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and over ..	8	43·88	7·02	725	11/ to 75/	41/3½	34/10½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—PATTERN MAKING AND DESIGNING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	517	45/ to 110/	66/3½	66/3½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—SPINNING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	35·75	2·86	109	10/ to 22/	15/3	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	37·75	3·02	143	14/ to 20/	18/11½	13/9 *b*
21 ,, 31	2	52·00	2·08	207	36/ to 42/	39/9½	39/9½
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	208	80/	80/	80/
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	532	36/ to 75/	51/2	51/2
All ages ..	14	47·00	13·16	1,199	..	36/5½	32/11½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WARPING DEPARTMENT (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and over ..	6	42·67	5·12	654	21/ to 65/	51/1	41/11

WOOLLEN-MILLING—CARDING DEPARTMENT (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	6	35·33	4·24	155	10/ to 16/	14/7½	9/11
17 ,, 21	4	32·50	2·60	191	18/ to 31/	29/4½	18/4½
21 ,, 31	3	37·67	2·26	263	42/	46/6½	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	3	46·00	2·76	433	42/ to 90/	62/9	55/6
45 and over ..	2	25·00	1·00	96	35/ to 90/	38/5	(*b*)
All ages ..	13	41·77	12·86	1,138	..	35/5	33/8

WOOLLEN-MILLING—TUNING DEPARTMENT (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and over ..	9	46·67	8·40	913	10/ to 70/	43/5½	39/

WOOLLEN-MILLING—COMBING DEPARTMENT (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and over ..	11	43·82	9·64	1,130	20/ to 60/	46/10½	39/6

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	31·50	2·52	83	10/ to 19/	13/2	7/11½ *c*
17 ,, 21	1	52·00	1·04	78	29/ to 33/	30/	30/
21 ,, 31	3	52·00	3·12	320	41/ to 45/	41/0½	41/0½
31 ,, 45	4	52·00	4·16	549	42/ to 60/	52/9½	52/9½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	269	48/ to 55/	51/9	51/9
All ages ..	14	46·14	12·92	1,299	..	40/2½	35/8

WOOLLEN-MILLING—HOSIERY DEPARTMENT (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and over ..	6	44·50	5·34	554	10/ to 75/	41/6	35/6

WOOLLEN-MILLING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and over ..	9	40·78	7·34	796	11/ to 75/	43/4½	34/

WOOLLEN-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*a*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and over ..	7	49·71	6·96	1,041	42/ to 90/	59/10	57/2½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—SPINNING DEPARTMENT (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	8	47·37	7·58	245	8/ to 16/	12/11	11/9½
17 ,, 21	7	41·86	5·86	237	10/ to 22/	16/2	13/0½
21 and over ..	9	48·44	8·72	521	20/ to 30/	23/11	22/3
All ages ..	24	46·17	22·16	1,003	..	18/1½	16/1

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WEAVING DEPARTMENT (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	8	39·75	6·36	165	8/ to 18/	10/4½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	10	46·10	9·22	460	11/ to 30/	19/11½	17/8½
21 ,, 31	16	41·88	13·40	890	20/ to 45/	26/7	21/4½
31 ,, 45	8	45·00	7·20	481	20/ to 36/	26/8½	23/1½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	131	26/ to 38/	25/2½	25/2½
All ages ..	40	47·83	38·26	2,127	..	22/3	20/5½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—BURLING DEPARTMENT (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	5	46·60	4·66	149	8/ to 20/	12/9½	11/5½
17 ,, 21	10	47·30	9·46	489	10/ to 24/	20/8	(*b*)
21 ,, 31	6	52·00	6·24	331	16/ to 30/	21/2½	21/2½
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	46	18/ to 20/	17/8	17/8
45 and over ..	2	41·50	1·66	89	20/ to 24/	21/5½	(*b*)
All ages ..	24	48·04	23·06	1,104	..	19/1½	17/8

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WARPING DEPARTMENT (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 31	2	43·50	1·74	124	20/ to 35/	28/6	(*b*)

WOOLLEN-MILLING—CARDING DEPARTMENT (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	92	10/ to 22/	17/8	17/8

WOOLLEN-MILLING—HOSIERY DEPARTMENT (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	36·50	2·92	94	8/ to 20/	12/10½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	8	44·88	7·18	338	8/ to 30/	18/10	16/3
21 ,, 31	27	45·82	24·74	1,339	11/ to 30/	21/8	19/1
31 ,, 45	1	39·00	0·78	44	20/ to 30/	22/7	(*a*)
45 and over ..	2	51·00	2·04	114	25/ to 27/	22/4	21/11
All ages ..	40	47·08	37·66	1,929	..	20/6	18/6½

£98 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	13	34·23	8·90	748	20/ to 30/	33/7½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	17	35·94	12·22	1,467	45/ to 50/	48/0½	33/2½
31 „ 45	14	45·86	12·84	1,606	45/ to 50/	50/0½	44/1½
45 and over ..	14	43·36	12·14	1,594	50/ to 60/	52/6	43/9½
All ages ..	54	42·69	46·10	5,415	..	47/	38/7

There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £72 was paid in wages to casual hands.

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—PATTERN-MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	33	10/ to 13/6	12/8½	12/8½
17 „ 21	2	46·50	1·86	78	17/6 to 20/	16/9½	(*b*)
21 „ 31	7	52·00	7·28	1,031	54/ to 60/	56/8	56/8
31 „ 45	4	46·00	3·68	549	60/ to 65/	59/8	52/9½
45 and over ..	2	46·50	1·86	369	65/ to 80/	79/4½	(*b*)
All ages ..	16	49·13	15·72	2,060	..	52/5	49/6

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING — MOULDERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	34·00	0·68	16	8/ to 10/	9/5	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	45·33	5·44	261	15/ to 20/	19/2	16/9
21 „ 31	22	47·55	20·92	2,927	48/ to 60/	55/11½	51/2
31 „ 45	19	49·42	18·78	2,773	55/ to 60/	59/	56/1½
45 and over ..	9	52·00	9·36	1,467	60/ to 70/	62/8½	62/8½
All ages ..	57	48·40	55·18	7,444	..	53/11½	50/3

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING — MACHINISTS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	23	15/	8/10	8/10
17 „ 21	4	47·50	3·80	134	15/ to 20/	14/1½	12/10½
21 „ 31	15	46·20	13·86	1,845	50/ to 53/	53/3	(*a*)
31 „ 45	11	41·09	9·04	1,314	52/ to 60/	58/1½	(*a*)
45 and over ..	7	52·00	7·28	979	50/ to 60/	53/9½	53/9½
All ages ..	38	46·08	35·02	4,295	..	49/0½	43/5½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—FITTERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	13	42·85	11·14	259	5/ to 10/	9/4	(*a*)
17 „ 21	19	48·95	18·60	742	10/ to 20/	15/11½	15/
21 „ 31	38	47·16	35·84	4,366	50/ to 55/	48/9	44/2½
31 „ 45	27	46·04	24·86	3,652	54/ to 60/	58/9½	52/0½
45 and over ..	12	44·92	10·78	1,621	57/ to 72/	60/2	51/11½
All ages ..	104	48·66	101·22	10,640	..	42/0½	39/4

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—TURNERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	5	51·60	5·16	324	17/6 to 30/	25/1½	24/11
21 „ 31	12	47·92	11·50	1,464	48/ to 60/	50/11	46/11
31 „ 45	4	52·00	4·16	697	60/ to 66/	67/	67/
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	176	66/	67/8½	67/8½
All ages ..	22	49·68	21·86	2,661	..	48/8½	46/6½

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £305 was paid in wages to casual hands.

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—METAL-WORKERS' ASSISTANTS (MALES) (*d*).

17 and under 21	2	38·50	1·54	94	25/ to 30/	24/5	..
21 „ 31	13	35·08	9·12	1,001	45 to 52/	43/11	..
31 „ 45	7	34·57	4·84	581	48/ to 50/	48/9	..
45 and over ..	2	35·00	1·40	168	50/	48/	..
All ages ..	23	36·73	16·90	1,844	..	43/7½	..

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES) (*b*).

				£			
14 and under 17	4	36·75	2·94	65	10/ to 15/	8/10	6/3
17 „ 21	4	40·25	3·22	183	25/ to 30/	22/9	17/7
21 „ 31	20	50·30	20·12	2,784	51/ to 60/	55/4	53/6½
31 „ 45	13	51·31	13·34	2,140	60/ to 65/	64/2	63/4
45 and over ..	8	46·33	7·42	1,100	54/ to 65/	59/3½	52/10½
All ages ..	49	48·00	47·04	6,272	..	53/4	49/3

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—STRIKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	4	34·50	2·76	147	15/ to 20/	21/3½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	11	41·73	9·18	895	25/ to 35/	39/	(*a*)
21 „ 31	20	44·35	17·74	2,520	45/ to 48/	56/10	48/5
31 „ 45	5	46·20	4·62	642	48/ to 54/	55/7	49/5
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	121	47/ to 50/	46/6½	46/6½
All ages ..	38	46·50	35·34	4,325	..	48/11½	43/9½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—WOOD-WORKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	4	38·25	3·06	92	10/ to 15/	12/0½	(*b*)
17 „ 21	7	42·56	5·96	400	20/ to 35/	26/10½	22/2½
21 „ 31	16	47·94	15·34	2,018	54/ to 58/	52/7	48/6
31 „ 45	13	50·00	13·00	1,900	60/ to 65/	58/5½	56/2½
45 and over ..	13	49·15	12·78	2,068	57/ to 60/	64/8½	61/2
All ages ..	51	49·15	50·14	6,478	..	51/8	48/10½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—PAINTERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	1	23·00	0·46	42	30/ to 50/	36/6½	(*b*)
21 „ 31	5	44·20	4·42	554	48/ to 54/	50/1½	42/7½
31 „ 45	7	52·00	7·28	1,074	54/ to 60/	59/	59/
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	150	54/	57/8½	57/8½
All ages ..	14	47·14	13·20	1,820	..	55/2	50/

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—BOILERMAKERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	2	32·00	1·28	181	50/ to 65/	56/6½	(*a*)

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—TINSMITHS (MALES) (*b*).

21 and over ..	4	47·50	3·80	633	50/ to 72/	66/7½	60/10½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	6	36·83	4·42	151	10/ to 20/	13/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	7	39·86	5·58	341	20/ to 30/	24/5½	18/9
21 „ 31	22	40·77	17·94	1,977	27/6 to 48/	44/1	34/7
31 „ 45	20	42·95	17·18	2,290	48/ to 50/	53/4	44/0½
45 and over ..	8	45·25	7·24	905	48/ to 52/	50/	43/6
All ages ..	57	45·93	52·36	5,664	..	43/3	38/2½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—ERECTORS AND ASSEMBLERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	17	39·00	13·26	1,737	48/ to 60/	52/4½	39/3½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

17 and under 45	8	43·75	7·00	972	48/ to 70/	55/6½	46/9

ASPHALT-MAKING AND SHINGLE-PREPARING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	3	12·67	0·76	75	47/ to 50/	39/5½	(*a*)
31 „ 45	7	25·00	3·50	373	44/ to 49/	42/7½	(*a*)
45 and over ..	3	38·67	2·32	294	44/ to 56/	50/8½	37/8½
All ages ..	12	28·25	6·58	742	..	45/1½	..

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £36 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See also Stone quarrying and crushing.)

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

BACON-CURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	2	16·00	0·64	34	20/ to 25/	21/3	(*b*)
21 ,, 31	9	39·11	7·04	814	45/ to 54/	46/3	34/9½
31 ,, 45	15	48·27	14·48	2,080	45/ to 70/	57/5½	53/4
45 and over ..	5	44·00	4·40	758	45/ to 70/	68/11	58/3½
All ages ..	28	47·43	26·56	3,686	..	56/6	50/7½

BACON-CURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

17 and under 45	3	29·33	1·76	213	25/ to 60/	48/5	(*a*)

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £160 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BAG-MAKING—CALICO, FLAX, JUTE, ETC. (MALES).

17 and under 31	4	48·50	3·88	373	20/ to 80/	38/5½	(*a*)

BAG-MAKING—CALICO, FLAX, JUTE, ETC. (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	29·00	1·16	28	10/ to 14/	9/8	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	8	42·75	6·84	260	12/6 to 17/6	15/2½	..
21 ,, 31	7	38·86	5·44	289	17/6 to 22/6	21/2½	..
31 ,, 45	2	38·50	1·54	144	16/ to 47/6	37/5	..
All ages ..	19	39·42	14·98	721	..	19/3	..

BAKING-POWDER MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	50·33	3·02	119	10/ to 20/	15/9	15/3
17 ,, 21	3	52·00	3·12	227	25/ to 30/	29/1	29/1
21 ,, 31	7	52·00	7·28	1,065	45/ to 90/	58/6	58/6
All ages ..	13	51·62	13·42	1,411	..	42/0½	41/9

BAKING-POWDER MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	2	13·00	0·52	15	6/ to 20/	11/6½	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

BASKET AND WICKERWARE WORKING (MALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	2	30·50	1·22	39	10/ to 15/	12/9½	7/6
17 ,, 21	4	44·00	3·52	184	15/ to 38/	20/11	17/8½
21 ,, 31	10	39·20	7·84	951	51/ to 55/	48/6	36/7
45 and over ..	6	49·67	5·96	730	51/ to 55/	49/	46/9½
All ages ..	22	42·14	18·54	1,904	..	41/1	33/3½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

BISCUIT, CONFECTIONERY, AND COCOA MANUFACTURING—CONFECTIONERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	14	49·29	13·80	490	8/ to 17/6	14/2½	13/5½
17 ,, 21	18	46·72	16·82	975	12/6 to 20/	23/2	20/10
21 ,, 31	28	44·43	24·88	2,741	30/ to 60/	44/1	37/8
31 ,, 45	19	48·53	18·44	2,615	40/ to 70/	56/8½	52/11
45 and over ..	7	46·14	6·46	1,091	40/ to 80/	67/6½	59/11½
All ages ..	80	50·25	80·40	7,912	..	39/4½	38/0½

BISCUIT, CONFECTIONERY, AND COCOA MANUFACTURING—BISCUIT-BAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	5	31·20	3·12	95	8/ to 12/6	12/2	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	16	44·69	14·30	1,036	22/ to 32/6	28/11½	(*b*)
21 ,, 31	16	42·81	13·70	1,512	25/ to 50/	44/2	(*b*)
31 ,, 45	9	47·33	8·52	1,447	60/ to 80/	67/11	61/10
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	277	100/ to 110/	106/6½	106/6½
All ages ..	44	46·23	40·68	4,367	..	42/11½	38/2

BISCUIT, CONFECTIONERY, AND COCOA MANUFACTURING — TINSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 45	11	47·64	10·48	887	10/ to 54/	33/10½	31/

BISCUIT, CONFECTIONERY, AND COCOA MANUFACTURING — BOX-MAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 45	8	49·37	7·90	853	27/ to 72/6	43/2½	41/

BISCUIT, CONFECTIONERY, AND COCOA MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	32	47·94	30·68	928	8/ to 13/	12/1	11/2
17 ,, 21	43	46·40	39·90	1,683	10/ to 20/	16/10½	15/0½
21 ,, 31	44	47·27	41·60	2,140	12/ to 22/6	20/7	18/8½
31 ,, 45	4	45·75	3·66	173	7/ to 20/	18/11	16/7½
All ages ..	117	49·50	115·84	4,924	..	17/	16/2

BISCUIT, CONFECTIONERY, AND COCOA MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

17 and under 31	3	48·00	2·88	312	12/6 to 54/	43/4	40/

BISCUIT, CONFECTIONERY, AND COCOA MANUFACTURING—BISCUIT-PACKERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	17	46·18	15·70	452	8/ to 12/6	11/6	10/2⅛
17 ,, 21	29	44·41	25·76	1,052	10/ to 17/6	16/4	13/11⅛
20 ,, 31	23	41·35	19·02	950	12/6 to 20/	19/11½	15/10⅜
31 ,, 45	7	42·71	5·98	372	12/6 to 25/	24/10½	20/5½
All ages ..	69	48·16	66·46	2,826	..	17/	15/9

BISCUIT, CONFECTIONERY, AND COCOA MANUFACTURING — BOX-MAKERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 45	9	46·78	8·42	499	10/ to 24/	23/8½	21/4

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £100 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BLACKSMITHING, FARRIERY, ETC. (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	44·00	2·64	79	10/ to 15/	11/11½	10/1½
17 ,, 21	8	44·00	7·04	411	20/ to 30/	23/4	19/9
21 ,, 31	16	45·62	14·60	1,420	25/ to 60/	38/11	34/1½
31 ,, 45	7	46·71	6·54	737	40/ to 60/	45/1	40/6
45 and over ..	4	24·25	1·94	246	50/ to 60/	50/8½	23/8
All ages ..	36	45·50	32·76	2,893	..	35/4	30/11

There were also 47 employers personally engaged, and £80 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BLINDMAKING (MALES).

14 and under 45	10	40·50	7·90	946	7/6 to 60/	48/6½	(*a*)

BLINDMAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	12	36·00	8·64	334	7/6 to 22/6	15/5½	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £15 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOATBUILDING (MALES).

21 and over ..	10	52·00	10·40	1,432	35/ to 80/	55/1	55/1

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £613 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—ROUGH-STUFF CUTTERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	15·00	0·30	7	10/	9/4	2/8½*b*
17 ,, 21	3	30·33	1·82	82	15/ to 20/	18/0½	10/6*b*
21 ,, 31	14	45·86	12·84	1,276	45/ to 50/	39/9	35/*b*
31 ,, 45	11	40·55	8·92	1,034	45/ to 55/	46/4½	36/1½*a*
45 and over ..	5	39·40	3·94	432	45/ to 55/	43/10½	33/3*b*
All ages ..	29	47·97	27·82	2,831	..	40/8½	37/6½*b*

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—CLICKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	26	10/	10/	10/
17 ,, 21	9	50·11	9·02	461	15/ to 20/	20/5½	19/8½
21 ,, 31	28	46·60	18·64	2,051	40/ to 54/	44/	39/5½
31 ,, 45	23	47·43	21·82	2,940	50/ to 65/	53/10½	49/2
45 and over ..	8	51·00	8·16	895	47/6 to 55/	43/10½	43/0½
All ages ..	58	50·59	58·68	6,373	..	43/5½	42/3

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—BENCHMEN (MALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	4	36·50	2·92	82	10/ to 12/6	11/3	7/10½
17 ,, 21	10	49·10	9·82	528	15/ to 35/	21/6	20/3½
21 ,, 31	42	47·64	40·02	4,306	40/ to 60/	43/0½	39/5
31 ,, 45	69	50·42	69·58	8,067	45/ to 60/	46/4½	44/11½
45 and over ..	25	49·68	24·84	2,708	40/ to 60/	43/7½	41/8
All ages ..	147	50·06	147·18	15,691	..	42/7½	41/0½

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	150	20/ to 30/	28/10	28/10
21 ,, 31	3	37·33	2·24	246	46/ to 55/	43/11	(*c*)
31 ,, 45	8	45·25	7·24	1,101	52/6 to 60/	60/10	(*a*)
45 and over ..	3	46·00	2·76	383	48/ to 60/	55/6	(*b*)
All ages ..	14	51·14	14·32	1,880	..	52/6	51/8

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—FINISHERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	24·50	0·98	30	12/6	12/3	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	3	52·00	3·12	169	15/ to 30/	21/8	21/8
21 ,, 31	21	46·52	19·54	2,278	50/ to 60/	46/7½	41/8½
31 ,, 45	43	48·05	41·32	4,870	50/ to 55/	47/1½	43/6½
45 and over ..	10	44·40	888	923	46/ to 50/	41/7	35/6
All ages ..	74	49·89	73·84	8,270	..	44/9½	43/

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—SIZERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and over ..	11	47·91	10·54	977	12/6 to 52/6	37/1	34/2

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS IN LARGER FACTORIES (MALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	2	39·50	1·58	37	10/	9/4½	7/1½
17 ,, 21	2	49·00	1·96	90	17/6 to 20/	18/4½	17/3½
21 ,, 31	5	34·60	3·46	402	47/6	46/5½	30/11
31 ,, 45	8	43·50	6·96	940	40/ to 60/	54/0½	45/2½
45 and over ..	4	44·50	3·56	432	46/ to 52/	48/6½	41/6½
All ages ..	20	43·80	17·52	1,901	..	43/5	36/6½

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS AND REPAIRERS IN SMALLER FACTORIES (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	51·20	5·12	157	5/ to 12/6	12/3	12/1
17 ,, 21	6	42·00	5·04	261	10/ to 20/	20/8½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	11	47·64	10·48	1,232	45/ to 50/	47/0½	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	21	48·67	20·44	2,387	40/ to 55/	46/8½	43/8½
45 and over ..	13	49·23	12·80	1,404	40/ to 60/	43/10½	41/6½
All ages ..	54	49·89	53·88	5,441	..	40/4½	38/9

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVER (MALE).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	150	60/	57/8½	57/8½

There were also 33 employers personally engaged, and £52 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	36	41·67	30·00	733	7/ to 12/6	9/9½	7/10
17 ,, 21	58	48·67	56·46	2,716	15/ to 27/6	19/3	18/
21 ,, 31	93	47·88	89·06	5,914	27/6 to 35/	26/6½	24/5½
31 ,, 45	14	50·79	14·22	1,013	27/6 to 37/6	28/6	27/10
45 and over ..	9	44·56	8·02	499	27/6 to 32/6	24/10½	21/4
All ages ..	202	48·95	197·76	10,875	..	22/	20/8½

BOOT-MANUFACTURING—SIZERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	4	47·75	3·82	154	15/ to 25/	16/1½	14/9½
21 ,, 31	9	45·78	8·24	389	15/ to 27/6	18/10½	16/7½
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	57	22/6 to 25/	21/11	21/11
All ages ..	13	50·38	13·10	600	..	18/4	17/9

There were also 33 employers personally engaged, and £248 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS—BREAD-BAKERS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	3	25·33	1·52	66	12/6 to 17/6	17/4½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	52·00	4·16	218	12/6 to 25/	20/11½	20/11½
21 ,, 31	22	49·77	21·90	2,991	50/ to 65/	54/7½	52/3½
31 ,, 45	23	47·57	21·88	3,166	45/ to 80/	57/10½	52/11½
45 and over ..	15	50·67	14·20	1,926	50/ to 60/	54/3	49/4½
All ages ..	66	48·23	63·66	8,367	..	52/7	48/9

BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS—PASTRYCOOKS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	4	46·50	3·72	125	10/ to 20/	13/5½	..
17 ,, 21	10	36·60	7·32	449	20/ to 30/	24/6½	..
21 ,, 31	21	44·14	18·54	2,139	40/ to 60/	46/2	..
31 ,, 45	9	40·67	7·32	1,014	50/ to 65/	55/5	..
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/	..
All ages ..	42	45·17	37·94	3,857	..	40/8	..

BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS—PASTRYCOOKS (FEMALES) (*d*).

17 and under 31	5	33·80	3·38	157	9/ to 25/	18/7	..

There were also 79 employers personally engaged, and £244 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING AND MALTING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	5	36·60	3·66	138	10/ to 15/	15/1	10/7½
17 ,, 21	16	42·94	13·74	988	20/ to 30/	28/9	23/9
21 ,, 31	30	49·30	29·58	3,621	45/ to 50/	48/11½	46/5
31 ,, 45	39	49·21	38·38	5,471	45/ to 70/	57/	53/11½
45 and over ..	22	47·23	20·78	3,181	45/ to 100/	61/3	55/7½
All ages ..	108	49·14	106·14	13,399	..	50/6	47/8½

BREWING AND MALTING—COOPERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	8	46·75	7·48	1,104	51/6 to 60/	59/0½	53/1

BREWING AND MALTING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	5	51·00	5·10	901	60/ to 100/	70/8	69/3½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £195 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	4	38·25	3·06	157	15/ to 18/	20/6½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	11	49·00	10·78	792	18/ to 30/	29/4½	27/8½
21 ,, 31	60	49·03	58·84	6,247	48/	42/5½	40/0½
31 ,, 45	40	47·63	38·10	4,572	48/	48/	43/11½
45 and over ..	17	42·65	14·50	1,933	48/	53/4	(*a*)
All ages ..	129	48·53	125·28	13,701	..	43/9	40/10

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	44·50	3·56	468	48/ to 60/	52/7	(*b*)

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £74 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRUSH AND BROOM MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	43·86	6·14	203	10/ to 15/	13/2½	(*a*
17 ,, 21	7	43·14	6·04	377	20/ to 35/	24/11½	20/8½
21 ,, 31	5	52·00	5·20	588	40/ to 50/	45/3	45/3
31 ,, 45	18	50·28	18·10	2,554	40/ to 60/	56/5½	54/7
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	840	40/ to 60/	53/10	53/10
All ages ..	42	49·67	41·72	4,562	..	43/9	41/9½

BRUSH AND BROOM MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	9	29·33	5·28	128	10/	9/8½	..
17 ,, 21	5	52·00	5·20	216	20/ to 22/6	16/7½	16/7½
21 ,, 31	5	44·00	4·40	224	22/6 to 25/	20/4½	..
All ages ..	18	41·33	14·88	568	..	15/3	12/11½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £20 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	6	29·33	3·52	158	17/6 to 20/	17/11½	..
17 ,, 21	15	43·67	13·10	1,066	20/ to 30/	32/6½	..
21 ,, 31	32	50·78	32·50	3,958	47/ to 52/	48/8½	..
31 ,, 45	19	50·32	19·12	2,642	50/ to 57/	55/3½	..
45 and over ..	4	34·25	3·14	445	50/ to 60/	56/8½	..
All ages ..	71	50·27	71·38	8,269	..	46/4	..

These hands are mostly shop-assistants who work only occasionally in the manufacturing.

There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £40 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BUTTER-MAKING AND CREAM-SEPARATING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	47·25	3·78	123	12/6 to 15/	13/	11/10
17 ,, 21	7	52·00	7·28	426	15/ to 30/	23/5	23/5
21 ,, 31	8	44·00	7·04	1,007	42/ to 55/	57/2½	48/5
31 ,, 45	6	52·00	6·24	915	57/ to 65/	58/8	58/8
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	236	90/	90/9	90/9
All ages ..	26	48·81	25·38	2,707	..	42/8	40/0½

BUTTER-MAKING AND CREAM-SEPARATING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and over ..	3	40·67	2·44	341	48/ to 60/	55/11	(*a*)

£16 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—CABINETMAKERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	21	46·05	19·34	500	10/ to 15/	10/4	..
17 ,, 21	40	51·90	41·52	1,918	15/ to 20/	18/6	..
21 ,, 31	71	49·83	70·76	8,378	44/ to 55/	47/4	..
31 ,, 45	35	48·14	33·70	4,993	50/ to 60/	59/3	..
45 and over ..	17	47·29	16·08	2,175	60/ to 65/	54/1	..
All ages ..	182	49·83	181·40	17,964	..	39/7	..

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—MACHINISTS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	12·00	0·24	5	7/6	8/4	..
17 ,, 21	7	46·42	6·50	466	10/ to 25/	28/8	..
21 ,, 31	14	49·14	13·76	1,657	30/ to 50/	48/2	..
31 ,, 45	8	44·00	7·04	1,077	50/ to 55/	61/2½	..
45 and over ..	3	25·66	1·54	212	55/ to 60/	55/1	..
All ages ..	31	46·90	29·08	3,417	..	47/	..

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—UPHOLSTERERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	28·50	2·28	44	5/ to 10/	7/8½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	11	49·81	10·96	501	15/ to 17/6	18/3½	17/6
21 ,, 31	24	49·25	23·64	2,851	50/ to 55/	48/3	45/8½
31 ,, 45	14	47·42	13·28	1,827	55/ to 60/	55/	50/2½
45 and over ..	9	50·00	9·00	1,319	60/ to 65/	58/7½	56/4
All ages ..	59	50·13	59·16	6,542	..	44/3	42/8

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—POLISHERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	45·33	2·72	78	5/ to 12/6	11/5½	10/
17 ,, 21	5	47·20	4·72	144	10/ to 15/	12/2½	11/1
21 ,, 31	13	49·15	12·78	1,663	40/ to 55/	52/0½	49/2½
31 ,, 45	7	44·57	6·24	917	55/ to 60/	58/9	50/4½
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	462	60/ to 70/	59/3	59/3
All ages ..	30	49·30	29·58	3,264	..	44/9	41/10

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
31 and under 45	3	52·00	3·12	426	44/ to 60/	54/7	54/7

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—UPHOLSTERERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	32·50	1·30	18	5/ to 8/	5/6½	(*b*)
17 ,, 21	4	34·25	2·74	99	8/ to 20/	14/5½	(*b*)
21 ,, 31	12	48·83	11·72	676	15/ to 25/	23/1	21/8
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	61	10/ to 20/	11/9	11/9
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	100	40/	38/5½	38/5½
All ages ..	20	47·20	18·88	954	..	20/2⅓	18/4

There were also 46 employers personally engaged, and £249 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	12	26·92	6·46	129	5/ to 15/	8/	..
17 ,, 21	55	49·91	54·90	2,807	20/ to 30/	20/5	..
21 ,, 31	64	42·34	54·20	6,478	58/8	47/9½	..
31 ,, 45	40	40·62	32·50	4,512	58/8	55/6½	..
45 and over ..	31	44·77	27·76	3,813	58/8	54/11	..
All ages ..	190	46·27	175·82	17,739	..	40/4	..

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 45	3	38·66	2·32	269	44/ to 55/	46/4½	(*a*)

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—MACHINISTS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	31·00	0·62	21	12/6	13/6½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	2	51·50	2·06	140	20/ to 40/	27/2	26/11
21 ,, 31	6	38·66	4·64	644	45/ to 60/	55/6	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	6	45·16	5·42	791	57/ to 60/	58/4½	(*b*)
All ages ..	14	45·50	12·74	1,596	..	50/1½	43/10

There were also 83 employers personally engaged, and £439 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARPET-SEWING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	41·25	3·30	75	5/ to 10/	9/1	(*b*)
17 ,, 21	1	52·00	1·04	69	25/	26/6½	26/6½
21 ,, 31	7	44·42	6·22	778	45/ to 60/	50/	42/9
31 ,, 45	2	41·50	1·66	202	46/ to 55/	48/8	(*b*)
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	292	55/ to 60/	56/2	56/2
All ages ..	15	47·66	14·30	1,416	..	39/7½	36/3½

CARPET-SEWING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 45	7	46·85	6·56	350	8/ to 30/	21/4	19/3

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND PATENT-MEDICINE MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	6	41·50	4·98	135	10/ to 12/6	10/10	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	6	46·50	5·58	228	10/ to 17/6	16/4	14/7½
21 ,, 31	4	40·25	3·22	268	30/ to 50/	33/3½	25/9
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	356	45/ to 50/	45/7½	45/7½
All ages ..	18	46·94	16·90	987	..	23/4	21/1

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND PATENT-MEDICINE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	5	44·00	4·40	226	12/6 to 40/	20/6½	17/4½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

CIDER-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	4	38·50	3·08	292	15/ to 50/	37/11	28/1

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—CUTTERS, FOREMEN, AND TRIMMERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	7	38·00	5·32	207	12/6 to 20/	15/7	..
17 ,, 21	8	49·37	7·90	378	12/6 to 20/	19/1½	..
21 ,, 31	23	46·95	21·60	2,755	30/ to 80/	51/	..
31 ,, 45	12	44·25	10·62	1,851	50/ to 100/	69/8½	..
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	708	47/6 to 95/	68/1	..
All ages ..	53	46·79	49·60	5,899	..	47/7	..

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—COAT HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
45 and over ..	1	45·00	0·90	222	90/ to 100/	98/8	85/4½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	31·66	1·90	51	10/ to 15/	10/8½	6/6½
17 ,, 21	5	35·60	3·56	197	15/ to 30/	22/1½	15/2
21 ,, 31	7	46·00	6·44	664	22/6 to 50/	41/3	36/5
31 ,, 45	7	48·71	6·82	849	40/ to 55/	49/9½	46/8
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	193	25/ to 50/	37/1½	37/1½
All ages ..	23	45·22	20·80	1,954	..	37/7	32/8

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—MACHINISTS AND FINISHERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
31 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	798	55/ to 70/	61/4½	61/4½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—PRESSERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	9	42·12	7·58	242	10/ to 15/	12/9	10/4*b*
17 ,, 21	16	39·69	12·70	681	10/ to 55/	21/5½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	27	45·45	24·34	2,137	17/6 to 70/	35/1½	30/5½*b*
31 ,, 45	17	47·65	16·20	2,031	55/ to 60/	50/2	45/11½
45 and over ..	9	43·23	7·78	940	55/	48/4	(*a*)
All ages ..	69	49·71	68·60	6,031	..	35/2	33/7½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—FOREWOMEN (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and over ..	4	41·75	3·34	261	20/ to 35/	31/3	25/1 *b*

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—COAT HANDS (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	23	43·48	20·00	471	7/6 to 12/6	9/5	..
17 ,, 21	27	46·89	25·32	1,171	17/6 to 25/	18/6	..
21 ,, 31	27	47·82	25·82	1,545	25/ to 30/	23/11	..
31 ,, 45	5	35·20	3·52	220	25/ to 30/	25/	..
All ages ..	78	47·86	74·66	3,407	..	18/3	..

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—TICKET AND BUTTON SEWERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	7	35·72	5·00	95	5/ to 12/6	7/7	..
17 ,, 21	3	44·34	2·66	135	20/ to 25/	20/3½	..
21 ,, 31	9	44·12	7·94	431	10/ to 30/	21/8½	..
31 ,, 45	4	52·00	4·16	289	25/ to 32/6	27/9½	..
All ages ..	21	47·05	19·76	950	..	19/3	..

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—TROUSERS AND VEST HANDS (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	28·66	1·72	30	5/ to 15/	6/11½	..
17 ,, 21	9	49·44	8·90	386	17/6 to 22/6	17/4	..
21 ,, 31	11	45·45	10·00	579	25/	23/2	..
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	175	25/	22/5	..
All ages ..	25	47·48	23·74	1,170	..	19/8½	..

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—MACHINISTS AND FINISHERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	58	32·71	37·94	1,057	5/ to 15/	11/2	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	139	48·05	133·58	5,001	8/ to 25/	14/11⅔	13/10
21 ,, 31	190	48·58	184·62	11,060	13/ to 30/	23/11½	22/4½
31 ,, 45	30	51·20	30·72	1,999	25/ to 32/6	26/0½	25/6
45 and over ..	2	44·50	1·78	101	20/ to 25/	22/8½	19/5
All ages ..	405	47·98	388·64	19,218	..	19/9½	18/3

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—DENIM AND DUNGAREE WORKERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	31·00	1·24	26	5/ to 15/	8/4½	5/
17 ,, 21	4	31·50	2·52	97	10/ to 20/	15/5	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	6	45·50	5·46	307	20/ to 30/	22/6	19/8
All ages ..	12	38·42	9·22	430	..	18/8	13/9½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	6	32·66	3·92	68	5/ to 15/	6/11½	..
17 ,, 21	5	42·80	4·28	164	5/ to 25/	15/4	..
21 ,, 31	6	48·00	5·76	309	20/ to 30/	21/5½	..
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	190	22/6 to 52/	36/6½	..
All ages ..	19	42·21	16·04	731	..	18/2½	..

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £738 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COACHBUILDING—BODYMAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	25	10/	9/7½	9/7½
17 ,, 21	2	51·00	2·04	44	10/	8/7½	8/5⅝
21 ,, 31	17	42·47	14·44	1,954	60/	54/1½	44/2½
31 ,, 45	8	42·75	6·84	1,109	60/ to 66/	59/7	49/
45 and over ..	6	42·33	5·08	798	60/ to 72/	62/10	51/2
All ages ..	32	46·00	29·44	3,840	..	52/2	46/2

COACHBUILDING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	38·00	0·76	12	5/	6/4	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	46·50	3·72	174	15/ to 30/	18/8½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	3	49·00	2·94	401	54/ to 60/	54/6½	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	6	48·16	5·78	806	60/	55/10	51/8
45 and over ..	6	45·66	5·48	734	60/ to 66/	53/7	47/ *b*
All ages ..	19	49·16	18·68	2,127	..	45/6½	43/0½

COACHBUILDING—COACH-PAINTERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	35·00	0·70	16	5/ to 12/6	9/1½	6/2
17 ,, 21	6	45·16	5·42	225	10/ to 20/	16/7	14/5
21 ,, 31	17	46·64	15·86	1,918	60/	48/4½	43/4½
31 ,, 45	10	43·90	8·78	1,146	60/	52/2½	44/1
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	787	60/ to 72/	60/6½	60/6½
All ages ..	37	48·59	35·96	4,092	..	45/6	42/6½

COACHBUILDING—TRIMMERS (MALES).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and over ..	9	48·77	8·78	867	15/ to 66/	39/6	37/0½

* Generally part-time workers who also find employment in other branches of the trade.

COACHBUILDING—WHEELWRIGHTS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	18·25	1·46	21	5/ to 7/6	5/9	..
17 ,, 21	8	46·12	7·38	437	15/ to 30/	23/8	..
21 ,, 31	4	49·75	3·98	430	60/	43/4	..
31 ,, 45	8	44·12	7·06	1,000	60/	56/8	..
45 and over ..	4	42·50	3·40	465	60/	54/8½	..
All ages ..	27	43·11	23·28	2,354	..	40/5½	..

COACHBUILDING—HELPERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and over ..	10	47·50	9·50	699	15/ to 48/	29/5	26/10½

COACHBUILDING—VICEMEN AND STRIKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	13·00	0·26	7	10/	10/9	(*b*)
17 ,, 21	2	52·00	2·08	124	20/ to 25/	23/10	23/10
21 ,, 31	11	50·81	11·18	1,049	35/ to 48/	37/6½	36/8
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	101	42/	38/10	38/10
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	115	50/	44/2½	44/2½
All ages ..	15	52·00	15·60	1,396	..	35/9½	35/9½

There were also 26 employers personally engaged, and £118 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COFFEE, CHICORY, AND SPICE GRINDING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 45	7	30·85	4·32	328	10/ to 70/	30/4½	(*a*)

Four of these hands were boys under 17 years of age.

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

COOPERING (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and over ..	10	39·30	7·86	903	10/ to 52/6	45/11½	34/9

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.
(See also in connection with Meat-slaughtering, &c.).

CORSET AND BELT MAKING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	3	38·33	2·30	95	15/ to 18/	16/6	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	23	44·08	20·28	783	10/ to 20/	15/5½	..
17 „ 21	37	46·37	34·32	2,284	10/ to 30/	26/7½	..
21 „ 31	53	44·67	47·36	6,162	50/ to 60/	52/0½	..
31 „ 45	25	49·24	24·62	3,803	54/ to 80/	61/9½	..
45 and over ..	3	39·00	2·34	288	54/ to 80/	49/0½	..
All ages ..	138	46·71	128·92	13,320	..	41/4	..

There were also 59 employers personally engaged, and £128 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	42·43	5·94	160	5/ to 10/	10/9	(*a*)
17 „ 21	9	51·55	9·28	544	15/ to 40/	23/5	23/3
21 „ 31	14	52·00	14·56	2,152	50/ to 80/	59/1½	59/1½
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	463	50/ to 75/	59/4	59/4
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	145	60/	55/9	55/9
All ages ..	34	49·91	33·94	3,464	..	40/11	39/3

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	5	51·80	5·18	192	10/ to 25/	14/10	14/9

It is probable that these females were engaged chiefly as attendants, but were occasionally employed in the workroom.
There were also 34 employers personally engaged.

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—COSTUME-MAKER (MALE).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	412	160/	158/5½	158/5½

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	134	42·67	114·34	1,677	5/ to 8/	5/11	(*a*)
17 „ 21	253	47·37	239·72	6,906	5/ to 14/	11/6	10/6
21 „ 31	317	47·05	298·28	16,522	20/ to 30/	22/2	20/0½
31 „ 45	27	45·00	24·30	2,095	25/ to 40/	34/6	29/10*b*
Head dressmakers	9	45·78	8·24	2,464	100/ to 160/	119/7½	(*a*)
All ages ..	721	47·50	684·88	29,664	..	17/4	15/10

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—COSTUME-MAKERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	17	25·29	8·60	113	5/ to 8/	5/3	..
17 „ 21	24	45·12	21·66	685	10/ to 20/	12/8	..
21 „ 31	30	40·33	24·20	1,352	20/ to 25/	22/4	..
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	292	27/6 to 40/	37/5	..
All ages ..	69	41·72	57·58	2,442	..	16/11½	..

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—MANTLE-MAKERS (FEMALES).

14 and over ..	11	50·64	11·14	562	5/ to 45/	20/2	19/7

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—MILLINERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	48	38·75	37·20	527	5/ to 7/6	5/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	79	45·79	72·36	1,838	7/6 to 15/	10/2	8/11
21 „ 31	75	47·73	71·60	4,260	20/ to 25/	23/9½	21/10
31 „ 45	7	47·00	6·58	814	25/ to 40/	49/6	44/8½
45 and over ..	2	30·00	1·20	240	80/	80/	(*a*)
All ages ..	207	45·64	188·94	7,679	..	16/3	14/3

There were also 96 employers personally engaged, and £166 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DYEING, CLEANING, AND FEATHER-DRESSING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 45	7	41·57	5·82	533	17/ to 50/	36/7½	(*a*)

DYEING, CLEANING, AND FEATHER-DRESSING (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	5	43·00	4·30	191	15/ to 20/	17/9	14/8

There were also 10 employers personally engaged.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER GENERATING—ENGINEERS, ETC. (MALES).

21 and under 31	6	52·00	6·24	955	48/ to 66/	61/2½	61/2½
31 „ 45	9	49·67	8·94	1,942	66/ to 84/	86/10½	83/
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	810	70/ to 150/	103/10	103/10
All ages ..	18	50·83	18·30	3,707	..	81/	79/2½

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER GENERATING—FIREMEN AND TRIMMERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	3	52·00	3·14	417	50/	53/5½	53/5½
31 „ 45	18	49·33	17·76	2,502	50/	56/4	53/5½
45 and over ..	4	51·50	4·12	556	50/	54/	53/5½
All ages ..	25	50·04	25·02	3,475	..	55/6½	53/5½

£35 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	8	43·87	7·02	138	5/ to 10/	7/10	(*a*)
17 „ 21	19	49·37	18·76	742	10/ to 25/	15/10	15/
21 „ 31	20	42·35	16·94	2,121	55/ to 60/	50/1	40/9
31 „ 45	2	30·50	1·22	178	65/	58/4	34/3
45 and over ..	1	12·00	0·24	34	90/	56/8	..
All ages ..	45	49·08	44·18	3,213	..	29/1	27/5½

There was a good deal of broken time experienced in this industry (see columns 6 and 7).
There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £90 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ELECTROPLATING AND ENGRAVING—ELECTROPLATERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	1	18·00	0·36	5	6/	5/7	..
17 „ 21	2	45·50	1·82	85	20/ to 25/	18/8	..
21 „ 31	9	41·44	7·46	980	54/ to 60/	52/6½	..
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	290	58/9	55/9	..
All ages ..	14	41·86	11·72	1,360	..	46/4	..

ELECTROPLATING AND ENGRAVING—ENGRAVERS (MALES).

17 and under 31	5	51·20	5·12	440	14/ to 60/	34/4½	33/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—PATTERN-MAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	26·66	1·60	28	10/	7/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	2	52·00	2·08	75	15/	14/5	14/5
21 „ 31	6	45·16	5·42	752	60/	55/6	48/2
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	354	67/6 to 76/	68/1	68/1
45 and over ..	2	34·50	1·38	191	60/	55/4½	(*b*)
All ages ..	13	48·31	12·56	1,400	..	44/7	41/5

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—MOULDERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	12	49·33	11·84	679	20/ to 25/	22/11½	21/9
21 „ 31	21	43·72	18·36	2,310	60/	50/3½	42/3½
31 „ 45	23	49·74	22·88	3,251	60/ to 70/	56/11	54/4
45 and over ..	8	43·62	6·98	946	60/	54/2½	45/6 *b*
All ages ..	60	50·05	60·06	7,186	..	47/10½	46/1

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—FITTERS AND TURNERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year. (£)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	8	39·37	6·30	102	7/6	6/5½	..
17 ,, 21	22	46·82	20·60	739	10/ to 20/	14/4	..
21 ,, 31	32	46·81	29·96	3,525	60/ to 66/	47/1*	..
31 ,, 45	16	45·56	14·58	2,175	55/ to 66/	59/8	..
45 and over ..	9	44·44	8·00	1,095	55/ to 66/	54/9	..
All ages ..	83	47·85	79·44	7,636	..	38/5½	..

* Nine of these employees were apprentices; average wage 12/6.

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

21 and under 45	4	52·00	4·16	549	54/	52/9	52/9

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	19·00	0·38	10	10/	10/6	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	1	7·00	0·14	9	25/	25/8½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	6	44·66	5·36	669	48/ to 60/	49/11	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	7	52·00	7·28	1,081	48/ to 60/	59/5	59/5
45 and over ..	4	49·00	3·92	468	48/ to 60/	47/9	45/
All ages ..	18	47·44	17·08	2,237	..	52/4½	47/10

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—BOILERMAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	11	43·63	9·60	592	20/ to 30/	24/8	20/8
21 ,, 31	8	35·37	5·66	841	50/ to 60/	59/5	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	11	39·27	8·64	1,253	60/	58/	43/10
45 and over ..	1	33·00	0·66	96	68/	58/2	36/11
All ages ..	30	40·93	24·56	2,782	..	45/3½	35/8

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—BRASSFOUNDERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	15	37·80	11·34	358	10/ to 15/	12/7½	..
17 ,, 21	5	41·60	4·16	180	20/	17/4	..
21 ,, 31	16	47·75	15·28	1,760	40/ to 60/	46/1	..
31 ,, 45	14	42·14	11·80	1,719	60/	58/3	..
45 and over ..	5	45·60	4·56	744	50/ to 65/	65/3	..
All ages ..	52	45·32	47·14	4,761	..	40/5	..

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—COPPERSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 45	4	41·75	3·34	404	7/ to 58/	48/4½	(*a*)

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—SHEET-METAL WORKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	36·50	1·46	33	7/ to 10/	9/0½	6/4
17 ,, 21	9	42·00	7·56	440	20/ to 30/	23/3½	18/10
21 ,, 31	27	47·11	25·44	3,127	57/	49/2	44/6½
31 ,, 45	14	45·85	12·84	1,701	57/ to 66/	53/	46/9
45 and over ..	4	48·25	3·86	503	60/	52/1	48/4
All ages ..	52	49·19	51·16	5,804	..	45/4½	42/11

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—RANGE AND STOVE MAKERS (MALES) (*d*).

17 and under 21	4	49·25	3·94	256	25/ to 30/	26/	..
21 ,, 31	17	44·41	15·10	1,909	47/ to 60/	50/7	..
31 ,, 45	9	48·22	8·68	1,262	58/9	58/2	..
45 and over ..	8	52·00	8·32	1,181	60/	56/9	..
All ages ..	37	48·64	36·04	4,608	..	51/2	..

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—AUTOMATIC-STAMP AND OTHER SMALL-MACHINE MAKERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	43·00	1·72	42	10/	9/9	..
17 ,, 21	4	32·00	2·56	214	25/ to 40/	33/5	..
21 ,, 31	12	36·08	8·66	891	40/ to 60/	41/2	..
31 ,, 45	8	39·00	6·24	944	60/ to 80/	60/6	..
All ages ..	24	36·89	19·18	2,091	..	43/7½	..

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	41·00	6·56	131	5/ to 10/	8/	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	12	41·33	9·92	380	20/	15/4	12/2
21 ,, 31	7	43·85	6·14	600	20/ to 55/	39/1	32/11½
31 ,, 45	6	41·66	5·00	887	65/ to 72/	70/11½	56/10
45 and over ..	8	52·00	4·16	734	60/ to 100/	70/7	70/7
All ages ..	33	48·15	31·78	2,732	..	34/4½	31/10

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—LABOURERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	47·50	1·90	49	10/	10/4	9/5
17 ,, 21	3	35·66	2·14	83	20/	15/6	10/7½
21 ,, 31	18	43·94	15·82	1,771	47/	44/9½	37/10
31 ,, 45	17	44·53	15·14	1,775	47/	46/10½	40/2
45 and over ..	3	38·66	2·32	241	60/	41/6½	30/11
All ages ..	41	41·39	37·32	3,919	..	42/	36/9

ENGINEERING AND IRONFOUNDING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	5	42·20	4·22	621	52/6 to 65/	58/10	(*a*)

There were also 35 employers personally engaged, and £882 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FELLMONGERS (MALES) (*c*).*

14 and under 17	6	27·33	3·28	155	15/ to 20/	18/11	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	19	29·00	11·02	809	25/ to 30/	29/4½	16/4½
21 ,, 31	61	35·95	43·86	5,373	40/ to 60/	49/	33/10½
31 ,, 45	57	39·12	44·60	5,615	45/ to 60/	50/4½	37/10½
45 and over ..	30	36·30	21·78	2,219	42/ to 56/	40/9	28/5½
All ages ..	167	37·29	124·54	14,171	..	45/6	32/7½

FELLMONGERY—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	51·00	4·08	598	50/ to 78/6	58/7½	57/6

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £155 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* See also under Meat-slaughtering, &c.

FIBROUS-PLASTER WORKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	27·50	1·10	55	9/ to 10/	9/1	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	8	45·25	7·24	485	17/ to 35/	26/9½	23/4
21 ,, 31	5	31·80	3·18	496	66/ to 70/	62/4½	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	1	11·00	0·22	34	66/	61/10	13/1 *b*
All ages ..	13	45·15	11·74	1,040	..	35/5	30/9

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £61 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FIREWOOD AND CHAFF CUTTING, ETC. (MALES).

17 and over ..	12	40·17	9·64	989	40/ to 50/	40/0½	31/8½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

FIREWORKS-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 31	4	27·25	2·18	114	12/ to 48/	20/11	..

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLOURMILLING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	4	33·25	2·66	116	15/ to 17/6	17/5½	11/2 *b*
17 ,, 21	5	46·80	4·68	343	22/6 to 30/	29/4	26/4½
21 ,, 31	16	46·69	14·94	1,741	48/	46/7½	41/10
31 ,, 45	17	44·71	15·20	1,974	48/	51/11½	44/8
45 and over ..	11	46·18	10·16	1,439	48/ to 60/	56/8	50/4
All ages ..	49	48·61	47·64	5,613	..	47/1½	44/0½

FLOURMILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

31 and under 45	3	27·00	1·62	222	48/	54/10	28/5½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

FLOURMILLING—BAG-MAKERS (FEMALES).

				£			
17 and under 31	2	46·50	1·86	84	10/ to 17/6	18/1	16/2

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £50 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 45	9	33·11	5·96	518	10/ to 50/	34/9	22/1½

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 31	6	24·67	2·96	95	9/ to 20/	12/10	6/1

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £5 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	13	45·69	11·88	1,500	47/ to 57/	50/6	44/4½
31 ,, 45	35	45·80	32·06	4,411	55/ to 60/	55/0½	48/5½
45 and over ..	11	52·00	11·44	1,819	55/ to 65/	63/7	63/7
All ages ..	59	46·93	55·38	7,730	..	55/10	50/4½

GAS STOVE AND METER MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	42·00	2·52	76	10/ to 22/6	12/1	9/9
17 ,, 21	4	52·00	4·16	260	20/ to 30/	25/	25/
21 ,, 31	15	49·67	14·90	1,838	48/ to 57/	49/4	47/1½
31 ,, 45	12	50·83	12·20	1,937	48/ to 65/	63/6	62/1
All ages ..	33	51·18	33·78	4,111	..	48/8	47/11

£98 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GLUE-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 45	6	37·00	4·44	516	12/6 to 70/	46/6	33/1

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING (MALES) (*c*).

31 and over ..	3	44·00	2·64	399	45/ to 70/	60/5½	51/2

HAIR-WORKING (FEMALES) (*b*).

14 and under 45	8	40·75	6·52	350	6/ to 40/	21/5½	16/10

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

HAT AND CAP MAKING (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	56	45/ to 50/	49/3	49/3

HAT AND CAP MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	22·00	1·32	22	5/ to 10/	6/8	2/10 *b*
17 ,, 21	10	45·20	9·04	317	10/ to 15/	14/0½	12/2½
21 ,, 31	10	49·20	9·84	515	17/ to 25/	20/11	19/9½
All ages ..	22	45·91	20·20	854	..	16/11	14/11

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

HOSIERY-KNITTING (MALES).

21 and under 31	3	52·00	3·12	472	50/ to 65/	60/6	60/6

HOSIERY-KNITTING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	11	48·46	10·66	223	5/ to 12/6	8/4½	7/9½
17 ,, 21	8	40·37	6·46	264	14/ to 24/	16/4	12/8½
21 ,, 31	15	48·20	14·46	746	20/ to 24/	20/7½	19/1½
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	115	22/ to 26/	22/1½	21/1½
All ages ..	35	48·09	33·66	1,348	..	16/	14/9½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.
(See also in connection with Woollen-milling.)

INK-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 31	2	49·00	1·96	89	7/6 to 27/6	18/2	17/2

IRON BEDSTEAD AND FENDER MAKING (MALES).

				£			
17 and under 45	5	52·00	5·20	655	32/6 to 70/	50/4½	50/4½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

LAMP MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	140	54/	53/10	53/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK, EUROPEAN—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

21 and over ..	8	44·62	7·14	608	32/6 to 60/	34/0½	29/3

LAUNDRY-WORK, EUROPEAN—ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	50·33	3·02	426	35/ to 60/	56/5	54/7½

LAUNDRY-WORK, EUROPEAN (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	5	32·60	3·26	115	10/ to 15/	14/1½	8/10
17 ,, 21	25	42·04	21·02	935	11/ to 20/	17/9½	14/4½
21 ,, 31	59	47·19	55·68	3,050	16/ to 25/	21/11	19/10½
31 ,, 45	24	47·25	22·68	1,217	15/ to 30/	21/5½	19/6
45 and over ..	10	42·30	8·46	492	16/ to 30/	23/3	18/11
All ages ..	111	50·04	111·10	5,809	..	20/11	20/1½

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £106 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK, CHINESE (MALES).

There were 15 occupiers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

LEADLIGHT-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	52·00	3·12	82	5/ to 15/	10/6	..
17 ,, 21	10	44·50	8·90	517	15/ to 25/	23/3	..
21 ,, 31	8	43·37	6·94	874	40/ to 55/	50/4½	..
31 ,, 45	6	46·33	5·56	799	40/ to 60/	57/6	..
45 and over ..	1	10·00	0·20	23	50/	46/	..
All ages ..	27	45·78	24·72	2,295	..	37/1½	..

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £27 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LEAD-HEADED-NAIL MAKING (MALES) (*b*).

17 and under 45	5	46·80	4·68	443	20/ to 60/	37/10½	34/1

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £2 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MANURE-MIXING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	7	45·71	6·40	677	45/	42/4	37/2½
31 ,, 45	5	44·40	4·44	486	45/	43/9½	37/4½
45 and over ..	7	49·71	6·96	1,042	45/ to 75/	59/11	57/3
All ages ..	19	46·84	17·80	2,205	..	49/6½	44/8

MARINE-STORES PREPARING (MALES).

31 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	257	20/ to 40/	24/8½	24/8½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—YARD AND PEN MEN (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	10·00	0·40	42	42/	42/	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	5	50·60	5·06	643	45/ to 55/	50/10	49/5½
31 ,, 45	6	48·33	5·80	789	45/ to 55/	54/5	50/7
All ages ..	12	46·92	11·26	1,474	..	52/4½	47/3

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).

			£				
14 and under 17	6	28·50	3·42	160	Piece-rate	18/8½	10/3
17 ,, 21	6	33·00	3·96	281	,,	28/5	18/
21 ,, 31	96	26·30	50·50	8,319	,,	65/11	33/4
31 ,, 45	67	30·48	40·84	6,733	,,	65/11	38/8
45 and over ..	24	35·21	16·90	2,428	,,	57/5½	38/11
All ages ..	195	29·65	115·62	17,921	..	62/	35/4

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—FREEZERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	34·00	0·68	73	Piece-rate	42/11	28/1
21 ,, 31	27	25·15	13·58	2,210	,,	65/1	31/6
31 ,, 45	47	35·32	33·20	4,465	,,	53/10	36/6
45 and over ..	7	31·86	4·46	661	,,	59/3	36/4
All ages ..	73	35·56	51·92	7,409	..	57/1	39/

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—PRESERVERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	6	20·33	2·44	122	Piece-rate	20/	7/10
17 ,, 21	11	42·09	9·26	566	,,	24/5½	19/9½
21 ,, 31	32	31·62	20·24	2,256	,,	44/7	27/1½
31 ,, 45	16	42·88	13·72	1,643	,,	47/11	39/6
45 and over ..	8	42·25	6·76	647	,,	38/3½	31/1
All ages ..	65	40·32	52·42	5,234	..	39/11½	30/11½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—LABOURERS AND GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	28·00	1·68	67	10/ to 20/	15/11⅓	8/7
17 ,, 21	15	34·86	10·46	733	15/ to 52/	28/0½	18/9½
21 ,, 31	36	39·78	28·64	2,920	45/ to 52/	40/9½	31/2½
31 ,, 45	41	45·24	37·10	4,231	45/ to 52/	45/7½	39/8½
45 and over ..	19	45·11	17·14	1,946	45/ to 52/	45/5	39/4½
All ages ..	106	44·82	95·02	9,897	..	41/8	35/11

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—FELLMONGERS (MALES) (*c*).*

14 and under 17	2	25·50	1·02	49	Piece-rate	19/2½	9/5
17 ,, 21	12	25·58	6·14	438	,,	28/6½	14/0½
21 ,, 31	82	23·53	38·60	4,967	,,	51/5½	23/3½
31 ,, 45	72	32·76	47·18	6,583	,,	55/10	35/2
45 and over ..	44	31·82	28·00	2,789	,,	39/10	24/4½
All ages ..	205	29·50	120·94	14,826	..	49/0½	27/10

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—OLEO, TALLOW, AND MANURE WORKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	7·00	0·14	20	Piece-rate	57/2	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	22	30·96	13·62	1,495	,,	43/11	26/1½
31 ,, 45	13	41·61	10·82	1,331	,,	49/2½	39/5
45 and over ..	11	44·36	9·76	1,128	,,	46/3	39/5½
All ages ..	45	38·16	34·34	3,974	..	46/3½	33/11½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—SAUSAGE-CASING MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).*

17 and under 21	1	7·00	0·14	13	Piece-rate	37/1½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	7	34·44	4·82	713	,,	59/2	39/2
31 ,, 45	8	31·25	5·00	759	,,	60/8½	36/6
All ages ..	15	33·20	9·96	1,485	..	59/8	38/1

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—ENGINEERS AND FITTERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	28·00	0·56	11	7/	7/10½	4/3
17 ,, 21	2	28·50	1·14	21	7/	7/4½	4/0½
21 ,, 31	8	41·50	6·64	1,000	60/ to 65/	60/3	48/1
31 ,, 45	18	37·50	13·50	2,209	60/ to 65/	65/5½	47/2½
45 and over ..	6	34·66	4·16	854	65/ to 100/	82/1½	54/9
All ages ..	31	41·94	26·00	4,095	..	63/	50/9½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—FIREMEN AND GREASERS (MALES) (*c*).

			£				
21 and under 31	9	41·55	7·48	967	48/ to 54/	51/8½	41/4
31 ,, 45	12	49·25	11·82	1,658	48/ to 54/	56/1½	53/1½
45 and over ..	3	44·33	2·66	357	48/ to 54/	53/8	45/9
All ages ..	24	45·75	21·96	2,982	..	54/4	47/9½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—PLUMBERS AND TINSMITHS (MALES) (*c*).*

17 and under 21	2	21·00	0·84	51	20/ to 25/	24/3½	9/10
21 ,, 31	5	40·80	4·08	394	48/	38/7½	30/4
31 ,, 45	6	41·67	5·00	604	48/ to 54/	48/4	38/8½
45 and over ..	2	32·50	1·30	115	54/	35/4½	22/1½
All ages ..	13	43·15	11·22	1,164	..	41/6	34/5½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—CARPENTERS (MALES) (*c*).*

21 and under 31	6	38·33	4·60	685	64/	59/7	43/11
31 ,, 45	8	36·62	5·86	993	64/	67/9½	47/9
45 and over ..	4	29·25	2·34	345	64/	59/	33/2
All ages ..	18	35·55	12·80	2,023	..	63/2½	43/2½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—BLACKSMITHS (MALES) (*c*).*

21 and under 45	4	49·50	3·96	549	50/ to 60/	55/5½	52/9

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—COOPERS (MALES) (*c*).*

31 and over ..	8	38·75	6·20	935	50/ to 60/	60/4	44/11½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—BAG-MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 45	2	34·50	1·38	203	Piece-rate	58/10	39/0½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING, ETC.—BAG-MAKERS (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	9	36·11	6·50	286	Piece-rate	17/7	12/2½

£670 was paid in wages to casual hands.

*See also these industries shown elsewhere under their own respective headings.

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	42	7/6 to 12/6	8/1	8/1
17 ,, 21	3	52·00	3·12	221	17/6 to 25/	28/4	28/4
21 ,, 31	8	47·00	7·52	966	44/ to 66/	51/4½	46/5½
31 ,, 45	11	46·45	10·22	1,400	44/ to 66/	54/9½	48/11½
45 and over ..	2	20·50	0·82	132	50/ to 71/	64/4½	(*a*)
All ages ..	25	47·52	23·76	2,761	..	46/5½	42/5½

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £21 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MUSICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES) (*d*).

17 and under 45	8	36·62	5·86	826	12/6 to 70/	56/4½	..

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

OIL CANNING AND PACKING (MALES).

21 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	234	30/ to 60/	45/	45/

£315 was paid in wages to casual hands.

OILSKIN-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	41·00	1·64	104	20/ to 35/	25/4	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	6	47·33	5·68	552	40/ to 50/	38/10½	35/4½
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	494	47/6 to 60/	63/4	63/4
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	312	50/ to 70/	60/	60/
All ages ..	13	48·15	12·52	1,462	..	46/8½	43/3

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

OILSKIN-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	6	46·66	5·60	163	10/ to 15/	11/8	..
17 ,, 21	11	48·90	10·76	399	15/ to 20/	14/10	..
21 ,, 31	15	44·40	13·32	727	20/ to 30/	21/10	..
All ages ..	32	46·37	29·68	1,289	..	17/4½	..

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

PERAMBULATOR-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 45	8	44·62	7·14	515	7/6 to 50/	28/10	24/9

PERAMBULATOR-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	4	48·25	3·86	176	8/ to 25/	18/3	16/11

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £15 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALES).

14 and over ..	10	47·70	9·54	1,008	12/6 to 80/	42/3	38/9

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	2	49·00	1·96	55	12/6 to 15/	11/3	10/7
21 ,, 31	16	48·06	15·38	1,018	20/ to 25/	26/6	24/6*b*
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	202	25/ to 27/6	25/11	25/11
45 and over ..	1	8·00	0·16	10	25/	25/	(*c*)
All ages ..	22	46·86	20·62	1,285	..	24/11	22/5½

There were also 9 employers personally engaged.

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	35·00	1·40	52	10/6 to 20/	14/10	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	2	50·00	2·00	95	20/ to 22/6	19/	18/3
21 ,, 31	3	43·33	2·60	255	40/ to 42/	39/3	32/8
31 ,, 45	5	49·60	4·96	597	44/ to 54/	48/2	45/11
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	126	55/	48/5½	48/5½
All ages ..	12	50·00	12·00	1,125	..	37/6½	36/1

PICTURE-FRAMING (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	49	17/6 to 20/	18/10	18/10

There were also 13 employers personally engaged.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	31	35·41	21·96	397	5/ to 10/	7/3	..
17 ,, 21	39	50·17	39·14	1,491	10/ to 20/	15/3	..
21 ,, 31	46	48·56	44·76	5,241	25/ to 40/	46/10	..
31 ,, 45	27	45·85	24·76	3,428	50/ to 60/	55/4½	..
45 and over ..	7	48·14	6·74	915	55/ to 70/	54/5	..
All ages ..	147	46·72	137·36	11,472	..	33/5	..

There were also 35 employers personally engaged, and £170 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PORTMANTEAU AND LEATHER-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 31	4	33·50	2·68	307	22/6 to 60/	45/10	(*a*)

PORTMANTEAU AND LEATHER-GOODS MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	2	38·50	1·54	113	32/6	29/4	(*a*)

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

PRINTING, ETC.—TYPESETTING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MALES).

21 and under 31	8	46·50	7·44	1,260	60/ to 76/	67/9	60/7
31 ,, 45	25	49·48	24·74	4,760	70/ to 80/	77/	73/1½
45 and over ..	7	52·00	7·28	1,397	70/ to 76/	76/9	76/9
All ages ..	39	50·58	39·46	7,417	..	75/2	73/2

PRINTING, ETC.—COMPOSITORS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	7	42·00	5·88	177	10/ to 15/	12/0½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	14	49·42	13·84	892	15/ to 30/	25/9	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	20	45·85	18·34	2,765	65/	60/3½	53/2
31 ,, 45	30	44·16	26·50	4,446	65/ to 70/	67/1½	57/
45 and over ..	21	45·00	18·90	3,134	65/ to 78/	66/4	57/5*b*
All ages ..	86	48·52	83·46	11,414	..	54/8½	51/1

PRINTING, ETC.—STEREOTYPERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	7	51·57	7·22	855	20/ to 60/	47/4½	47/
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	606	65/ to 75/	77/8	77/8
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	731	45/ to 85/	70/3½	70/3½
All ages ..	14	51·77	14·50	2,192	..	60/5½	60/2½

PRINTING, ETC.—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	36·00	5·76	154	10/ to 12/6	10/8½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	21	45·71	19·20	990	12/6 to 30/	20/7½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	27	49·33	26·64	3,475	30/ to 60/	52/2	49/8
31 ,, 45	26	49·57	25·78	3,989	55/ to 65/	61/10½	59/
45 and over ..	3	51·33	3·08	471	55/ to 65/	61/2	60/4½
All ages ..	80	50·28	80·46	9,079	..	45/1½	43/8

PRINTING, ETC.—PUBLISHING-HANDS (MALES).

17 and under 21	3	52·00	3·12	196	25/ to 32/6	25/1½	25/1½
21 ,, 31	5	38·20	3·82	491	45/ to 55/	51/5	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	8	51·25	8·20	1,533	40/ to 80/	74/9½	73/8½
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	1,465	70/ to 110/	93/11	93/11
All ages ..	22	48·59	21·38	3,685	..	68/11½	64/5

PRINTING, ETC.—ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	48·00	0·96	14	6/	5/10	5/4½
17 ,, 21	6	52·00	6·24	336	20/	21/6½	21/6½
21 ,, 31	9	49·44	8·90	1,435	60/ to 65/	64/6	61/4
31 ,, 45	15	52·00	15·60	2,966	60/ to 100/	76/1	76/1
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	977	40/ to 75/	62/7½	62/7½
All ages ..	37	51·27	37·94	5,728	..	60/5	59/6½

PRINTING, ETC.—LITHOGRAPHERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	42·25	3·38	95	10/	11/3	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	7	44·42	6·22	329	10/ to 27/6	21/2	18/1
21 ,, 31	6	44·50	5·34	728	55/ to 65/	54/6½	46/8
31 ,, 45	6	46·66	5·60	947	65/ to 80/	67/8	60/8½
All ages ..	21	48·90	20·54	2,099	..	40/10½	38/5½

PRINTING, ETC.—BOOKBINDERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	38·20	3·82	115	10/ to 15/	12/0½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	6	49·16	5·90	293	15/ to 25/	19/10½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	14	50·21	14·06	1,776	58/ to 60/	50/6½	48/9½
31 ,, 45	15	49·33	14·80	2,462	60/ to 70/	66/6½	63/2
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	595	70/ to 80/	76/3½	76/3½
All ages ..	42	49·64	41·70	5,241	..	50/3½	48/

PRINTING, ETC.—PAPER-RULERS AND PAPER-CUTTERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	7	47·14	6·60	952	50/ to 65/	57/8½	(*a*)

PRINTING, ETC.—CARDBOARD-BOX MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 45	6	44·66	5·36	674	10/ to 90/	50/3½	43/2½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

PRINTING, ETC.—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
14 and under 17	8	29·62	4·74	109	7/6 to 12/6	9/2½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	12	46·50	11·16	525	10/ to 21/	18/10	16/10
21 ,, 31	11	48·81	10·74	1,243	40/ to 50/	46/3½	43/5½
31 ,, 45	5	43·20	4·32	681	45/ to 75/	63/0⅓	52/4⅓
45 and over ..	6	51·50	6·18	1,189	70/ to 90/	76/11½	76/2½
All ages ..	38	48·86	37·14	3,747	..	40/4½	37/11

PRINTING, ETC.—ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	78	30/	30/	30/
21 ,, 31	7	48·71	6·82	956	50/ to 66/	56/1	52/6½
31 ,, 45	10	49·80	9·96	1,693	55/ to 80/	68/	65/1½
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	794	70/ to 80/	76/4	76/4
All ages ..	22	49·95	21·98	3,521	..	64/1	61/6½

There were also 26 employers personally engaged, and £408 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PRINTING, ETC.—MACHINISTS (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	8	51·88	8·30	376	7/6 to 30/	18/1½	18/1

PRINTING, ETC.—PUBLISHING-HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	3	52·00	3·12	192	10/ to 40/	24/7½	24/7½

PRINTING, ETC.—BOOKBINDERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	20	41·05	16·42	422	7/6 to 10/	10/3½	..
17 ,, 21	30	49·86	29·92	1,238	15/ to 20/	16/6½	..
21 ,, 31	23	47·30	21·76	1,250	20/ to 30/	23/	..
31 ,, 45	10	47·40	9·48	681	25/ to 35/	28/9	..
All ages ..	81	47·88	77·58	3,591	..	18/6	..

PRINTING, ETC.—PAPER-RULERS AND PAPER-CUTTERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	4	52·00	4·16	154	5/ to 20/	14/9½	14/9½

PRINTING, ETC.—CARDBOARD-BOX MAKERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	14	36·21	10·14	283	5/ to 12/6	11/2	..
17 ,, 21	10	49·00	9·80	485	7/6 to 20/	19/9½	..
21 ,, 31	6	38·66	4·64	237	10/ to 25/	20/5	..
All ages ..	28	43·89	24·58	1,005	..	16/4½	..

PRINTING, ETC.—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	2	14·50	0·58	31	20/	21/4½	6/*b*

ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	9	36·44	6·56	245	15/	14/11	10/6
17 ,, 21	15	34·26	10·20	565	15/ to 25/	22/	14/6
21 ,, 31	13	44·30	11·52	1,045	30/ to 60/	36/3½	30/11
31 ,, 45	7	44·00	6·16	586	40/ to 60/	38/	32/2½
All ages ..	44	39·22	34·52	2,441	..	28/3½	21/4

ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*b*).

21 and over ..	2	40·00	1·60	249	60/ to 66/	62/3	47/10½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £19 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	51·00	3·06	80	10/ to 12/6	10/5½	10/3
17 ,, 21	13	43·69	11·36	546	15/	19/2½	16/2
21 ,, 31	15	49·80	14·94	1,747	48/ to 52/6	46/9½	44/9½
31 ,, 45	13	49·85	12·96	1,653	48/ to 52/6	51/0½	48/11
45 and over ..	10	45·60	9·12	1,170	48/ to 60/	51/4	45/
All ages ..	52	49·46	51·44	5,196	..	40/5	38/5

There were also 13 employers personally engaged, and £45 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (MALES) (*b*).

				£			
14 and over ..	11	41·91	9·22	902	12/6 to 60/	39/1½	31/6½

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	109	22/6 to 25/	20/11½	20/11½

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £56 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAUCE, PICKLE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	16·00	0·64	20	10/ to 12/6	12/6	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	3	41·67	2·50	94	15/ to 20/	15/0½	12/0½
21 ,, 31	15	46·87	14·06	1,332	25/ to 40/	37/10½	34/2
31 ,, 45	4	45·25	3·62	499	40/ to 60/	55/1½	48/
45 and over ..	2	33·00	1·32	213	40/ to 60/	64/6½	40/11½
All ages ..	23	48·13	22·14	2,158	..	39/	36/1

SAUCE, PICKLE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	4	35·50	2·84	83	10/ to 15/	11/8	8/
17 ,, 21	7	45·43	6·36	228	15/ to 20/	14/4	12/6½
21 ,, 31	10	40·80	8·16	376	15/ to 20/	18/5	14/5½
45 and over ..	6	32·33	3·89	129	15/ to 20/	13/3½	(*a*)
All ages ..	24	44·25	21·24	816	..	15/4	13/1

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £14 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAUSAGE-CASING PREPARING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	9	9·56	1·72	162	40/	37/8	6/11
21 ,, 31	9	24·22	4·36	660	55/	60/6½	28/2½
31 ,, 45	6	38·83	4·67	727	55/	62/5	46/7
45 and over ..	3	35·67	2·14	240	50/	44/10	30/9
All ages ..	25	25·76	12·89	1,789	..	55/6½	27/6

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £27 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See also in connection with Meat-slaughtering, &c.)

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—JOINERS (MALES) (*d*).

17 and under 21	13	44·54	11·58	433	5/ to 20/	14/11½	..
21 ,, 31	15	45·47	13·64	1,690	40/ to 60/	49/6½	..
31 ,, 45	22	43·27	19·04	2,844	55/ to 60/	59/9	..
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	316	64/	60/9	..
All ages ..	51	45·43	46·34	5,283	..	45/7	..

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—MACHINISTS (MALES) (*d*).

21 and under 31	17	45·71	15·54	2,014	45/ to 60/	51/10	..
31 ,, 45	18	46·33	16·68	2,359	45/ to 60/	56/7	..
45 and over ..	3	33·33	2·00	269	45/ to 60/	53/10	..
All ages ..	38	45·02	34·22	4,642	..	54/3	..

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—LABOURERS AND YARDMEN (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	6	41·67	5·00	637	50/ to 60/	50/11½	40/10

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £47 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	12	43·50	10·44	408	15/	15/7½	..
17 ,, 21	10	50·10	10·02	634	15/ to 30/	25/3½	..
21 ,, 31	4	48·75	3·90	427	50/	43/9½	..
31 ,, 45	5	52·00	5·20	622	40/ to 60/	47/10	..
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	143	56/	55/	..
All ages ..	32	47·81	30·60	2,234	..	29/2½	..

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS AND STOKERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	2	30·50	1·22	143	40/	46/10½	..
21 ,, 31	5	29·80	2·98	356	50/	47/9½	..
31 ,, 45	10	46·00	9·20	1,221	45/ to 60/	53/1	..
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	182	70/	70/	..
All ages ..	17	42·47	14·44	1,902	..	52/8	..

SAW-TRIMMING AND TOOL-REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 31	2	30·00	1·20	132	5/ to 50/	44/	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

SEED AND GRAIN CLEANING AND PACKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	19·50	0·78	29	15/ to 20/	14/10½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	33·75	2·70	192	15/ to 45/	28/5	18/5½*b*
21 ,, 31	11	48·00	10·56	1,027	30/ to 50/	38/10	35/11
31 ,, 45	17	48·06	16·34	2,173	40/ to 60/	53/2	49/2
45 and over ..	6	46·17	5·54	960	60/	69/3½	61/6½
All ages ..	36	49·89	35·92	4,381	..	48/9½	46/9

SEWING AND OTHER MACHINE REPAIRING (MALES).

17 and under 45	4	52·00	4·16	395	20/ to 60/	37/11½	37/11½

SHIRT-MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	12	35·17	8·44	200	10/	9/5½	6/5
17 ,, 21	22	45·91	20·20	800	10/ to 20/	15/10	13/11½
21 ,, 31	45	46·38	41·74	2,165	15/ to 30/	20/9	18/6
31 ,, 45	12	45·58	10·94	538	30/	19/8	17/3
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	76	7/6 to 15/	9/9	9/9
All ages ..	89	47·44	84·44	3,779	..	17/11	16/4

£30 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SIGN AND TICKET WRITING (MALES).

17 and under 45	7	13·00	1·82	241	10/ to 60/	52/11½	(*a*)

SIGN AND TICKET WRITING (FEMALES).

14 and under 21	3	20·33	1·22	19	5/	6/3	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	37·57	5·26	195	10/ to 15/	14/10	10/8½
17 ,, 21	8	52·00	8·32	594	20/ to 30/	28/6½	28/6½
21 ,, 31	10	45·20	9·04	931	40/ to 45/	41/2	35/9½
31 ,, 45	14	46·43	13·00	1,669	40/ to 60/	51/4	45/10
45 and over ..	7	44·57	6·24	1,041	45/ to 80/	66/9	57/2
All ages ..	44	47·57	41·86	4,430	..	42/4	38/8½

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

45 and over ..	1	39·00	0·78	136	70/	70/	(*a*)

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

STONE QUARRYING AND CRUSHING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	20·00	0·40	10	10/	10/	3/10*b*
17 ,, 21	4	40·25	3·22	215	20/ to 30/	26/8½	20/8*b*
21 ,, 31	30	41·53	24·92	2,931	60/	47/0½	37/7
31 ,, 45	50	43·24	43·24	4,933	48/	45/7½	37/11
45 and over ..	16	39·50	12·64	1,426	58/	45/1½	34/3
All ages ..	97	43·51	84·42	9,515	..	45/1	37/7½

(See also Asphalt-making.)

STONE QUARRYING AND CRUSHING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

45 and over ..	2	36·00	1·44	222	60/	61/8	42/8

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £186 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TAILORING—CUTTERS AND FOREMEN (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
17 and under 21	1	43·00	0·86	99	37/6	46/0½	38/1
21 ,, 31	4	43·25	3·46	554	55/ to 75/	64/0½	53/3
31 ,, 45	6	44·33	5·32	1,192	75/ to 110/	89/7½	76/5*b*
45 and over ..	7	44·71	6·26	1,392	80/ to 120/	88/11½	76/6
All ages ..	17	46·76	15·90	3,237	..	81/5	73/3

TAILORING—COAT HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	6	39·17	4·70	98	5/ to 10/	8/4	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	16	45·38	14·52	739	10/ to 25/	20/4½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	58	48·40	56·14	7,353	45/ to 60/	52/4½	48/9
31 ,, 45	53	46·87	49·68	7,290	55/ to 65/	58/8½	52/11
45 and over ..	17	40·53	13·78	1,697	55/ to 65/	49/3	38/4½
All ages ..	147	47·22	138·82	17,177	..	49/6	44/11½

TAILORING—PRESSERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	41·50	1·66	71	15/ to 20/	17/1½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	3	38·00	2·28	184	35/	32/3½	23/7
21 ,, 31	9	38·11	6·86	945	55/	55/1	40/4½
31 ,, 45	9	49·22	8·86	1,302	55/ to 60/	58/9½	55/7½
45 and over ..	5	50·60	5·06	595	55/	47/0½	45/9
All ages ..	26	47·54	24·72	3,097	..	50/1½	45/10

TAILORING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*a*).

14 and under 17	4	52·00	4·16	73	5/ to 10/	7/	7/
17 ,, 21	9	47·11	8·48	339	10/ to 25/	16/	14/6
21 ,, 31	6	41·00	4·92	566	45/ to 60/	46/	36/3½
31 ,, 45	5	45·60	4·56	530	55/ to 60/	46/6	40/9
45 and over ..	2	28·00	1·12	150	55/	53/7	(*a*)
All ages ..	25	46·48	23·24	1,658	..	28/6½	25/6

TAILORING—LADIES' TAILORING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	8	45·50	7·28	1,131	55/ to 70/	62/1½	54/4½

TAILORING—COAT HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	7	37·43	5·24	189	10/ to 20/	14/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	31	44·10	27·34	1,397	15/ to 30/	20/5½	17/4
21 ,, 31	50	46·66	46·66	3,340	20/ to 30/	28/7½	25/8½
31 ,, 45	14	47·29	13·24	1,062	30/ to 37/6	32/1	29/2
45 and over ..	1	8·00	0·16	10	25/	25/	..
All ages ..	100	46·32	92·64	5,998	..	25/11	23/1

TAILORING—TROUSER AND VEST HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	25	42·88	21·44	417	5/ to 10/	7/9½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	52	48·98	50·94	2,385	10/ to 25/	18/8½	17/7½
21 ,, 31	130	48·46	126·00	8,301	20/ to 30/	26/4	24/6½
31 ,, 45	36	43·61	31·40	2,236	25/ to 35/	28/6	23/10½
All ages ..	238	48·27	229·78	13,339	..	23/2½	21/6½

TAILORING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	52	17/6 to 25/	20/	20/
17 ,, 21	8	41·00	6·56	343	15/ to 25/	20/11	16/6
21 ,, 31	33	46·18	30·48	2,107	25/ to 30/	27/8	24/6½
31 ,, 45	11	48·55	10·68	776	27/6 to 35/	29/1	27/1½
All ages ..	51	47·80	48·76	3,278	..	26/10½	24/8½

TAILORING—LADIES' TAILORING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	6	29·33	3·52	82	..	9/4	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	10	48·60	9·72	422	..	17/4½	16/3
21 ,, 31	16	41·69	13·34	919	..	27/6½	22/1
31 ,, 45	4	41·25	3·30	358	..	43/4½	34/5*b*
All ages ..	32	46·69	29·88	1,781	..	23/10	21/5

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

TAILORING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).	
				£				
14 and under 17	6*	34·00	4·08	53	5/ to 8/	5/2½		(*a*)
17 ,, 21	10*	43·70	8·74	218	5/ to 14/	9/11½		8/4½
21 ,, 31	1	14·00	0·28	18	22/6 to 27/6	25/8½		6/11
All ages ..	15	43·67	13·10	289	..	8/9½		7/5

* All apprentices.

There were also 43 employers personally engaged, and £418 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TANNING (MALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	3	38·00	2·28	80	17/6	14/0½		(*a*)
17 ,, 21	10	28·50	5·70	395	20/ to 30/	27/8½		15/2½
21 ,, 31	64	37·91	48·52	5,419	44/ to 50/	44/8		32/7
31 ,, 45	60	46·38	55·66	6,912	44/ to 60/	49/8		44/3½
45 and over ..	37	48·86	36·16	4,694	44/ to 60/	51/11		43/9½
All ages ..	172	43·12	148·32	17,500	..	47/2½		39/1½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

TANNING—ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN (MALES).

21 and over ..	7	49·57	6·94	1,094	50/ to 70/	63/0½		60/1½

TEA PACKING AND BLENDING (MALES).

14 and under 17	17	44·00	14·96	465	10/ to 15/	12/5		(*a*)
17 ,, 21	9	46·89	8·44	428	15/ to 20/	20/3½		18/3½
21 ,, 31	5	52·00	5·20	590	40/ to 45/	45/4½		45/4½
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	125	48/	48/1		48/1
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	635	80/ to 120/	81/5		81/5
All ages ..	35	46·80	32·76	2,243	..	27/4½		24/8

TEA-PACKING (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	10	31·40	6·28	148	5/ to 10/	9/5		..
17 ,, 21	8	40·12	6·42	223	12/6 to 19/	13/10½		..
21 ,, 31	2	52·00	2·08	118	20/ to 25/	22/8½		..
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	72	30/	27/8½		..
All ages ..	21	37·67	15·82	561	..	14/2		..

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

TINSMITHING (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	45·29	6·34	172	8/ to 12/6	10/10		9/5½*b*
17 ,, 21	12	50·67	12·16	487	10/ to 20/	16/		15/7½
21 ,, 31	17	43·82	14·90	1,900	48/ to 57/	51/		43/
31 ,, 45	16	48·63	15·56	2,059	57/	52/11		49/6
45 and over ..	4	37·25	2·98	398	57/	53/5		38/3
All ages ..	53	49·00	51·94	5,016	..	38/7½		36/5

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £12 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TOBACCO-CUTTING (MALES).

14 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	123	17/6 to 30/	23/8		23/8

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

TRAM-CAR BUILDING AND REPAIRING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	10·00	0·20	3	7/6	6/		..
17 ,, 21	5	47·20	4·72	242	12/6 to 20/	20/6		18/7
21 ,, 31	9	45·33	8·16	1,042	30/ to 60/	51/1		44/6
31 ,, 45	15	49·80	14·94	2,332	60/ to 66/	62/5		59/7
45 and over ..	2	33·00	1·32	190	60/	57/7		36/6
All ages ..	31	47·32	29·34	3,809	..	51/11		47/3

UMBRELLA-MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	189	10/ to 60/	36/4		36/4

UMBRELLA-MAKING (FEMALES).

				£				
17 and under 31	3	52·00	3·12	124	13/ to 20/	15/11		15/11

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

UNDERCLOTHING-MAKING (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	1	25·00	0·50	9	7/6	7/2½		..
17 ,, 21	6	26·00	3·12	98	10/ to 15/	12/7		..
21 ,, 31	11	39·36	8·66	407	20/ to 26/	18/9½		..
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	62	22/6	23/10		..
All ages ..	17	39·18	13·32	576	..	17/3½		..

There were also 12 employers personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See also Shirt-making.)

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	40·33	2·42	58	8/6 to 12/6	9/7		(*a*)
17 ,, 21	13	44·46	11·56	563	20/ to 30/	19/6		(*a*)
21 ,, 31	29	48·86	28·34	3,502	40/ to 70/	49/5		46/5½
31 ,, 45	12	47·50	11·40	1,662	55/ to 70/	58/4		53/3
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	808	60/ to 80/	77/8½		77/8½
All ages ..	61	47·44	57·88	6,593	..	45/7		41/7

There were also 23 employers personally engaged, and £30 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WIRE-WORKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	43·33	2·60	78	12/6	12/		10/
17 ,, 21	9	45·22	8·14	398	17/6 to 25/	19/6½		17/
21 ,, 31	7	45·14	6·32	752	40/ to 50/	47/7		41/4
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	137	50/	52/8½		52/8½
All ages ..	18	50·28	18·10	1,365	..	30/2		29/2

WIRE-WORKING (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	61	25/	23/5½		23/5½

There were also 11 employers personally engaged.

WOOD CARVING AND TURNING (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	43·43	6·08	143	5/ to 10/	9/5		7/10½
17 ,, 21	4	52·00	4·16	218	20/	20/11½		20/11½
21 ,, 31	2	13·00	0·52	62	55/	47/8½		(*a*)
31 ,, 45	2	18·50	0·74	88	55/	47/7		(*a*)
All ages ..	14	41·07	11·50	511	..	17/9½		14/0½

There were also 14 employers personally engaged, and £63 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOL-DUMPING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	72	25/	27/8½		27/8½
17 ,, 21	1	10·00	0·20	16	60/	32/		(*a*)
21 ,, 31	8	29·38	4·70	518	60/	44/1		24/11
31 ,, 45	14	34·14	9·56	1,057	60/	44/2½		29/0½
45 and over ..	3	29·33	1·76	268	60/	60/11		(*a*)
All ages ..	26	33·19	17·26	1,931	..	44/9		28/7

£156 was paid in wages to casual hands.

These hands are irregularly employed during the "wool season."

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WOOL-SORTERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	81	30/	31/2		31/2
21 ,, 31	6	37·50	4·50	492	40/ to 45/	43/9		31/6½
31 ,, 45	5	48·80	4·88	717	40/ to 60/	58/9		55/2
All ages ..	12	43·42	10·42	1,290	..	49/6		41/4

WOOLLEN-MILLING—MILLING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

21 and under 45	8	44·38	7·10	773	40/ to 70/	43/6½		37/3

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

WOOLLEN-MILLING—DYEING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

				£			
21 and under 45	5	51·40	5·14	746	42/ to 65/	58/0½	57/4½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—PATTERN-MAKERS AND DESIGNERS (MALES).

14 and over ..	5	39·80	3·98	503	8/ to 120/	50/6½	(*a*)

WOOLLEN-MILLING—SPINNING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

14 and under 17	10	35·50	7·10	205	8/ to 14/	11/6½	7/10½*c*
17 ,, 21	6	39·50	4·74	294	15/ to 25/	24/9½	18/10
21 ,, 31	13	49·69	12·92	1,303	40/ to 42/	40/4	38/6½
31 ,, 45	12	50·17	12·04	1,393	42/ to 45/	46/3½	(*a*)
All ages ..	38	48·42	36·80	3,195	..	34/8½	32/4

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WARPING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	118	50/	45/4½	45/4½
21 ,, 31	1	52·00	1·04	137	58/	52/8½	52/8½
31 ,, 45	3	49·67	2·98	443	55/ to 65/	59/5½	56/9½
All ages ..	5	50·60	5·06	698	..	55/2	53/8½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—CARDING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

21 and under 31	13	48·46	12·60	1,223	25/ to 40/	38/10	36/2
31 ,, 45	4	52·00	4·16	591	40/ to 50/	56/10	56/10
All ages ..	17	49·29	16·76	1,814	..	43/3½	41/0½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	61	8/ to 14/	11/9	11/9
17 ,, 21	2	27·50	1·10	55	17/ to 20/	20/	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	6	52·00	6·24	615	35/ to 45/	39/5	39/5
31 ,, 45	6	52·00	6·24	749	40/ to 54/	48/	48/
	16	48·94	15·66	1,480	..	37/9½	35/7

WOOLLEN-MILLING—TUNERS (MALES).

17 and under 45	8	51·25	8·20	1,050	17/ to 80/	51/2½	50/6

WOOLLEN-MILLING—HOSIERY DEPARTMENT (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	34·00	2·04	63	8/ to 11/	12/4	8/1
17 ,, 21	4	45·25	3·62	246	17/ to 25/	27/2	23/8
21 ,, 31	7	40·71	5·70	617	25/ to 42/	43/3½	33/11
31 ,, 45	5	52·00	5·20	642	40/ to 60/	49/4½	49/4½
All ages ..	17	48·71	16·56	1,568	..	37/10½	35/5½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	744	45/ to 80/	57/3	57/3

WOOLLEN-MILLING—TIMEKEEPERS AND WATCHMEN, ETC. (MALES).

				£			
21 and over ..	10	51·60	10·32	1,367	40/ to 64/	53/	52/7

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WINDING DEPARTMENT (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	9	37·33	6·72	149	8/ to 11/	8/10½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	3	41·00	2·46	107	15/ to 20/	17/5	13/8½
21 ,, 31	4	38·75	3·10	166	20/ to 25/	21/5	15/11½
31 ,, 45	1	17·00	0·34	20	25/	23/6½	(*b*)
All ages ..	15	42·07	12·62	442	..	14/	11/4

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WEAVING DEPARTMENT (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	16	50·19	16·06	990	20/ to 30/	24/8	23/9½
21 ,, 31	39	47·10	36·74	2,651	30/ to 35/	28/10½	26/1½
31 ,, 45	10	44·60	8·92	624	30/ to 35/	28/	24/
All ages ..	64	48·22	61·72	4,265	..	27/7½	25/7½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—BURLING DEPARTMENT (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	3	52·00	3·12	223	30/ to 32/	28/7	28/7
21 ,, 31	12	50·17	12·04	936	30/ to 34/	31/1	30/
31 ,, 45	6	42·33	5·08	397	34/ to 36/	31/3	25/6*b*
All ages ..	21	48·19	20·24	1,556	..	30/9	28/6

WOOLLEN-MILLING—TUNERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	7	37·86	5·30	187	8/ to 15/	14/1½	10/3½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—TWISTING DEPARTMENT (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	31	11/	11/11	11/11
17 ,, 21	5	46·40	4·64	226	15/ to 25/	19/6	17/4½
All ages ..	6	47·33	5·68	257	..	18/1	16/5½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHING DEPARTMENT (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	60	25/ to 27/6	23/1	23/1
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	57	27/6	21/11	21/11
All ages ..	2	52·00	2·08	117	..	22/6	22/6

WOOLLEN-MILLING—HOSIERY DEPARTMENT (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	10	35·80	7·16	249	8/ to 15/	13/11	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	14	48·50	13·58	813	20/ to 25/	24/	22/4
21 ,, 31	28	45·50	25·48	1,801	22/6 to 25/	28/3½	24/9*b*
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	75	30/	28/10	28/10
All ages ..	48	49·23	47·26	2,938	..	24/10½	23/6½

£17 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DUNEDIN CITY.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	35	15/	13/5½	13/5½
17 ,, 21	9	34·78	6·28	381	22/6 to 27/6	24/3	16/3½
21 ,, 31	25	46·76	23·38	2,492	40/ to 45/	42/7½	38/4
31 ,, 45	25	45·56	22·78	2,742	42/ to 45/	48/2	42/2
45 and over ..	6	45·32	5·44	595	40/ to 42/	43/9	38/1½
All ages ..	65	45·32	58·92	6,245	..	42/5	36/11½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £36 was paid in wages to casual hands.

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—PATTERN-MAKERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	312	60/	60/	60/

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—MOULDERS (MALES).

				£			
17 and under 21	3	38·67	2·32	147	30/ to 32/6	25/4	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	11	41·36	9·10	960	48/ to 60/	42/2½	33/7
31 ,, 45	12	47·58	11·42	1,321	48/ to 60/	46/3	42/4
45 and over ..	5	47·20	4·72	551	48/ to 60/	46/8½	42/4
All ages ..	30	45·93	27·56	2,979	..	43/3	38/2½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—FITTERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	36·67	2·20	30	5/ to 12/6	5/5½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	3	36·67	2·20	85	10/ to 15/	15/5½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	10	45·90	9·18	868	30/ to 66/	37/10	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	7	41·57	5·82	808	50/ to 66/	55/6½	44/4½
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	426	50/ to 66/	54/7½	54/7½
All ages ..	24	46·92	22·52	2,217	..	39/4½	35/6½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
14 and under 17	2	28·00	1·12	41	17/6	14/7½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	10	44·60	8·92	578	17/6 to 32/6	25/11	22/3
21 ,, 31	24	49·33	23·68	2,663	48/ to 60/	45/	42/8
31 ,, 45	12	48·67	11·68	1,453	48/ to 60/	49/9	46/7
45 and over ..	8	49·62	7·94	1,047	48/ to 60/	52/9	50/4
All ages ..	54	49·39	53·34	5,782	..	43/4½	41/2

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—WHEELWRIGHTS, ETC. (MALES) (*d*).

17 and under 21	2	25·00	1·00	69	25/ to 30/	27/7	..
21 ,, 31	5	47·00	4·70	491	48/ to 54/	41/9	..
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	182	70/	70/	..
45 and over ..	4	40·75	3·26	418	60/	51/3½	..
All ages ..	12	41·67	10·00	1,160	..	46/5	..

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—WOOD-WORKERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	4	52·00	4·16	186	15/ to 25/	17/10½	17/10½
21 ,, 31	5	38·40	3·84	435	60/	45/3½	33/5½
31 ,, 45	5	40·60	4·06	521	60/	51/4	40/1
All ages ..	13	46·38	12·06	1,142	..	37/8½	33/9½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—ASSEMBLERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	9	43·78	7·88	994	45/ to 75/	50/5½	42/5½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—PAINTERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	519	10/ to 80/	39/11	39/11

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	208	80/	80/	80/

£153 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ASPHALT-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	50·00	2·00	134	40/ to 48/	26/9½	25/9

There were also 6 employers personally engaged.
(See also Stone-crushing, &c.)

BACON-CURING (MALES) (*a*).

17 and under 45	6	47·33	5·68	651	25/ to 65/	45/10	41/9

There were also 13 employers personally engaged.

BAG-MAKING—CALICO, FLAX, AND JUTE (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 45	4	38·00	3·04	350	25/ to 75/	46/0½	33/8

BAG-MAKING—CALICO, FLAX, AND JUTE (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	10	46·70	9·34	243	8/6 to 12/	10/5	9/4
17 ,, 21	10	38·90	7·78	277	14/ to 20/	14/3	10/8
21 ,, 31	2	52·00	2·08	152	22/6 to 37/6	29/3	29/3
31 ,, 45	1	46·00	0·92	34	15/6	14/9½	13/1
All ages ..	23	43·74	20·12	706	..	14/0½	11/9½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BASKET AND WICKERWARE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	12·33	0·74	16	7/6 to 10/	8/8	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	2	37·00	1·48	77	20/ to 30/	20/9½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	9	42·33	7·62	716	35/ to 48/	37/7	30/7
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	125	40/ to 55/	48/1	48/1
All ages ..	13	41·85	10·88	934	..	34/3½	27/6

BASKET AND WICKERWARE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*c*).

				£			
17 and under 31	8	34·87	5·58	200	10/ to 15/	14/4	9/7½

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—BISCUITS (MALES).

14 and under 17	19	32·89	12·50	485	10/ to 17/6	15/6	9/10*b*
17 ,, 21	16	37·06	11·86	682	17/6 to 25/	23/	16/4½*b*
21 ,, 31	14	47·36	13·26	1,042	25/ to 40/	31/5	28/7½
31 ,, 45	7	48·43	6·78	1,189	50/ to 80/	70/2	65/4
45 and over ..	7	35·28	4·94	721	50/ to 65/	58/4½	(*a*)
All ages ..	59	41·81	49·34	4,119	..	33/4½	26/11

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—CONFECTIONERY (MALES).

14 and under 17	14	45·71	12·80	450	10/ to 15/	14/1	12/4*b*
17 ,, 21	25	43·92	21·96	1,150	15/ to 22/6	20/11½	17/8½
21 ,, 31	28	48·96	27·02	2,854	30/ to 45/	41/7½	39/2
31 ,, 45	20	50·70	20·28	2,824	50/ to 60/	55/8½	54/3½
45 and over ..	3	42·00	2·52	364	..	57/9½	(*a*)
All ages ..	87	48·84	84·58	7,642	..	36/1½	33/9½

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

14 and over ..	11	51·00	11·22	972	12/ to 60/	34/8	34/

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—ENGINEERS, FITTERS, AND FIREMEN (MALES).

21 and over ..	7	52·00	7·28	1,365	50/ to 100/	75/	75/

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	46·00	1·84	67	12/ to 14/	14/7	12/10½
17 ,, 21	3	39·33	2·36	200	25/ to 40/	33/11	25/7½*b*
21 ,, 31	7	48·71	6·82	687	30/ to 40/	40/3½	37/9
31 ,, 45	6	43·67	5·24	604	40/ to 55/	46/1½	(*a*)
45 and over ..	3	45·67	2·74	281	40/ to 48/	41/0½	36/0½*b*
All ages ..	20	47·50	19·00	1,839	..	38/8½	35/4½

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—CONFECTIONERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	37	46·59	34·48	976	10/ to 12/6	11/4	10/1½
17 ,, 21	45	50·31	45·28	1,637	12/ to 15/	14/5½	14/
21 ,, 31	39	49·03	38·24	1,838	14/ to 22/6	19/2½	18/1½
31 ,, 45	1	29·00	0·58	18	12/	12/5	(*a*)
All ages ..	118	50·23	118·58	4,469	..	15/1	14/6

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—BISCUIT-PACKERS (FEMALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	7	31·57	4·42	127	10/ to 12/6	11/6	6/11½*c*
17 ,, 21	14	39·86	11·16	484	15/ to 20/	17/4	13/3½
21 ,, 31	24	46·83	22·48	1,168	20/ to 25/	20/9½	18/8½
31 ,, 45	5	41·40	4·14	182	12/ to 25/	17/7	14/
45 and over ..	2	27·50	1·10	60	14/ to 25/	21/10	11/6½
All ages ..	47	46·06	43·30	2,021	..	18/8	16/6½

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES) (*b*).

17 and under 31	3	39·00	2·34	97	15/ to 20/	16/7	12/5

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £89 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

BLACKSMITHING, FARRIERY, ETC. (MALES).

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
14 and under 17	4	44·50	3·56	89	7/6 to 12/6	10/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	11	32·45	7·14	291	5/ to 25/	16/3½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	15	47·33	14·20	1,514	36/ to 60/	42/8	38/10
31 „ 45	7	44·57	6·24	747	42/ to 60/	47/10½	41/0½
45 and over ..	4	42·25	3·38	376	44/ to 60/	44/6	36/2*b*
All ages ..	38	45·42	34·52	3,017	..	34/11½	30/6½

There were also 35 employers personally engaged, and £115 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BLIND-MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 45	7	51·57	7·22	491	10/ to 45/	27/3	26/11½

BLIND-MAKING (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	62	20/	23/10	23/10

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

BOATBUILDING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 45	9	39·11	7·04	525	7/6 to 60/	29/10	22/5

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £7 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOX AND BEEHIVE MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	6	40·17	4·82	156	10/ to 17/6	12/11½	10/
17 „ 21	9	32·22	5·80	326	20/ to 30/	22/6	13/11
21 „ 31	10	41·20	8·24	877	45/ to 46/6	42/7	33/9
All ages ..	23	41·00	18·86	1,359	..	28/10	22/8½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £75 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—ROUGH-STUFF CUTTERS (MALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	1	10·00	0·20	5	10/	10/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	7	44·14	6·18	451	20/ to 35/	29/2	24/9½
21 „ 31	6	42·34	5·08	683	50/ to 63/	53/9½	43/9½*b*
31 „ 45	7	42·43	5·94	777	50/ to 65/	52/4	42/8½*b*
45 and over ..	4	46·75	3·74	509	52/6 to 65/	54/5½	48/11½
All ages ..	21	50·33	21·14	2,425	..	45/10½	44/5

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—CLICKERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	6	41·50	4·98	371	15/ to 35/	29/10	(*a*)
21 „ 31	11	45·00	9·90	1,217	45/ to 60/	49/2	42/6½
31 „ 45	13	47·08	12·24	1,831	50/ to 75/	59/10	54/2
45 and over ..	8	49·50	7·92	1,030	50/ to 60/	52/	49/6
All ages ..	35	50·57	35·04	4,449	..	50/9½	48/10½

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—MACHINISTS [WAX-THREAD, ETC.] (MALES) (*a*).

31 and over ..	6	42·16	5·06	684	8/ to 70/	54/1	(*a*)

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—BENCHMEN (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	13	43·00	11·18	391	10/ to 25/	14/	..
17 „ 21	9	45·89	8·26	662	25/ to 50/	32/1	..
21 „ 31	24	45·08	21·64	2,761	50/ to 60/	51/0½	..
31 „ 45	50	49·80	49·80	6,474	47/ to 75/	52/	..
45 and over ..	29	49·14	28·50	3,437	47/ to 60/	48/3	..
All ages ..	120	49·74	119·38	13,725	..	46/	..

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—FINISHERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	32·66	1·96	79	10/ to 25/	16/1½	..
17 „ 21	5	48·00	4·80	250	25/ to 40/	20/10	..
21 „ 31	17	48·94	16·64	2,095	40/ to 60/	50/4½	..
31 „ 45	17	49·53	16·84	2,346	48/ to 65/	55/8	..
45 and over ..	7	47·00	6·58	814	50/ to 55/	49/6	..
All ages ..	47	49·81	46·82	5,584	..	47/8½	..

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—SIZERS (MALES) (*d*).

				£			
21 and under 45	4	47·75	3·82	453	45/ to 50/	47/5	43/6½

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—PACKERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	4	50·50	4·04	546	45/ to 55/	54/1	52/6

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	49·25	3·94	109	5/ to 17/6	11/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	45·00	5·40	300	10/ to 32/6	22/2½	19/3
21 „ 31	17	47·59	16·18	1,513	40/ to 60/	37/5	34/3
31 „ 45	18	50·00	18·78	2,255	30/ to 63/	50/1½	48/2
45 and over ..	10	48·20	9·64	983	45/ to 60/	40/9½	37/9½*b*
All ages ..	53	50·15	53·16	5,160	..	38/1	36/

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/	60/

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	22	42·45	18·68	538	7/ to 25/	11/6½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	39	48·97	38·20	1,597	7/ to 30/	16/9½	15/9
21 „ 31	59	47·42	55·96	3,874	15/ to 35/	27/8	25/3
31 „ 45	19	48·74	18·52	1,267	20/ to 30/	33/10	25/8*b*
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	242	27/6 to 37/6	31/	31/
All ages ..	130	51·72	134·48	7,518	..	22/4½	22/3

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—SIZERS (FEMALES) (*b*).

14 and under 31	2	40·00	1·60	54	7/6 to 15/	13/6	10/4½

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—PACKERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	38	15/	14/7½	14/7½
17 „ 21	5	40·80	4·08	232	15/ to 27/6	22/9	17/10
21 „ 31	6	21·00	2·52	151	21/ to 30/	23/11½	9/8
All ages ..	12	31·83	7·64	421	..	22/0½	13/6

There were also 48 employers personally engaged, and £179 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS BAKING—BREAD BAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	35·00	4·20	160	10/ to 21/	15/3	(*a*)
17 „ 21	13	40·77	10·60	652	15/ to 35/	24/7	19/3½
21 „ 31	33	48·64	32·10	4,092	30/ to 70/	51/	47/8½
31 „ 45	26	50·46	26·24	4,054	35/ to 75/	61/9½	60/
45 and over ..	9	47·88	8·62	1,110	45/ to 70/	51/6	47/5*b*
All ages ..	81	50·47	81·76	10,068	..	49/3	47/9½

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS BAKING—PASTRYCOOKS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	5	41·20	4·12	132	10/ to 15/	12/10	..
17 „ 21	9	43·87	7·90	515	20/ to 50/	26/0½	..
21 „ 31	16	49·00	15·68	1,687	20/ to 65/	43/0½	..
31 „ 45	9	49·11	8·84	1,324	45/ to 70/	59/11	..
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	312	60/	60/	..
All ages ..	40	48·27	38·62	3,970	..	41/1½	..

There were also 48 employers personally engaged, and £130 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING, MALTING, AND BOTTLING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	49·00	0·98	38	10/ to 17/6	15/6	14/7½
17 „ 21	12	44·67	10·72	785	25/ to 27/6	29/3½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	52	49·25	51·22	5,060	45/ to 50/	39/6	37/5
31 „ 45	31	50·74	31·46	4,145	48/ to 50/	52/8½	51/5
45 and over ..	27	49·29	26·62	4,052	45/ to 52/6	60/10½	57/8½
All ages ..	119	50·84	121·00	14,080	..	46/6½	45/6

BREWING, MALTING, AND BOTTLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	576	48/ to 70/	55/4½	55/4½

£448 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	2	14·00	0·56	35	27/6 to 33/	25/	6/8½*d*
17 „ 21	18	42·11	15·16	1,135	27/6 to 35/	29/11½	24/3
21 „ 31	30	47·87	28·72	2,971	40/ to 48/	41/4½	38/2½
31 „ 45	13	50·23	13·06	1,593	44/ to 48/	48/9½	47/1½
45 and over ..	12	49·17	11·80	1,482	48/ to 60/	50/3	47/6
All ages ..	69	50·22	69·30	7,216	..	41/7½	40/2½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £78 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRUSH AND BROOM MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	35·00	1·40	34	9/ to 15/	9/8½	..
17 „ 21	9	51·11	9·20	607	25/ to 30/	26/4½	..
21 „ 31	5	52·00	5·20	582	55/ to 60/	44/9	..
31 „ 45	4	45·50	3·64	479	55/	52/7½	..
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	981	55/ to 70/	75/5½	..
All ages ..	25	49·28	24·64	2,683	..	43/6½	..

BRUSH AND BROOM MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	4	35·25	2·82	66	7/6 to 12/6	9/4½	6/4*d*
17 „ 21	7	49·71	6·96	319	15/ to 20/	18/4	(*a*)
21 „ 31	4	44·50	3·56	180	20/ to 25/	20/2½	17/3½*d*
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	75	30/	28/10	28/10
All ages ..	15	47·93	14·38	640	..	17/9½	16/5

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BUTCHERING AND SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).*

17 and under 21	3	41·33	2·48	180	27/6 to 30/	29/0½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	20	52·00	20·80	2,729	50/ to 60/	52/6	52/6
31 „ 45	9	52·00	9·36	1,385	56/ to 65/	59/2	59/2
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	970	60/ to 75/	62/2	62/2
All ages ..	38	51·16	38·88	5,264	..	54/2	53/3

* These hands are mostly shop-assistants who work only occasionally in the manufacturing.
There were also 15 employers personally engaged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	3	50·00	3·00	198	30/ to 35/	26/5	25/4½
21 „ 31	34	45·32	30·82	3,298	40/ to 60/	42/9½	37/5
31 „ 45	13	40·54	10·54	1,321	50/ to 60/	50/1½	(*a*)
45 and over ..	8	40·75	6·52	1,096	30/ to 60/	67/3	52/8½
All ages ..	57	46·39	50·88	5,913	..	46/8	39/10½

BUTTER AND CHEESE MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	41·66	2·50	460	60/	73/7	(*a*)

BUTTER AND CHEESE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	6	40·66	4·88	161	12/6 to 15/	13/2	10/4
17 „ 21	2	27·50	1·10	42	15/	16/2	8/1
21 „ 31	4	27·00	2·16	85	12/6 to 15/	15/9	7/8
All ages ..	12	33·92	8·14	288	..	14/2	9/3

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £2 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—CABINETMAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	14	35·21	9·86	209	5/ to 10/	8/6	(*a*)
17 „ 21	32	49·69	31·80	1,579	15/ to 25/	19/10½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	40	46·45	37·16	4,230	50/ to 60/	45/6	(*a*)
31 „ 45	32	49·84	31·90	4,581	55/ to 65/	57/5½	55/0½
45 and over ..	23	44·17	20·32	2,971	55/ to 65/	58/6	45/8*b*
All ages ..	132	49·64	131·04	13,570	..	41/5	39/7

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	44·16	5·30	168	10/ to 12/6	12/6½	10/9
17 „ 21	8	45·50	7·28	382	17/6 to 25/	21/	18/4½
21 „ 31	10	45·50	9·10	1,066	40/ to 48/	46/10½	41/
31 „ 45	8	43·50	6·96	931	48/ to 54/	53/6	44/9
45 and over ..	4	32·75	2·62	383	60/ to 70/	58/5½	36/10*b*
All ages ..	31	50·42	31·26	2,930	..	37/6	36/4½

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—CHAIR AND MANTLE MAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	48·00	2·88	67	7/6 to 12/6	9/3½	8/7
17 „ 21	6	45·83	5·50	309	20/ to 27/6	22/5½	19/9½*b*
21 „ 31	18	47·61	17·14	2,023	55/ to 60/	47/2½	(*a*)
31 „ 45	10	46·10	9·22	1,262	56/ to 60/	54/9	48/6½
45 and over ..	3	26·00	1·56	233	60/ to 70/	59/9	29/10½*b*
All ages ..	37	49·06	36·30	3,894	..	42/11	40/5½

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—POLISHERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	49·80	4·98	120	10/ to 15/	9/7½	9/3*b*
17 „ 21	5	44·00	4·40	254	20/ to 25/	23/1	19/6½*b*
21 „ 31	14	46·00	12·88	1,425	50/ to 55/	44/3	39/2
31 „ 45	8	48·12	7·70	1,107	56/ to 66/	57/7	53/2½
45 and over ..	5	33·80	3·38	493	60/ to 65/	58/4	37/11
All ages ..	35	47·74	33·42	3,399	..	40/8	37/0½

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—UPHOLSTERERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	43·60	4·36	107	7/6 to 15/	9/10	8/2½*b*
17 „ 21	4	42·25	3·38	156	15/ to 20/	18/5½	15/
21 „ 31	15	45·47	13·64	1,649	45/ to 60/	48/4½	(*a*)
31 „ 45	10	44·60	8·92	1,320	60/ to 66/	59/2	(*a*)
45 and over ..	11	42·54	9·36	1,217	55/ to 65/	52/	42/6½
All ages ..	41	48·36	39·66	4,449	..	44/10½	41/9

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—UPHOLSTERERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	2	36·00	1·44	26	5/ to 10/	7/2½	5/*b*
17 „ 21	7	45·85	6·42	230	10/ to 15/	14/4	12/7½*b*
21 „ 31	15	47·00	14·10	712	20/ to 30/	22/	18/3
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	52	20/	20/	20/
All ages ..	23	50·00	23·00	1,020	5/ to 30/	17/9	17/0½

There were also 33 employers personally engaged, and £168 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARDBOARD-BOX MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and over ..	6	46·00	5·52	840	13/ to 120/	60/10½	53/10

CARDBOARD-BOX MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	14	46·57	13·04	364	10/ to 15/	11/2	10/
17 „ 21	15	46·60	13·98	535	12/6 to 17/6	15/3½	13/8½
21 „ 31	15	48·73	14·44	819	15/ to 25/	22/8	21/3
All ages ..	44	47·11	41·46	1,718	10/ to 25/	16/7	15/

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £312 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—JOINERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	8	28·37	4·54	103	7/6 to 10/	9/1	..
17 „ 21	19	43·00	16·34	807	15/ to 20/	19/9	..
21 „ 31	42	40·12	33·70	4,296	60/	51/0½	..
31 „ 45	28	45·32	25·38	3,741	60/	59/2½	..
45 and over ..	24	46·75	20·84	2,867	60/	55/	..
All ages ..	114	44·21	100·80	11,814	..	46/10½	..

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—MACHINISTS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	2	37·00	1·48	149	30/ to 45/	40/3	..
21 „ 31	6	46·33	5·56	717	55/ to 60/	51/7	..
31 „ 45	5	50·40	5·04	668	55/ to 60/	53/	..
All ages ..	13	46·46	12·08	1,534	..	50/9½	..

There were also 48 employers personally engaged, and £314 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CHEMICAL, DRUG, AND PATENT-MEDICINE MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	5	35·20	3·52	153	10/ to 20/	17/4½	..
17 „ 21	9	43·66	7·86	424	10/ to 36/	21/7	..
21 „ 31	12	43·41	10·42	113	22/6 to 65/	4/4	..
31 „ 45	16	49·56	15·86	2,086	30/ to 100/	52/7	..
45 and over ..	9	49·77	8·96	1,011	30/ to 60/	45/1½	..
All ages ..	48	48·56	46·62	3,787	..	32/6	..

CHEMICAL, DRUG, AND PATENT-MEDICINE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	9	47·44	8·54	214	7/6 to 12/	10/	9/1½
17 „ 21	16	46·50	14·88	466	8/ to 15/	12/6	11/2
21 „ 31	13	43·76	11·38	502	15/ to 30/	17/8	14/10
31 „ 45	3	41·33	2·48	129	20/ to 25/	20/9½	16/6*b*
All ages ..	39	47·79	37·28	1,311	..	14/1	12/11

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £78 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CHEMICAL-MANURE MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	1	48·00	0·96	110	45/ to 48/	45/10	42/3½
21 „ 31	12	43·33	10·40	1,244	45/ to 54/	47/10	39/10
31 „ 45	22	47·63	20·96	2,505	45/ to 60/	47/9½	43/9½
45 and over ..	2	32·00	1·28	111	48/ to 57/	34/8	21/4
All ages ..	37	45·40	33·60	3,970	..	47/3	41/3

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—FOREMEN AND CUTTERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	6	44·16	5·30	236	15/ to 30/	17/9½	15/1½*b*
17 „ 21	5	44·40	4·44	322	17/6 to 40/	29/	(*a*)
21 „ 31	9	51·44	9·26	1,066	32/6 to 70/	46/0½	45/6½
31 „ 45	14	47·07	13·18	2,108	50/ to 100/	63/11½	57/11
45 and over ..	7	52·00	7·28	1,130	50/ to 90/	62/1	62/1
All ages ..	39	50·59	39·46	4,862	..	49/3	47/11

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—COAT HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	1	46·00	0·92	143	60/ to 65/	62/2	55/

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—PRESSERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	19·50	0·78	28	15/ to 20/	14/4	(*a*)
17 „ 21	3	37·00	2·22	130	25/ to 30/	23/5	16/8
21 „ 31	7	45·85	6·42	774	30/ to 60/	48/2½	(*a*)
31 „ 45	9	51·22	9·22	1,290	42/6 to 65/	55/11½	55/1½
45 and over ..	6	46·66	5·60	745	50/ to 60/	53/2½	47/9*b*
All ages ..	24	50·50	24·24	2,967	..	48/11½	47/6½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	29·00	2·32	63	10/ to 15/	10/10	(*a*)
17 „ 21	3	46·33	2·78	92	7/6 to 25/	13/3	11/9½
21 „ 31	4	44·75	3·58	447	25/ to 100/	49/11	43/
31 „ 45	7	46·85	6·56	1,150	40/ to 100/	70/1	63/1
All ages ..	16	47·62	15·24	1,752	..	46/	42/1

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—COAT HANDS (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	29	42·65	24·74	549	5/ to 17/6	8/10½	..
17 „ 21	53	48·54	51·46	2,469	7/6 to 27/6	18/11½	..
21 „ 31	32	51·15	32·74	2,035	25/ to 32/6	24/10	..
31 „ 45	6	49·83	5·98	420	25/ to 35/	28/1	..
All ages ..	117	49·11	114·92	5,473	..	19/0½	..

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—TROUSER AND VEST HANDS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	41·33	2·48	51	5/ to 12/6	8/2	6/6*b*
17 „ 21	7	43·71	6·12	256	5/ to 27/6	16/9	14/1*a*
21 „ 31	9	44·11	7·94	466	17/6 to 30/	23/5½	19/11
31 „ 45	5	48·80	4·88	336	25/ to 30/	27/6	25/10*b*
All ages ..	22	48·68	21·42	1,109	..	20/8½	19/4½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—MACHINISTS AND FINISHERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	52	42·53	44·24	898	5/ to 20/	8/1	..
17 „ 21	100	50·48	100·96	4,550	7/6 to 25/	18/	..
21 „ 31	87	49·83	86·72	4,942	15/ to 30/	22/9½	..
31 „ 45	24	46·79	22·46	1,439	17/ to 32/6	25/7½	..
45 and over ..	1	22·00	0·44	25	25/	22/8½	..
All ages ..	257	49·57	254·82	11,854	..	18/7	..

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—TICKET AND BUTTON SEWERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 31	9	28·00	5·04	157	5/ to 25/	12/5½	6/8½

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—DENIM HANDS (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	7	37·71	5·28	269	15/ to 25/	20/4½	..
21 „ 31	6	38·16	4·58	252	15/ to 25/	22/	..
All ages ..	12	41·08	9·86	521	..	21/1½	..

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—WATERPROOF HANDS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	3	52·00	3·12	171	17/6 to 25/	21/11	21/11

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	34·66	2·08	33	15/	6/4	(*a*)
17 „ 21	3	41·33	2·48	109	5/ to 25/	17/7	13/11½
21 „ 31	3	52·00	3·12	173	22/6 to 25/	22/2	22/2
31 „ 45	5	49·40	4·94	361	25/ to 40/	29/3	27/9*b*
All ages ..	13	48·53	12·62	666	..	21/1	19/8

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £60 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COACHBUILDING—BODYMAKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	4	52·00	4·16	145	15/ to 20/	13/11	13/11
21 „ 31	2	33·50	1·34	156	60/	46/7	(*a*)
31 „ 45	5	50·80	5·08	706	55/ to 66/	55/7	54/3½
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	617	55/ to 66/	59/4	59/4
All ages ..	15	49·13	14·74	1,624	..	44/1	41/7½

COACHBUILDING—WHEELWRIGHTS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	23	8/ to 10/	8/10	8/10
17 „ 21	2	52·00	2·08	66	10/ to 15/	12/8	12/8
21 „ 31	5	41·20	4·12	542	52/ to 60/	52/7	(*a*)
45 and over ..	6	41·00	4·92	606	55/ to 60/	49/3	38/10
All ages ..	13	46·76	12·16	1,237	..	40/8	36/7

COACHBUILDING—PAINTERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	4	52·00	4·16	146	8/ to 30/	14/0	14/0
21 „ 31	8	40·62	6·50	840	42/ to 70/	51/8	40/4½
31 „ 45	3	39·00	2·34	317	55/ to 72/	54/2	40/7½
45 and over ..	1	43·00	0·86	19	60/	8/10	7/3½
All ages ..	16	43·50	13·86	1,322	..	38/2	31/9½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

COACHBUILDING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
14 and under 17	3	43·33	2·60	62	7/6 to 12/6	9/6	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	6	52·00	6·24	215	7/6 to 25/	13/9	13/9
21 ,, 31	7	44·42	6·22	748	30/ to 60/	48/1	41/1
31 ,, 45	8	51·39	8·22	1,162	55/ to 66/	56/6½	55/10
45 and over ..	3	40·66	2·44	342	54/ to 60/	56/1	(*a*)
All ages ..	27	47·63	25·72	2,529	..	39/4	36/

COACHBUILDING—HELPERS (MALES).

14 and under 45	5	39·20	3·92	281	10/ to 48/	28/8	(*a*)

COACHBUILDING—TRIMMERS (MALES).

17 and under 45	2	50·00	2·00	247	12/6 to 80/	49/5	47/6

There were also 20 employers personally engaged, and £55 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COFFEE AND SPICE GRINDING (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	52·00	6·24	204	7/6 to 20/	13/1	13/1
17 ,, 21	4	46·00	3·68	193	17/6 to 27/6	20/11½	18/6½
21 ,, 31	2	52·00	2·08	195	30/ to 45/	37/6	37/6
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	455	45/ to 70/	58/4	58/4
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	481	45/ to 80/	61/8	61/8
All ages ..	18	50·66	18·24	1,628	..	35/8½	34/9½

COFFEE AND SPICE GRINDING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	4	47·75	3·82	132	12/6 to 15/	13/10	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £29 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COOPERING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	11	44·90	9·88	1,218	42/ to 60/	49/3½	42/7
31 ,, 45	18	50·27	18·10	2,348	40/ to 95/	51/10½	50/2
45 and over ..	11	44·36	9·76	1,291	45/ to 60/	52/11	45/1½
All ages ..	38	49·65	37·74	4,857	..	51/6	49/2

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £3 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	17	37·29	12·68	343	7/6 to 17/6	10/10	..
17 ,, 21	20	47·95	19·18	1,094	10/ to 40/	22/10	..
21 ,, 31	34	44·64	30·36	3,685	30/ to 66/	48/6½	..
31 ,, 45	14	43·00	12·04	1,581	40/ to 75/	52/6	..
45 and over ..	3	40·00	2·40	277	30/ to 50/	46/2	..
All ages ..	87	44·05	76·66	6,980	..	36/5	..

There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £25 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	37·33	2·24	40	5/ to 10/	7/1½	5/1½*b*
17 ,, 21	4	52·00	4·16	152	10/ to 20/	14/7	14/7
21 ,, 31	11	50·73	11·16	1,540	40/ to 80/	55/2	53/10
45 and over ..	3	39·00	2·34	457	70/ to 104/	78/1	58/7
All ages ..	20	49·75	19·90	2,189	..	44/	42/1

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (FEMALES).*

17 and under 31	9	44·77	8·06	344	10/ to 25/	17/1	(*a*)

* It is probable that these females were chiefly employed as attendants, but were occasionally employed in the workroom.

There were also 22 employers personally engaged, and £30 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	119	43·56	103·68	1,617	5/ to 14/	6/3	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	180	47·37	170·52	4,910	5/ to 27/6	11/6	10/6
21 ,, 31	221	49·69	219·64	12,337	5/ to 140/	22/6½	21/6½
31 ,, 45	32	49·69	31·80	3,885	20/ to 140/	48/10	46/8
All ages ..	548	47·95	525·64	22,749	..	17/3½	15/11½

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—MANTLE-MAKERS (MALES).

14 and over ..	10	48·20	9·64	1,177	15/ to 80/	48/10	45/3

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—MILLINERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	37	37·22	27·54	380	5/ to 11/	5/6	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	69	49·35	68·10	1,900	5/ to 20/	11/2	10/7
21 ,, 31	39	46·05	35·92	2,157	5/ to 60/	24/	21/3
31 ,, 45	6	45·66	5·48	875	25/ to 90/	63/10	56/1
All ages ..	141	48·60	137·04	5,312	..	15/6	14/6

There were also 91 employers personally engaged, and £132 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DYEING AND CLEANING (MALES).

14 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	698	10/ to 65/	44/9	44/9

DYEING AND CLEANING (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	146	25/ to 32/6	28/1	28/1

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

ELECTRIC POWER, HEAT, AND LIGHT GENERATING (MALES).

21 and under 31	10	52·00	10·40	1,789	48/ to 80/	68/9½	68/9½
31 ,, 45	7	52·00	7·28	1,485	60/ to 120/	81/7	81/7
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	494	60/ to 65/	63/4	63/4
All ages ..	20	52·00	20·80	3,768	..	72/5½	72/5½

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (*d*).

14 and under 17	7	36·00	5·04	80	5/ to 7/6	6/4	..
17 ,, 21	11	45·73	10·06	386	5/ to 25/	15/4	..
21 ,, 31	12	46·41	11·14	1,232	5/ to 60/	44/3	..
31 ,, 45	9	51·22	9·22	1,472	50/ to 100/	63/10	..
45 and over ..	3	49·66	2·98	449	45/ to 80/	60/3	..
All ages ..	39	49·28	38·44	3,619	..	37/8	..

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £36 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ENGINEERING—PATTERN-MAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	39·60	3·96	86	5/ to 15/	8/8	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	9	39·34	7·08	259	8/ to 25/	14/7½	11/1*b*
21 ,, 31	18	49·83	17·94	1,965	14/ to 71/6	43/10	42/5
31 ,, 45	5	35·20	3·52	605	60/6 to 81/6	68/9	46/6½*b*
All ages ..	32	50·78	32·50	2,915	..	35/10½	35/0½

ENGINEERING—MOULDERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	9	44·00	7·92	196	7/6 to 14/	9/11	8/4½
17 ,, 21	14	46·14	12·92	652	10/ to 40/	20/2	17/11
21 ,, 31	50	49·26	49·26	6,295	44/ to 80/	51/1	48/5
31 ,, 45	49	46·20	45·28	6,104	44/ to 70/	53/11	(*a*)
45 and over ..	6	45·17	5·42	761	40/ to 80/	56/2	(*a*)
All ages ..	125	48·32	120·80	14,008	..	46/4½	43/1

ENGINEERING—FITTERS AND TURNERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	28·34	3·40	77	5/ to 15/	9/1	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	21	47·95	20·14	774	5/ to 60/	15/4½	14/2
21 ,, 31	17	46·00	15·64	2,011	20/ to 84/	51/5	45/6
31 ,, 45	11	40·82	8·98	1,438	60/ to 144/	64/0½	50/3
45 and over ..	7	34·86	4·88	772	60/ to 77/	63/3	42/5
All ages ..	55	48·22	53·04	5,072	..	38/3	35/5½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

ENGINEERING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	9	36·78	6·62	171	5/ to 20/	10/4	7/3½*a*
17 „ 21	59	50·59	59·70	2,385	5/ to 36/	16/	15/6½
21 „ 31	39	44·77	34·92	3,896	11/ to 110/	44/7½	38/5*b*
31 „ 45	14	46·00	12·88	2,237	50/ to 100/	69/5½	61/5½
45 and over ..	5	40·60	4·06	670	60/ to 66/	66/	51/6½
All ages ..	117	50·50	118·18	9,359	..	31/8	30/9

ENGINEERING—BOILERMAKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	12	43·34	10·40	367	5/ to 22/6	14/1	(*a*)
17 „ 21	23	43·57	20·04	1,239	11/ to 42/	24/9	20/8½
21 „ 31	28	41·36	23·16	2,696	22/6 to 66/	46/6½	37/
31 „ 45	22	41·45	18·24	2,810	44/ to 77/	61/7½	(*a*)
45 and over ..	11	36·64	8·06	1,214	44/ to 82/6	60/3	42/5*b*
All ages ..	90	44·39	79·90	8,326	..	41/8	35/7

ENGINEERING—PLUMBERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	3	52·00	3·12	50	5/ to 8/	6/5	6/5
17 „ 21	1	52·00	1·04	33	14/	12/8	12/8
21 „ 31	8	38·75	6·20	557	22/6 to 55/	35/11	26/9
31 „ 45	4	38·50	3·08	428	55/ to 60/6	45/7	41/2
45 and over ..	3	39·00	2·34	339	60/ to 66/	57/11	43/5½
All ages ..	18	43·83	15·78	1,407	..	35/8	30/1

During the remainder of the year these employees probably obtained employment at their trade elsewhere.

ENGINEERING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
17 and under 45	8	51·00	8·16	896	20/ to 66/	43/11	43/1

ENGINEERING—LABOURERS AND HELPERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	2	34·00	1·36	67	17/6 to 22/6	19/8½	12/10½
17 „ 21	9	41·34	7·44	443	17/6 to 35/	23/10	18/11*b*
21 „ 31	38	35·45	26·94	2,929	44/ to 60/	43/6	29/7½
31 „ 45	25	42·84	21·42	2,497	44/ to 60/	46/7½	38/5
45 and over ..	8	39·50	6·32	762	44/ to 52/	48/2½	36/7½
All ages ..	78	40·69	63·48	6,698	..	42/2½	33/

ENGINEERING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	8	49·63	7·94	305	5/ to 22/6	15/4	14/8
17 „ 21	15	44·07	13·22	740	13/ to 60/6	22/4½	19/2
21 „ 31	26	45·88	23·86	2,756	25/ to 66/	46/2½	40/9
31 „ 45	20	50·50	20·20	3,028	44/ to 77/	59/11½	58/3
45 and over ..	10	40·50	8·10	1,193	44/ to 82/6	58/11	45/10½*b*
All ages ..	77	47·61	73·32	8,022	..	43/9	40/1

ENGINEERING, ALLIED TRADES—IRON-ROLLING (MALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	3	47·00	2·82	146	18/ to 36/	20/8½	18/8½
17 „ 21	2	46·50	1·86	165	30/ to 50/	35/6	31/9
21 „ 31	22	46·00	20·24	2,579	45/ to 65/	50/11½	45/1*b*
31 „ 45	14	50·57	14·16	2,220	44/ to 100/	62/8½	61/
45 and over ..	4	48·50	3·88	511	44/ to 55/	52/8	49/1½
All ages ..	45	47·73	42·96	5,621	..	52/4	48/0½

ENGINEERING, ALLIED TRADES—RANGE-MAKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	7	48·71	6·82	180	7/6 to 17/6	10/6½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	13	50·23	13·06	806	7/6 to 60/	24/8	(*a*)
21 „ 31	45	51·87	46·68	6,385	30/ to 66/	54/8½	54/7
31 „ 45	52	51·58	53·64	7,509	44/ to 80/	56/	55/6½
45 and over ..	18	50·33	18·12	2,492	30/ to 70/	55/	53/3*b*
All ages ..	135	51·23	138·32	17,372	..	50/3	49/6

ENGINEERING, ALLIED TRADES—BRASSFOUNDERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	15	41·53	12·46	339	5/ to 20/	10/10½	8/8½
17 „ 21	21	43·76	18·38	947	17/6 to 36/	20/7½	17/4*b*
21 „ 31	38	48·34	36·74	4,449	26/ to 72/	48/5½	45/0½
31 „ 45	16	48·69	15·58	2,128	44/ to 72/	54/7½	51/2
45 and over ..	7	50·00	7·00	1,119	47/ to 85/	63/11½	61/6
All ages ..	92	49·00	90·16	8,982	..	39/10	37/6½

ENGINEERING, ALLIED TRADES—SHEET-METAL WORKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	2	36·50	1·46	32	7/6 to 12/6	8/9	(*a*)
17 „ 21	5	47·60	4·76	325	27/6 to 32/6	27/3½	25/*b*
21 „ 31	8	40·75	6·52	712	32/6 to 55/	43/8	34/3
31 „ 45	4	52·00	4·16	556	44/ to 80/	53/5½	53/5½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	131	60/6	50/4½	50/4½
All ages ..	19	47·21	17·94	1,756	..	39/2	35/6½

ENGINEERING, ALLIED TRADES—MANAGERS AND FOREMEN (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/	60/
31 „ 45	7	52·00	7·28	1,403	60/ to 84/	77/1	77/1
45 and over ..	7	52·00	7·28	1,495	72/ to 90/	82/1½	82/1½
All ages ..	15	52·00	15·60	3,054	..	78/3½	78/3½

ENGINEERING, ALLIED TRADES—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*a*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
21 and under 45	5	42·20	4·22	708	48/ to 84/	67/1½	54/5½

ENGINEERING, ALLIED TRADES—COPPERSMITHS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	26	14/	10/	10/
17 „ 21	4	52·00	4·16	215	14/ to 35/	20/8	20/8
21 „ 31	7	46·71	6·54	759	40/ to 60/	46/5	41/8½
31 „ 45	6	44·50	5·34	754	55/ to 66/	56/6	(*a*)
45 and over ..	2	30·50	1·22	151	55/	49/6	(*a*)
All ages ..	20	45·75	18·30	1,905	..	41/7½	36/7½

ENGINEERING, ALLIED TRADES—ELECTROPLATERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
17 and under 21	5	42·20	4·22	139	10/ to 17/6	13/2	(*a*)
21 „ 31	4	44·00	4·40	500	35/ to 50/	45/5½	38/5½*b*
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	597	80/ to 129/	76/6½	76/6½
All ages ..	12	48·92	11·74	1,236	..	42/1½	39/7½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £3 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ENGINEERING, ALLIED TRADES—CORE MAKERS AND FINISHERS (FEMALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	3	41·33	2·48	62	8/ to 15/6	10/	7/11½
17 „ 21	9	39·67	7·14	337	12/6 to 25/	18/10½	14/5
21 „ 31	2	45·50	1·82	100	22/ to 22/6	21/11½	19/3
All ages ..	14	40·86	11·44	499	..	17/5½	13/8½

There were also 16 employers personally engaged, and £3,038 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FELLMONGERING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	2	34·50	1·38	78	Award	22/7½	15/
17 „ 21	3	26·33	1·58	117	18/ to 30/	29/7½	15/
21 „ 31	10	45·80	9·16	989	35/ to 45/	43/2½	38/0½
31 „ 45	8	34·00	5·44	926	40/ to 50/	68/1	44/6
45 and over ..	6	37·83	4·54	528	45/ to 50/	46/6	33/10
All ages ..	27	40·93	22·10	2,638	..	47/9	37/7

FIBROUS-PLASTER WORKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	4	49·75	3·98	98	10/ to 15/	9/10	9/5
17 „ 21	4	52·00	4·16	236	20/ to 27/6	22/8½	22/8½
21 „ 31	12	41·17	9·88	1,320	50/ to 66/	53/5½	42/3½*b*
All ages ..	20	45·05	18·02	1,654	..	36/8½	31/9½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £16 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

FIREWOOD-CUTTING, ETC. (MALES).

				£			
17 and over ..	10	46·90	9·38	905	16/ to 60/	38/7	34/9½

There were also 14 employers personally engaged, and £65 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FISH CURING AND CANNING (MALES).

14 and over ..	9	49·89	8·98	1,025	15/ to 57/6	45/8	43/9½

FLOCK AND KAPOC MILLING (MALES).

14 and over ..	7	44·71	6·26	568	15/ to 48/	36/3½	31/2½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £13 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING—MALES.

14 and under 17	5	43·40	4·34	186	10/ to 15/	17/1½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	6	46·17	5·54	353	20/ to 35/	25/6	22/7½
21 ,, 31	12	40·92	9·82	1,471	60/ to 65/	59/11	47/2½*b*
31 ,, 45	10	48·70	9·74	1,188	45/ to 60/	48/9½	45/8½
45 and over ..	5	50·00	5·00	670	..	53/7	51/6½
All ages ..	36	47·83	34·44	3,868	..	44/11	41/4

FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING—FOREMEN (MALES).

31 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	354	70/	68/1	68/1

FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS AND FIREMEN (MALES).

45 and over ..	4	36·00	2·88	389	50/ to 60/	54/	37/5

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £99 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	6	25·17	3·02	114	10/ to 15/	15/1	7/3½
17 ,, 21	4	34·50	2·76	207	17/6 to 25/	30/	19/11
21 ,, 31	11	33·82	7·44	592	27/6 to 37/6	31/10	20/8½
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	314	55/ to 60/	60/4½	60/4½
45 and over ..	6	45·33	5·44	611	30/ to 45/	44/11	39/2
All ages ..	24	43·21	20·74	1,838	..	35/5½	29/5½

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	21·50	0·86	22	8/ to 12/6	10/3	4/3
17 ,, 21	9	34·11	6·14	229	12/6 to 15/	14/11	9/9½
21 ,, 31	6	45·83	5·50	219	15/ to 18/	15/11	14/0½
31 ,, 45	5	24·00	2·40	90	15/ to 20/	15/	6/11
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	30	20/	11/6½	11/6½
All ages ..	21	37·95	15·94	590	..	14/9½	10/9½

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING—TINSMITHS (MALES) (*a*).

14 and under 31	3	35·67	2·14	88	12/6 to 17/6	16/5½	11/3½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £216 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—STOKERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	19·00	0·38	37	40/	38/11½	14/3*b*
21 ,, 31	4	34·00	2·72	390	45/	57/4	37/6*b*
31 ,, 45	10	48·20	9·64	1,722	Award	71/5½	66/3
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	521	,,	66/9	66/9½
All ages ..	16	49·56	15·86	2,670	..	67/4	64/2

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—FITTERS AND TURNERS (MALES) (*b*).

21 and under 45	4	28·00	2·24	314	50/ to 65/	56/1	30/2½

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	6	45·67	5·48	917	60/ to 75/	66/11	58/9½

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—OTHER ARTISANS AND FOREMEN (MALES).

				£			
21 and over ..	9	47·22	8·50	1,407	55/ to 80/	66/2½	60/1½

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—SERVICE-LAYERS (MALES).

45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	291	..	55/11½	55/11½

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—LABOURERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	8	44·50	7·12	631	Award	35/5½	30/4
31 ,, 45	19	48·32	18·36	2,159	,,	47/0½	43/8½
45 and over ..	8	38·00	6·08	697	,,	45/10	33/6
All ages ..	33	47·82	31·56	3,487	30/ to 50/	44/2½	40/7½

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING—METER-TESTERS (MALES).

17 and under 45	5	52·00	5·20	749	30/ to 90/	57/7½	57/7½

£146 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING AND SPORTING-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 45	4	51·25	4·10	530	27/6 to 65/	51/8½	50/11½

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING AND SPORTING-GOODS MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

17 and over ..	7	52·00	7·28	414	14/6 to 45/	22/9	22/9

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

HAIR-WORKING (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	51·00	2·04	240	48/	47/0½	46/2

HAIR-WORKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	2	45·33	2·72	53	7/6 to 9/	7/9½	6/9½*b*
17 ,, 21	7	43·43	6·08	194	9/ to 12/	12/9	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	6	49·17	5·90	423	30/	28/8	27/1½
All ages ..	15	49·00	14·70	670	..	18/3	17/2

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

HAT AND CAP MAKING—STRAW-HATTERS (MALES) (*a*).

14 and under 45	4	42·50	3·40	306	12/6 to 60/	36/	29/5

HAT AND CAP MAKING—FELT-HATTERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	43·33	2·60	73	10/ to 12/6	11/3	..
17 ,, 21	3	38·00	2·28	165	25/ to 35/	28/11½	..
21 ,, 31	6	52·00	6·24	889	50/ to 60/	57/	..
31 ,, 45	5	52·00	5·20	840	60/ to 65/	64/7½	..
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	440	50/ to 65/	56/5	..
All ages ..	20	48·60	19·44	2,407	..	49/6½	..

HAT AND CAP MAKING—CAP-MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 45	8	51·37	8·22	689	..	33/6½	33/5½

HAT AND CAP MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	268	60/	51/6½	51/6½

HAT AND CAP MAKING—STRAW-HATTERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	33·67	2·02	39	10/ to 12/	7/8½	..
17 ,, 21	4	51·75	4·14	144	12/6 to 17/6	13/11	..
21 ,, 31	5	45·80	4·58	316	30/ to 35/	27/7	..
31 ,, 45	3	36·33	2·18	167	30/ to 35/	30/7½	..
All ages ..	15	43·07	12·92	666	..	20/7½	..

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

HAT AND CAP MAKING—FELT-HATTERS (FEMALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	21	8/	8/1	8/1
17 „ 21	7	47·14	6·60	190	Piece-work	11/6	(*a*)
21 „ 31	14	48·93	13·70	630	„	18/4½	17/3½
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	233	30/ to 35/	29/10½	29/10½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	104	40/	40/	40/
All ages ..	26	49·04	25·50	1,178	..	18/5½	17/5

HAT AND CAP MAKING—CAP-MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	7	34·71	4·86	119	7/6 to 12/6	9/9½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	22	47·59	20·94	850	15/ to 20/	16/3	14/10½
21 „ 31	15	48·80	14·64	878	20/ to 25/	24/	22/6
31 „ 45	2	34·00	1·36	41	17/6 to 20/	12/0½	7/10½*b*
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	59	25/	22/8½	22/8½
All ages ..	43	49·81	42·84	1,947	..	18/2½	17/5

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £22 was paid in wages to casual hands.

HOSIERY-KNITTING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	8	37·62	6·02	117	7/ to 9/	7/9½	5/7½*b*
17 „ 21	4	51·00	4·08	120	12/6 to 15/	11/9	11/6½
21 „ 31	6	45·50	5·46	193	Piece-work	14/1½	12/4½*b*
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	63	25/	24/3	24/3
All ages ..	19	43·68	16·60	493	..	11/10½	10/

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.
(See also in connection with Woollen-milling.)

INK-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 31	4	34·75	2·78	382	20/ to 60/	54/11½	36/8½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

IRON BEDSTEAD MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	32·00	0·64	20	10/ to 12/6	12/6	7/8½
17 „ 21	8	34·87	5·58	378	25/ to 27/6	27/1	18/2
21 „ 31	11	37·91	8·34	912	44/	43/9	(*a*)
31 „ 45	9	46·89	8·44	932	44/	44/2	39/10
45 and over ..	3	40·33	2·42	315	50/ to 60/	52/1	40/4½*b*
All ages ..	27	47·07	25·42	2,557	..	40/3	36/5

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £32 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAPIDARY-WORK (MALES).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	143	55/	55/	55/

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	40·50	3·24	380	40/ to 45/	46/11	36/6½

LAUNDRY-WORK, EUROPEAN—ENGINEERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	316	60/	60/9	60/9

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	37·00	2·22	72	10/ to 15/	12/11	..
17 „ 21	22	41·31	18·18	749	14/ to 18/	16/6	..
21 „ 31	30	47·40	28·44	1,550	20/ to 22/6	21/10	..
31 „ 45	8	43·62	6·98	392	28/ to 30/	22/5	..
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	305	20/ to 22/6	19/6½	..
All ages ..	68	45·63	62·06	3,068	..	19/9½	..

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £72 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

There were 32 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

LEAD-HEADED NAIL AND TRAP MAKING (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	46·33	2·78	328	30/ to 55/	47/2½	42/0½

LEADLIGHT-MAKING (MALES).

17 and under 45	6	47·66	5·72	597	22/6 to 100/	41/9	38/3

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 21	3	33·66	2·02	231	48/ to 50/	45/9	(*a*)
21 „ 31	19	47·42	18·02	2,472	45/ to 70/	54/10½	50/0½
31 „ 45	43	50·62	43·54	6,242	42/ to 90/	57/4	55/10
45 and over ..	15	47·20	14·16	2,116	42/ to 100/	59/9½	54/3
All ages ..	79	49·20	77·74	11,061	..	56/11	53/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £353 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MANURE-MIXING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	6	31·00	3·72	319	45/ to 60/	34/4	20/5½
31 „ 45	6	37·33	4·48	449	45/ to 60/	40/1	28/9½
45 and over ..	2	27·00	1·08	143	50/ to 55/	53/	27/6
All ages ..	13	35·69	9·28	911	..	39/3	26/11½

£42 was paid in wages to casual hands.
(See also Chemical-manure manufacturing.)

MARINE-STORES PREPARING (MALES).

31 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	299	30/ to 45/	38/4	38/4

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £3 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MAT AND RUG MAKING (MALES) (*a*).

17 and under 45	2	35·00	1·40	92	30/ to 45/	26/3½	17/7½

MAT AND RUG MAKING (FEMALES).

21 and under 45	2	49·50	1·99	121	20/ to 30/	24/5½	23/3

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £6 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MEAT-FREEZING—YARD AND PEN MEN (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	2	33·00	1·32	168	45/ to 60/	50/11	32/3½

MEAT-FREEZING—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	4	24·25	1·94	205	36/ to 90/	42/3	19/9½
21 „ 31	11	22·63	4·98	795	40/ to 90/	63/10½	27/10
31 „ 45	15	24·33	7·30	1,357	45/ to 100/	74/4½	34/10
45 and over ..	7	34·85	4·88	564	45/ to 70/	46/3	31/
All ages ..	37	25·81	19·10	2,921	..	61/2	30/4½

MEAT-FREEZING—CARPENTERS (MALES) (*c*).*

21 and over ..	4	25·50	2·04	283	58/8	55/6	27/2½

* During the remainder of year these employees probably found work at their trade elsewhere.

MEAT-FREEZING—FREEZERS AND CHAMBER HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	1	26·00	0·52	53	45/ to 52/	40/9	20/4½
21 „ 31	9	22·22	4·00	453	45/ to 60/	33/8	19/4½
31 „ 45	7	38·42	5·38	682	40/ to 65/	50/8½	37/6¾
45 and over ..	4	35·75	2·86	366	60/	51/2	35/2½
All ages ..	21	30·38	12·76	1,554	..	48/8½	28/5½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

MEAT-FREEZING—PRESERVERS (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	29·00	0·58	18	12/6	12/5	6/11
17 „ 21	2	26·50	1·06	50	15/ to 25/	18/10½	9/7½
21 „ 31	3	52·00	3·12	302	25/ to 50/	38/8½	38/8½
31 „ 45	7	50·00	7·00	1,096	50/ to 100/	62/7½	60/2½
45 and over ..	5	41·80	4·18	601	40/ to 100/	57/6	46/3
All ages ..	16	49·81	15·94	2,067	..	51/10½	49/8

MEAT-FREEZING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	19·00	0·38	12	12/6	12/7½	4/7½
21 „ 31	5	23·20	2·32	243	45/ to 60/	41/11	18/8½
31 „ 45	5	19·40	1·94	269	48/	55/5½	20/8½
45 and over ..	4	32·25	2·58	283	27/ to 60/	43/10½	27/2½
All ages ..	13	27·76	7·22	807	..	44/8½	23/10½

MEAT-FREEZING—ENGINEERS AND FITTERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	9	30·44	5·48	844	48/ to 70/	61/7½	36/1

MEAT-FREEZING—ENGINE-DRIVERS, ETC. (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	9	49·55	8·92	1,345	52/ to 65/	60/4	57/6

MEAT-FREEZING—PRESERVERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	8	39·12	6·26	239	10/ to 27/6	15/3½	11/6

£27 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MEAT AND POULTRY FREEZING AND PACKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	28·66	1·72	54	10/ to 15/	12/6½	6/11*b*
17 „ 21	6	37·83	4·54	279	10/ to 30/	24/6	17/10½
21 „ 31	2	52·00	2·08	188	25/ to 45/	36/2	36/2
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	336	25/ to 60/	43/1	43/1
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	51	20/	19/7½	19/7½
All ages ..	15	41·66	12·50	908	..	29/1	20/3½

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES).

17 and over ..	10	48·50	9·70	1,219	17/6 to 70/	50/3	46/10½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £30 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MUSICAL-INSTRUMENT REPAIRING (MALES).

17 and under 21	4	45·25	3·62	141	12/6 to 17/6	15/7	13/6½*b*
21 „ 31	7	44·57	6·24	664	20/ to 60/	42/7	(*a*)
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	540	60/ to 80/	69/3	69/3
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	319	55/ to 70/	61/4	61/4
All ages ..	15	50·20	15·06	1,664	..	44/2½	42/8

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

NET-MAKING (MALES).

21 and under 45	1	41·00	0·82	107	60/ to 75/	52/2½	41/2

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £34 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PAINT AND VARNISH MAKING (MALES).

14 and over ..	7	52·00	7·28	744	12/6 to 60/	40/10½	40/10½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £116 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PAPER AND PAPER-BAG MAKING—PAPER-MILLERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	219	40/	42/1½	42/1½
21 „ 31	13	49·31	12·82	1,360	36/ to 60/	42/5	40/3
31 „ 45	7	52·00	7·28	954	45/ to 60/	52/5	52/5
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	487	15/ to 100/	46/10	46/10
All ages ..	26	50·65	26·34	3,020	..	45/10½	44/8

PAPER AND PAPER-BAG MAKING—MILLWRIGHTS (MALES).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	208	80/	80/	80/

PAPER AND PAPER-BAG MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

				£			
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	302	60/	58/1	58/1

PAPER AND PAPER-BAG MAKING—SORTERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	6	51·67	6·20	229	12/ to 20/	14/9½	14/8

PAPER AND PAPER-BAG MAKING (FEMALES) (*b*).

14 and under 31	11	47·45	10·44	306	8/ to 22/	11/8½	10/8½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £1 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PERAMBULATOR AND GO-CART MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and over ..	9	41·44	7·46	799	20/ to 60/	42/10	34/1½

PERAMBULATOR AND GO-CART MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 31	4	34·75	2·78	142	12/6 to 30/	20/5	13/8

£22 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALES).

17 and under 45	10	51·60	10·32	1,000	25/ to 55/	38/9	38/5½

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	1	47·00	0·94	17	5/	7/3	6/6½
17 „ 21	9	47·33	8·52	320	8/ to 20/	15/0½	13/8
21 „ 31	7	52·00	7·28	435	15/ to 30/	23/10½	23/10½
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	78	30/	30/	30/
All ages ..	18	49·39	17·78	850	..	19/1½	18/2

There were also 8 employers personally engaged.

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	28·00	1·12	22	5/ to 10/	7/10½	..
17 „ 21	3	52·00	3·12	118	12/6 to 22/6	15/1½	..
21 „ 31	6	52·00	6·24	645	25/ to 50/	41/4	..
31 „ 45	3	47·00	2·82	364	50/ to 60/	51/7½	..
All ages ..	14	47·50	13·30	1,149	..	34/6½	..

PICTURE-FRAMING (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	52	20/	20/	20/

There were also 10 employers personally engaged.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES).

14 and under 17	27	48·22	26·04	495	5/ to 12/6	7/7	(*a*)
17 „ 21	47	51·13	48·06	2,190	10/ to 22/6	18/2½	17/11
21 „ 31	52	49·87	51·86	6,027	55/ to 66/	46/6	44/7
31 „ 45	24	48·17	23·12	3,014	55/ to 66/	52/1½	48/3½
45 and over ..	6	34·83	4·18	588	55/ to 66/	56/3	37/8½
All ages ..	151	50·75	153·26	12,314	..	32/1½	31/4½

There were also 23 employers personally engaged, and £522 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PORTMANTEAU AND LEATHER-GOODS MAKING (MALES).

14 and over ..	6	50·00	6·00	453	8/ to 60/	30/2½	29/0½

PORTMANTEAU AND LEATHER-GOODS MAKING (FEMALES) (*a*).

14 and under 31	3	43·00	2·58	149	10/ to 30/	23/1	..

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £18 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—LINOTYPE OPERATORS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	80	10/	30/9	30/9
17 „ 21	3	52·00	3·12	224	30/	28/8½	28/8½
21 „ 31	6	52·00	6·24	1,238	80/	79/4½	79/4½
31 „ 45	17	48·94	16·64	3,271	85/	78/7½	74/
45 and over ..	18	46·61	16·78	3,457	85/	82/5	73/10½
All ages ..	44	49·80	43·82	8,270	..	75/6	72/3½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—COMPOSITORS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	13	38·46	10·00	294	10/	11/9	(*a*)
17 „ 21	18	49·22	17·72	1,193	30/	26/11	25/6
21 „ 31	29	48·52	28·14	3,585	65/	50/11½	47/6⅓
31 „ 45	27	47·03	25·40	4,250	65/	66/11	60/6⅔
45 and over ..	19	47·00	17·86	3,059	65/	68/6	61/11
All ages ..	103	48·11	99·12	12,381	..	49/11½	46/3

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—STEREOTYPERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	8	52·00	8·32	1,236	42/ to 70/	59/5	59/5

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	12	39·92	9·58	290	10/	12/1½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	14	50·57	14·16	943	20/	26/7½	25/11
21 „ 31	19	49·11	18·66	2,279	55/	48/10	46/1½
31 „ 45	11	47·64	10·48	1,636	65/	62/5½	57/2½
45 and over ..	5	45·20	4·52	702	65/	62/1½	(*a*)
All ages ..	59	48·64	57·40	5,850	..	40/9	38/1½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—LINOTYPE ENGINEERS (MALES).

17 and under 45	6	52·00	6·24	966	35/ to 80/	61/11	61/11

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—BOOKBINDERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	39·14	5·48	137	10/	10/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	5	52·00	5·20	263	20/	20/3	20/3
21 „ 31	12	47·83	11·48	1,393	50/	48/6½	44/7½
31 „ 45	11	48·27	10·62	1,511	60/	56/11	52/10
45 and over ..	8	47·37	7·58	1,095	60/	57/9½	52/7½
All ages ..	42	48·05	40·36	4,399	..	43/7½	40/3½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—FOREMEN AND FACTORY-MANAGERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	10	51·00	10·20	2,417	85/ to 105/	94/9½	92/11½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—PAPER RULERS AND CUTTERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	5	45·80	4·58	576	45/ to 55/	50/3½	(*a*)
31 „ 45	5	52·00	5·20	760	60/ to 65/	58/5½	58/5½
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	671	65/ to 70/	64/6	64/6
All ages ..	14	49·79	13·94	2,007	..	57/7	55/1½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	44·50	1·78	69	15/	15/6	13/3
21 „ 31	3	30·33	1·82	249	50/	54/8½	(*a*)
31 „ 45	8	46·00	7·36	1,383	70/	75/2	66/6
45 and over ..	4	45·25	3·62	554	65/	61/2½	53/3
All ages ..	15	48·60	14·58	2,255	..	61/10½	57/10

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—LITHOGRAPHERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	36·80	3·68	113	10/ to 15/	12/3½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	7	37·43	5·24	215	15/ to 20/	16/5	11/10*b*
21 „ 31	4	49·50	3·96	333	30/ to 50/	33/7½	32/
31 „ 45	5	52·00	5·20	862	60/ to 75/	66/3½	66/3½
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	609	55/ to 70/	58/6½	58/6½
All ages ..	23	48·35	22·24	2,132	..	38/4	35/8

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—LITHO. MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 45	11	39·45	8·68	843	10/ to 65/	38/10	29/5½*c*

Of these employees 6 were under twenty-one years of age.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—PROOF-READERS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	3	38·00	2·28	67	11/	11/9	(*a*)
17 „ 21	3	50·33	3·02	156	15/ to 35/	20/8	20/
21 „ 31	4	38·75	3·10	439	45/ to 60/	56/7½	42/2⅔
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	341	60/	65/7	65/7
45 and over ..	5	48·60	4·86	876	70/	72/1	(*a*)
All ages ..	17	45·12	15·34	1,879	..	49/	42/6

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	19	42·21	16·04	487	12/	12/1⅔	(*a*)
17 „ 21	8	46·25	7·40	466	25/	25/2⅔	22/5
21 „ 31	6	39·00	4·68	480	40/	41/0½	(*a*)
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	560	70/	71/9½	71/9½
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	231	40/	29/7½	29/7½
All ages ..	38	45·21	34·36	2,224	..	25/10½	22/6

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	372	67/ to 75/	71/6½	71/6½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—MACHINISTS (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	4	51·00	4·08	174	10/ to 21/	17/0½	16/9

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—PROOF-READERS (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	3	52·00	3·12	172	20/ to 25/	22/0½	22/0½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—PAPER RULERS AND CUTTERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 21	10	49·00	9·80	256	8/ to 17/6	10/5½	(*a*)

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—BOOKBINDERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	27	35·26	19·04	376	8/	7/11	..
17 „ 21	33	49·24	32·50	1,167	14/	14/4½	..
21 „ 31	26	49·23	25·60	1,293	20/	20/2½	..
31 „ 45	5	46·40	4·64	297	25/	25/7	..
All ages ..	85	48·11	81·78	3,133	..	15/4	..

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—EMBOSSERS AND DIE-STAMPERS (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	5	42·60	4·26	181	15/ to 20/	17/	(*a*)

There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £56 was paid in wages to casual hands.

RABBIT-PACKING (MALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	1	12·00	0·24	16	25/	26/8	6/2
17 „ 21	5	31·00	3·10	231	30/	29/9½	17/9
21 „ 31	12	32·08	7·70	1,049	50/	54/6	33/7½
31 „ 45	4	18·00	1·44	201	50/	55/10	19/4
45 and over ..	2	10·00	0·40	54	42/	54/	10/4½
All ages ..	24	26·83	12·88	1,551	..	48/2	24/10½

£35 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ROPE AND TWINE MAKING (MALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	6	31·33	3·76	113	12/	12/0½	7/3
17 „ 21	15	39·13	11·74	649	22/	22/1½	16/7½
21 „ 31	30	41·73	25·04	1,714	30/	27/4½	21/11½
31 „ 45	10	46·30	9·26	1,075	50/	46/5	41/4
All ages ..	56	44·46	49·80	3,551	..	28/6½	24/4½

ROPE AND TWINE MAKING—ENGINEERS AND STOKERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	2	43·50	1·74	162	60/	37/3	(*a*)

£22 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	6	47·83	5·74	124	10/	8/7½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	6	44·50	5·34	251	20/	18/9½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	16	48·88	15·64	2,013	50/	51/6	48/4½
31 ,, 45	9	51·78	9·32	290	50/	12/5½	12/4½
45 and over ..	4	50·50	4·04	581	55/	57/6½	55/10½
All ages ..	41	48·88	40·08	3,259	..	32/6½	30/7

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £8 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAIL, TENT, ETC., MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	15·50	0·62	15	10/	9/8	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	5	52·00	5·20	277	20/	21/3½	21/3½
21 ,, 31	9	43·78	7·88	921	48/	46/9	39/4½
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	429	52/	55/	55/
45 and over ..	2	45·50	1·82	192	45/	42/2½	36/11
All ages ..	19	49·05	18·64	1,834	..	39/4½	37/1½

SAIL, TENT, ETC., MAKING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	16	6/	6/2	6/2
17 ,, 21	16	36·56	11·70	471	15/	16/1	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	7	47·71	6·68	352	20/	21/1	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	191	25/	24/6	24/6
All ages ..	27	41·74	22·54	1,030	..	18/3½	14/8

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £28 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAUCE, PICKLE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and over ..	6	41·50	4·98	513	22/ to 60/	41/2½	32/10½

SAUCE, PICKLE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (FEMALES) (*a*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 45	7	37·86	5·30	203	12/ to 18/	15/4	..

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £7 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAUSAGE-CASING PREPARING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	3	24·00	1·44	109	40/	30/3½	13/11½
21 ,, 31	8	37·50	6·00	786	50/	52/5	37/9½
31 ,, 45	8	28·63	4·58	477	48/	41/8	22/11
All ages ..	17	35·35	12·02	1,372	..	45/8	31/0½

SAW AND TOOL MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	138	53/	53/1	53/1

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

SAWMILLING, AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	4	35·25	2·82	212	30/	30/1	20/4½
21 ,, 31	6	39·67	4·76	536	50/	45/0½	34/4½
31 ,, 45	10	46·50	9·30	1,206	52/	51/10½	46/4½
45 and over ..	5	50·80	5·08	673	48/	53/	51/9
All ages ..	24	45·75	21·96	2,627	..	47/10	42/1

SAWMILLING, AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—JOINERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	7	42·43	5·94	168	10/	11/4	9/3
17 ,, 21	14	45·93	12·86	666	20/	20/8½	18/3½
21 ,, 31	23	42·39	19·50	2,596	62/	53/3	43/5
31 ,, 45	18	44·00	15·84	2,195	62/	55/5	46/11
45 and over ..	16	36·06	11·54	1,716	65/	59/6	41/3*b*
All ages ..	69	47·59	65·68	7,341	..	44/8½	40/11

SAWMILLING, AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—YARDMEN AND LABOURERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	46·50	1·86	65	15/	13/11½	12/6
17 ,, 21	5	32·80	3·28	211	30/	25/9	16/3
21 ,, 31	10	44·80	8·96	907	42/	40/6	34/10½
31 ,, 45	7	43·57	6·10	730	46/	47/10½	40/1½
45 and over ..	6	40·00	4·80	486	42/	40/6	31/2
All ages ..	25	50·00	25·00	2,399	..	38/4½	36/11

SAWMILLING, AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—ENGINEERS (MALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
45 and over ..	2	39·00	1·56	228	60/	58/5½	43/10

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £168 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEED-CLEANING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	2	37·50	1·50	120	35/	32/	23/1
21 ,, 31	11	44·45	9·78	1,061	40/ to 48/	43/4½	37/1
31 ,, 45	5	43·60	4·36	573	45/ to 48/	52/7	44/1
45 and over ..	3	43·33	2·60	398	45/ to 50/	61/3	51/0½
All ages ..	20	45·60	18·24	2,152	..	47/2½	41/4½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £103 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEWING AND OTHER MACHINE REPAIRING (MALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 45	10	49·00	9·80	941	12/6 to 60/	58/5	36/2

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £5 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SHIPWRIGHTING—SHIPWRIGHTS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	7	28·43	3·98	184	..	18/6	10/1½
21 ,, 31	44	29·30	25·78	4,007	..	62/2	35/0½
31 ,, 45	15	29·27	8·78	1,326	..	60/5	34/
45 and over ..	7	29·71	4·16	643	..	61/10	35/4
All ages ..	73	29·25	42·70	6,160	..	57/8½	32/5½

SHIPWRIGHTING—JOINERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	5	19·00	1·90	132	..	27/9½	10/2
21 ,, 31	30	25·83	15·50	2,540	..	65/6½	32/7
31 ,, 45	10	18·20	3·64	596	..	65/6	22/11
45 and over ..	4	20·75	1·66	270	..	65/0½	25/11½
All ages ..	49	23·16	22·70	3,538	..	62/4	27/9

SHIPWRIGHTING—BOILERMAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and under 31	9	13·44	2·42	147	..	24/3½	6/3½

SHIPWRIGHTING—ENGINEERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	7	25·29	3·54	246	..	27/9½	13/6
21 ,, 31	43	29·23	25·14	4,053	..	64/6	36/3
31 ,, 45	16	31·94	10·22	1,639	..	64/2	39/5
45 and over ..	8	30·88	4·94	879	..	71/2	42/3
All ages ..	74	29·62	43·84	6,817	..	62/2½	35/5

SHIPWRIGHTING—PAINTERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	3	29·00	1·74	120	..	27/7	15/4½
21 ,, 31	23	27·26	12·54	1,414	..	45/1	23/7½
31 ,, 45	8	25·50	4·08	465	..	45/7	22/4½
45 and over ..	3	26·00	1·56	178	..	45/7½	22/10
All ages ..	37	26·92	19·92	2,177	..	43/8½	22/7½

SHIPWRIGHTING—PLUMBERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and under 31	4	35·75	2·86	329	..	46/	31/7½

SHIPWRIGHTING—ELECTRICAL WORKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and under 45	7	45·86	6·42	880	..	54/10	48/4

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

SHIPWRIGHTING—SAILMAKERS (MALES).

				£			
17 and under 21	2	32·50	1·30	90	..	27/8½	17/3½
21 „ 31	7	50·71	7·10	981	..	55/3	53/11
31 „ 45	3	45·33	2·72	370	..	54/5	47/5
45 and over ..	2	30·00	1·20	181	..	60/4	34/9½
All ages ..	12	51·33	12·32	1,622	..	52/8	50/4½

SHIPWRIGHTING—UPHOLSTERERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	10	30·40	6·08	892	55/ to 60/	58/8	34/3½

£508 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Most of these employees were probably employed at their trades elsewhere during part of the year.

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MAKING AND PLAIN SEWING (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	41·00	1·64	55	10/ to 20/	13/5	(*a*)
21 „ 31	7	45·57	6·38	836	40/ to 60/	52/5	45/11
31 „ 45	5	52·00	5·20	641	58/	49/3½	49/3½
All ages ..	13	50·84	13·22	1,532	..	46/4½	45/4

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MAKING AND PLAIN SEWING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	43	41·74	35·90	738	8/ to 10/	8/3	(*a*)
17 „ 21	49	48·97	48·00	1,855	15/ to 20/	15/5½	14/7
21 „ 31	83	47·53	78·90	3,969	20/ to 25/	20/1	18/4½
31 „ 45	18	45·77	16·48	997	20/ to 30/	24/2½	21/3½
45 and over ..	2	39·00	1·06	59	20/ to 30/	15/1½	11/4
All ages ..	178	50·79	180·84	7,618	..	16/10	16/5½

£56 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SIGN AND TICKET WRITING (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	42·66	2·56	344	22/6 to 70/	53/9	44/1

SOAP, STARCH, AND CANDLE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	17·00	0·34	6	7/6	7/0½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	7	47·71	6·68	454	30/	27/2	(*a*)
21 „ 31	17	46·58	15·84	1,478	35/ to 50/	37/4	33/5½
31 „ 45	17	49·35	16·78	2,098	35/ to 50/	50/	47/5½
45 and over ..	26	49·34	25·66	3,205	35/ to 50/	49/11½	47/5
All ages ..	67	48·73	65·30	7,241	..	44/4	41/7

SOAP, STARCH, AND CANDLE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

17 and under 45	10	49·20	9·84	412	10/ to 25/	16/9	15/10

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.

STONE QUARRYING AND CRUSHING (MALES).

17 and under 21	4	18·00	1·44	126	48/	35/	(*a*)
21 „ 31	20	45·25	18·10	1,876	48/	41/5½	36/0½
31 „ 45	22	49·18	21·64	2,766	48/	51/1½	48/4
45 and over ..	13	48·38	12·58	1,448	48/	46/0½	42/10
All ages ..	55	48·88	53·76	6,216	..	46/3	43/6

£134 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See also Ashphalt-making, &c.)

TAILORING—CUTTERS AND FOREMEN (MALES).

21 and over ..	6	48·16	5·78	1,235	60/ to 130/	85/6	79/2

TAILORING—COAT HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	40·00	1·60	31	5/ to 7/6	7/9	5/11½
17 „ 21	15	44·26	13·28	830	10/ to 55/	25/	21/3½
21 „ 31	24	45·62	21·90	2,894	27/6 to 65/	52/10	46/4½
31 „ 45	18	46·66	16·80	2,493	50/ to 80/	59/	53/3
45 and over ..	5	41·80	4·18	570	45/ to 60/	54/6½	43/10
All ages ..	59	48·95	57·76	6,818	..	47/2½	44/5½

TAILORING—TROUSER AND VEST HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
17 and over ..	4	41·50	3·32	303	25/ to 55/	36/6	29/1½

TAILORING—PRESSERS (MALES) (*a*).

21 and over ..	7	47·57	6·66	764	25/ to 60/	45/10½	42/

TAILORING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	11	36·45	8·02	154	5/ to 10/	7/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	14	49·50	13·86	613	7/6 to 60/	17/8½	16/10
21 „ 31	18	42·83	15·42	2,042	37/6 to 70/	52/11½	43/7½
31 „ 45	16	46·50	14·88	2,017	47/6 to 80/	54/3	48/6
45 and over ..	8	44·50	7·12	1,050	45/ to 80/	59/	50/6
All ages ..	64	46·33	59·30	5,876	..	39/7½	36/5

TAILORING—COAT HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	8	44·75	7·16	205	10/ to 12/6	11/5½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	12	44·50	10·68	479	15/ to 25/	17/11½	15/4
21 „ 31	22	47·00	20·68	1,442	27/6 to 32/6	27/11	25/2½
31 „ 45	7	46·71	6·54	484	30/ to 35/	29/7	26/7
45 and over ..	2	39·00	1·36	125	30/ to 35/	32/0½	24/0½
All ages ..	47	49·60	46·62	2,735	..	23/6	22/5½

TAILORING—TROUSER AND VEST HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	7	33·14	4·64	133	5/ to 15/	11/5½	7/4
17 „ 21	26	48·38	25·16	1,264	15/ to 27/6	20/1	18/8½
21 „ 31	57	46·87	53·44	3,498	30/ to 40/	26/2	23/8
31 „ 45	14	42·93	12·02	777	27/6 to 30/	25/10	21/4
All ages ..	102	46·69	95·26	5,672	..	23/10	21/5

TAILORING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	24·50	0·98	65	27/6	26/6½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	20	47·10	18·84	1,302	27/6 to 30/	27/8	25/0½
31 „ 45	9	46·77	8·42	609	27/6 to 30/	28/11	26/
All ages ..	30	47·07	28·24	1,976	..	28/4	25/4

TAILORING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	9	30·88	5·56	114	5/ to 10/	8/2½	..
17 „ 21	16	46·25	14·80	598	10/ to 20/	16/2	..
21 „ 31	31	46·16	28·62	1,969	27/6 to 35/	27/6	..
31 „ 45	9	47·88	8·62	676	27/6 to 35/	31/4½	..
45 and over ..	1	20·00	0·40	15	15/	15/	..
All ages ..	65	44·61	58·00	3,372	..	23/3	..

TAILORING—LADIES' TAILORING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	45	10/	8/8	8/8
17 „ 21	2	49·00	1·96	102	17/6 to 27/6	20/10	19/7½
21 „ 31	5	41·60	4·16	267	27/6 to 30/	25/8	20/6½
31 „ 45	3	36·66	2·20	159	27/6 to 30/	28/11	20/4½
All ages ..	12	43·33	10·40	573	..	22/0½	18/4½

There were also 47 employers personally engaged, and £168 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TANNING AND CURRYING—TANNERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	6	45·83	5·50	654	50/ to 60/	47/7	41/11

TANNING AND CURRYING—CURRIERS (MALES).

14 and under 45	10	47·30	9·46	1,278	30/ to 90/	54/	49/2

TANNING AND CURRYING—BEAMSMEN (MALES).

21 and under 31	4	51·00	4·08	441	40/ to 58/	43/3	42/5
31 „ 45	4	52·00	4·16	519	52/6	49/11	49/11
45 and over ..	6	44·83	5·38	637	36/ to 49/	47/4½	40/10
All ages ..	14	48·64	13·62	1,597	..	46/11	43/10½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

TANNING AND CURRYING—FINISHERS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	4	36·75	2·94	134	12/ to 30/	18/3	12/10½
17 ,, 21	6	47·66	5·72	470	18/ to 45/	32/10½	30/2
21 ,, 31	15	43·13	12·94	1,371	45/	42/4½	35/2
31 ,, 45	12	49·00	11·76	1,391	45/ to 52/6	47/4	44/7
45 and over ..	4	49·25	3·94	420	40/ to 45/	42/8	40/4½
All ages ..	39	47·82	37·30	3,786	..	40/7	37/4

TANNING AND CURRYING—LABOURERS (MALES) (*b*).

17 and over ..	8	42·75	6·84	816	48/ to 50/	47/8	39/3

TANNING AND CURRYING—FOREMEN (MALES).

21 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	559	60/ to 140/	107/6	107/6

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £415 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TANNING AND CURRYING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	465	45/ to 60/	59/7½	59/7½

TEA BLENDING AND PACKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	15	48·93	14·68	466	12/6	12/8½	11/11½
17 ,, 21	9	45·22	8·14	333	10/ to 32/6	16/4½	14/3
21 ,, 31	8	48·75	7·80	811	50/	41/7	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	4	43·00	3·44	462	40/ to 65/	53/9	(*a*)
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/	50/
All ages ..	37	47·43	35·10	2,202	..	25/1	22/11

TEA BLENDING AND PACKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	5	48·00	4·80	162	12/ to 17/	13/6	(*a*)

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £22 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TINSMITHING (MALES).

14 and under 17	9	45·00	8·10	196	10/	9/8	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	12	50·33	12·08	616	15/ to 30/	20/5	19/9
21 ,, 31	16	47·44	15·18	1,742	53/6	45/11	41/11
31 ,, 45	15	48·26	14·48	1,752	53/	48/5	44/11*b*
45 and over ..	4	47·00	3·76	467	55/	49/8	44/11
All ages ..	54	49·63	53·60	4,773	..	35/7½	34/

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £3 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TRAM-CAR BUILDING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

21 and under 31	18	49·44	17·80	2,724	60/	61/3	58/2½
31 ,, 45	6	52·00	6·24	819	48/ to 72/	52/6	52/6
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	1,107	48/ to 66/	70/11½	70/11½
All ages ..	30	50·46	30·28	4,650	..	61/5	59/7½

UMBRELLA-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	3	52·00	3·12	129	13/ to 25/	16/6½	16/6½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 17	15	42·73	12·82	211	5/ to 10/	6/7	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	23	48·83	22·46	863	8/ to 40/	15/4½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	25	47·80	23·90	2,612	25/ to 80/	43/8½	40/2
31 ,, 45	16	49·13	15·72	2,511	50/ to 80/	63/10½	60/4½
All ages ..	76	49·28	74·90	6,197	..	33/1	31/4½

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING AND REPAIRING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	2	30·00	1·20	16	5/	5/4	3/1

There were also 23 employers personally engaged, and £2 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WAX-VESTA MANUFACTURING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	3	49·67	2·98	73	8/	9/9½	9/4½
17 ,, 21	4	34·00	2·72	103	15/	15/2	9/11
21 ,, 31	5	52·00	5·20	386	12/ to 55/	29/8½	29/8½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	205	25/ to 60/	39/5	39/5
All ages ..	14	46·36	12·98	767	..	23/8	21/1

WAX-VESTA MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	21	45·24	19·00	572	8/ to 33/	12/0½	10/5½*b*
17 ,, 21	25	41·24	20·62	811	14/ to 37/	15/9	12/5½*b*
21 ,, 31	18	44·78	16·12	661	11/ to 36/6	16/5	14/1½
31 ,, 45	5	52·00	5·20	252	10/ to 35/	19/4½	19/4½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	45	26/	17/3½	17/3½
All ages ..	67	46·25	61·98	2,341	..	15/1½	13/5½

£13 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WHIP-THONG MAKING (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	44·00	0·88	24	12/6	10/11	9/3

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

WIRE-WORKING AND MATTRESS-MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	36·00	1·44	37	12/	10/3½	7/1½*b*
17 ,, 21	3	51·33	3·08	168	20/ to 25/	21/10	21/6½
21 ,, 31	9	47·67	8·58	988	44/ to 62/6	46/0½	42/2½
31 ,, 45	8	52·00	8·32	1,448	40/ to 130/	69/7½	69/7½
All ages ..	22	48·68	21·42	2,641	..	49/4	46/2

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £3 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOD CARVING AND TURNING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 31	4	38·25	3·06	196	10/ to 40/	25/7½	18/10

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

WOOL-DUMPING AND HIDE AND SKIN PREPARING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	58	25/	22/3½	22/3½
17 ,, 21	3	22·00	1·32	57	20/ to 25/	17/3½	7/3½
21 ,, 31	37	29·46	21·80	2,427	48/ to 60/	44/6½	25/2½
31 ,, 45	30	36·50	21·90	2,915	48/ to 90/	53/3	37/4½
45 and over ..	8	44·13	7·06	1,181	45/ to 92/	66/11	56/9½
All ages ..	79	33·62	53·12	6,638	..	50/	32/4

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £235 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WOOL-CLASSERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	16·00	0·32	13	10/	16/3	5/*b*
17 ,, 21	5	44·20	4·42	252	20/	22/9½	19/4½*a*
21 ,, 31	3	51·33	3·08	387	48/	50/3	49/7½
31 ,, 45	14	49·93	13·98	1,630	48/	46/7½	44/9½
45 and over ..	7	52·00	7·28	904	45/	49/8	49/8
All ages ..	28	51·93	29·08	3,186	..	43/10	43/9

WOOLLEN-MILLING—DYEING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	35·50	1·42	124	30/ to 40/	34/11	23/10*b*
21 ,, 31	3	35·67	2·14	221	45/	41/3½	28/4*c*
31 ,, 45	5	50·40	5·04	622	45/	49/4½	47/10
45 and over ..	3	50·00	3·00	457	42/	60/11	58/7
All ages ..	12	48·33	11·60	1,424	..	49/1	45/7½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—DESIGNERS AND PATTERN-MAKERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	546	90/ to 120/	105/	105/

WOOLLEN-MILLING—MILLING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

21 and over ..	11	50·55	11·12	1,261	42/	45/4½	44/1

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHERS AND FOLDERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	26·00	1·04	35	15/	13/5½	6/9*c*
17 ,, 21	1	52·00	1·04	77	33/	29/7½	29/7½
21 ,, 31	3	52·00	3·12	345	42/	44/3	44/3
31 ,, 45	6	52·00	6·24	788	50/	50/6	50/6
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	262	43/	50/4½	50/4½
All ages ..	14	48·29	13·52	1,507	..	44/7	41/5

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WARPERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	6	46·00	5·52	734	42/ to 56/	53/2½	47/0½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WEAVERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	4	52·00	4·16	518	50/	49/9½	49/9½
31 ,, 45	6	52·00	6·24	863	57/	55/4	55/4
45 and over ..	2	50·00	2·00	261	55/	52/2½	50/2½
All ages ..	12	51·67	12·40	1,642	..	52/11½	52/7½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—HOSIERY-WORKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	45·00	0·90	29	14/	12/10⅓	11/2*b*
21 ,, 31	7	43·00	6·02	807	55/	53/7½	44/4*b*
31 ,, 45	18	51·67	18·60	2,932	50/	63/0½	62/8
45 and over ..	4	51·25	4·10	451	50/	44/	43/4½
All ages ..	30	49·37	29·62	4,219	..	56/11½	54/1

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WORSTED DEPARTMENT (MALES).

14 and under 17	11	38·91	8·56	351	12/	16/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	8	44·13	7·06	412	25/	23/4	19/9½
21 ,, 31	20	48·35	19·34	2,020	42/	41/9½	38/10
31 ,, 45	24	52·00	24·96	3,278	45/	52/6½	52/6½
45 and over ..	11	52·00	11·44	1,596	60/	55/9½	55/9½
All ages ..	73	48·77	71·20	7,657	..	43/	40/4

WOOLLEN-MILLING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	30·67	1·84	62	10/	13/5½	7/11½
21 ,, 31	2	30·00	1·20	130	35/	43/4	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	3	26·67	1·60	153	48/	38/3	(*a*)
45 and over ..	10	42·50	8·50	790	42/	37/2	30/4½
All ages ..	14	46·93	13·14	1,135	..	34/6½	31/2

WOOLLEN-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS AND FIREMEN (MALES).

				£			
17 and under 21	1	20·00	0·40	18	20/	18/	6/11
21 ,, 31	5	44·20	4·42	722	60/	65/4	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	12	47·17	11·32	1,788	60/	63/2	57/3½
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	535	48/	51/5½	51/5½
All ages ..	21	48·33	20·30	3,063	..	60/4½	56/1

WOOLLEN-MILLING—CARPENTERS, ETC. (MALES).

21 and over ..	7	49·57	6·94	1,081	58/ to 60/	62/3½	59/4½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHERS AND FOLDERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	14	45·07	12·62	374	10/	11/10½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	13	42·23	10·98	495	16/	18/0½	14/7½
21 ,, 31	15	47·73	14·32	911	27/	25/5½	23/4½
31 ,, 45	8	47·63	7·62	463	27/	24/3½	22/3
All ages ..	47	48·45	45·54	2,243	..	19/8½	18/4½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WARPERS (FEMALES) (*a*).

14 and under 21	3	46·33	2·78	104	10/ to 15/	14/11½	(*a*)

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WEAVERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	1	31·00	0·62	30	19/	19/4½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	20	49·25	19·70	936	22/	19/	18/
21 ,, 31	47	49·17	46·22	3,073	30/	26/7	25/2
31 ,, 45	28	50·18	28·10	1,945	35/	27/8	26/8½
45 and over ..	5	38·80	3·88	205	28/	21/1⅓	(*b*)
All ages ..	99	49·76	98·52	6,189	..	25/1½	24/0½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—HOSIERY-WORKERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	74	42·84	63·40	1,997	10/	12/7	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	104	50·74	105·54	5,189	25/	19/8	19/2½
21 ,, 31	191	49·02	187·26	12,400	30/	26/6	24/11⅓
31 ,, 45	30	47·27	28·36	1,933	30/	27/3	24/9½
45 and over ..	5	43·60	4·36	252	27/	23/1½	19/4½
All ages ..	382	50·91	388·92	21,771	..	22/4½	21/11

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WORSTED DEPARTMENT (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	26	43·54	22·64	763	15/	13/6	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	23	46·48	21·38	955	18/	17/10½	15/11½
21 ,, 31	14	45·36	12·70	860	28/	27/1	23/7½*b*
All ages ..	57	49·75	56·72	2,578	..	18/2	17/4½

£160 was paid in wages to casual hands.

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

				£			
14 and under 17	8	32·88	5·26	248	10/ to 20/	18/10½	..
17 ,, 21	14	36·50	10·22	689	20/ to 30/	26/11½	..
21 ,, 31	29	41·72	24·20	2,860	40/ to 60/	47/3⅓	..
31 ,, 45	15	45·13	13·54	1,707	40/ to 60/	50/5	..
45 and over ..	5	44·20	4·42	524	48/ to 50/	47/5	..
All ages ..	69	41·77	57·64	6,028	..	41/10	..

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	1	38·00	0·76	23	15/	12/1½	(*d*)

There were also 32 employers personally engaged, and £51 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BACON-CURING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	24·00	0·48	18	20/	15/	6/11*q*
17 ,, 21	5	29·60	2·96	230	20/ to 40/	31/1	17/8½
21 ,, 31	11	47·82	10·52	1,304	40/ to 60/	49/7	45/7
31 ,, 45	7	40·86	5·72	794	48/ to 60/	55/6½	43/7½
45 and over ..	2	26·50	1·06	158	60/	59/7½	30/4½
All ages ..	23	45·09	20·74	2,504	..	48/3½	41/10½

BACON-CURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

				£			
31 and over ..	3	31·33	1·88	229	45/ to 50/	48/8½	29/4½

BARKMILLING (MALES).

21 and under 31	2	30·00	1·20	120	40/	40/	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BLACKSMITHING, FARRIERY, ETC. (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	33	36·55	24·12	601	5/ to 15/	9/11½	..
17 ,, 21	67	46·10	61·78	3,231	10/ to 40/	20/11	..
21 ,, 31	75	46·03	69·04	7,564	30/ to 60/	43/10	..
31 ,, 45	26	38·46	20·00	2,758	40/ to 65/	55/2	..
45 and over ..	11	42·45	9·34	1,278	55/ to 70/	54/9	..
All ages ..	207	44·51	184·28	15,432	..	33/6	..

There were also 114 employers personally engaged, and £226 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ERRATA.

"Auckland Provincial District" to read "Auckland Provincial District excluding Auckland City." The Wellington," "Canterbury," and "Otago Provincial Districts" similarly exclude "Wellington City," Christchurch City, and "Dunedin City" respectively, which cities are shown separately—pages 2–56.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

BOATBUILDING AND SHIPWRIGHTING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	5	34·60	3·46	86	6/ to 12/6	9/11½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	5	40·80	4·08	293	20/ to 30/	28/8½	22/6½
21 ,, 31	9	34·67	6·24	931	60/ to 65/	59/8	39/9½
31 ,, 45	3	36·33	2·18	331	60/ to 70/	60/9	42/5
45 and over ..	3	42·67	2·56	265	60/	41/5	33/11½
All ages ..	23	40·26	18·52	1,906	..	41/2	31/10½

There were also 12 employers personally engaged, and £34 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOTMAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	31·25	2·50	70	5/ to 20/	11/2½	6/9
17 ,, 21	3	29·33	1·76	72	11/ to 30/	16/4½	9/3*b*
21 ,, 31	13	44·85	11·66	1,372	40/ to 50/	47/1	40/7
31 ,, 45	10	43·00	8·60	1,038	50/	48/3½	39/11
45 and over ..	11	37·64	8·28	758	40/ to 50/	36/7½	26/6
All ages ..	35	46·86	32·80	3,310	..	40/4½	36/4½

There were also 26 employers personally engaged, and £99 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS BAKING (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	10	40·50	8·10	323	7/6 to 20/	15/11½	..
17 ,, 21	15	48·40	14·52	841	20/ to 50/	23/2	..
21 ,, 31	53	44·25	46·90	5,973	45/ to 70/	50/11½	..
31 ,, 45	35	47·66	33·36	4,999	50/ to 70/	59/11½	..
45 and over ..	14	43·79	12·26	1,775	45/ to 70/	57/11	..
All ages ..	121	47·58	115·14	13,911	..	48/4	..

There were also 86 employers personally engaged, and £150 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING, MALTING, BOTTLING, ETC. (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	5	37·00	3·70	152	15/ to 20/	16/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	12	32·33	7·76	527	17/6 to 40/	27/2	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	24	44·00	19·68	2,217	42/ to 50/	45/0½	35/6½
31 ,, 45	9	48·44	8·72	1,119	40/ to 60/	51/4	47/10
45 and over ..	12	42·58	10·22	1,859	50/ to 80/	72/9	59/7
All ages ..	57	43·93	50·08	5,874	..	46/11	39/7½

BREWING, MALTING, BOTTLING, ETC.—COOPERS (MALES).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and over ..	4	43·00	3·44	486	45/ to 60/	56/6	46/9

* See also in connection with Meat-freezing.

BREWING, MALTING, BOTTLING, ETC.—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and over ..	5	35·60	3·56	516	48/ to 70/	57/11½	(*a*)

£58 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	5	31·60	3·16	156	15/ to 20/	19/9	12/
17 ,, 21	9	37·44	6·74	634	40/ to 50/	37/7½	27/1
21 ,, 31	29	44·21	25·64	2,736	45/ to 50/	42/8	36/3½
31 ,, 45	21	46·19	19·40	2,550	45/ to 50/	52/7	46/8½
45 and over ..	12	38·25	9·18	1,198	45/ to 50/	52/2½	38/5
All ages ..	72	44·53	64·12	7,274	..	45/4½	38/10½

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 45	5	44·20	4·42	680	60/	61/6½	52/3½

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £42 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	4	37·75	3·02	162	15/ to 25/	21/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	11	48·82	10·74	753	20/ to 45/	28/1	26/4
21 ,, 31	21	47·62	20·00	2,232	30/ to 60/	44/7⅓	40/10½
31 ,, 45	9	51·00	9·18	1,183	50/ to 60/	51/6½	50/6½
45 and over ..	7	47·57	6·66	883	50/ to 60/	53/0½	48/6
All ages ..	51	48·63	49·60	5,213	..	42/0½	39/4

* Most of these employees were shopmen who worked only occasionally in the manufacturing.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVER (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	142	55/	54/7½	54/7½

There were also 34 employers personally engaged, and £138 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING, CREAM-SEPARATING, AND MILK-PASTEURIZING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	10	21·20	4·24	201	10/ to 25/	18/11½	7/9
17 ,, 21	30	35·03	21·02	1,706	30/ to 50/	32/5⅓	21/10⅓
21 ,, 31	154	43·05	132·58	15,004	30/ to 60/	45/3	37/5½
31 ,, 45	106	46·56	98·70	13,918	40/ to 80/	56/5	50/6
45 and over ..	13	43·62	11·34	1,519	40/ to 60/	53/7	44/11½
All ages ..	311	43·07	267·88	32,348	..	48/3½	40/

Though a seasonal trade (see note (*c*)), this industry is also consistently affording employment for a larger number of persons, and the figures shown above should be read in conjunction with note (*d*) also.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING, CREAM-SEPARATING, AND MILK-PASTEURIZING—BOX-MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
31 and under 45	2	13·50	0·54	54	50/	40/	10/4⅓

Casual and intermittent work.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING, CREAM-SEPARATING, AND MILK-PASTEURIZING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	7	43·29	6·06	817	40/ to 80/	53/10½	(*a*)

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £171 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	14	38·64	10·82	212	5/ to 10/	7/10	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	38	48·81	37·10	1,991	15/ to 25/	21/5⅔	20/2
21 ,, 31	33	44·60	29·44	3,829	60/	52/	44/7½
31 ,, 45	29	40·59	23·54	3,451	60/	58/8	(*a*)
45 and over ..	13	43·84	11·40	1,717	60/	60/3	50/9½
All ages ..	122	46·02	112·30	11,200	..	39/10½	35/3½

There were also 33 employers personally engaged, and £83 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—CARPENTERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	37·25	2·98	105	10/	14/1	10/1
17 ,, 21	10	46·70	9·34	469	25/	20/1	18/0½
21 ,, 31	20	44·55	17·82	2,462	60/	55/3½	47/4
31 ,, 45	16	40·44	12·94	1,813	60/	56/0⅓	43/7
45 and over ..	7	29·14	4·08	576	60/	56/5½	31/8
All ages ..	51	46·24	47·16	5,425	..	46/	40/11

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—JOINERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	8	44·25	7·08	215	10/ to 15/	12/2	10/4
17 ,, 21	21	47·95	20·14	1,184	15/ to 30/	23/6½	21/8
21 ,, 31	46	45·72	42·06	5,622	54/ to 60/	53/5⅔	47/
31 ,, 45	18	49·39	17·78	2,470	60/ to 70/	55/7	53/
45 and over ..	13	31·77	8·26	1,135	60/ to 70/	54/11½	(*a*)
All ages ..	104	45·77	95·32	10,626	..	44/7	39/3½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—MACHINISTS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	25·00	0·50	17	25/	13/7	..
17 „ 21	10	34·90	6·98	479	20/ to 35/	27/5½	..
21 „ 31	13	44·84	11·66	1,398	55/	47/11½	..
31 „ 45	14	40·00	11·20	1,589	54/ to 65/	56/9	..
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	143	60/	55/	..
All ages ..	37	42·41	31·38	3,626	..	46/2½	..

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—GLAZIERS (MALES).

17 and under 31	4	39·50	3·16	282	40/ to 60/	35/8½	(*a*)

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	6	33·00	3·96	454	30/ to 57/	45/10½	(*a*)

There were also 22 employers personally engaged, and £447 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CHEMICAL AND DRUG MANUFACTURING AND PACKING (MALES).

14 and under 45	6	33·50	4·02	345	5/ to 60/	34/4	(*a*)

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 45	3	45·00	2·70	273	5/ to 60/	40/5½	35/

CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	12	36·92	8·86	134	5/ to 10/	6/0½	..
17 „ 21	8	47·00	7·52	255	12/6 to 20/	13/7	..
21 „ 31	4	51·50	4·12	248	20/ to 30/	24/1	..
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	79	30/	30/4½	..
All ages ..	25	43·08	21·54	716	..	13/3½	..

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

COACHBUILDING—BODYMAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	32·50	1·30	22	6/	6/9	(*a*)
17 „ 21	4	52·00	4·16	87	7/6 to 13/	8/4½	8/4½
21 „ 31	13	42·92	11·16	1,339	48/ to 60/	47/10	39/7½
31 „ 45	8	39·75	6·36	792	60/	49/9½	38/1
45 and over ..	2	55·50	2·22	317	60/	57/1½	60/11½
All ages ..	27	46·67	25·20	2,557	..	40/7	36/5

COACHBUILDING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	26·71	3·74	117	6/ to 10/	12/6	(*a*)
17 „ 21	13	48·85	12·70	568	15/ to 25/	17/10½	16/9½
21 „ 31	11	40·09	8·82	1,109	60/	50/3½	38/9
31 „ 45	10	51·40	10·28	1,513	60/ to 66/	58/10½	58/2½
45 and over ..	2	33·50	1·34	166	60/	49/6½	(*a*)
All ages ..	40	46·10	36·88	3,473	..	37/8	33/5

COACHBUILDING—COACH-PAINTERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	31·33	3·76	73	6/ to 10/	7/9	4/8
17 „ 21	10	40·80	8·16	538	20/ to 40/	26/4½	20/8½
21 „ 31	15	33·60	10·08	1,225	50/ to 80/	48/7½	31/5
31 „ 45	9	42·22	7·60	1,036	60/	54/6½	44/3¼
45 and over ..	6	43·83	5·26	593	60/	45/1½	38/
All ages ..	41	42·51	34·86	3,465	..	39/9½	32/6

COACHBUILDING—WHEELWRIGHTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	26·29	3·68	102	6/ to 10/	11/1	(*a*)
17 „ 21	9	46·78	8·42	371	12/6 to 30/	17/7½	15/10½
21 „ 31	17	43·65	14·84	2,057	60/	55/5½	46/6½
31 „ 45	6	42·00	5·04	730	60/	57/11	46/9½
45 and over ..	4	36·75	2·94	379	60/	51/7	36/5½
All ages ..	40	43·65	34·92	3,639	..	41/8	35/

COACHBUILDING—TRIMMERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	51·33	3·08	397	43/ to 60/	51/6½	50/11

COACHBUILDING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	5	52·00	5·20	111	6/ to 10/	8/6½	8/6½
17 „ 21	7	44·57	6·24	318	20/ to 30/	20/4½	17/5
21 „ 31	17	40·82	13·88	1,761	48/ to 60/	50/9	39/10
31 „ 45	6	35·17	4·22	610	60/	57/10	(*a*)
45 and over ..	9	46·11	8·30	1,231	60/	59/4	(*a*)
All ages ..	42	45·00	37·84	4,031	..	42/7½	36/11

There were also 39 employers personally engaged, and £176 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	39·00	3·90	72	5/ to 10/	7/5	(*a*)
17 „ 21	10	45·90	9·18	483	10/ to 25/	21/0½	18/7
21 „ 31	9	43·78	7·88	916	35/ to 50/	46/3	39/2
31 „ 45	6	34·33	4·12	507	35/ to 50/	49/2½	32/6
45 and over ..	1	17·00	0·34	45	60/	52/11½	17/3½*b*
All ages ..	27	47·07	25·42	2,023	..	31/10	28/10

There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £38 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (MALES).

17 and under 31	7	49·00	6·86	753	30/ to 70/	43/11	41/4½

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (FEMALES).

17 and under 45	11	31·55	8·48	300	10/ to 20/	14/2	(*d*)

It is probable that these females were employed chiefly as attendants, and worked only occasionally in the workroom.

There were also 17 employers personally engaged, and £4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	50	44·02	44·02	619	5/ to 10/	5/7½	4/9
17 „ 21	76	48·85	74·24	1,818	8/ to 15/	9/9½	9/2½
21 „ 31	50	44·94	44·94	2,239	14/ to 30/	19/11½	17/3
31 „ 45	13	38·93	10·12	1,327	40/ to 90/	52/5½	(*a*)
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/	60/
All ages ..	188	46·37	174·36	6,159	..	14/2	12/7

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—MILLINERY (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	5	43·40	4·34	97	5/ to 8/	8/11	(*a*)
17 „ 21	13	43·16	11·22	347	8/ to 20/	12/4½	10/3
21 „ 31	17	48·59	16·52	1,505	40/ to 60/	36/5	34/1
31 „ 45	2	32·50	1·30	150	45/ to 60/	46/2	(*b*)
All ages ..	35	47·69	33·38	2,099	..	25/2	23/1

There were also 53 employers personally engaged, and £71 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DYEING, CLEANING, AND FEATHER-DRESSING (MALES).

31 and over ..	2	47·50	1·90	282	60/	59/4½	54/3

DYEING, CLEANING, AND FEATHER-DRESSING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	4	48·75	3·90	143	8/ to 30/	14/8	13/9

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	52	20/	20/	20/

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

ENGINEERING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	24	42·67	20·48	514	5/ to 15/	10/0½	8/3
17 „ 21	46	48·74	44·84	2,555	10/ to 35/	22/9½	21/4½
21 „ 31	106	47·32	100·30	13,627	50/ to 65/	54/4	49/5
31 „ 45	70	47·53	66·54	9,651	50/ to 65/	58/	(*a*)
45 and over ..	7	37·86	5·30	842	50/ to 70/	63/6½	46/3
All ages ..	250	47·49	237·46	27,189	..	45/10	41/10

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £264 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

FELLMONGERY (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
21 and over ..	3	34·67	2·80	237	48/ to 60/	45/7	30/5

(See also in connection with Meat-freezing.)

FIREWOOD-CUTTING, GRAIN-CRUSHING, ETC. (MALES).

21 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	237	45/ to 46/	45/7	45/7

There were also 8 employers personally engaged.

FISH-CURING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	17·67	1·06	53	20/	20/	6/9½
17 „ 21	8	29·38	4·70	202	10/ to 30/	17/2½	9/8½
21 „ 31	12	41·50	9·96	1,171	40/ to 60/	47/0½	37/6½
31 „ 45	12	46·76	11·22	1,244	40/ to 50/	44/4	39/10½
All ages ..	34	39·62	26·94	2,670	..	39/8	30/2½

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £15 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLAX-MILLING—MILL HANDS (MALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	1	33·00	0·66	31	20/	18/9½	11/11
17 „ 21	18	35·62	12·82	844	20/ to 40/	26/4	18/0½
21 „ 31	64	33·87	43·36	3,874	40/ to 55/	31/3	23/3½
31 „ 45	20	36·80	14·72	1,437	40/ to 55/	38/1	27/8
45 and over ..	2	11·00	0·44	29	25/	26/4½	5/7
All ages ..	101	35·65	72·00	6,215	..	34/6½	23/10½

FLAX-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	6	37·66	4·52	486	42/ to 60/	43/	31/

There were also 17 employers personally engaged, and £699 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	47·00	2·82	70	5/ to 10/	9/11	9/
17 „ 21	8	43·13	6·90	451	20/ to 42/	26/2	21/8½
21 „ 31	23	46·61	21·44	2,410	48/ to 60/	45/	40/4
31 „ 45	24	48·66	23·36	3,385	48/ to 70/	58/	54/3
45 and over ..	7	41·43	5·80	1,112	58/ to 70/	76/8½	61/1 *b*
All ages ..	61	49·44	60·32	7,428	..	49/3	46/10

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £193 was paid in wages to casual hands.

JAM-MAKING AND FRUIT-PRESERVING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	11·00	0·44	21	12/ to 24/	19/1	4/0½

JAM-MAKING AND FRUIT-PRESERVING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 31	5	11·00	1·10	46	12/ to 20/	16/9	3/6½

£48 was paid in wages to casual hands.

KAURI-GUM SORTING AND PACKING (MALES).

21 and under 31	7	46·72	6·54	650	40/ to 55/	39/9	35/9
31 „ 45	6	39·50	4·74	522	42/ to 60/	44/0½	33/6
45 and over ..	5	46·80	4·68	520	42/ to 60/	44/5½	(*a*)
All ages ..	16	49·88	15·96	1,692	..	42/5	40/8

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £21 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/	50/

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	4	17·50	1·40	23	10/ to 15/	6/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	11	43·64	9·60	431	20/ to 30/	17/11½	15/1
21 „ 31	9	44·00	7·92	406	20/ to 30/	20/6	17/4
31 „ 45	10	37·50	7·50	417	20/ to 30/	22/3	16/0½
45 and over ..	4	17·25	1·38	62	20/ to 30/	18/	6/(*c*)
All ages ..	30	46·34	27·80	1,339	..	19/1	17/2

There were also 13 employers personally engaged, and £40 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

There were 10 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	6	19·33	2·32	159	27/ to 30/	27/5	..
17 „ 21	16	39·56	12·66	1,184	36/	37/5	..
21 „ 31	81	45·02	72·94	8,137	48/	44/7½	..
31 „ 45	111	46·86	97·38	12,621	48/	51/10	..
45 and over ..	13	42·69	11·10	1,286	48/	46/4	..
All ages ..	215	45·67	196·40	23,387	..	47/7½	..

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING—CHEMISTS (MALES).

14 and under 45	5	45·20	4·52	811	20/ to 120/	71/9	62/4½ *a*

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING—ELECTRICIANS (MALES).

45 and over ..	2	52·00	1·04	209	80/	80/4½	80/4½

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING—DRAUGHTSMAN (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	10·00	0·20	34	80/	68/	(*a*)

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING—FILLERS (MALES) (*b*).

21 and over ..	9	36·78	6·62	1,048	48/ to 66/	63/4	44/9½

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING—CARPENTERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	4	34·00	2·72	364	54/ to 60/	53/6½	35/1
31 „ 45	9	42·89	7·72	1,212	60/ to 72/	62/9½	51/9½
All ages ..	12	43·50	10·44	1,576	..	60/4½	50/6

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING—PLUMBERS (MALES) (*c*).

31 and under 45	1	19·00	0·38	48	54/	50/6½	18/5½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £412 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*d*).

17 and under 21	2	47·00	1·88	71	10/ to 25/	15/1½	..
21 „ 31	3	34·67	2·08	377	66/	72/6	..
31 „ 45	10	37·80	7·56	1,496	66/ to 90/	79/2	..
45 and over ..	3	42·33	2·54	425	86/	66/11	..
All ages ..	18	39·06	14·06	2,369	..	67/4½	..

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING—FIREMEN AND GREASERS (MALES) (*d*).

21 and over ..	9	41·33	7·44	1,017	48/ to 67/6	54/8	43/5½

MANURE-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*b*).

21 and over ..	4	26·75	2·14	273	40/ to 55/	51/0½	26/3

(See also in connection with Meat-freezing.)
There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	3·00	0·06	3	17/6	20/	1/2
17 „ 21	2	12·50	0·50	103	50/ to 100/	82/5	19/9½
21 „ 31	52	26·58	27·64	4,679	47/ to 120/	67/8½	34/7½
31 „ 45	41	27·78	22·78	3,892	47/ to 120/	68/4	36/6
45 and over ..	11	27·36	6·02	881	47/ to 100/	58/6	30/9½
All ages ..	106	26·89	57·00	9,558	..	67/1	34/8

* Although during the busy season many of these men earned from £5 to £7 per week, during the slack portion of the year they worked perhaps only a few hours per week. To this is due the low average for the year.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FREEZERS AND CHAMBER HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	3	12·33	0·74	25	16/	13/6	3/2½
17 „ 21	4	22·00	1·76	133	16/ to 66/	30/2½	12/9½
21 „ 31	52	29·44	31·62	4,133	48/ to 66/	54/	30/7
31 „ 45	36	26·86	19·34	2,691	47/ to 76/	50/8	28/9
45 and over ..	9	28·78	5·18	837	48/ to 100/	64/7⅓	35/9
All ages ..	93	30·99	57·64	7,819	..	54/3	32/4

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—PRESERVERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	3	21·67	1·30	48	13/ to 28/	14/9	6/2
17 „ 21	4	14·75	1·18	96	22/ to 48/	32/6½	9/3
21 „ 31	14	25·36	7·10	865	48/ to 54/	48/8½	23/9
31 „ 45	3	47·67	2·86	396	48/ to 54/	55/4½	50/9
45 and over ..	3	25·00	1·50	152	48/	40/6	19/6
All ages ..	23	30·30	13·94	1,557	..	44/8	26/

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—LABOURERS AND GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	17·00	0·34	15	18/	17/8	5/9
17 „ 21	6	19·83	2·38	231	25/ to 51/	38/9½	14/9½
21 „ 31	25	43·60	21·80	2,383	36/ to 64/	43/8½	36/8
31 „ 45	28	51·39	28·78	2,927	47/ to 70/	40/8	40/2½
45 and over ..	19	40·89	15·54	2,015	45/ to 70/	51/10½	40/9½
All ages ..	76	45·29	68·84	7,571	..	44/	38/4

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—BAG-MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 31	7	40·14	5·62	360	16/ to 45/	25/8	19/9½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FELLMONGERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	5	11·60	1·16	115	22/ to 52/	39/8	8/10
21 „ 31	54	25·96	28·04	2,940	45/ to 60/	1/11½	20/11½
31 „ 45	23	28·13	12·94	1,601	45/ to 80/	49/6	26/9½
45 and over ..	34	27·62	18·78	2,313	45/ to 105/	49/3½	26/2
All ages ..	114	26·72	60·92	6,969	..	45/9	23/6

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—OLEO, TALLOW, AND MANURE MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	29·00	0·58	38	22/	26/2½	14/7½
17 „ 21	3	7·33	0·44	64	54/	58/2	8/2⅓
21 „ 31	16	27·31	8·74	1,019	48/ to 54/	46/7½	24/6
31 „ 45	9	29·78	5·36	754	48/ to 90/	56/3	32/2½
45 and over ..	4	30·50	2·44	328	48/ to 75/	53/9	31/6½
All ages ..	28	31·36	17·56	2,203	..	50/2	30/3

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—COOPERS (MALES) (*c*).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 45	11	32·82	7·22	844	30/ to 54/	46/9	29/6

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—CARPENTERS (MALES) (*c*).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and under 31	5	17·00	1·70	210	54/ to 64/	49/5	16/2
31 „ 45	11	27·18	5·98	823	62/ to 64/	55/0½	28/9½
45 and over ..	7	43·86	6·14	933	54/ to 80/	60/9½	51/3
All ages ..	22	31·41	13·82	1,966	..	56/11	34/4½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES) (*c*).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and over ..	9	40·33	7·26	856	28/ to 60/	47/2	36/7

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—CARTERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and over ..	8	47·63	7·62	994	48/ to 66/	52/2	47/9½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ENGINEERS AND FITTERS (MALES) (*c*).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	61	22/ to 28/	23/5½	23/5½
21 „ 31	12	43·75	10·50	1,591	48/ to 80/	60/7	51/
31 „ 45	9	22·00	3·96	734	28/ to 115/	74/1½	31/4½
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	726	48/ to 100/	69/9½	69/9½
All ages ..	24	40·96	19·66	3,112	..	63/4	49/10½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FIREMEN AND GREASERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	1	40·00	0·80	80	48/	40/	30/9
21 „ 31	10	44·10	8·82	1,127	46/ to 60/	51/1½	43/4
31 „ 45	5	33·60	3·36	502	48/ to 60/	59/9	38/7½
45 and over ..	2	33·00	1·32	198	60/	60/	38/1
All ages ..	18	39·72	14·30	1,907	..	53/4	40/9

£1,267 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* During the remainder of the year these employees probably found work at their trades elsewhere.

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES) (*b*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and over ..	3	47·33	2·84	295	35/ to 48/	41/6½	37/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

MUSICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and under 45	2	34·50	1·38	184	50/ to 60/	53/4	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	17·00	0·34	12	15/	14/1½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	6	40·00	4·80	649	58/	54/1	41/7
31 „ 45	6	38·50	4·62	629	58/ to 60/	54/5½	(*a*)
All ages ..	12	40·67	9·76	1,290	..	52/10½	41/4

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 45	3	38·00	2·28	191	12/6 to 50/	33/6	24/6

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	39·00	0·78	25	12/6	12/10	..
17 „ 21	8	35·75	5·72	177	10/ to 15/	12/4½	..
21 „ 31	4	30·00	2·40	131	20/ to 30/	21/10	..
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	46	20/	17/8½	..
All ages ..	14	35·50	9·94	379	..	15/3	..

There were also 12 employers personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	30	45·83	27·50	615	7/6 to 12/6	8/11½	..
17 „ 21	35	48·17	33·72	1,700	15/ to 25/	20/2	..
21 „ 31	58	44·83	52·00	6,478	60/	49/10	..
31 „ 45	19	43·84	16·66	2,510	60/	60/3	..
45 and over ..	4	51·00	4·08	532	60/	52/2	..
All ages ..	140	47·84	133·96	11,835	..	35/4	..

There were also 27 employers personally engaged, and £60 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—TYPESETTING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	3	23·66	1·42	229	40/ to 85/	64/6	..
21 „ 31	8	45·50	7·28	1,039	60/ to 85/	57/1	..
31 „ 45	11	45·18	9·94	1,744	60/ to 85/	70/2	..
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	198	76/	76/2	..
All ages ..	22	44·72	19·68	3,210	..	65/3	..

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—COMPOSITORS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	15	46·26	13·88	383	10/ to 15/	11/0½	..
17 „ 21	21	46·90	19·70	1,254	20/ to 52/6	25/5½	..
21 „ 31	34	46·64	31·72	4,281	20/ to 52/6	54/	..
31 „ 45	38	49·79	37·84	6,182	20/ to 52/6	65/4	..
45 and over ..	6	31·16	3·74	434	20/ to 52/6	46/5	..
All ages ..	110	48·58	106·88	12,534	..	46/11	..

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	50·00	2·00	65	10/ to 15/	13/	12/6
17 „ 21	4	44·25	3·54	287	30/	32/5	27/7
21 „ 31	9	49·44	8·90	1,070	40/ to 60/	48/1	45/8½
31 „ 45	4	48·75	3·90	574	50/ to 60/	58/10½	55/2½
All ages ..	19	48·26	18·34	1,996	..	43/6½	40/5

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—BOOKBINDERS (MALES).

14 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	395	12/ to 70/	50/7½	50/7½

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—COMPOSITORS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	10	46·00	9·20	193	5/ to 15/	8/4½	7/5
17 „ 21	17	45·29	15·40	811	20/ to 30/	21/1	18/4
21 „ 31	11	45·36	9·98	671	20/ to 30/	26/10½	23/5½
31 „ 45	3	40·33	2·42	192	25/ to 30/	31/9	(*b*)
All ages ..	38	48·68	37·00	1,867	..	20/2	18/11

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—BOOKBINDERS (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	3	52·00	3·12	176	15/ to 25/	22/7	22/7

There were also 12 employers personally engaged, and £177 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PUMICE INSULATING (MALES) (*d*).

17 and under 21	1	36·00	0·72	53	36/	29/5½	..
21 „ 31	11	45·09	9·92	1,004	42/	40/6	..
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	260	48/	50/	..
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	360	48/ to 72/	69/3	..
All ages ..	16	46·25	14·80	1,677	..	45/4	..

£301 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	11	44·18	9·72	235	7/6 to 15/	9/8	..
17 „ 21	27	46·44	25·08	835	12/6 to 20/	13/4	..
21 „ 31	37	46·45	34·38	4,089	50/ to 60/	47/7	..
31 „ 45	16	45·50	14·56	2,121	50/ to 60/	58/3	..
45 and over ..	8	44·25	7·08	960	50/ to 60/	54/3	..
All ages ..	99	45·86	90·82	8,240	..	36/3½	..

There were also 57 employers personally engaged.

SAIL AND TENT MAKING (MALES).

17 and under 45	5	52·00	5·20	444	17/ to 60/	34/2	34/2

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

SAND-SOAP MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	8	39·87	6·38	717	40/ to 60/	44/11½	34/5½

SAND-SOAP MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 21	2	48·50	1·94	58	10/ to 15/	11/11½	11/2

SAUSAGE-CASING PREPARING (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
17 and under 21	5	19·60	1·96	233	40/ to 48/	47/6½	17/11
21 „ 31	11	24·54	5·40	847	48/ to 56/	62/9	29/7½
31 „ 45	10	33·30	6·66	1,029	56/	41/9½	39/7
All ages ..	23	30·47	14·02	2,109	..	60/2	35/3

£53 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAWMILLING—MANAGERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	5	43·20	4·32	793	60/ to 100/	73/5	61/
31 „ 45	11	48·45	10·66	2,568	60/ to 150/	96/4	89/9½
45 and over ..	8	44·87	7·18	1,638	60/ to 140/	91/3	78/9
All ages ..	23	48·17	22·16	4,999	..	90/3	83/7

SAWMILLING—SAWYERS AND MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	30·71	4·30	164	10/ to 36/	15/3	(*a*)
17 „ 21	38	43·23	32·86	2,734	18/ to 63/	33/3½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	204	49·75	203·02	24,495	45/ to 90/	48/3	46/2
31 „ 45	153	50·15	153·46	20,264	45/ to 90/	52/10	50/11½
45 and over ..	34	45·39	30·80	3,962	45/ to 80/	51/5½	44/10
All ages ..	418	50·77	424·44	51,619	..	48/8	47/6

SAWMILLING—YARDMEN, ETC. (MALES).

14 and under 17	13	39·84	10·36	503	10/ to 51/	19/5	14/10½ (*b*)
17 „ 21	44	44·88	39·50	3,382	15/ to 70/	34/3	29/7
21 „ 31	222	47·49	210·86	23,341	45/ to 90/	44/3½	40/5½
31 „ 45	177	47·53	168·26	20,531	45/ to 95/	48/9½	44/7½
45 and over ..	35	47·88	33·52	3,947	42/ to 100/	47/1	43/4½
All ages ..	485	47·68	462·50	51,704	..	44/9	41/

SAWMILLING—FIREMEN (MALES).

21 and under 31	10	51·00	10·20	1,217	42/ to 66/	47/8½	46/9½
31 „ 45	11	41·63	9·16	1,053	45/ to 72/	46/	36/10
45 and over ..	2	39·50	1·58	182	45/ to 54/	46/1	35/
All ages ..	22	47·59	20·94	2,452	..	46/10	42/10½

SAWMILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	27	10/	10/4½	10/4½
21 „ 31	20	48·60	19·44	2,736	48/ to 84/	56/3½	52/7½
31 „ 45	43	46·88	40·32	6,009	51/ to 80/	59/7	53/9
45 and over ..	16	41·62	13·32	2,111	45/ to 90/	63/4½	(*a*)
All ages ..	78	47·51	74·12	10,883	..	58/9	53/8

SAWMILLING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

14 and over ..	9	45·88	8·26	1,082	10/ to 66/	52/5	46/3

SAWMILLING—CARPENTERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	11·00	0·22	23	45/	41/10	(*a*)
21 „ 31	6	29·00	3·48	489	54/ to 62/	56/2½	(*a*)
31 „ 45	8	46·00	7·36	1,043	45/ to 66/	56/8	50/2
45 and over ..	3	43·00	2·58	330	60/ to 72/	51/2	42/4
All ages ..	17	40·11	13·64	1,885	..	55/3½	42/8

SAWMILLING—BOX-MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	39·12	6·26	276	12/6 to 22/6	17/7½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	9	43·00	7·74	433	15/ to 25/	22/4½	18/6
21 „ 31	5	40·00	4·00	420	42/ to 52/	42/	32/3½
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	170	65/	65/4½	65/4½
45 and over ..	2	16·00	0·64	63	42/ to 47/	39/4½	12/1½
All ages ..	21	46·85	19·68	1,362	..	27/8	24/11½

There were also 47 employers personally engaged, and £3,133 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

SHIRT-MAKING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	58	7/ to 16/8	11/2	11/2

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

SIGN AND TICKET WRITING (MALES).

14 and under 31	4	52·00	4·16	371	10/ to 70/	35/8	35/8

STONE-CRUSHING (MALES) (*d*).

21 and under 31	16	19·31	6·18	749	54/	48/5½	..
31 ,, 45	17	19·47	6·62	830	54/ to 70/	50/2	..
45 and over ..	4	13·75	1·10	122	54/ to 60/	44/4	..
All ages ..	37	18·78	13·90	1,701	..	48/11½	..

£148 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TAILORING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	7	47·14	6·60	181	5/ to 12/6	10/11½	..
17 ,, 21	11	49·00	10·78	554	5/ to 35/	20/7	..
21 ,, 31	61	45·44	55·44	7,076	50/ to 70/	51/1	..
31 ,, 45	35	43·86	30·70	4,320	60/ to 80/	56/3½	..
45 and over ..	15	46·00	13·80	1,820	50/ to 70/	52/9	..
All ages ..	126	46·58	117·32	13,951	..	47/7	..

TAILORING (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	34	38·38	26·10	430	5/ to 7/6	6/7	..
17 ,, 21	66	46·94	61·96	2,797	15/ to 30/	18/1	..
21 ,, 31	77	44·95	69·24	4,835	30/ to 40/	27/11	..
31 ,, 45	9	48·22	8·68	586	25/ to 35/	27/	..
45 and over ..	1	5·00	0·10	8	32/6	32/	..
All ages ..	184	45·13	166·08	8,656	..	20/10	..

There were also 62 employers personally engaged, and £160 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TANNING (MALES).

				£			
31 and under 45	1	37·00	0·74	111	60/	60/	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

TINSMITHING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	33·66	2·02	50	7/6 to 15/	9/11	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	43·00	3·44	230	20/ to 40/	26/9	22/1½
21 ,, 31	5	40·00	4·00	655	54/ to 60/	65/6	50/5
31 ,, 45	3	40·00	2·40	325	54/ to 60/	54/2	(*a*)
All ages ..	14	42·36	11·86	1,260	..	42/6	34/7½

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £23 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	13	5/	5/	5/
17 ,, 21	1	52·00	1·04	46	17/ to 20/	17/8½	17/8½
21 ,, 31	9	42·22	7·60	903	40/ to 60/	47/6½	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	4	52·00	4·16	615	60/ to 65/	59/1½	59/1½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	325	60/ to 65/	62/6	62/6
All ages ..	17	46·83	15·92	1,902	..	47/9½	43/0½

There were also 12 employers personally engaged.

WINE-MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

31 and under 45	1	26·00	0·52	31	48/	23/10	11/11

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £27 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOL AND HEMP DUMPING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	5	30·40	3·04	283	48/	37/3	21/9
31 ,, 45	4	45·50	3·64	507	50/ to 70/	55/8½	48/9
45 and over ..	9	48·55	8·74	1,376	50/ to 70/	62/11½	38/9½
All ages ..	18	42·83	15·42	2,166	..	56/2	46/3½

£126 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TARANAKI PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	13·00	0·26	21	30/ to 40/	32/3½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	8	51·50	8·24	787	24/ to 60/	38/2½	37/10
31 ,, 45	8	47·50	7·60	1,024	48/ to 60/	53/10½	49/3
45 and over ..	2	42·50	1·70	332	45/ to 100/	78/1½	63/10
All ages ..	18	49·44	17·80	2,164	..	48/7½	46/3

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £40 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BACON-CURING (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	204	35/ to 42/	39/3	39/3
21 ,, 31	6	32·50	3·90	497	42/ to 48/	50/1½	31/10
31 ,, 45	5	19·00	1·90	226	48/ to 80/	47/7	17/4½
45 and over ..	2	30·00	1·20	282	55/ to 100/	94/	54/3
All ages ..	14	32·42	9·08	1,209	..	53/3	33/2½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BLACKSMITHING, FARRIERY, ETC. (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	38·25	6·12	221	12/6 to 20/	14/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	25	46·36	23·18	1,211	17/6 to 40/	20/11	18/7½
21 ,, 31	32	49·12	31·44	3,375	30/ to 75/	42/11½	40/7
31 ,, 45	22	45·91	20·20	2,625	45/ to 72/	52/	45/10½
45 and over ..	8	46·00	7·36	951	48/ to 60/	51/8	45/8½
All ages ..	89	49·61	88·30	8,383	..	37/11½	36/2½

There were also 50 employers personally engaged.

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	5	43·40	4·34	84	5/ to 30/	7/9	6/5½
17 ,, 21	6	42·83	5·14	184	9/ to 18/	14/4	11/9½
21 ,, 31	10	40·20	8·04	919	45/ to 60/	45/8½	35/4
31 ,, 45	11	49·54	10·90	1,230	40/ to 60/	45/1½	43/
45 and over ..	6	49·30	5·92	897	47/6 to 60/	60/7½	57/6
All ages ..	35	49·05	34·34	3,314	..	38/7	36/4

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 31	11	33·54	7·52	369	6/ to 30/	19/7½	12/11

There were also 17 employers personally engaged.

BOX-MAKING—BUTTER AND CHEESE BOXES (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	28·00	1·12	121	35/ to 47/6	43/2½	23/3
21 ,, 31	20	38·20	15·28	1,716	48/ to 51/	44/11	33/
31 ,, 45	13	39·46	10·26	1,336	42/ to 72/	52/1	39/6½
45 and over ..	8	44·00	7·04	956	35/ to 115/	54/4½	45/11½
All ages ..	41	41·09	33·70	4,129	..	49/	38/9

BOX-MAKING—ENGINEER (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	158	52/6to72/6	60/9	60/9

£644 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

TARANAKI PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS BAKING (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	33·00	1·32	28	5/ to 12/6	8/6	..
17 ,, 21	14	34·43	9·64	686	20/ to 45/	28/5½	..
21 ,, 31	27	45·81	24·74	2,735	40/ to 60/	44/2½	..
31 ,, 45	21	41·86	17·58	2,434	40/ to 77/	55/4½	..
45 and over ..	3	39·33	2·36	394	50/ to 90/	66/9½	..
All ages ..	66	42·15	55·64	6,277	..	45/1½	..

There were also 43 employers personally engaged.

BREWING, MALTING, BOTTLING, ETC. (MALES).

17 and under 21	3	37·66	2·26	205	20/ to 40/	36/3½	26/3½
21 ,, 31	2	48·50	1·94	169	20/ to 35/	34/10	32/6
31 ,, 45	3	52·00	3·12	416	45/ to 60/	53/4	53/4
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	533	40/ to 60/	68/4	68/4
All ages ..	12	43·50	10·44	1,323	..	51/1	42/5

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	85	35/	32/8	32/8
21 ,, 31	4	43·50	3·48	390	48/ to 54/	44/10	37/6
31 ,, 45	6	37·50	4·50	491	42/ to 60/	43/7½	31/5½
45 and over ..	4	42·25	3·38	353	40/ to 70/	41/9	33/11½
All ages ..	14	44·28	12·40	1,319	..	42/6½	36/3

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £19 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRUSH AND BROOM MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	30·00	1·20	20	5/ to 12/	6/8	3/10

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	17·00	0·34	14	15/	16/5½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	48·75	3·90	264	15/ to 30/	27/1	25/4½
21 ,, 31	17	50·35	17·12	1,796	25/ to 35/	41/11½	40/7½
31 ,, 45	10	45·90	9·18	1,146	35/ to 60/	49/11	(*a*)
45 and over ..	3	44·00	2·64	339	45/ to 60/	51/4½	(*a*)
All ages ..	35	47·40	33·18	3,559	..	42/11	39/

There were also 28 employers personally engaged.
Most of these employees were shop-assistants who worked only occasionally in the manufacturing.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING, CREAM-SEPARATING, AND MILK-PASTEURIZING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	26·00	1·04	35	5/ to 20/	13/5½	*
17 ,, 21	46	35·58	27·76	2,657	20/ to 60/	38/3½	*
21 ,, 31	252	36·41	183·52	22,360	40/ to 96/	48/9	34/1½
31 ,, 45	92	47·97	88·28	12,429	40/ to 100/	56/4	51/11½
All ages ..	388	38·73	300·60	37,481	..	49/10½	37/2

* Though a seasonal trade (see note (*c*)), this industry is also consistently affording employment to a larger number of persons, and the figures shown above should be read in conjunction with note (*d*) also.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING, CREAM-SEPARATING, AND MILK-PASTEURIZING—ENGINEER (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	153	60/	58/10	58/10

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £275 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	16	40·25	12·88	280	5/ to 17/6	8/8½	..
17 ,, 21	16	45·87	14·68	640	12/6 to 40/	17/5½	..
21 ,, 31	25	45·52	22·76	2,712	20/ to 66/	47/8	..
31 ,, 45	17	48·35	16·44	2,346	48/ to 72/	57/1	..
45 and over ..	2	46·00	1·84	191	60/	41/6	..
All ages ..	74	46·35	68·60	6,169	..	35/8	..

There were also 23 employers personally engaged.

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY (MALES) (*d*).

				£			
14 and under 17	5	36·60	3·66	68	5/ to 10/	7/5	..
17 ,, 21	16	50·43	16·14	964	10/ to 40/	23/10½	..
21 ,, 31	36	40·97	29·50	3,220	35/ to 80/	43/8	..
31 ,, 45	41	44·78	36·72	4,567	48/ to 72/	49/9	..
45 and over ..	10	44·60	8·92	1,068	42/ to 64/	47/10½	..
All ages ..	106	44·78	94·94	9,887	..	41/8	..

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—ENGINEER (MALE).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	129	54/	49/7½	49/7½

There were also 23 employers personally engaged, and £671 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CHEMICAL AND DRUG MANUFACTURING AND PACKING (MALES).

There were 2 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

COACHBUILDING (MALES).

14 and under 17	9	40·44	7·28	174	7/6 to 16/	9/6½	7/5
17 ,, 21	20	50·70	20·28	1,124	7/ to 60/	22/2	21/7½
21 ,, 31	29	46·10	26·74	3,330	50/ to 60/	49/10	44/2
31 ,, 45	29	49·69	28·82	3,708	40/ to 60/	51/5½	49/2
45 and over ..	8	49·87	7·98	949	47/6 to 60/	47/7	45/7½
All ages ..	89	51·18	91·10	9,285	..	40/9	40/1

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £95 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COOPERING AND BOX-MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 45	2	30·50	1·22	159	35/ to 60/	52/1½	30/7

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.
This trade is somewhat dependent on the meat-freezing industry.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	6	32·17	3·86	97	5/ to 12/6	10/1	..
17 ,, 21	6	46·33	5·56	199	5/ to 15/	14/4	..
21 ,, 31	16	41·75	13·36	1,449	40/ to 60/	43/4½	..
31 ,, 45	4	32·50	2·60	321	45/ to 60/	49/4½	..
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	330	60/ to 65/	63/5½	..
All ages ..	32	42·90	27·46	2,396	..	34/11	..

There were also 19 employers personally engaged, and £32 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	1	8·00	0·16	2	5/	5/	..
17 ,, 21	2	15·00	0·60	47	25/ to 40/	31/4	..
21 ,, 31	6	47·33	5·68	861	40/ to 80/	60/7½	..
All ages ..	8	40·25	6·44	910	..	56/6½	..

There were also 14 employers personally engaged.

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	31	29·48	18·28	242	5/ to 8/	5/3½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	31	44·68	27·70	748	5/ to 20/	10/9½	9/3½
21 ,, 31	20	48·80	19·52	1,031	15/ to 30/	21/1½	19/10
31 ,, 45	4	41·00	3·28	494	40/ to 70/	60/3	47/6
All ages ..	72	47·76	68·78	2,515	..	14/7½	13/5

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—MILLINERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	52·00	3·12	57	5/ to 11/	7/3½	7/3½
17 ,, 21	3	52·00	3·12	78	5/ to 12/6	10/	10/
21 ,, 31	7	52·00	7·28	604	22/6 to 35/	33/2	33/2
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	137	52/6	52/6	52/6
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	78	30/	30/	30/
All ages ..	15	52·00	15·60	954	..	24/5½	24/5½

Some of these milliners were engaged partly as shop-assistants, and worked only occasionally as factory hands.
There were also 42 employers personally engaged, and £21 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

TARANAKI PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

DYEING AND CLEANING (MALES).

There were 2 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER GENERATING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	9·00	0·36	7	7/6 to 10/	7/9½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	2	26·50	1·06	37	10/ to 25/	13/11½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	14	43·64	12·22	1,291	40/ to 45/	42/3	35/5½
31 „ 45	12	47·35	11·36	1,949	60/ to 70/	68/7½	62/5½
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	684	80/ to 90/	87/8½	87/8½
All ages ..	29	48·48	28·12	3,968	..	56/5½	52/7½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £61 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ENGINEERING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	34·25	2·74	50	5/ to 10/	7/3½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	11	47·09	10·36	428	5/ to 30/	16/6½	14/11½
21 „ 31	18	50·38	18·14	2,370	15/ to 93/6	52/3	50/7½
31 „ 45	12	46·00	10·80	1,586	42/ to 72/	58/9	50/10
45 and over ..	8	43·37	6·94	899	44/ to 66/	51/10	43/2½
All ages ..	49	49·77	48·98	5,333	..	43/6½	41/10½

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £6 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FELLMONGERY (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	19·00	0·38	26	27/6	27/4½	(*b*)
17 „ 21	2	50·00	2·00	145	25/ to 48/	29/	27/10½
21 „ 31	5	45·80	4·58	501	42/ to 54/	43/9	38/6½
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	230	42/ to 54/	44/3	44/3
45 and over ..	4	39·50	3·16	365	48/ to 70/	46/2½	35/1
All ages ..	13	46·92	12·20	1,267	..	41/6½	37/6

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £45 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See also in connection with Meat-slaughtering, &c.)

FIREWOOD-CUTTING, ETC. (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and over ..	8	40·25	6·44	762	30/ to 65/	47/4	(*a*)

There were also 11 employers personally engaged.

FLAXMILLING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	9	28·00	5·04	504	20/ to 60/	40/	21/6½
31 „ 45	11	23·63	5·20	634	38/ to 90/	48/9	22/2
All ages ..	19	26·94	10·24	1,138	..	44/5½	23/0½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £81 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See footnote to Butter and Cheese Making, which applies also to this trade.)

FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	221	35/ to 50/	42/6	42/6

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	5	52·00	5·20	919	50/ to 120/	70/8½	70/8½
31 „ 45	9	51·44	9·26	1,345	45/ to 66/6	58/1	57/5½
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	790	48/ to 120/	60/9	60/9
All ages ..	19	51·73	19·66	3,054	..	62/1½	61/10

£99 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	52	20/	20/	20/

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and under 45	4	47·75	3·82	229	12/ to 40/	23/11½	22/

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
31 and under 45	2	30·00	1·20	90	30/	30/	17/3½

There were also 13 employers personally engaged.

MANURE-MIXING (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	124	47/6	47/8½	47/8½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	1	6·00	0·12	17	50/	56/8	6/6½
21 „ 31	13	33·46	8·70	1,200	48/ to 155/	55/2	35/6
31 „ 45	25	34·60	17·30	3,831	42/ to 180/	88/7	58/11½
45 and over ..	2	30·50	1·22	187	42/ to 100/	61/3½	35/11½
All ages ..	39	35·05	27·34	5,235	..	76/7	51/7½

Although during the busy season many of these hands earned from £5 to £7 per week, during the slack period of the year they worked perhaps only a few hours per week. To this is due the low averages for the year.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—CHAMBER HANDS AND LABOURERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	32·00	0·64	28	15/	17/6	10/9
17 „ 21	4	27·25	2·18	115	20/ to 48/	21/1	11/0½
21 „ 31	19	40·36	15·34	1,640	42/ to 130/	42/9	33/2½
31 „ 45	29	42·58	24·70	3,441	42/ to 160/	55/8½	45/7½
45 and over ..	8	46·50	7·44	945	48/ to 85/	50/9½	45/5
All ages ..	60	41·91	50·30	6,169	..	49/0½	39/6½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—PRESERVERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	24·00	0·96	41	7/6 to 15/	17/1	15/9
17 „ 21	5	29·60	2·96	263	40/ to 48/	35/6½	20/3
21 „ 31	13	39·15	10·18	993	42/ to 55/	39/1	29/4½
31 „ 45	3	44·67	2·68	418	45/ to 100/	62/4½	53/7
45 and over ..	1	48·00	0·96	159	80/	66/3	61/2
All ages ..	23	38·56	17·74	1,874	..	42/3	31/4

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FELLMONGERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	7	23·14	3·24	317	48/ to 50/	39/1½	17/5
31 „ 45	9	29·88	5·38	641	48/ to 90/	47/8	27/4½
45 and over ..	5	34·20	3·42	460	48/ to 80/	53/9½	35/4½
All ages ..	20	30·10	12·04	1,418	..	47/1½	27/3

£28 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—OLEO, TALLOW, AND MANURE HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	12	35·50	8·52	896	42/ to 55/	42/0½	28/8½
31 „ 45	14	38·57	10·80	1,274	45/ to 70/	47/2	35/
45 and over ..	7	39·85	5·58	770	48/ to 75/	55/2½	42/3½
All ages ..	31	40·16	24·90	2,940	..	47/2½	36/5½

£6 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—SAUSAGE-CASING PREPARING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	10	27·30	5·46	674	40/ to 60/	49/4½	25/11

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	4	38·75	3·10	485	48/ to 90/	62/7	46/7½
31 „ 45	18	43·61	15·70	2,282	48/ to 80/	58/1½	48/9
45 and over ..	6	43·00	5·16	1,025	56/ to 130/	79/5½	65/8½
All ages ..	24	49·91	23·96	3,792	..	63/3½	60/9

£105 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

TARANAKI PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 45	7	45·28	6·34	746	10/ to 84/	47/1	(*a*)

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

MUSICAL-INSTRUMENT REPAIRING (MALE).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	182	70/	70/	70/

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	91	40/	35/	35/

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	7	44·14	6·18	193	8/ to 20/	12/5½	10/7

There were also 5 employers personally engaged.

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALE).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	124	48/	47/8½	47/8½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

PLUMBING (MALES).

14 and under 17	15	39·26	11·78	366	5/ to 22/6	12/5	(*a*)
17 „ 21	17	49·64	16·88	819	5/ to 54/	19/4½	18/6½
21 „ 31	19	45·79	17·40	2,058	20/ to 70/	47/3½	41/8½
31 „ 45	8	36·75	5·88	810	42/ to 80/	55/1	38/11
45 and over ..	2	49·50	1·98	253	40/ to 60/	51/1	48/7½
All ages ..	58	46·48	53·92	4,306	..	31/11	28/6½

There were also 19 employers personally engaged, and £24 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PRINTING—TYPESETTING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MALES).

17 and under 45	9	47·00	8·46	1,507	30/ to 90/	71/3	64/4½

PRINTING—COMPOSITORS (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	46·37	7·42	213	5/ to 20/	11/9½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	9	49·55	8·92	702	30/ to 50/	31/5½	30/
21 „ 31	24	49·17	23·64	3,032	40/ to 60/	51/3½	48/7
31 „ 45	7	48·85	6·84	1,121	60/ to 70/	65/6½	61/7
All ages ..	47	49·80	46·82	5,068	..	43/3½	41/5½

PRINTING—STEREOTYPERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	326	55/ to 70/	62/8½	62/8½

PRINTING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	27·00	1·62	51	10/ to 17/6	12/7	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	47·16	5·66	430	30/ to 50/	30/5	27/6½
21 „ 31	2	51·50	2·06	236	37/6 to 55/	45/9½	45/4½
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	384	70/ to 75/	73/10	73/10
All ages ..	12	47·58	11·42	1,101	..	38/7	35/3½

PRINTING—LITHOGRAPHERS (MALES).

17 and under 45	4	42·25	3·38	461	22/6 to 70/	54/6½	(*a*)

PRINTING—LINOTYPE ENGINEERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	3	44·66	2·68	733	85/ to 110/	109/5	93/11½

PRINTING—BOOKBINDERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	4	47·50	3·80	548	55/ to 60/	57/8	52/8½

PRINTING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 31	3	37·67	2·26	85	7/6 to 24/	15/0½	10/10½

PRINTING—COMPOSITORS (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	6	48·33	5·80	208	8/6 to 17/6	14/4	13/4

PRINTING—BOOKBINDERS (FEMALES) (*b*).

				£			
14 and under 31	7	41·28	5·78	196	7/6 to 30/	13/6½	10/9

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £41 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	39·87	6·38	137	7/6 to 17/6	8/7	6/7
17 „ 21	6	48·00	5·76	351	5/ to 40/	24/4½	22/6
21 „ 31	15	48·06	14·42	1,496	40/ to 60/	41/6	38/4½
31 „ 45	7	50·14	7·02	750	15/ to 55/	42/9	41/2½
45 and over ..	1	17·00	0·34	37	48/	43/6½	(*c*)
All ages ..	35	48·45	33·92	2,771	..	32/8	30/5½

There were also 24 employers personally engaged.

SAIL AND TENT MAKING (MALES) (*b*).

17 and under 31	6	46·00	5·52	355	17/6 to 55/	25/8½	22/9

SAIL AND TENT MAKING (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	91	17/6	17/6	17/6

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

SAWMILLING—JOINERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	44·80	4·48	172	10/ to 30/	15/4½	13/3
17 „ 21	5	52·00	5·20	247	18/ to 30/	19/	19/
21 „ 31	12	45·91	11·02	1,464	60/	53/2	46/11
31 „ 45	22	50·95	22·42	3,233	60/	57/8	56/6
All ages ..	44	49·00	43·12	5,116	..	47/5½	44/8½

SAWMILLING—SAWYERS AND MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	8·00	0·16	9	10/	22/6	3/5½*b*
17 „ 21	2	40·50	1·62	252	10/ to 50/	62/2½	48/5½
21 „ 31	18	46·44	16·72	1,869	50/ to 60/	44/8½	39/11
31 „ 45	28	49·21	27·36	3,789	50/ to 60/	55/	52/0½
45 and over ..	5	43·80	4·38	931	70/ to 80/	85/	71/7½
All ages ..	51	49·45	50·44	6,850	..	54/4	51/8

SAWMILLING—YARDMEN AND LABOURERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	13·00	0·26	28	54/	43/1	(*a*)
21 „ 31	11	42·45	9·34	886	48/ to 54/	37/11½	31/
31 „ 45	8	42·12	6·74	801	48/ to 60/	47/6½	38/6
45 and over ..	4	51·25	4·10	358	48/ to 60/	34/11	34/5
All ages ..	24	42·58	20·44	2,073	..	40/7	33/2½

SAWMILLING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	3	43·00	2·58	348	54/	53/11½	44/7½

SAWMILLING—GLAZIERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	3	52·00	3·12	421	60/	53/11½	53/11½

SAWMILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	6	50·66	6·08	742	48/ to 60/	48/10	47/7
31 „ 45	11	44·72	9·84	1,210	50/ to 60/	49/2	42/4½
45 and over ..	1	12·00	0·24	23	50/ to 60/	38/4	(*a*)
All ages ..	17	47·52	16·16	1,975	..	48/10½	44/8

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEED-CLEANING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	7	45·85	6·42	1,013	50/ to 97/6	63/1½	55/8

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £32 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

TARANAKI PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

TAILORING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	4	49·25	3·94	88	5/ to 12/	8/11	8/5½
17 „ 21	9	46·11	8·30	427	12/6 to 25/	20/7	18/3
21 „ 31	19	49·10	18·66	2,420	50/ to 70/	51/10½	49/
31 „ 45	18	49·50	17·82	2,535	42/ to 70/	56/11	54/2
45 and over ..	5	36·60	3·66	402	35/ to 60/	43/11	(*a*)
All ages ..	53	49·41	52·38	5,872	..	44/10	42/7½

TAILORING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	21	41·14	17·28	335	5/ to 13/	7/9	(*a*)
17 „ 21	27	48·62	26·26	1,130	5/ to 35/	17/2⅔	16/1
21 „ 31	36	48·05	34·60	2,215	10/ to 30/	25/7½	23/8
31 „ 45	2	37·00	1·48	61	10/ to 20/	16/6	11/9
45 and over ..	1	21·00	0·42	46	45/	43/10	(*b*)
All ages ..	83	48·21	80·04	3,787	..	18/11	17/6½

There were also 24 employers personally engaged, and £54 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TANNING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 45	6	47·33	5·68	978	38/ to 120/	68/10	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

TINSMITHS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 31	8	47·12	7·54	579	5/ to 55/	30/8½	27/10*b*

Four of these employees were under 21 years of age.
There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

UMBRELLA MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	21	..	8/1	8/1

UMBRELLA MAKING AND REPAIRING (FEMALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	39	17/	15/	15/

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 45	7	50·71	7·10	784	7/6 to 80/	44/2	43/1

There were also 10 employers personally engaged.

WOOL-DUMPING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	140	50/	53/10	53/10

£18 was paid in wages to casual hands.

HAWKE'S BAY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	9·00	0·18	5	12/	11/1½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	8	37·00	5·92	502	25/ to 45/	33/11	24/1½
21 „ 31	15	40·20	12·06	1,518	30/ to 50/	50/4	38/11
31 „ 45	4	33·25	2·66	320	30/ to 55/	48/1½	30/9
45 and over ..	2	47·50	1·90	217	25/ to 60/	45/8	41/9
All ages ..	28	40·57	22·72	2,562	..	45/1½	35/2½

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 31	8	37·63	6·02	218	10/ to 23/	14/6	10/6

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT ASSEMBLING (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	1	28·00	0·56	54	40/	38/7	20/9

£54 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BACON-CURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	9·00	0·18	4	10/	8/10½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	4	41·25	3·30	189	25/	22/11	18/2
21 „ 31	10	36·50	7·30	930	42/ to 48/	50/11½	35/9
31 „ 45	17	42·29	14·38	1,986	48/ to 50/	55/3	44/11
45 and over ..	2	34·00	1·36	171	45/ to 48/	50/3½	32/10½
All ages ..	32	41·44	26·52	3,280	..	49/5½	39/5

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £103 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BASKET AND WICKERWARE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	297	50/ to 60/	57/1½	57/1½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 31	2	43·00	1·72	173	10/ to 50/	40/3	33/3

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	5	40·20	4·02	76	7/ to 10/	7/6½	(*a*)

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

BLACKSMITHING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	9	26·66	4·80	105	7/6	8/9	(*a*)
17 „ 21	16	45·31	14·50	940	20/ to 30/	25/11	22/7
21 „ 31	29	44·59	25·86	3,106	50/ to 60/	48/0½	41/2½
31 „ 45	14	48·14	13·48	1,890	60/	56/1	51/11
45 and over ..	3	37·00	2·22	348	60/	62/8½	44/7½
All ages ..	69	44·10	60·86	6,389	..	42/	35/7½

There were also 41 employers personally engaged, and £59 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOATBUILDING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and under 45	3	37·33	2·24	251	60/	44/10	32/2

£25 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOTMAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	49	5/ to 10/	9/5	9/5
17 „ 21	2	11·00	0·44	8	7/6 to 10/	7/3½	1/6½
21 „ 31	7	43·71	6·12	621	40/	40/7	34/1½
31 „ 45	10	48·10	9·62	1,306	50/ to 60/	54/3½	50/3
45 and over ..	3	40·33	2·42	284	40/ to 50/	46/11½	36/5
All ages ..	21	49·24	20·68	2,268	..	43/10½	41/6½

There were also 17 employers personally engaged.

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	3	33·00	1·98	68	12/6	13/9	..
17 „ 21	10	38·20	7·64	540	15/ to 25/	28/3½	..
21 „ 31	20	38·25	15·30	2,022	50/ to 60/	52/10½	..
31 „ 45	16	35·25	11·28	1,685	50/ to 60/	59/9	..
45 and over ..	4	43·25	3·46	512	60/	59/2½	..
All ages ..	52	38·13	39·66	4,827	..	48/8	..

There were also 27 employers personally engaged, and £60 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING, MALTING, BOTTLING, ETC. (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	36·00	1·44	32	8/ to 10/	8/10½	6/2*b*
17 „ 21	9	46·11	8·30	572	20/ to 40/	27/7	24/5½
21 „ 31	10	49·60	9·92	1,126	40/ to 52/6	45/5	43/3½
31 „ 45	12	45·67	10·96	1,692	50/ to 70/	61/9	54/3*b*
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	619	45/ to 60/	79/4½	79/4½
All ages ..	33	51·12	33·74	4,041	..	47/11	47/1

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

HAWKE'S BAY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

BREWING, MALTING, BOTTLING, ETC. (FEMALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	39	15/	15/	15/

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	35·50	1·42	128	36/ to 47/	36/0½	24/7½
21 ,, 31	16	37·94	12·14	1,151	36/ to 48/	37/11	27/8
31 ,, 45	9	44·44	8·00	812	42/ to 47/	40/7	34/8½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	120	50/	46/2	46/2
All ages ..	27	41·85	22·60	2,211	..	39/1½	31/6

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £121 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	25·67	1·54	73	17/6	18/11½	9/4½*a*
17 ,, 21	5	45·00	4·50	338	30/	30/0½	26/
21 ,, 31	26	48·85	25·40	3,122	50/ to 60/	49/2	46/2
31 ,, 45	9	47·56	8·56	1,193	50/ to 60/	55/9	51/
All ages ..	42	47·62	40·00	4,726	..	47/3	43/3½

Many of these employees were shop-assistants who were engaged only occasionally in the manufacturing.
There were also 18 employers personally engaged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING AND CREAM-SEPARATING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	12·50	0·50	29	20/ to 25/	23/2½	5/7
17 ,, 21	11	27·64	6·08	611	30/ to 40/	40/2½	21/4½
21 ,, 31	51	39·45	40·24	4,962	40/ to 50/	49/4	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	22	42·86	18·86	2,265	40/ to 50/	48/0½	39/7
45 and over ..	5	51·60	5·16	746	50/ to 60/	57/10	57/4½
All ages ..	85	45·20	76·84	8,613	..	44/10	38/11½

(See footnote to this trade for Taranaki, which also applies here.)

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING AND CREAM-SEPARATING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	312	60/	60/	60/

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £16 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	32·14	4·50	116	6/ to 10/	10/4	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	15	45·00	13·50	732	20/ to 36/	21/8½	18/9
21 ,, 31	38	46·18	35·10	4,297	60/	49/	43/6
31 ,, 45	24	47·54	22·82	3,138	60/	55/	50/3½
45 and over ..	8	46·00	7·36	895	60/ to 66/	48/8	43/0½
All ages ..	84	49·52	83·28	9,178	..	44/1	42/0½

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	2	44·00	1·76	80	25/	18/2	15/4½

There were also 25 employers personally engaged, and £155 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	8	44·75	7·16	167	8/ to 15/	9/4	8/0½
17 ,, 21	23	45·26	20·82	1,024	15/ to 20/	19/8	17/1½
21 ,, 31	71	43·28	61·46	7,663	60/	49/10½	41/6
31 ,, 45	74	45·99	68·06	9,494	60/	55/10	49/4
45 and over ..	17	45·18	15·36	2,168	60/	56/5⅛	49/0½
All ages ..	181	47·75	172·86	20,516	..	47/6	43/7

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	4	47·75	3·82	471	30/ to 60/	49/4	45/3½

There were also 28 employers personally engaged, and £142 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COACHBUILDING—BODYMAKERS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	3	37·67	2·26	52	5/ to 10/	9/2½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	3	40·67	2·44	114	12/ to 48/	18/8	14/8½
21 ,, 31	16	44·94	14·38	1,920	60/	53/5	46/2
31 ,, 45	10	43·20	8·64	1,315	60/ to 63/	60/10½	50/7
45 and over ..	2	39·00	1·56	239	60/ to 72/	61/3½	(*a*)
All ages ..	31	47·23	29·28	3,640	..	49/8½	45/2

COACHBUILDING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	29·00	1·16	28	5/ to 10/	9/8	5/4½*b*
17 ,, 21	4	52·00	4·16	316	15/ to 42/	30/4½	30/4½
21 ,, 31	11	41·27	9·08	1,233	60/ to 63/	54/4	43/1½
31 ,, 45	12	41·00	9·84	1,534	60/ to 66/	62/4	(*a*)
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	341	66/ to 72/	65/7	65/7
All ages ..	28	47·00	26·32	3,452	..	52/5½	47/5

COACHBUILDING—WHEELWRIGHTS (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	66	10/ to 20/	12/8½	12/8½
21 ,, 31	1	21·00	0·42	52	54/ to 60/	49/6½	20/
31 ,, 45	5	43·20	4·32	663	60/ to 72/	61/4½	51/
45 and over ..	1	29·00	0·58	82	60/	..	(*a*)
All ages ..	9	41·11	7·40	863	..	46/8	36/11

COACHBUILDING—PAINTERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	34·50	1·38	23	5/ to 10/	6/8	4/5
17 ,, 21	7	49·57	6·94	333	12/ to 20/	19/2½	18/3½
21 ,, 31	8	42·78	6·84	898	60/	52/6	43/2
31 ,, 45	6	47·67	5·72	865	60/ to 66/	60/6	55/5½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	149	60/	57/3½	57/3½
All ages ..	23	..	21·92	2,268	..	41/4½	37/11

COACHBUILDING—TRIMMERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	126	60/	48/5½	48/5½
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	167	70/ to 72/6	64/2½	64/2½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	78	72/	30/	30/*
All ages ..	3	52·00	3·12	371	..	47/7	47/7

COACHBUILDING—HELPERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	5	32·40	3·24	67	5/ to 10/	8/3½	..
17 ,, 21	13	48·15	12·52	593	10/ to 20/	18/11½	..
21 ,, 31	5	45·80	4·58	423	40/	36/11½	..
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	124	50/	47/8½	..
All ages ..	24	44·54	21·38	1,207	..	22/6	..

COACHBUILDING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*d*).

21 and under 31	4	33·75	2·70	331	40/ to 60/	49/	..

There were also 20 employers personally engaged, and £139 was paid in wages to casual hands.
* Part-time worker.

COFFEE AND SPICE GRINDING (MALES).

17 and under 31	2	32·00	1·28	151	25/ to 52/6	47/2	(*a*)

CONCRETE-PIPE MAKING (MALES) (*d*).

21 and under 31	7	28·14	3·94	508	40/ to 48/	51/7	..
45 and over ..	6	29·33	3·52	472	50/ to 60/	53/7½	..
All ages ..	13	28·69	7·46	980	..	52/6½	..

CONCRETE-PIPE MAKING—BLACKSMITHS, ETC. (MALES).

21 and under 45	4	37·75	3·02	457	60/	60/6½	43/11½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £52 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

HAWKE'S BAY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

COOPERING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 45	10	45·00	9·00	964	17/6 to 80/	42/10	37/1

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.
(See also Meat-slaughtering, &c.)

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (*d*).

14 and under 17	8	22·25	3·56	83	7/6 to 10/	9/4	..
17 „ 21	12	46·75	11·22	558	20/ to 30/	19/11	..
21 „ 31	27	47·78	25·80	3,001	40/ to 50/	46/6½	..
31 „ 45	10	39·90	7·98	1,074	60/	53/10	..
All ages ..	56	43·50	48·72	4,740	..	38/11	..

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £15 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DENTISTRY (MALES).

17 and under 45	8	49·37	7·90	1,038	5/ to 100/	52/10	49/11

DENTISTRY (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	11	40·73	8·96	430	10/ to 25/	19/2½	(*a*)

It is probable that most of these females were employed chiefly as attendants who were only occasionally engaged in the workroom.
There were also 19 employers personally engaged, and £8 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	44	39·50	34·76	516	5/	5/11½	..
17 „ 21	75	44·45	66·68	1,752	5/ to 15/	10/6	..
21 „ 31	69	42·20	58·24	3,470	20/ to 25/	23/10	..
31 „ 45	10	45·80	9·16	1,373	60/	59/11	..
45 and over ..	6	33·67	4·04	651	50/ to 70/	64/6	..
All ages ..	192	45·02	172·88	7,762	..	17/11½	..

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—MILLINERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	44·67	2·68	65	5/ to 14/	9/8½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	17	46·35	15·76	374	5/ to 15/	9/6	8/5½
21 „ 31	12	48·08	11·54	1,105	20/ to 60/	38/3½	35/5
31 „ 45	1	50·00	1·00	195	80/	78/	75/
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	315	60/ to 70/	60/7	60/7
All ages ..	33	50·09	33·06	2,054	..	24/10½	23/11½

There were also 38 employers personally engaged, and £27 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ENGINEERING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	27	36·03	19·46	479	5/ to 15/	9/10	(*a*)
17 „ 21	37	47·13	34·88	1,427	10/ to 30/	16/4½	14/10
21 „ 31	62	46·14	57·22	7,470	40/ to 66/	52/2½	46/4
31 „ 45	50	43·78	43·78	6,849	54/ to 70/	62/7	52/8
45 and over ..	4	45·00	3·60	660	60/ to 80/	73/4	63/5½
All ages ..	171	46·43	158·94	16,885	..	42/6	38/

ENGINEERING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	2	43·50	1·74	238	40/ to 80/	54/8½	(*a*)

ENGINEERING—CARPENTERS (MALES).

14 and under 31	3	47·67	2·86	326	10/ to 67/	45/7	41/9½

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £1,591 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FELLMONGERING (MALES) (*b*).

				£			
17 and under 21	10	43·40	8·68	760	30/ to 48/	35/	29/3
21 „ 31	25	40·80	20·40	2,401	42/ to 48/	47/1	36/11
31 „ 45	18	39·05	14·06	1,618	48/ to 54/	46/0½	(*a*)
45 and over ..	6	40·16	4·82	622	42/ to 48/	51/7½	39/10½
All ages ..	57	42·07	47·96	5,401	..	45/0½	36/5½

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £33 was paid in wages to casual hands.
(See also in connection with Meat-slaughtering, &c.)

FIREWOOD-CUTTING (MALES).

31 and over ..	5	39·00	3·90	488	48/	50/0½	(*a*)

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £15 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FISH-CURING (MALES).

21 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	321	40/ to 70/	61/9	61/9

There were also 7 employers personally engaged.

FLAX-MILLING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	11	30·27	6·66	756	40/ to 60/	45/5	26/5½
31 „ 45	13	33·84	8·80	1,132	50/ to 60/	51/5½	33/6
45 and over ..	3	17·66	1·06	127	60/	47/11	(*b*)
All ages ..	23	35·91	16·52	2,015	..	48/9½	33/8½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged.

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	9·66	0·58	12	10/	8/3½	..
17 „ 21	3	16·33	0·98	37	15/ to 25/	15/1	..
21 „ 31	11	43·09	9·48	1,043	42/ to 50/	44/	36/5½
31 „ 45	8	46·00	7·36	970	42/ to 50/	52/8½	46/7½
45 and over ..	1	18·00	0·36	26	30/ to 36/	28/10½	10/
All ages ..	22	42·64	18·76	2,088	..	44/6	36/6

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING—TINSMITHS (MALES) (*c*).*

14 and under 17	4	24·25	1·94	47	10/	9/8½	4/6
17 „ 21	4	30·25	2·42	173	20/ to 40/	28/7	16/7½
21 „ 31	5	29·00	2·90	398	40/ to 70/	54/10½	30/7½
31 „ 45	3	31·00	1·86	225	48/	48/5	28/10
All ages ..	14	32·57	9·12	843	..	36/11½	23/2

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING—BOX-MAKERS (MALES) (*c*.)*

21 and under 45	3	27·66	1·66	224	30/ to 66/	54/	28/8½

* It is probable that during the remainder of the year these hands found employment at their trades elsewhere.

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVER (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	49·00	0·98	99	42/	40/5	38/1

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING — GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	7	20·57	2·88	79	10/ to 15/	10/11½	4/4
17 „ 21	15	26·73	7·42	275	15/ to 18/	14/10	7/0½
21 „ 31	14	28·21	7·90	364	20/	18/5	10/
31 „ 45	16	26·12	8·36	395	20/	18/11	9/6
45 and over ..	4	9·25	0·74	27	20/	14/7	2/7
All ages ..	48	28·44	27·30	1,140	..	16/8	9/1½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING (MALE).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	143	55/	55/	55/

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

HAWKE'S BAY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

GAS-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	45	17/6	17/3½	17/3½
17 „ 21	5	45·20	4·52	227	15/ to 22/6	20/1	17/5½
21 „ 31	31	49·51	30·70	3,886	48/ to 54/	50/7½	48/2½
31 „ 45	38	46·47	35·32	5,104	48/ to 60/	57/9½	51/8
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	289	55/	55/7	55/7
All ages ..	75	49·10	73·66	9,551	..	51/10½	48/11½

HAT AND CAP MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and over ..	5	35·40	3·54	267	5/ to 60/	30/2	20/6½

HAT AND CAP MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 31	11	48·27	10·62	420	5/ to 20/	15/10	14/8

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (MALES) (*b*).

21 and under 45	2	39·00	1·56	154	25/ to 45/	39/5½	29/7½

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	4	36·50	2·92	64	10/ to 15/	8/9	6/3
17 „ 21	6	40·00	4·80	190	12/ to 25/	15/10	12/2
21 „ 31	5	23·00	2·30	129	20/ to 25/	22/5	9/11
31 „ 45	5	44·00	4·40	191	12/ to 25/	17/4½	14/8½
All ages ..	16	45·06	14·42	574	..	15/11	13/9½

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

There were 18 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

LIME-BURNING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	3	35·66	2·14	287	58/	53/7½	36/9½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—YARD AND PEN MEN (MALES) (*c*).

17 and over ..	9	43·00	7·74	1,313	30/ to 60/	67/10½	56/1½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	9	32·56	5·86	532	30/ to 50/	36/4	22/9
21 „ 31	62	26·82	33·26	4,775	60/	57/5½	29/7½
31 „ 45	74	29·38	43·48	7,192	60/	66/2	37/4½
45 and over ..	16	39·63	12·68	1,970	60/	62/1½	47/4½
All ages ..	157	30·34	95·28	14,469	..	60/9	35/5½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FREEZING-CHAMBER HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	17	34·06	11·58	1,636	60/	56/6	37/
31 „ 45	29	35·66	20·68	2,949	60/	57/0½	39/1½
All ages ..	42	38·40	32·26	4,585	..	56/10	42/

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—PRESERVERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	8	38·75	6·20	923	16/ to 100/	59/6½	44/4½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—LABOURERS AND GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	28·00	0·56	48	15/ to 30/	34/3½	18/5½
17 „ 21	8	33·25	5·32	356	30/	26/9	17/1½
21 „ 31	23	38·30	17·62	1,903	50/	43/2½	33/10
31 „ 45	15	41·87	12·56	1,592	50/ to 60/	50/8½	40/10
45 and over ..	10	45·80	9·16	1,511	50/ to 60/	66/	58/1½
All ages ..	53	42·66	45·22	5,410	..	47/10½	39/3

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ENGINEERS AND FITTERS (MALES).

				£			
21 and under 31	16	45·81	14·66	2,158	60/	58/10½	51/10½
31 „ 45	21	42·29	17·76	3,098	50/ to 80/	69/9½	56/9
45 and over ..	5	47·60	4·76	801	60/	67/3½	61/7½
All ages ..	40	46·48	37·18	6,057	..	65/2	58/3

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—COOPERS (MALES) (*c*).*

21 and under 31	9	45·33	8·16	1,003	60/	49/2	42/10

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—BAG-MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 45	3	36·67	2·20	152	18/ to 35/	27/7½	19/6

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—OLEO, TALLOW, AND MANURE HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	4	40·67	2·44	237	50/	38/10	22/9½
21 „ 31	18	34·39	12·38	1,516	50/	49/	32/4½
31 „ 45	20	38·75	15·50	1,872	50/	48/3½	36/
45 and over ..	2	33·50	1·34	249	60/ to 80/	77/4	47/10½
All ages ..	40	39·58	31·66	3,874	..	48/11½	37/3

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FELLMONGERS (MALES) (*c*).*

17 and under 21	4	25·50	2·04	269	40/ to 50/	52/9	25/10½
21 „ 31	30	28·30	16·98	2,163	50/ to 60/	50/11½	27/9
31 „ 45	57	34·75	39·62	4,984	40/ to 60/	50/4	33/7½
45 and over ..	8	29·38	4·70	453	40/ to 50/	38/6½	21/10½
All ages ..	93	34·05	63·34	7,869	..	49/8½	32/6½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—SAUSAGE-CASING PREPARERS (MALES) (*c*).*

17 and under 21	2	25·00	1·00	130	50/	52/	25/
21 „ 31	4	20·50	1·64	197	50/	44/3	18/11½
31 „ 45	13	27·38	7·12	914	60/	51/4	27/0½
45 and over ..	1	39·00	0·78	73	70/	37/5	28/1
All ages ..	17	31·00	10·54	1,314	..	49/10½	29/8½

* See also these industries shown separately.

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	52·00	3·12	479	60/	61/5	61/5

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	30·00	1·80	240	50/ to 75/	53/4	30/9

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALES).

21 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	312	50/ to 70/	60/	60/

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	130	25/	25/	25/

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES).

14 and under 17	15	44·60	13·38	329	10/ to 15/	9/10	(*a*)
17 „ 21	25	49·52	24·76	1,445	15/ to 30/	23/4	22/3
21 „ 31	26	48·85	25·40	3,367	60/	53/0½	49/9½
31 „ 45	12	45·00	10·80	1,512	60/	56/	48/5½
45 and over ..	4	35·25	2·82	372	67/6	52/9	35/9½
All ages ..	80	48·23	77·16	7,025	..	36/5	33/9½

There were also 24 employers personally engaged, and £213 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

HAWKE'S BAY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—TYPESETTING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	71	22/6 to 32/6	27/3½	27/3½
21 ,, 31	5	35·60	3·56	634	50/ to 70/	71/3	48/9
31 ,, 45	11	42·37	9·32	1,886	70/ to 100/	80/11	65/11
45 and over ..	2	35·50	1·42	235	70/ to 80/	66/3	45/2
All ages ..	17	45·12	15·34	2,826	..	73/3	63/11

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—COMPOSITORS (MALES).

14 and under 17	9	44·45	8·00	264	7/6 to 12/6	13/2	11/3½
17 ,, 21	14	48·35	13·54	746	15/ to 25/	22/0½	20/6
21 ,, 31	22	48·50	21·34	2,851	45/ to 52/6	53/5	49/10
31 ,, 45	32	45·57	29·16	4,384	45/ to 60/	60/1½	52/8
45 and over ..	7	35·86	5·02	647	52/6 to 60/	51/6½	35/6 *b*
All ages ..	78	49·40	77·06	8,892	..	46/2	43/10

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and over ..	10	48·60	9·72	911	12/6 to 60/	37/6	35/

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, ETC.—LITHOGRAPHERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	171	65/	65/9	65/9

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—BOOKBINDERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	6	51·50	6·18	847	25/ to 65/	54/11	54/3½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—BOOKBINDERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	5	41·80	4·18	96	5/ to 14/	9/2	7/4½

There were also 12 employers personally engaged.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	29	10/ to 13/	11/2	11/2
17 ,, 21	13	50·31	13·08	670	20/ to 25/	20/6	19/10
21 ,, 31	16	47·13	15·08	1,768	45/ to 55/	46/11	42/6
31 ,, 45	21	45·86	19·26	2,485	50/ to 55/	51/7½	45/6
45 and over ..	11	41·64	9·16	1,334	48/	58/3	46/7½
All ages ..	60	48·01	57·62	6,286	..	43/7½	40/3½

There were also 13 employers personally engaged.

SAIL, TENT, AND COVER MAKING (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	117	45/	45/	45/

SAIL, TENT, AND COVER MAKING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	8	35·80	7·04	305	15/ to 17/6	17/0½	(*a*)

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

SAUSAGE-CASING PREPARING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	17·00	0·68	55	40/	32/4	10/7
21 ,, 31	12	30·00	7·20	842	48/ to 54/	46/9½	27/
31 ,, 45	5	35·60	3·56	503	56/	56/6	38/8½
All ages ..	18	31·78	11·44	1,400	..	48/11½	29/11

£18 was paid in wages to casual hands.
(See also in connection with Meat-slaughtering, &c.)

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	27·00	1·08	38	15/	14/1	7/4
17 ,, 21	1	52·00	1·04	112	48/	43/1	43/1
21 ,, 31	9	48·62	8·74	1,328	60/ to 70/	60/9	56/9
31 ,, 45	12	48·33	11·60	1,833	70/ to 80/	63/2	58/9
45 and over ..	1	21·00	0·42	58	66/	55/3	(*a*)
All ages ..	24	47·66	22·88	3,369	..	58/11	54/

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—JOINERS (MALES).

				£			
17 and under 21	2	39·00	1·56	100	10/ to 35/	25/7½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	5	46·00	4·60	550	60/	47/10	42/3½
31 ,, 45	5	49·60	4·96	715	60/ to 66/	57/8	55/
45 and over ..	4	42·50	3·40	524	60/ to 72/	61/8	50/4½
All ages ..	16	45·38	14·52	1,889	..	52/0½	45/4½

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	26·00	2·60	156	15/ to 25/	24/	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	7	32·58	4·56	373	30/ to 42/	32/8½	20/6
21 ,, 31	35	47·75	33·42	3,990	50/ to 60/	47/9	43/10
31 ,, 45	62	49·68	61·60	7,995	50/ to 60/	51/11	49/7
45 and over ..	13	42·54	11·06	1,413	48/ to 60/	51/1	41/9½
All ages ..	119	47·58	113·24	13,927	..	49/2	45/

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	282	72/	54/3	54/3

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—GLAZIER (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/	50/

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—YARDMEN AND LABOURERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	17	43·83	14·90	1,760	58/ to 60/	47/3	39/10
31 ,, 45	40	47·43	37·94	4,806	60/	50/8	46/2½
All ages ..	56	47·18	52·84	6,566	..	49/8½	45/1

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	3	37·34	2·24	218	48/ to 60/	38/11	27/11
31 ,, 45	15	41·14	12·34	1,367	60/ to 76/	44/3½	35/0
45 and over ..	4	38·75	3·10	405	60/	52/3	35/6
All ages ..	19	46·52	17·68	1,990	..	45/	40/3½

There were also 16 employers personally engaged, and £789 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEED-CLEANING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	6	45·16	5·42	640	45/ to 65/	47/3	41/1

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £24 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SHEEP-DIP MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 31	4	46·50	3·72	433	30/ to 67/6	46/6½	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

SOAP AND STARCH MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	31·50	1·26	40	12/6	12/8½	7/8½
17 ,, 21	4	42·25	3·38	288	25/ to 55/	34/1	27/8½
21 ,, 31	7	43·85	6·14	723	40/ to 55/	47/1	39/9
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	292	50/ to 56/	56/2	56/2
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	208	80/	80/	80/
All ages ..	15	46·33	13·90	1,551	..	44/8	39/9

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

TAILORING (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	5	42·00	4·20	72	5/ to 10/	6/10½	5/6½
17 ,, 21	3	37·66	2·26	209	30/	37/	(*b*)
21 ,, 31	34	47·17	32·08	4,577	60/	57/1	51/9½
31 ,, 45	33	44·33	29·26	4,493	60/	61/5	52/4½
45 and over ..	9	45·55	8·20	1,152	60/	56/2½	49/8
All ages ..	77	49·34	76·00	10,503	..	55/3½	52/5½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

HAWKE'S BAY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

TAILORING (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	8	39·87	6·38	173	5/ to 15/	10/10	18/4
17 „ 21	35	45·50	31·54	1,581	15/ to 30/	20/0½	17/4½
21 „ 31	61	44·14	53·86	3,959	25/ to 30/	29/5	24/11½
31 „ 45	7	40·85	5·72	454	30/ to 35/	31/9	24/11½
All ages ..	105	46·42	97·50	6,167	..	25/4½	22/7

There were also 34 employers personally engaged, and £80 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TANNING (MALES).

31 and under 45	3	52·00	3·12	475	48/ to 75/	61/2	61/2

TINSMITHING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	52·00	3·12	120	10/ to 20/	15/4½	15/4½
17 „ 21	1	52·00	1·04	29	5/	11/2	11/2
21 „ 31	6	45·16	5·42	696	40/ to 60/	51/4½	44/7½
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	284	54/ to 63/	54/7½	54/7½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	149	63/9	57/4	57/4
All ages ..	13	48·84	12·70	1,278	..	43/	37/10

UMBRELLA MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	33·00	1·98	67	10/ to 20/	13/6½	8/7

UMBRELLA MAKING AND REPAIRING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	11	40·81	8·98	244	5/ to 20/	10/10½	8/6½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	4	41·75	3·34	48	5/	5/9	4/7½
17 „ 21	6	51·33	6·16	316	17/ to 20/	20/6	20/3
21 „ 31	8	47·87	7·66	925	40/ to 60/	48/4	44/6
All ages ..	18	47·66	17·16	1,289	..	30/0½	27/6½

There were 12 employers personally engaged.

WINE-MAKING (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	47·50	1·90	234	50/	49/3	45/

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

WOOL-DUMPING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	6·33	0·38	31	30/ to 60/	32/7½	4/
17 „ 21	18	18·77	6·76	929	60/	55/	19/10
21 „ 31	20	27·60	11·04	1,565	48/ to 60/	56/8½	30/1
31 „ 45	5	50·60	5·06	736	60/	58/	56/7½
All ages ..	43	27·02	23·24	3,261	..	56/1½	29/2

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £665 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOLLEN-MILLING (MALES).*

14 and under 17	2	8·00	0·32	8	7/6 to 15/	10/	..
17 „ 21	4	13·25	1·06	78	15/ to 32/6	29/5	..
21 „ 31	6	12·50	1·50	197	40/ to 45/	52/6½	..
31 „ 45	6	11·83	1·42	180	40/ to 60/	50/8½	..
45 and over ..	1	18·00	0·36	54	60/	60/	..
All ages ..	19	12·26	4·66	517	..	44/4½	..

WOOLLEN-MILLING (FEMALES).

17 and under 45	8	8·87	1·42	77	7/6 to 25/	21/8½	..

£3 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* Commenced operations November, 1910.

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING—(MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	4	22·50	1·80	61	12/6 to 20/	13/6½	5/10½
17 „ 21	8	41·25	6·60	490	15/ to 45/	29/8½	23/6½
21 „ 31	25	43·52	21·76	2,077	42/ to 60/	38/2	31/11½
31 „ 45	9	46·78	8·42	1,120	42/6 to 62/6	53/2½	47/10½
45 and over ..	1	4·00	0·08	9	45/	45/	3/5½
All ages ..	44	44·39	38·66	3,757	..	38/10½	32/10

There were also 23 employers personally engaged, and £126 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ASPHALT-MAKING (MALES).

45 and over ..	3	30·67	1·84	254	48/	55/2½	32/7

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BACON-CURING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 45	7	40·00	5·60	582	25/ to 70/	41/7	31/11½

BASKETWARE AND WICKER WORKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	51·00	3·06	74	7/6 to 12/6	9/8	9/6
17 „ 21	4	42·00	3·36	137	12/6 to 40/	16/3½	13/2
21 „ 31	6	37·17	4·46	426	27/6 to 45/	38/2½	27/3½
31 „ 45	10	44·30	8·86	1,024	48/ to 60/	46/3	39/4½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	116	50/	44/7½	44/7½
All ages ..	22	47·23	20·78	1,777	..	34/2½	31/1

BASKETWARE AND WICKER WORKING (FEMALE).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	40	18/	15/4½	15/4½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	2	27·50	1·10	30	10/ to 12/	10/11	5/9
17 „ 21	7	37·86	5·30	254	12/6 to 25/	19/2	13/11½
21 „ 31	3	46·00	2·76	227	22/6 to 40/	32/11	29/1
31 „ 45	5	38·60	3·86	525	40/ to 65/	54/5	40/4½
45 and over ..	1	43·00	0·86	137	65/	63/8½	52/8½
All ages ..	17	40·82	13·88	1,173	..	33/9½	26/6½

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING—BOX-MAKERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	2	24·50	0·98	106	48/ to 60/	43/3	20/4½

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

17 and over ..	4	30·25	2·42	260	10/ to 60/	43/	25/

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	6	36·33	4·36	105	8/ to 12/	9/7½	6/8½
17 „ 21	15	29·67	8·90	241	10/ to 18/	10/10	6/2
21 „ 31	6	36·33	4·36	167	14/ to 20/	15/4	10/8½
31 „ 45	1	43·00	0·86	51	25/	23/8¾	19/7½
All ages ..	25	36·96	18·48	564	..	12/2½	8/8

The figures in columns 3 and 8 are somewhat affected by the fact that owing to fire a large biscuit-factory was temporarily closed during September and October.

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

BLACKSMITHING, FARRIERY, ETC. (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	17	39·82	13·54	401	5/ to 15/	11/10	..
17 „ 21	31	41·00	25·42	1,505	15/ to 45/	23/8	..
21 „ 31	81	48·96	79·32	9,574	40/ to 60/	48/3½	..
31 „ 45	35	46·20	32·34	4,485	45/ to 60/	55/6	..
45 and over ..	6	48·17	5·78	781	50/ to 66/	54/0½	..
All ages ..	168	46·55	156·40	16,746	..	42/10	..

There were also 100 employers personally engaged, and £234 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOATBUILDING (MALE).

45 and over ..	1	42·00	0·84	118	60/	56/2½	45/4½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £43 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOTMAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	8	39·50	6·32	153	7/6 to 17/6	9/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	14	43·29	12·12	659	10/ to 30/	21/9	18/1½
21 „ 31	17	43·65	14·84	1,668	45/ to 55/	44/11½	37/9
31 „ 45	31	44·55	27·62	3,419	50/ to 60/	49/6	42/5½
45 and over ..	7	38·43	5·38	504	45/ to 55/	37/5½	27/8½
All ages ..	71	46·67	66·28	6,403	..	38/8	34/8

BOOTMAKING (FEMALES) (*b*).

14 and under 17	4	33·25	2·66	65	10/ to 15/	9/9½	6/3
17 „ 21	8	44·38	7·10	281	10/ to 25/	15/10	13/6
21 „ 31	4	45·00	3·60	252	20/ to 27/6	28/	24/3
31 „ 45	1	4·00	0·80	2	16/	10/	0/9
All ages ..	15	44·80	13·44	600	..	17/10½	15/4½

There were also 43 employers personally engaged, and £104 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOT-POLISH MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	2	49·00	1·96	74	10/ to 50/	15/1	14/3

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BOX-MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 45	9	35·89	6·46	681	20/ to 50/	42/2	29/1

Chiefly in connection with butter and cheese industry.
There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS BAKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	6	29·66	3·56	158	12/6 to 20/	17/9	..
17 „ 21	20	39·30	15·72	1,241	17/6 to 45/	31/7	..
21 „ 31	49	48·65	47·68	6,399	45/ to 60/	53/8	..
31 „ 45	34	47·97	32·62	4,880	45/ to 65/	59/10	..
45 and over ..	6	35·16	4·22	657	50/ to 60/	62/3	..
All ages ..	110	47·18	103·80	13,335	..	51/5	..

There were also 67 employers personally engaged, and £106 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING AND MALTING, ETC.—BREWERS, ETC. (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	22·00	1·32	51	10/ to 20/	15/5½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	9	39·11	7·04	559	17/6 to 30/	31/9	23/11
21 „ 31	19	40·84	15·52	1,647	30/ to 60/	42/5½	33/4
31 „ 45	14	47·14	13·20	1,912	40/ to 60/	57/11	52/6
45 and over ..	7	37·85	5·30	1,056	50/ to 100/	79/8½	58/
All ages ..	49	43·24	42·38	5,225	..	49/4	41/

BREWING AND MALTING, ETC.—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALE).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	131	50/	50/4½	50/4½

BREWING AND MALTING, ETC.—COOPERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	3	34·33	2·06	273	50/ to 60/	53/	35/

£56 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
17 and under 21	9	39·00	7·02	550	20/ to 45/	31/4	23/6
21 „ 31	39	43·21	33·70	3,676	45/ to 60/	43/7½	36/3
31 „ 45	38	41·42	31·48	3,877	48/ to 60/	49/3	39/3
45 and over ..	16	38·94	12·46	1,619	48/ to 70/	51/11½	38/11
All ages ..	98	43·19	84·66	9,722	..	45/11	38/

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	37·50	3·00	428	55/ to 70/	57/1	41/2

There were also 13 employers personally engaged, and £453 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRUSHWARE-MANUFACTURING (MALE).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	106	45/	40/9	40/9

BRUSHWARE-MANUFACTURING (FEMALE) (*b*).

21 and under 31	1	36·00	0·72	34	15/ to 18/	18/10½	13/1

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	26·00	0·52	39	30/	30/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	3	52·00	3·12	257	30/ to 50/	32/11	32/11
21 „ 31	27	46·11	24·90	2,750	50/ to 60/	44/2	39/2
31 „ 45	27	45·03	24·32	2,741	50/ to 65/	45/1	39/0½
45 and over ..	10	51·40	10·28	1,344	50/ to 60/	52/3½	51/8
All ages ..	65	48·57	63·14	7,131	..	45/2	42/2½

Most of these employees were shop-assistants who were employed only occasionally in the manufacturing.
There were also 59 employers personally engaged, and £38 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	7	23·29	3·26	186	20/ to 25/	22/10	(*a*)
17 „ 21	38	29·78	22·64	1,989	25/ to 45/	35/2	20/1½
21 „ 31	173	41·30	142·92	17,252	45/ to 65/	48/3½	38/4
31 „ 45	90	46·90	84·44	13,490	45/ to 80/	63/11	57/8
45 and over ..	12	45·83	11·00	1,542	45/ to 70/	56/1	49/5
All ages ..	316	41·81	264·26	34,459	..	52/2	41/11½

(See footnote for Taranaki, which applies here also.)

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	9	41·78	7·52	1,089	45/ to 63/	57/11	46/6½

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING (FEMALE).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	91	35/	35/	35/

There were also 16 employers personally engaged, and £202 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	43·33	2·60	62	10/	9/6	7/11
17 „ 21	43	51·55	44·34	1,849	10/ to 25/	16/8	16/6½
21 „ 31	51	46·88	47·82	5,762	20/ to 63/	48/2½	43/5½
31 „ 45	52	45·02	46·82	6,966	60/ to 70/	59/6	51/6
45 and over ..	16	46·88	15·02	2,302	60/	61/4	55/4
All ages ..	159	49·24	156·60	16,941	..	43/3	41/

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—UPHOLSTERERS (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	1·08	156	30/	30/	30/

There were also 34 employers personally engaged, and £73 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	12	36·08	8·66	211	7/6 to 17/6	9/9	(*a*)
17 „ 21	63	49·83	59·80	3,722	12/6 to 40/	24/11	22/8½
21 „ 31	174	43·14	150·12	20,321	55/ to 65/	54/2	44/11
31 „ 45	99	45·56	90·22	12,743	60/ to 66/	56/6	49/6
45 and over ..	61	34·05	41·54	6,095	60/ to 66/	58/8	38/5
All ages ..	397	44·11	350·34	43,092	..	49/2½	41/8½

There were also 61 employers personally engaged, and £3,259 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CHEMICAL AND DRUG MANUFACTURING (FEMALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	104	40/	40/	40/

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

COACHBUILDING (MALES).

14 and under 17	20	40·45	16·18	450	10/ to 17/6	11/1½	8/8
17 „ 21	27	49·44	26·70	1,693	20/ to 54/	25/4½	24/1½
21 „ 31	79	41·64	65·80	8,082	45/ to 66/	49/1½	39/4
31 „ 45	78	48·36	75·44	10,254	60/ to 72/	54/4½	50/7
45 and over ..	19	42·95	16·32	2,298	50/ to 78/	56/4	46/6
All ages ..	214	46·83	200·44	22,777	..	45/5½	40/11

There were also 28 employers personally engaged, and £415 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COOPERING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	41·50	1·66	75	12/ to 18/	18/1	14/5
17 „ 21	6	39·50	4·74	288	15/ to 30/	24/3½	18/5½
21 „ 31	6	31·00	3·72	465	48/ to 60/	50/	29/9½
31 „ 45	6	39·00	4·68	561	48/ to 60/	47/11	35/11½
All ages ..	18	41·11	14·80	1,389	..	37/6½	29/8

Carried on chiefly in connection with the meat slaughtering industry.

COOPERING—ENGINE-DRIVER (MALE).

31 and under 45	1	40·00	0·80	99	50/	49/6	38/1

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	19	37·05	14·08	418	7/6 to 12/6	11/10½	..
17 „ 21	32	48·03	30·74	1,633	20/ to 50/	21/3	..
21 „ 31	32	46·09	29·50	3,586	35/ to 75/	48/7½	..
31 „ 45	15	41·86	12·56	1,842	55/ to 75/	58/8	..
All ages ..	93	46·71	86·88	7,479	..	34/5	..

There were also 28 employers personally engaged, and £74 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (MALES).

14 and under 17	9	14·88	2·68	88	12/6 to 25/	13/1½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	39·66	4·76	151	7/6 to 25/	12/8½	9/8
21 „ 31	6	41·16	4·94	724	50/ to 90/	58/7½	46/5
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	86	40/ to 85/	33/1	33/1
45 and over ..	1	48·00	0·96	143	65/	59/7	55/
All ages ..	22	32·68	14·38	1,192	..	33/2	20/10

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	7	44·71	6·26	229	10/ to 20/	14/7½	12/7
21 „ 31	10	48·10	9·62	467	15/ to 27/6	19/5	17/11½
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	60	25/	23/1	23/1
All ages ..	18	47·00	16·92	756	..	17/10½	16/2

It is probable that most of these females were attendants who were employed only occasionally in the workrooms.

There were also 24 employers personally engaged.

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	57	41·26	47·04	826	5/ to 12/	7/ .	5/7
17 „ 21	131	35·90	94·06	2,458	5/ to 25/	10/5½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	66	49·13	64·86	3,921	7/6 to 50/	24/2	22/10
31 „ 45	23	46·65	21·46	2,743	20/ to 100/	51/1½	45/10½
All ages ..	276	41·19	227·42	9,948	..	17/6	13/10½

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—MILLINERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	13	25·61	6·66	90	5/ to 8/	5/5	2/8
17 „ 21	28	45·00	25·20	778	8/ to 20/	12/4	10/8
21 „ 31	24	47·33	22·72	1,836	15/ to 50/	32/4	29/5
31 „ 45	2	32·50	1·30	155	60/	48/8½	29/9½
All ages ..	62	45·19	55·88	2,859	..	20/5½	17/9

There were also 63 employers personally engaged, and £29 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DYEING AND CLEANING (MALE) (*b*).

17 and under 21	1	18·00	0·36	14	15/	15/6½	5/4½

DYEING AND CLEANING (FEMALES).

There were 2 employers personally engaged, and £16 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER GENERATING (MALES).

17 and under 45	9	46·11	8·30	1,131	10/ to 70/	54/6	48/4

£8 was paid in wages to casual hands.

EMBROIDERY MAKING (MALE).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	32	10/3	12/3½	12/3½

EMBROIDERY MAKING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	4	51·50	4·12	191	17/6	18/6½	18/4½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

ENGINEERING (MALES).

14 and under 17	22	41·27	18·16	491	7/6 to 12/6	10/10	8/7
17 „ 21	33	44·36	29·28	1,441	15/ to 30/	19/8	16/9½
21 „ 31	38	44·05	33·48	4,233	40/ to 60/	50/7	42/10
31 „ 45	32	46·81	29·96	4,194	50/ to 65/	56/	50/5
45 and over ..	9	43·11	7·76	852	60/	43/11	36/5
All ages ..	128	46·34	118·64	11,211	7/6 to 65/	37/9½	33/8

There were also 21 employers personally engaged, and £401 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FELLMONGERING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	35·00	2·10	122	20/ to 25/	23/3	15/7½
17 „ 21	6	41·50	4·98	487	30/ to 44/	39/1½	31/2½
21 „ 31	13	39·76	10·34	1,188	42/ to 48/	45/11½	35/2
31 „ 45	16	42·06	13·46	1,676	40/ to 60/	49/9½	40/3½
45 and over ..	7	43·57	6·10	756	40/ to 54/	49/7	41/6½
All ages ..	40	46·22	36·98	4,229	..	45/9	40/8

FELLMONGERING—ENGINEERS (MALES) (*b*).

21 and under 31	3	44·66	2·68	417	54/ to 65/	62/3	53/5½

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £53 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See also under Meat-slaughtering, &c.)

FIREWOOD-CUTTING (MALES).

17 and over ..	10	51·70	10·34	1,149	15/ to 50/	44/5½	44/2½

There were also 16 employers personally engaged, and £34 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FISH-CURING (MALES).

There were 2 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

FLAX-MILLING—MILL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	1	11·00	0·22	9	20/	16/4½	3/5½
17 „ 21	29	37·75	21·90	2,311	48/ to 60/	42/2½	30/8
21 „ 31	365	39·28	286·78	37,514	48/ to 60/	52/4	39/6½
31 „ 45	261	41·14	214·80	31,473	48/ to 70/	58/7½	46/4½
All ages ..	650	40·28	523·70	71,307	..	54/5½	42/2½

FLAX-MILLING—CARPENTERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	5	36·80	3·68	514	60/ to 70/	55/10½	39/6½

FLAX-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	1	15·00	0·30	18	24/	24/	6/11
21 „ 31	26	29·73	15·46	3,041	60/ to 70/	78/8	45/
31 „ 45	25	42·00	21·00	3,118	55/ to 70/	59/4½	47/11½
45 and over ..	4	39·75	3·18	531	60/ to 80/	66/9½	51/0½
All ages ..	54	36·98	39·94	6,708	..	67/2	47/9½

There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £4,967 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLOUR-MILLING (MALES).

17 and under 21	4	50·75	4·06	286	20/ to 30/	28/2	27/6
21 „ 31	10	46·60	9·32	1,059	45/ to 50/	45/5½	40/9
31 „ 45	7	45·85	6·42	863	45/ to 60/	53/9	47/5
45 and over ..	10	40·10	8·02	885	40/ to 45/	44/1½	(*a*)
All ages ..	31	44·87	27·82	3,093	..	44/5½	38/4½

FLOUR-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	439	50/ to 60/	56/3½	56/3½

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £1 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 21	2	19·50	0·78	64	31/	32/10	12/3½*b*
21 „ 31	22	45·68	20·10	2,703	50/ to 60/	53/9½	47/3
31 „ 45	45	44·71	40·24	5,872	50/ to 63/	58/4½	50/2½
45 and over ..	5	40·40	4·04	549	50/ to 60/	54/4½	42/3
All ages ..	70	46·54	65·16	9,188	..	56/4½	50/6

GAS-MANUFACTURING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	501	66/6	64/3	64/3

£1,604 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING (MALES).

21 and under 31	2	30·00	1·20	171	60/	57/	32/10½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

HONEY-PACKING (MALES) (*b*).

17 and under 31	3	14·67	0·88	84	30/ to 37/6	38/2	10/9

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £13 was paid in wages to casual hands.

HOSIERY-KNITTING (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/	60/

HOSIERY-KNITTING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	6	35·67	4·28	108	12/	10/1	6/11
17 „ 21	7	41·29	5·78	224	17/	15/6	12/3½
21 „ 31	1	46·00	0·92	33	15/	14/4	12/8½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	106	40/	40/9	40/9
All ages ..	15	40·07	12·02	471	..	15/8	12/1

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	117	45/	45/	45/

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	5	32·80	3·28	95	11/	11/7	(*a*)
17 „ 21	11	42·55	9·36	407	16/	17/4½	14/3
21 „ 31	9	41·89	7·54	361	20/	19/1½	15/5
31 „ 45	7	30·71	4·30	197	17/6	18/4	(*a*)
45 and over ..	2	48·50	1·94	111	27/6	22/10½	21/4
All ages ..	32	41·27	26·42	1,171	..	17/9	14/1

There were also 17 employers personally engaged, and £80 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

21 and under 31	4	42·00	3·36	287	30/ to 50/	34/2	27/7

There were also 22 employers personally engaged.

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING (MALES).

21 and over ..	10	37·50	7·50	876	45/ to 70/	46/9	33/8½

£122 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	12·50	0·50	38	25/	30/5	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	18·17	2·18	251	40/	46/0½	16/1
21 „ 31	39	22·62	17·64	3,364	80/	76/3½	33/2
31 „ 45	31	22·64	14·04	2,952	80/	84/1	36/7½
45 and over ..	16	25·87	8·28	1,354	60/	65/5	32/6½
All ages ..	93	22·92	42·64	7,959	..	74/8	32/11

Although during the busy season many of these men earned from £5 to £7 per week, during the slack portion of the year they worked perhaps only a few hours per week. To this is due the low average for the year.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FREEZERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	3	13·67	0·82	84	12/6 to 48/	40/11½	10/9
21 „ 31	12	17·17	4·12	657	60/	63/9½	21/0½
31 „ 45	20	24·45	9·78	1,504	60/ to 70/	61/6	28/11
45 and over ..	11	29·36	6·46	866	48/ to 60/	53/7½	30/3½
All ages ..	46	23·02	21·18	3,111	..	58/9	26/

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—PRESERVERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	8	21·88	3·50	400	48/	45/8½	19/3
31 „ 45	6	38·50	3·90	532	48/ to 60/	54/7	34/1
45 and over ..	6	36·50	4·38	573	60/	52/4	36/9
All ages ..	17	34·65	11·78	1,505	..	51/1	34/0½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	25·00	1·00	48	20/	19/2½	9/3
17 „ 21	5	29·20	2·92	199	25/	27/3	15/3½
21 „ 31	19	24·74	9·40	1,357	50/	57/9	27/6
31 „ 45	17	40·24	13·68	2,065	55/	60/4½	40/8½
45 and over ..	15	38·47	11·54	1,473	50/	51/0½	37/9
All ages ..	58	33·22	38·54	5,142	..	53/4½	34/1

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—BAG-MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and over ..	3	44·00	2·64	212	16/ to 48/	32/1½	27/2

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FELLMONGERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	4	16·75	1·34	166	48/	49/6½	15/11½
21 „ 31	41	19·93	16·34	2,245	48/ to 54/	54/11½	21/0½
31 „ 45	34	21·97	14·94	2,306	48/ to 60/	61/9	26/1
45 and over ..	17	27·65	9·40	1,092	48/	46/5½	24/8½
All ages ..	93	22·59	42·02	5,809	..	55/3½	24/0½

(See also under separate headings.)

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—OLEO, TALLOW, AND MANURE HANDS (MALES) (*a*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	9·50	0·38	18	17/6	18/11½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	1	11·00	0·22	27	45/	49/1	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	14	27·21	7·62	920	48/	48/3½	25/3½
31 ,, 45	25	30·48	15·24	2,077	48/ to 60/	54/6	31/11½
45 and over ..	8	25·63	4·10	487	42/ to 48/	47/6	23/5
All ages ..	45	30·62	27·56	3,529	..	51/2½	30/2

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ENGINEERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	1	12·00	0·24	15	25/	25/	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	10	17·40	3·48	541	66/	62/2	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	21	39·24	16·48	2,794	70/	67/10	51/2
45 and over ..	2	31·50	1·26	164	56/	52/1	31/6½
All ages ..	32	33·53	21·46	3,514	..	65/6	42/3

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—CARPENTERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 45	4	52·00	4·16	684	50/ to 70/	65/9	65/9

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—TINSMITH (MALE).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
45 and over ..	1	39·00	0·78	104	60/	53/4	40/

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	4	43·75	3·50	465	25/ to 72/	53/1½	44/8½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £600 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* During the remainder of the year these hands probably found work at their trades elsewhere.

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	5	51·00	5·10	310	25/	24/4	..
21 ,, 31	5	33·00	3·30	473	48/ to 60/	57/4	..
31 ,, 45	5	36·80	3·68	398	60/	43/3	..
All ages ..	15	40·27	12·08	1,181	..	39/1½	..

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £6 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PAINT-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	46·00	1·84	254	60/	55/2½	48/10

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £62 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	55	10/6	10/7	10/7
21 ,, 31	8	43·75	7·00	693	30/ to 60/	39/	33/4
31 ,, 45	2	39·00	1·56	146	40/	37/5	28/1
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	193	75/	74/3	74/3
All ages ..	12	48·67	11·68	1,087	..	37/2½	34/10

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	19·25	1·54	30	7/6	7/9½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	1	52·00	1·04	37	15/	14/3	14/3
21 ,, 31	8	43·38	6·94	386	20/ to 30/	22/3	18/6½
31 ,, 45	1	39·00	0·78	68	35/	34/10½	26/2
45 and over ..	1	32·00	0·64	33	20/	20/7½	12/8½
All ages ..	12	45·58	10·94	554	..	20/3	17/9

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £25 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 31	5	52·00	5·20	520	15/ to 55/	40/	40/

PLUMBING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	19	37·53	14·26	344	7/6 to 15/	9/8	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	35	50·46	35·52	1,641	15/ to 30/	18/7	18/0½
21 ,, 31	62	47·56	58·98	7,371	30/ to 65/	50/	45/8½
31 ,, 45	28	44·89	25·14	3,643	55/ to 67/6	57/11½	50/0½
45 and over ..	4	47·25	3·78	502	60/	53/1½	48/3
All ages ..	141	48·75	137·48	13,501	..	39/3½	36/10

There were also 39 employers personally engaged, and £467 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TYPESETTING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	2	39·00	1·56	113	25/ to 35/	28/11½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	8	44·13	7·06	1,350	45/ to 80/	76/6	64/11
31 ,, 45	16	48·88	15·64	2,893	60/ to 90/	73/11½	69/6½
45 and over ..	1	6·00	0·12	36	90/	120/	..
All ages ..	25	48·76	24·38	4,392	..	72/0½	67/7

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—COMPOSITORS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	19	33·26	12·64	513	10/ to 20/	16/3	10/4½
17 ,, 21	27	49·15	26·54	1,798	20/ to 35/	27/1	25/7½
21 ,, 31	42	45·45	40·70	5,492	45/ to 65/	53/11½	50/3½
31 ,, 45	46	49·20	45·26	6,804	50/ to 75/	60/1½	56/10½
45 and over ..	12	46·92	11·26	1,622	45/ to 70/	57/7½	52/
All ages ..	142	48·03	136·40	16,229	..	47/7	43/11½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	7	44·00	3·16	207	10/ to 20/	13/5½	11/4½
17 ,, 21	10	46·80	9·36	575	15/ to 25/	24/7	22/1½
21 ,, 31	8	42·13	6·74	808	25/ to 60/	47/11½	38/10
31 ,, 45	6	48·33	5·80	928	55/ to 70/	64/	59/6
45 and over ..	1	38·00	0·76	123	65/	64/9	47/3½
All ages ..	31	46·48	28·82	2,641	..	36/8	32/9

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	4	42·50	3·40	304	25/ to 55/	35/9	29/2½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—LITHOGRAPHER (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	1	50·00	1·00	74	25/	29/7	28/5½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—BOOKBINDERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	17·00	0·68	15	10/	8/10	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	6	44·00	5·28	796	60/	60/3½	51/1
21 ,, 31	4	42·00	3·36	465	60/	55/4½	44/8½
31 ,, 45	2	29·00	1·16	233	70/	80/4	(*a*)
All ages ..	12	43·67	10·48	1,509	..	57/7	48/4½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—COMPOSITORS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 31	6	34·33	4·12	182	10/ to 45/	17/8	11/8

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—BOOKBINDERS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	14	36·86	10·32	226	5/ to 12/6	8/9	6/2½
17 ,, 21	14	40·64	11·38	414	7/6 to 17/6	14/6½	11/4½
21 ,, 31	5	41·00	4·10	250	12/6 to 25/	24/5	19/3 *b*
All ages ..	29	44·48	25·80	890	..	13/10	11/9½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—LITHOGRAPHERS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 31	7	41·43	5·80	208	8/ to 25/	14/4	11/5

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	8	25·88	4·14	88	5/ to 10/	8/6	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	6	27·50	3·30	122	12/6 to 20/	14/9½	(*b*)
21 ,, 31	3	52·00	3·12	176	25/	22/7	22/7
All ages ..	12	44·00	10·56	386	..	14/7½	12/4½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)	

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—BOX-MAKERS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).	
				£				
14 and under 17	4	20·75	1·66	31	7/6 to 10/	7/5½		(*a*)

There were also 14 employers personally engaged, and £132 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ROPE AND TWINE MAKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	4	20·00	1·60	36	8/	9/	..
17 ,, 21	4	33·00	2·64	166	25/ to 40/	25/2	..
21 ,, 31	16	33·06	10·58	1,394	30/ to 70/	52/8½	..
31 ,, 45	12	34·33	8·24	1,607	48/ to 80/	78/	..
45 and over ..	1	28·00	0·56	44	48/	31/5	..
All ages ..	35	33·74	23·62	3,247	..	55/	..

ROPE AND TWINE MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	9	22·78	4·10	153	12/ to 20/	14/11	(*d*)

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	32·71	4·58	95	5/ to 10/	8/3⅜	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	13	44·30	11·52	656	10/ to 40/	22/9½	19/4½
21 ,, 31	22	43·68	19·22	2,181	40/ to 55/	45/4⅝	38/1½
31 ,, 45	17	45·88	15·60	1,988	48/ to 60/	50/11½	44/11½
45 and over ..	16	49·38	15·80	1,949	50/ to 70/	49/4	46/10
All ages ..	70	47·65	66·72	6,869	..	41/2	37/9

There were also 46 employers personally engaged, and £21 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (MALES).

14 and over ..	9	48·22	8·68	824	15/ to 54/	37/4½	25/2½

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (FEMALES).

17 and under 45	8	44·50	7·12	325	10/ to 25/	18/3	15/7½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

SAUCE, PICKLE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (MALES).

31 and under 45	4	52·00	4·16	546	50/	52/6	52/6

SAUCE, PICKLE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	10	47·70	9·54	349	12/6 to 22/	14/7½	13/5

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

SAUSAGE-CASING MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	106	40/	40/9	40/9
21 ,, 31	10	16·20	3·24	493	48/ to 56/	60/10½	18/11½
31 ,, 45	9	26·78	4·82	733	48/ to 60/	60/10	31/4
45 and over ..	1	30·00	0·60	102	56/	68/	39/3
All ages ..	21	23·10	9·70	1,434	..	59/1½	26/3

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £37 was paid in wages to casual hands.

This trade depends almost entirely on the meat-slaughtering industry.

SAWMILLING—SAWYERS, ETC. (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	17	28·18	9·58	381	12/6 to 30/	15/11	..
17 ,, 21	30	43·50	26·10	1,992	20/ to 60/	30/6½	..
21 ,, 31	158	39·20	123·86	16,308	48/ to 80/	52/8	..
31 ,, 45	133	46·64	124·06	18,097	50/ to 90/	58/4	..
45 and over ..	29	35·27	20·46	2,821	40/ to 70/	55/2	..
All ages ..	358	42·47	304·06	39,599	..	52/1	..

SAWMILLING—CARPENTERS AND JOINERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	10	38·60	7·72	225	10/ to 15/	11/8	..
17 ,, 21	9	43·00	7·74	504	15/ to 30/	26/0½	..
21 ,, 31	57	43·19	49·24	6,816	60/	55/4½	..
31 ,, 45	43	38·62	33·22	4,631	60/	55/9	..
45 and over ..	14	45·28	12·68	1,937	60/ to 80/	61/1	..
All ages ..	132	41·89	110·60	14,113	..	51/1	..

SAWMILLING—MACHINISTS (MALES) (*d*).

				£			
17 and under 21	4	42·25	3·38	280	30/ to 40/	33/1⅔	..
21 ,, 31	12	43·42	10·42	1,345	55/ to 65/	51/7½	..
31 ,, 45	21	48·34	20·30	3,000	60/ to 72/	59/1½	..
45 and over ..	8	49·12	7·86	1,135	66/ to 72/	57/9	..
All ages ..	45	46·42	41·96	5,760	..	54/11	..

SAWMILLING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

21 and under 45	11	41·18	9·06	1,257	60/ to 66/	55/6	43/11

SAWMILLING—LABOURERS AND GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	5	23·40	2·34	52	15/ to 20/	8/10½	..
17 ,, 21	9	40·44	7·28	592	20/ to 50/	32/6½	..
21 ,, 31	59	39·76	46·92	5,840	46/ to 66/	49/9½	..
31 ,, 45	88	40·31	70·94	9,222	46/ to 66/	52/	..
45 and over ..	18	46·28	16·66	1,894	48/ to 60/	45/5½	..
All ages ..	177	40·72	144·14	17,600	..	48/10	..

SAWMILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	1	26·00	0·52	44	35/	33/10	..
17 ,, 21	3	25·66	1·54	194	55/	50/4½	..
21 ,, 31	24	42·00	20·16	2,782	50/ to 66/	55/2½	..
31 ,, 45	49	21·39	20·96	5,519	54/ to 70/	105/4	..
45 and over ..	19	48·18	18·28	2,373	50/ to 66/	51/11	..
All ages ..	93	33·04	61·46	10,912	..	71/	..

There were also 45 employers personally engaged, and £2,393 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEED-CLEANING (MALES).

21 and over ..	10	19·00	3·80	515	45/ to 48/	54/2½	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £26 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	4	42·50	3·40	91	5/ to 20/	10/8½	8/9

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

SOAP AND STARCH MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	6·00	0·24	7	12/6	11/8	..
17 ,, 21	4	24·75	1·98	163	35/	32/11	..
21 ,, 31	6	38·33	4·60	502	40/ to 50/	43/8	..
31 ,, 45	4	35·50	2·84	289	40/ to 45/	40/8½	..
All ages ..	12	40·25	9·66	961	..	39/9½	..

SOAP AND STARCH MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	6	33·83	4·06	132	10/ to 17/6	13/	(*d*)

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

TAILORING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	5	35·20	3·52	80	5/ to 12/6	9/1	..
17 ,, 21	16	49·94	15·98	981	15/ to 60/	24/7	..
21 ,, 31	55	48·11	52·92	7,045	55/ to 65/	53/3	..
31 ,, 45	63	45·13	56·86	8,734	60/ to 80/	61/5½	..
45 and over ..	13	38·92	10·12	1,407	50/ to 80/	55/7½	..
All ages ..	150	46·47	139·40	18,247	..	52/4½	..

TAILORING (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	14	25·21	7·06	162	5/ to 12/6	9/2	..
17 ,, 21	70	45·74	64·04	2,878	10/ to 30/	18/	..
21 ,, 31	110	48·66	107·06	7,378	30/ to 40/	27/7	..
31 ,, 45	12	40·58	9·74	913	30/ to 50/	37/6	..
45 and over ..	1	43·00	0·86	36	25/	16/9	..
All ages ..	197	47·91	188·76	11,367	..	24/1	..

There were also 50 employers personally engaged, and £362 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

TINSMITHING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	4	34·50	2·76	71	10/	10/3½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	3	38·00	2·28	94	15/ to 30/	16/6	12/0½
21 „ 31	4	45·75	3·66	433	40/ to 50/	47/4	41/7½
31 „ 45	12	41·42	9·94	1,353	60/	54/5	43/4
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	426	50/ to 60/	54/7½	54/7½
All ages ..	23	47·30	21·76	2,377	..	43/8½	39/9

TOY-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*b*).

17 and under 31	6	33·67	4·04	371	14/ to 40/	36/9	23/9½

UMBRELLA MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

There were 2 employers personally engaged.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	27·20	2·72	51	7/6	7/6	(*a*)
17 „ 21	16	45·00	14·40	731	10/ to 35/	20/3½	21/
21 „ 31	17	42·35	14·60	2,014	40/ to 80/	55/2	45/7
31 „ 45	9	51·56	9·28	1,447	60/ to 70/	62/4½	61/10
All ages ..	44	46·59	41·00	4,243	..	41/4½	37/1

There were also 14 employers personally engaged, and £14 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WINE-MAKING (MALES) (*b*).

				£			
31 and under 45	1	26·00	0·52	62	..	47/8	23/10

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

WIRE-WORKING (MALES).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	269	50/	51/9	51/9

WOOL-DUMPING (MALE) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	31·50	1·26	163	60/	51/9	31/4
21 „ 31	8	31·75	5·08	685	60/	53/11	32/11
31 „ 45	11	39·73	8·74	1,213	48/ to 60/	55/6	42/5
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	255	48/	49/0½	49/0½
All ages ..	22	39·00	17·16	2,316	..	54/	40/6

WOOL-DUMPING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALE).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	155	60/	59/7½	59/7½

£30 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MARLBOROUGH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES).

				£			
17 and over ..	7	43·14	6·04	663	17/6 to 60/	43/11	(*a*)

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £5 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BLACKSMITHING AND FARRIERY, ETC. (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	37·33	2·24	75	15/	13/4½	..
17 „ 21	11	43·45	9·56	492	15/ to 25/	20/7	..
21 „ 31	14	47·93	13·42	1,608	50/ to 60/	47/11	..
31 „ 45	6	37·83	4·54	586	50/ to 60/	51/7½	..
All ages ..	33	45·70	30·16	2,761	..	36/7½	..

There were also 17 employers personally engaged, and £15 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOATBUILDING (MALES).

17 and under 31	7	42·29	5·92	505	12/6 to 60/	34/1½	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

17 and over ..	6	47·16	5·66	490	20/ to 50/	34/7½	(*a*)

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	1	48·00	0·96	17	10/	7/1	6/6½

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £2 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	84	12/ to 20/	16/2	16/2
17 „ 21	1	52·00	1·04	84	32/6	32/3½	32/3½
21 „ 31	3	28·00	1·68	220	50/ to 60/	52/4½	(*a*)
31 „ 45	5	51·00	5·10	622	50/ to 60/	48/9½	47/10
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	455	60/	58/5½	58/5½
All ages ..	14	46·50	13·02	1,465	..	45/	40/3

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £2 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING AND MALTING (MALES).

17 and over ..	11	43·09	9·48	1,193	30/ to 60/	50/4	41/8½

BRICK AND TILE MAKING (MALES).

				£			
21 and over ..	8	41·12	6·58	644	48/	39/2	30/11½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £54 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 45	6	40·83	4·90	650	15/ to 60/	53/0½	(*a*)

These hands are generally shop-assistants who work only occasionally in the manufacturing.

There were also 7 employers personally engaged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING AND CREAM-SEPARATING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	17·00	1·02	60	20/	23/6½	7/8½
17 „ 21	4	29·00	2·32	209	30/	36/0½	20/1
21 „ 31	10	30·70	6·14	970	50/ to 60/	48/10½	37/3½
31 „ 45	6	40·66	4·88	654	60/	53/7½	41/11
All ages ..	22	32·64	14·36	1,893	..	52/9	33/0½

£7 was paid in wages to casual hands.

(See footnote to this trade for Taranaki, which also applies here.)

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	36	15/	13/10	13/10
21 „ 31	9	39·44	7·10	913	55/	51/5	39/
31 „ 45	2	42·00	1·68	245	55/	58/4	(*a*)
45 and over ..	2	45·00	1·80	172	60/	38/2½	33/1
All ages ..	13	44·69	11·62	1,366	..	47/0½	40/5

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £30 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—JOINERS, ETC. (MALES).

17 and under 21	4	52·00	4·16	26[illegible]	15/ to 25/	25/8	25/8
21 „ 31	16	45·06	14·42	1,72[illegible]	55/ to 60/	47/10	41/5½
31 „ 45	7	51·28	7·18	1,03[illegible]	55/ to 60/	57/8½	56/11
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	124	50/	47/8½	47/8½
All ages ..	28	47·84	26·80	3,151	..	47/0½	43/3½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

MARLBOROUGH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—YARDMEN (MALES).

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
21 and under 45	9	42·44	7·64	829	44/ to 48/	43/5	35/5

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	273	45/ to 65/	52/6	52/6

There were also 22 employers personally engaged, and £50 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COACHBUILDING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	26·33	1·58	25	5/	6/4	..
17 „ 21	4	52·00	4·16	227	20/	21/10	..
21 „ 31	6	45·00	5·40	611	60/	45/3	..
31 „ 45	6	39·00	4·68	639	60/	54/7½	..
All ages ..	19	41·63	15·82	1,502	..	37/11½	..

There were also 9 employers personally engaged.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 45	11	41·55	9·14	766	10/ to 60/	33/6½	26/8½

There were also 8 employers personally engaged.

DRESSMAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	8	43·12	6·90	97	5/	5/7½	4/8
17 „ 21	20	47·30	18·92	434	8/ to 12/6	9/2	8/4 *b*
21 „ 31	15	49·00	14·70	1,013	15/ to 60/	27/7	25/11½
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	436	60/	55/11	55/11
All ages ..	45	48·49	43·64	1,980	..	18/2	16/11

There were also 5 employers personally engaged.

DENTISTRY (FEMALE).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	36	14/	13/10	13/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

ENGINEERING (MALES).

14 and over ..	8	52·00	8·32	896	12/ to 70/	43/1	43/1

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

FELLMONGERING, TANNING, ETC. (MALES).

21 and under 45	9	38·44	6·92	784	25/ to 60/	44/6½	(*a*)

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.
(See also Meat-slaughtering, &c.)

FENCING (IRON) MANUFACTURING (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	118	45/	45/4½	45/4½

£27 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FIREWOOD-CUTTING AND GRAIN-CRUSHING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	40	15/	15/4½	15/4½
21 „ 31	12	35·91	8·62	915	45/ to 50/	42/5½	29/4
31 „ 45	19	42·94	16·28	1,847	50/	45/4½	37/7½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/	50/
All ages ..	30	44·96	26·98	2,932	..	43/5½	37/7

FIREWOOD-CUTTING AND GRAIN-CRUSHING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	4	42·75	3·42	409	50/ to 60/	46/8	(*a*)

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £116 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLAX-MILLING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	12	14·00	3·36	307	25/ to 30/	36/6½	9/10
21 „ 31	33	31·64	20·88	1,869	25/ to 40/	35/9½	21/9½
31 „ 45	18	25·33	9·12	1,117	25/ to 45/	49/	23/10½
45 and over ..	11	28·36	6·24	554	40/	35/6	19/4½
All ages ..	73	27·12	39·60	3,847	..	38/10½	20/3

FLAX-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
21 and over ..	5	21·80	2·18	221	60/	40/6½	17/

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £40 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLOUR-MILLING (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	518	37/ to 60/	49/9½	49/9½

FLOUR-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	266	50/	51/2	51/2

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

21 and under 45	7	51·28	7·18	1,026	48/ to 60/	57/2	56/4½

£46 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	2	40·50	1·62	80	17/6 to 22/6	19/9	15/4½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

There were 2 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING — SAUSAGE-CASING PREPARING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	5	27·60	2·76	460	60/ to 80/	66/8	35/4½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING — OLEO AND TALLOW HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	5	31·60	3·16	329	40/ to 60/	41/8	25/3½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	11·50	0·46	25	20/	21/9	(*a*)
17 „ 21	8	40·60	4·06	356	35/	35/1	17/1
21 „ 31	28	28·57	16·00	2,220	60/	55/6	30/6
31 „ 45	16	30·94	9·90	1,625	65/	65/8	39/1
45 and over ..	7	34·43	4·82	668	60/	55/5	36/8½
All ages ..	55	32·04	35·24	4,894	..	55/6½	34/2½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	470	95/ to 115/	90/4½	90/4½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FIREMEN AND GREASERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	8	39·37	6·30	794	50/ to 60/	50/5	38/2

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FELLMONGERS (MALES) (*a*).

17 and under 21	2	24·00	0·96	94	40/	39/2	18/1
21 „ 31	8	29·25	4·68	489	40/	41/9½	23/6
31 „ 45	11	32·27	7·10	893	45/	50/3½	31/2½
45 and over ..	6	21·83	2·62	282	42/	43/0½	18/1
All ages ..	25	30·72	15·36	1,758	..	45/9½	27/0½

£27 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	42·20	4·22	95	5/ to 15/	9/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	52·00	6·24	400	20/ to 30/	25/7½	25/7½
21 „ 31	6	34·67	4·16	408	60/	39/3	26/2
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	314	60/	60/4½	60/4½
45 and over ..	1	12·00	0·24	20	44/	33/4	7/8½
All ages ..	19	44·58	16·94	1,237	..	29/2½	25/1½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £35 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

MARLBOROUGH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (MALES).

			£				
14 and under 17	4	39·75	3·18	117	7/6 to 15/	14/8½	11/5
17 „ 21	7	51·29	7·18	397	17/6 to 45/	22/1½	21/10
21 „ 31	4	46·00	3·68	343	50/	37/3½	33/
31 „ 45	6	38·00	4·56	690	50/ to 70/	60/6½	(*a*)
All ages ..	20	46·50	18·60	1,547	..	33/3	29/9

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (FEMALES).

21 and under 31	1	17·00	0·34	10	12/	11/9	3/10*b*

There were also 5 employers personally engaged.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).

14 and over ..	7	47·00	6·58	672	7/6 to 60/	40/10	36/11

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (MALE).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	20	7/6	7/8½	7/8½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	4	33·75	2·70	126	10/ to 20/	18/8	12/1½
17 „ 21	6	37·83	4·54	454	48/	40/	29/1
21 „ 31	45	47·42	42·68	5,053	50/ to 60/	47/4½	43/2½
31 „ 45	35	39·69	27·78	3,483	60/	50/2	38/3½
45 and over ..	4	43·25	1·86	172	40/	37/	(*a*)
All ages ..	86	46·26	79·56	9,288	..	46/8½	41/6½

SAWMILLING AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	12	50·00	12·00	1,657	55/ to 60/	55/3	53/1½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £184 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEED CLEANING AND PACKING (MALES).

				£			
21 and under 31	2	13·00	0·52	48	42/	36/11	9/3 *b*

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

TAILORING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	14	5/ to 7/6	5/4½	5/4½
17 „ 21	2	49·50	1·98	110	12/6 to 25/	22/2½	21/2
21 „ 31	7	47·86	6·70	815	50/ to 60/	48/8	44/9½
31 „ 45	7	50·71	7·10	1,204	60/ to 80/	67/10	66/2
45 and over ..	2	37·50	1·50	206	45/ to 55/	54/11	39/7½ *c*
All ages ..	19	48·21	18·32	2,349	..	51/3½	47/6½

TAILORING (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	3	12·67	0·76	10	5/	5/3	..
17 „ 21	12	45·50	10·92	305	7/6 to 15/	11/2	..
21 „ 31	9	43·89	7·90	553	30/	28/	..
All ages ..	22	44·50	19·58	868	..	17/9	..

There were also 12 employers personally engaged, and £29 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING (MALES).

21 and under 45	4	52·00	4·16	524	20/ to 100/	50/4½	50/4½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

WOOL AND HEMP DUMPING (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 45	8	42·50	6·80	499	45/ to 48/	29/4	24/

£21 was paid in wages to casual hands.

NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	5	18·40	1·84	50	7/6 to 15/	10/10½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	10	49·60	9·92	665	12/6 to 30/	26/10	25/7
21 „ 31	7	45·14	6·32	735	40/ to 56/	46/6	40/4½
31 „ 45	8	39·63	6·34	733	42/ to 55/	46/3	35/4
45 and over ..	3	21·67	1·30	225	40/ to 80/	69/3	28/10
All ages ..	30	42·87	25·72	2,408	..	37/5½	30/10½

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	3	52·00	3·12	166	10/ to 40/	21/3½	21/3½

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £30 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ASPHALT-MAKING (MALES).

21 and under 31	3	24·67	1·48	107	48/	28/11	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £15 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BACON-CURING (MALES).

14 and under 45	4	41·50	3·32	318	20/ to 60/	38/4	30/7

£92 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	12	38·42	9·22	333	10/ to 15/	14/5½	10/8
17 „ 21	5	30·60	3·06	160	15/ to 30/	20/11	12/3 *b*
21 „ 31	13	48·92	12·72	1,190	20/ to 40/	37/5	35/2½
31 „ 45	5	52·00	5·20	640	50/ to 65/	49/3	49/3
45 and over ..	3	39·00	2·34	341	55/ to 70/	58/3½	43/8 *b*
All ages ..	37	43·97	32·54	2,664	..	32/9	27/8½

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—CARDBOARD-BOX MAKERS (FEMALES).

				£			
14 and under 31	3	49·67	2·98	156	17/6 to 27/6	20/11½	20/

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 45	3	42·33	2·54	175	12/6 to 50/	27/6½	22/5

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—CASE AND BOX MAKER (MALE).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	107	42/6	41/2	41/2

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING — ENGINE-DRIVER (MALE).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	148	55/	56/11	56/11

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	12	39·83	9·56	289	10/ to 22/6	12/1	(*a*)
17 „ 21	12	42·25	10·14	441	13/ to 25/	17/5	14/1½
21 „ 31	7	36·57	5·12	271	12/ to 25/	21/2	14/10½
31 „ 45	7	43·86	6·14	260	15/ to 20/	16/11½	14/3½
45 and over ..	1	8·00	0·16	9	20/	22/6	(*a*)
All ages ..	33	47·15	31·12	1,270	..	16/4	14/9½

£72 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.—*continued.*

BLACKSMITHING AND FARRIERY (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	15	33·67	10·50	380	5/ to 12/6	14/5½	..
17 ,, 21	22	45·55	20·04	898	8/ to 30/	17/11	..
21 ,, 31	18	45·11	16·24	2,588	30/ to 60/	63/9	..
31 ,, 45	7	29·86	4·18	578	48/ to 60/	55/3½	..
45 and over ..	3	28·00	1·68	221	60/	52/7½	..
All ages ..	60	43·87	52·64	4,665	..	35/5½	..

There were also 42 employers personally engaged, and £7 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOTMAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and over ..	10	46·70	9·34	922	7/6 to 70/	39/6	35/5½

There were also 9 employers personally engaged.

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	44·00	1·76	36	5/ to 12/6	8/2	6/11
17 ,, 21	11	43·00	9·46	587	12/6 to 40/	24/10	20/6½
21 ,, 31	18	45·89	16·52	1,900	30/ to 60/	46/	40/7
31 ,, 45	13	44·31	11·52	1,799	50/ to 70/	62/5½	53/2½
45 and over ..	3	47·67	2·86	371	50/	51/10½	47/7
All ages ..	45	46·80	42·12	4,693	..	44/6½	40/1½

There were also 38 employers personally engaged, and £16 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING AND MALTING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	7·00	0·28	10	12/6 to 15/	14/3½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	46·25	3·70	291	20/ to 40/	31/5½	28/
21 ,, 31	13	48·69	12·66	1,658	50/ to 70/	52/4½	49/0½
31 ,, 45	8	36·63	5·86	936	48/	63/10½	(*a*)
45 and over ..	10	45·90	9·18	1,275	50/ to 60/	55/6½	49/0½
All ages ..	33	48·00	31·68	4,170	..	52/7½	48/7

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £37 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	4	32·50	2·60	191	33/	29/4½	..
17 ,, 21	1	52·00	1·04	105	50/	40/4½	..
21 ,, 31	5	34·20	3·42	361	47/	42/2½	..
31 ,, 45	2	31·00	1·24	85	47/	27/5	..
45 and over ..	1	7·00	0·14	13	48/	37/1½	..
All ages ..	13	32·46	8·44	755	..	35/9½	..

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £70 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	42·00	2·52	95	15/	15/1	12/2
17 ,, 21	3	52·00	3·12	245	25/ to 50/	31/5	31/5
21 ,, 31	7	45·71	6·40	618	45/	38/7½	33/11½
31 ,, 45	4	52·00	4·16	702	70/	67/6	67/6
45 and over ..	3	43·67	2·62	237	50/	36/2	30/4½
All ages ..	20	47·05	18·82	1,897	..	40/4	36/6

Most of these employees were engaged chiefly as shop-assistants who worked only occasionally in the manufacturing.
There were also 16 employers personally engaged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MANUFACTURING AND CREAM-SEPARATING (MALES) (*c*).*

14 and under 17	2	33·00	1·32	48	15/	14/6½	9/3
17 ,, 21	4	29·50	2·36	177	30/ to 45/	30/	17/
21 ,, 31	14	33·36	9·34	1,088	50/	46/7	29/10½
31 ,, 45	8	36·00	5·76	759	45/ to 50/	52/8½	36/6
45 and over ..	2	25·50	1·02	106	40/	41/7	20/4½
All ages ..	29	34·14	19·80	2,178	..	44/	28/10½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £65 was paid in wages to casual hands.
* See footnote to this trade in Taranaki, which applies here also.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	3	19·33	1·16	22	7/6	7/7	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	7	39·43	5·52	315	20/ to 27/6	22/10	17/3½
21 ,, 31	13	46·16	12·00	1,371	35/ to 50/	45/8½	40/7
31 ,, 45	4	39·50	3·16	433	60/	54/10	41/7½
45 and over ..	4	43·75	3·50	367	60/	41/11½	35/3½
All ages ..	28	45·25	25·34	2,508	..	39/7	34/5½

There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £133 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARPENTERING, JOINERY, AND SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	10	28·70	5·74	208	7/6 to 12/6	14/6	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	28	50·46	28·26	1,518	15/ to 25/	21/6	20/10
21 ,, 31	52	46·67	48·54	6,610	50/ to 60/	54/5½	48/10½
31 ,, 45	35	46·51	32·56	4,278	55/ to 60/	52/6½	47/
45 and over ..	17	49·18	16·72	1,916	60/	45/10	43/4
All ages ..	133	49·56	131·82	14,530	..	44/1	42/

There were also 27 employers personally engaged, and £89 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COACHBUILDING (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	29·00	2·90	48	7/6	6/7½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	11	45·36	9·98	464	15/ to 40/	18/7	16/2½
21 ,, 31	11	47·00	10·34	1,394	50/ to 60/	53/11	48/9
31 ,, 45	5	51·60	5·16	677	60/	52/6	52/1
45 and over ..	3	26·00	1·56	237	60/	60/9	(*a*)
All ages ..	32	46·78	29·94	2,820	..	37/8	33/10½

There also 22 employers personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	38·60	3·86	101	7/6 to 12/6	10/5½	7/9
17 ,, 21	6	49·00	5·88	215	17/6	14/7½	13/9½
21 ,, 31	12	47·33	11·36	1,455	30/ to 60/	51/3	46/7½
31 ,, 45	2	48·00	1·92	258	60/	53/9	49/7½
All ages ..	24	47·96	23·02	2,029	..	35/3	32/6

There were also 14 employers personally engaged, and £30 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (MALES).

17 and under 45	7	42·00	5·88	1,086	30/ to 110/	73/10½	59/8

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	4	47·25	3·78	248	15/ to 20/	26/3	23/10

There were also 7 employers personally engaged.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	19	40·79	15·50	235	5/ to 8/	6/1	4/9
17 ,, 21	45	41·09	36·98	1,055	10/ to 20/	11/5	9/
21 ,, 31	41	43·75	35·88	2,063	20/ to 25/	23/	19/4
31 ,, 45	7	44·29	6·20	635	30/ to 60/	40/11½	34/10½
45 and over ..	2	49·00	1·96	415	40/ to 120/	84/8½	79/9½
All ages ..	112	43·09	96·52	4,403	..	18/3	15/1½

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—MILLINERS (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	6	49·83	5·98	230	8/ to 15/	15/4½	14/9
21 ,, 31	5	52·00	5·20	503	30/ to 60/	38/8½	38/8½
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	130	30/	25/	25/
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	156	30/	30/	30/
All ages ..	15	51·13	15·34	1,019	..	26/7	26/1½

There were also 16 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

DYEING AND CLEANING (MALE).

				£			
21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	73	30/	28/1	28/1

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT GENERATING (MALES).

17 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	364	30/ to 110/	70/	70/

ENGINEERING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	9	42·78	7·70	205	5/ to 12/	10/8	8/9
17 ,, 21	11	51·91	11·42	506	15/ to 20/	17/8½	17/8
21 ,, 31	16	50·50	16·16	1,538	40/ to 60/	38/	36/11
31 ,, 45	11	39·45	8·68	1,378	60/ to 70/	63/6	48/2
45 and over ..	16	36·00	11·52	1,627	60/ to 70/	56/6	39/1½
All ages ..	60	46·23	55·48	5,252	..	37/9½	33/8

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £468 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FELLMONGERY, TANNING, ETC. (MALES).

21 and under 45	9	40·00	7·20	766	28/ to 50/	44/6½	(*a*)

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £84 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FIREWOOD-CUTTING (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	57	22/	21/11	21/11
21 ,, 31	9	44·00	7·92	845	45/	42/8	36/1⅓
31 ,, 45	2	39·00	1·56	184	45/ to 50/	47/2	35/4½
45 and over ..	3	34·66	2·08	242	45/ to 50/	46/6½	31/0⅓
All ages ..	15	42·00	12·60	1,328	..	42/2	34/0⅓

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £107 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FISH-CURING (MALE).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/	60/

FLAX-MILLING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	14·50	0·58	27	20/	18/7½	5/2½
17 ,, 21	6	31·50	3·78	264	30/ to 50/	27/11	16/11
21 ,, 31	21	34·29	14·40	1,537	36/ to 60/	42/8½	28/2
31 ,, 45	11	38·64	8·50	938	40/ to 70/	44/1½	32/9½
All ages ..	38	35·87	27·26	2,766	..	40/7	28/

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £18 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLOUR-MILLING (MALES).

17 and under 45	8	52·00	8·32	845	25/ to 45/	40/7½	40/7½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £19 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	10	33·40	6·68	220	10/ to 20/	13/2	8/5½
17 ,, 21	7	41·28	5·78	357	30/	24/8½	19/7½
21 ,, 31	15	36·13	10·84	943	30/	34/9½	24/2
31 ,, 45	9	42·44	7·64	1,057	50/ to 60/	55/4	45/2
45 and over ..	3	44·33	2·66	427	60/ to 70/	64/2½	54/9
All ages ..	43	39·06	33·60	3,004	..	35/9	26/10½

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

21 and under 45	2	26·50	1·06	103	25/ to 50/	38/10½	(*a*)

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVER (MALE) (*c*).

21 and under 31	1	25·00	0·50	70	45/	56/	26/11

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	16	25·62	8·20	254	10/ to 17/6	12/4½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	8	33·25	5·32	209	15/ to 20/	15/8½	10/0½
21 ,, 31	11	38·81	8·54	440	20/	20/7½	15/4½
31 ,, 45	1	16·00	0·32	13	15/ to 20/	16/3	(*a*)
All ages ..	34	32·91	22·38	916	..	16/4½	10/4½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £160 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

21 and under 31	5	50·00	5·00	642	60/	51/4	49/4½
31 ,, 45	5	52·00	5·20	761	48/ to 60/	58/6½	58/6½
45 and over ..	9	46·67	8·40	1,453	60/ to 80/	69/2	62/1
All ages ..	18	51·66	18·60	2,856	..	61/5	61/0½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

HOSIERY-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	2	44·50	1·78	62	7/6 to 20/	13/11	11/11

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

LAUNDRY—EUROPEAN (MALES).

21 and under 45	4	32·50	2·60	321	17/6 to 70/	49/4½	(*a*)

LAUNDRY—EUROPEAN (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	3	38·33	2·30	131	20/ to 26/	22/9½	16/9½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £28 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LIME-BURNING (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	27·00	1·62	162	48/	40/	20/9 *b*

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £7 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MANURE-MIXING (MALES).

21 and over ..	3	51·33	3·08	398	45/ to 70/	51/8½	51/0½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	11·00	0·22	16	30/	29/1	6/2
17 ,, 21	1	13·00	0·26	9	25/	13/10	3/5½
21 ,, 31	3	20·33	1·22	107	30/ to 45/	35/1	13/8½
31 ,, 45	10	23·00	4·60	577	45/ to 60/	50/2	22/2½
45 and over ..	2	17·50	0·70	64	50/	36/7	12/3½
All ages ..	14	25·00	7·00	773	..	44/2	21/3

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—OLEO, MANURE, AND TALLOW HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	2	19·50	0·78	85	50/ to 65/	43/7	16/4½

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FELLMONGERS' (MALES) (*c*).

17 and over ..	4	17·00	1·36	144	35/ to 70/	42/4	13/10

£69 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	3	32·66	1·96	335	63/ to 80/	68/4½	42/11½

£78 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
31 and under 45	2	52·00	2·08	303	45/¼ to 60/	58/3	58/3

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £21 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	8	51·87	8·30	349	6/ to 30/	16/10	16/9½

There were also 6 employers personally engaged.

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES).

21 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	301	52/6 to 60/	38/7	38/7

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES).

14 and under 17	10	44·60	8·92	199	5/ to 10/	8/11	7/8
17 „ 21	15	47·20	14·16	561	12/6 to 25/	15/10	14/4½
21 „ 31	16	44·12	14·12	1,710	50/ to 60/	48/5½	41/1½
31 „ 45	9	41·44	7·46	998	50/ to 60/	53/6	42/8
45 and over ..	4	29·25	2·34	256	50/ to 60/	43/9	24/7 *b*
All ages ..	51	46·07	47·00	3,724	..	31/8½	28/1

There were also 18 employers personally engaged.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	41·50	4·98	120	7/6 to 12/6	9/7½	7/8½
17 „ 21	9	48·22	8·68	537	20/ to 30/	24/9	22/11½
21 „ 31	12	47·08	11·30	1,188	40/ to 50/	42/0½	38/1
31 „ 45	17	51·47	17·50	2,795	60/ to 70/	63/10½	63/3
45 and over ..	5	50·40	5·04	743	60/	58/11½	57/2
All ages ..	47	50·53	47·50	5,383	..	45/4	44/0½

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	4	35·50	2·84	63	7/6 to 12/6	8/10½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	16	44·18	14·14	446	10/ to 15/	12/7½	10/8½
21 „ 31	7	46·14	6·46	272	10/ to 20/	16/10	14/11½
All ages ..	24	48·83	23·44	781	..	13/4	12/6

There were also 14 employers personally engaged, and £11 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	29	10/ to 15/	11/2	11/2
21 „ 31	6	52·00	6·24	803	45/ to 55/	51/5½	51/5½
31 „ 45	7	46·42	6·50	717	50/	44/1½	39/4½
45 and over ..	2	47·00	1·88	225	50/ to 55/	77/10½	43/3
All ages ..	16	48·93	15·66	1,774	..	45/4	42/7½

There were also 11 employers personally engaged.

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (MALES).

17 and under 45	3	43·33	2·60	266	12/6 to 66/	40/11	34/1½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £6 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAWMILLING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	25·50	1·02	53	30/	20/9½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	19	38·89	14·78	1,268	40/ to 60/	34/4	25/8
21 „ 31	96	48·54	93·20	9,545	48/ to 60/	40/11½	38/3
31 „ 45	83	41·67	69·18	7,914	48/ to 60/	45/9	36/8
45 and over ..	41	37·58	30·82	3,189	48/ to 60/	41/4½	29/11
All ages ..	223	46·86	209·00	21,969	..	42/0½	37/10½

SAWMILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	1	26·00	0·52	39	30/	30/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	35·50	4·26	261	40/ to 50/	24/6	16/9
21 „ 31	12	48·92	11·74	1,267	55/ to 60/	43/2	40/7½
31 „ 45	7	31·43	4·40	556	60/ to 66/	50/6½	30/6½
45 and over ..	5	33·60	3·36	302	48/	35/11½	23/3
All ages ..	26	46·69	24·28	2,425	..	39/11½	35/10½

There were also 70 employers personally engaged, and £502 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TAILORING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	7	44·28	6·20	126	5/ to 10/	8/1½	6/11
17 „ 21	16	46·81	14·98	1,075	10/ to 30/	28/8½	25/10
21 „ 31	19	45·26	17·18	1,946	50/ to 60/	45/3½	39/5
31 „ 45	14	45·57	12·76	2,140	60/ to 100/	67/1	58/9½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	117	55/	45/	45/
All ages ..	55	47·05	52·16	5,404	..	41/5½	37/9½

TAILORING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	24	39·54	18·98	343	5/ to 7/6	7/2½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	34	46·64	31·72	1,085	8/ to 20/	13/8	12/3½
21 „ 31	33	44·57	29·42	1,785	30/	24/3	20/9½
31 „ 45	2	39·00	1·56	78	25/	20/	(*a*)
All ages ..	92	44·41	81·68	3,291	..	16/1½	13/9

There were also 28 employers personally engaged, and £4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TANNING AND CURRYING (MALES).

21 and under 45	3	51·00	3·06	350	45/	45/9	44/10½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged.

UMBRELLA MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

VINEGAR-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

45 and over ..	2	39·00	1·56	143	44/	36/8	27/6

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	33	11/6	12/8½	12/8½
17 „ 21	7	43·86	6·14	311	20/ to 30/	20/3	17/1
21 „ 31	6	44·00	5·28	623	40/ to 60/	47/2½	39/11
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/	50/
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	117	45/	45/	45/
All ages ..	16	45·44	14·54	1,214	..	33/5	29/2

There were also 12 employers personally engaged.

WOOL AND HEMP DUMPING (MALES).

31 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	264	45/ to 60/	50/9	50/9

£80 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
WESTLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.							
AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES).							
14 and under 17	3	36·00	2·16	70	10/ to 17/6	12/11½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	3	52·00	3·12	211	20/ to 35/	27/0½	27/0½
21 „ 31	8	42·63	6·82	1,016	50/ to 80/	59/7	48/10
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	331	40/ to 60/	42/5	42/5
All ages ..	17	45·56	15·22	1,628	..	42/9½	36/10
AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).							
17 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	118	12/ to 33/	22/8½	22/8½
There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £5 was paid in wages to casual hands.							
BLACKSMITHING (MALES) (*d*).							
14 and under ..	2	24·00	0·96	43	15/	17/11	..
17 „ 21	5	47·40	4·74	339	15/ to 30/	28/7½	..
21 „ 31	31	46·03	28·54	4,125	50/ to 60/	57/10	..
31 „ 45	10	44·20	8·84	1,321	60/	59/9½	..
45 and over ..	5	40·80	4·08	702	60/ to 70/	68/10	..
All ages ..	51	46·24	47·16	6,530	..	55/4½	..
There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £16 was paid in wages to casual hands.							
BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).							
17 and over ..	5	51·80	5·18	616	35/ to 60/	47/7	47/4½
There were also 4 employers personally engaged.							
BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).							
14 and under 17	3	38·67	2·32	82	15/ to 17/6	14/1½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	7	42·86	6·00	528	15/ to 30/	35/2½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	15	49·73	14·92	2,052	50/ to 70/	55/	52/7½
31 „ 45	10	47·80	9·56	1,515	60/ to 70/	63/4½	58/3
45 and over ..	4	40·50	3·24	465	60/	57/5	44/8½
All ages ..	38	47·42	36·04	4,642	..	51/6	47/
There were also 25 employers personally engaged, and £37 was paid in wages to casual hands.							
BREWING AND MALTING (MALES).							
17 and under 21	3	36·67	2·20	155	20/ to 40/	28/2	19/10*b*
21 „ 31	6	46·67	5·60	691	50/ to 60/	49/4½	44/3½
31 „ 45	4	41·75	3·34	672	60/ to 100/	80/5½	64/7½
45 and over ..	4	43·75	3·50	626	60/ to 100/	71/6½	60/2½
All ages ..	16	45·75	14·64	2,144	..	58/7	51/6½
BREWING AND MALTING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).							
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	140	54/	53/10	53/10
BREWING AND MALTING—COOPERS (MALES).							
31 and under 45	1	25·00	0·50	71	60/	56/9½	(*a*)
There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £138 was paid in wages to casual hands.							
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).							
14 and under 17	3	41·67	2·50	130	18/ to 30/	20/9½	16/8
17 „ 21	3	40·33	2·42	203	36/ to 42/	33/6½	26/0½
21 „ 31	8	48·37	7·74	847	40/ to 50/	43/9½	40/8½
31 „ 45	7	36·00	5·04	703	60/ to 80/	55/9½	38/7½
45 and over ..	1	38·00	0·76	89	60/ to 70/	46/10	34/3
All ages ..	21	43·95	18·46	1,972	..	42/9	36/1½
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).							
21 and under 31	2	50·00	2·00	277	60/ to 63/	55/5	53/3
There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £35 was paid in wages to casual hands.							
BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).							
17 and under 45	7	48·86	6·84	830	32/6 to 60/	48/6½	45/7½
There were also 9 employers personally engaged.							
BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING (MALES) (*a*).							
14 and under 17	1	10·00	0·20	8	15/	16/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	40·67	4·88	291	20/ to 40/	23/10	18/8
21 „ 31	5	39·80	3·98	316	40/ to 50/	31/9	24/3½
31 „ 45	6	44·67	5·36	724	50/ to 60/	54/0½	46/5
All ages ..	17	42·41	14·42	1,339	..	37/1½	30/3½
£45 was paid in wages to casual hands.							
CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (MALES).							
14 and under 17	3	34·67	2·08	49	5/ to 7/6	9/5	(*a*)
17 „ 21	11	48·73	10·72	466	15/ to 35/	17/4½	16/3½
21 „ 31	16	47·94	15·34	1,816	30/ to 60/	47/4	43/8
31 „ 45	5	52·00	5·20	836	60/ to 72/	64/3½	64/3½
45 and over ..	5	38·80	3·88	529	60/	54/6½	40/8½
All ages ..	38	48·97	37·22	3,696	..	39/8½	37/5
CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (FEMALES).							
17 and under 31	4	47·00	3·76	132	10/ to 20/	14/0½	12/8½
There were also 6 employers personally engaged.							
CARPENTERING, JOINERY, AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING (MALES).							
14 and under 17	4	48·75	3·90	156	15/ to 20/	16/6	15/
17 „ 21	11	47·91	10·54	833	30/ to 40/	31/7½	29/1½
21 „ 31	23	47·43	21·82	3,019	60/ to 66/	55/4	50/6
31 „ 45	29	46·45	26·94	4,404	60/ to 72/	65/4½	58/5
45 and over ..	5	44·80	4·48	740	50/ to 60/	66/1	56/11
All ages ..	70	48·34	67·68	9,152	..	54/1	50/3½
CARPENTERING, JOINERY, AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).							
21 and over ..	4	29·75	2·38	303	48/ to 66/	50/11	29/1½
There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £132 was paid in wages to casual hands.							
CHEMICAL AND DRUG MANUFACTURING (MALES).							
14 and under 17	2	38·50	1·54	32	5/ to 10/	8/3½	(*a*)
There was also 1 employer personally engaged.							
COACHBUILDING (MALES).							
14 and under 17	1	30·00	0·60	7	5/	4/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	50·17	6·02	398	40/ to 50/	26/5½	25/6
21 „ 31	7	46·29	6·48	902	60/ to 66/	55/8	49/6½
31 „ 45	4	39·75	3·18	522	66/ to 72/	65/8	50/2½
45 and over ..	2	34·00	1·36	221	66/	65/	42/6
All ages ..	19	46·42	17·64	2,050	..	46/6	41/6
There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £6 was paid in wages to casual hands.							
CYCLE ENGINEERING (MALES) (*d*).							
14 and under 17	7	36·71	5·14	137	15/ to 30/	10/8	..
17 „ 21	6	41·83	5·02	330	15/ to 40/	26/3½	..
21 „ 31	7	25·71	3·60	475	40/ to 60/	52/9½	..
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/	..
All ages ..	20	37·00	14·80	1,098	..	29/8	..
There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £12 was paid in wages to casual hands.							
DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (MALE).							
17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	52	20/	20/	20/

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WESTLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

DENTISTRY (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
21 and under 45	5	52·00	5·20	285	15/ to 35/	21/11	21/11

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	1	8·00	0·16	2	5/	5/	(*a*)
17 „ 21	9	47·56	8·56	248	5/ to 15/	11/7	10/7
21 „ 31	9	50·56	9·10	445	15/ to 25/	19/6½	19/
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	234	90/	90/	90/
All ages ..	19	49·63	18·86	929	..	19/8½	18/9½

There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £19 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ENGINEERING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	17	42·82	14·56	417	5/ to 8/	11/5½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	29	45·31	26·28	1,242	15/ to 30/	18/11	16/5½
21 „ 31	53	47·75	50·62	6,488	50/ to 60/	51/3	47/1
31 „ 45	37	45·92	33·98	5,179	60/ to 80/	60/11½	53/10
45 and over ..	14	40·50	11·34	1,756	54/ to 66/	61/11½	48/3
All ages ..	147	46·52	136·78	15,082	..	44/1½	39/5½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £165 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FELLMONGERY, WOOL-SCOURING, TANNING, ETC. (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
17 and under 45	7	43·86	6·14	988	48/ to 100/	64/4½	54/3½

FISH CURING AND CANNING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
21 and under 45	4	11·75	0·94	125	45/ to 60/	53/2½	12/

FISH CURING AND CANNING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
21 and under 31	3	25·00	1·50	185	50/ to 60/	49/4	23/8½

FISH CURING AND CANNING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
17 and under 21	3	11·33	0·68	37	20/ to 25/	21/9	4/9

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £101 was paid in wages to casual hands.

This trade practically depends on the short whitebait season.

FLAX-MILLING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	2	32·50	1·30	77	30/ to 42/	23/8	14/9½
17 „ 21	4	38·00	3·04	287	48/	37/9	27/7
21 „ 31	8	23·88	3·82	478	50/ to 55/	50/0½	23/
31 „ 45	6	39·00	4·68	632	55/ to 80/	54/	40/6
45 and over ..	1	20·00	0·40	67	53/6	67/	25/9
All ages ..	20	33·10	13·24	1,541	..	46/6½	29/7½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £73 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	65	25/	25/	25/
21 „ 31	4	45·50	3·64	561	60/ to 75/	61/8	53/11½
31 „ 45	9	41·33	7·44	1,120	60/ to 76/	60/2½	47/10½
45 and over ..	4	40·75	3·26	542	60/	66/6	52/1½
All ages ..	16	48·06	15·38	2,288	..	59/6	55/

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
21 and under 45	2	43·50	1·74	286	50/ to 65/	65/9	55/

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	5	29·80	2·98	87	11/ to 12/	11/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	5	45·20	4·52	207	12/ to 20/	18/4	15/11
21 „ 31	2	43·00	1·72	89	17/ to 20/	20/8½	17/1½
31 „ 45	3	33·67	2·02	94	15/ to 20/	18/7½	12/0½
All ages ..	13	43·23	11·24	477	..	16/11½	14/1½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
31 and under 45	1	8·00	0·16	8	20/	20/	(*a*)

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

LIME-BURNING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
17 and under 31	2	38·00	1·52	144	48/	37/10½	27/8½

MANURE-MIXING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
17 and over ..	4	41·00	3·28	315	28/ to 50/	38/5	(*a*)

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
21 and under 45	2	32·00	1·28	82	20/ to 50/	25/7½	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	194	10/ to 80/	37/3½	37/3½

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 31	4	48·75	3·90	93	5/ to 15/	9/7	8/11½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	4	43·50	3·48	116	7/6 to 15/	13/4	11/2
17 „ 21	11	38·91	8·56	543	20/ to 25/	25/4½	19/
21 „ 31	10	41·80	8·36	1,162	60/ to 66/	55/7	44/8½
31 „ 45	5	45·00	4·50	727	66/ to 70/	64/7½	55/11
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	161	65/	61/11	61/11
All ages ..	28	46·32	25·94	2,709	..	41/9½	37/2½

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £18 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	5	47·00	4·70	158	12/6 to 17/	13/5½	12/2
17 „ 21	8	48·75	7·80	584	15/ to 47/6	29/11½	28/1
21 „ 31	6	49·67	5·96	848	60/	56/11	54/4½
31 „ 45	7	52·00	7·28	1,377	60/ to 70/	75/8	75/8
All ages ..	26	49·50	25·74	2,967	..	46/1½	43/10½

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 17	6	49·17	5·90	144	7/6 to 10/	9/9	9/3
17 „ 21	3	52·00	3·12	123	10/ to 17/6	15/9	15/9
21 „ 31	8	49·00	7·84	536	20/ to 35/	27/4	25/9
31 „ 45	1	25·00	0·50	79	50/	63/2½	(*a*)
All ages ..	17	51·06	17·36	882	..	20/4	19/11½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
14 and under 45	5	24·00	2·40	146	10/ to 50/	24/4	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

SAIL, TENT, AND COVER MAKING (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	£ (5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
21 and under 31	1	12·00	0·24	36	60/	60/	13/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £3 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

WESTLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

SAWMILLING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
17 and under 21	22	41·91	18·44	2,057	..	44/7½	35/11½
21 ,, 31	124	49·41	122·54	17,521	..	57/2½	54/4
31 ,, 45	93	51·72	96·20	14,632	..	60/10	60/6
45 and over ..	11	42·45	9·34	1,256	..	53/9½	43/11
All ages ..	242	50·93	246·52	35,466	..	57/6½	56/4½

SAWMILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

17 and under 21	5	49·20	4·92	433	..	35/4½	33/3½
21 ,, 31	22	46·32	20·38	3,029	..	59/5½	52/11½
31 ,, 45	28	46·79	26·20	4,081	..	62/3½	56/0½
45 and over ..	6	46·67	5·60	892	..	63/8½	57/2
All ages ..	61	46·80	57·10	8,435	..	59/1	53/2

SAWMILLING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

21 and over ..	8	45·25	7·24	1,103	66/ to 72/	60/11½	53/0½

There were also 36 employers personally engaged, and £4,405 was paid in wages to casual hands.

STONE CRUSHING AND QUARRYING (MALES).

14 and over ..	7	38·14	5·34	772	36/ to 70/	57/10	42/5

£180 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TAILORING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	5	42·00	4·20	95	5/ to 15/	9/0½	7/3½
17 ,, 21	6	50·50	6·06	278	15/ to 20/	18/4	17/10
21 ,, 31	22	42·73	18·80	2,505	60/	53/3½	43/9½
31 ,, 45	9	38·78	6·98	1,057	60/	60/7	45/2
45 and over ..	2	43·00	1·72	269	60/	62/6½	51/8½
All ages ..	44	42·91	37·76	4,204	..	44/6½	36/9

TAILORING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	23	34·22	15·74	224	5/	5/8½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	40	47·35	37·88	1,273	10/ to 15/	13/5½	12/3
21 ,, 31	37	45·62	33·76	2,176	20/ to 30/	25/9½	22/7½
31 ,, 45	1	12·00	0·24	9	11/ to 20/	15/	..
All ages ..	100	43·81	87·62	3,682	..	16/9½	14/2

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £62 was paid in wages to casual hands.

UMBRELLA MAKING AND REPAIRING (FEMALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	38	15/	14/7½	14/7½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

17 and over ..	8	51·00	8·16	1,136	25/ to 70/	55/8	54/7½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	2	19·50	0·78	16	6/ to 12/6	8/2½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	2	31·50	1·26	85	25/ to 30/	27/	16/4
21 ,, 31	8	34·75	5·56	612	30/ to 45/	44/	29/5
31 ,, 45	6	52·00	6·24	714	50/	45/9	45/9
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	138	42/	26/6½	26/6½
All ages ..	20	39·80	15·92	1,565	..	39/4	30/1

There were also 15 employers personally engaged, and £25 was paid in wages to casual hands.

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	40	15/	15/4½	15/4½
17 ,, 21	2	23·50	0·94	59	25/	25/1	11/4
21 ,, 31	3	52·00	3·12	391	45/ to 60/	50/1½	50/1½
31 ,, 45	5	40·36	4·36	756	60/	69/4	58/2
45 and over ..	2	19·00	0·76	102	60/	53/8	(*a*)
All ages ..	12	42·58	10·22	1,348	..	52/9	43/2½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BAG-MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	2	12·00	0·48	23	20/	19/2	4/5

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BASKET AND WICKERWARE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 45	10	48·70	9·74	984	10/ to 51/	40/5	37/10

BASKET AND WICKERWARE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	55	8/ to 14/	10/7	10/7

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

BLACKSMITHING AND COACHBUILDING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	15	43·86	13·16	376	5/ to 10/	11/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	41	44·90	36·82	2,503	30/ to 40/	27/2½	23/6
21 ,, 31	77	47·81	73·62	7,607	40/ to 60/	41/4	38/
31 ,, 45	42	47·47	39·88	5,195	50/ to 60/	52/1½	47/7
45 and over ..	7	40·14	5·62	685	60/	48/9	37/7 *b*
All ages ..	175	48·31	169·10	16,366	..	38/8½	35/11½

There were also 130 employers personally engaged, and £140 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	34·33	4·12	126	5/ to 10/	12/3	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	49·00	3·92	217	17/6	22/1½	20/10½
21 ,, 31	20	45·80	18·32	2,247	45/ to 60/	49/0½	43/2½
31 ,, 45	18	49·00	17·64	2,171	50/ to 60/	49/2½	46/4½
45 and over ..	9	43·77	7·88	790	45/	40/1	33/9
All ages ..	52	49·88	51·88	5,551	..	42/9½	41/

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	10	43·30	8·66	448	7/ to 35/	20/8	17/3

There were also 24 employers personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	29·33	1·76	100	10/ to 15/	22/9	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	15	45·00	13·50	1,058	30/ to 50/	31/4	27/1½
21 ,, 31	39	48·66	37·96	4,813	50/ to 60/	50/8½	47/5½
31 ,, 45	21	47·14	19·80	2,785	50/ to 60/	56/3	51/
45 and over ..	10	51·30	10·26	1,442	50/ to 60/	56/2½	55/5½
All ages ..	88	47·61	83·28	10,198	..	49/	44/7

There were also 59 employers personally engaged, and £29 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

BREWING AND MALTING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	99	35/	38/5	38/5
21 ,, 31	5	51·60	5·16	704	50/	54/7	54/2
31 ,, 45	3	51·33	3·08	406	50/	52/9	52/1
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	780	50/	50/	50/
All ages ..	15	51·73	15·52	1,989	..	51/3	51/

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	49·83	5·98	258	15/ to 20/	17/3	16/6½
17 ,, 21	8	38·75	6·20	558	30/ to 50/	36/	26/10
21 ,, 31	33	41·00	27·06	2,860	48/	42/3	33/4
31 ,, 45	29	43·69	25·34	2,966	48/	46/10	39/4
45 and over ..	8	39·62	6·34	714	48/	45/0½	34/4
All ages ..	80	44·32	70·92	7,356	..	41/6	35/4½

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £8 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 21	6	46·16	5·54	304	30/	21/11½	19/6
21 ,, 31	20	50·15	20·06	2,331	45/ to 50/	46/5½	44/10
31 ,, 45	5	34·20	3·42	346	45/	40/5½	26/7
45 and over ..	4	45·50	3·64	417	45/ to 50/	45/10	40/1
All ages ..	34	48·03	32·66	3,398	..	41/7	38/6

There were also 40 employers personally engaged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING AND CREAM-SEPARATING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	7	37·85	5·30	232	12/6	17/6	12/9
17 ,, 21	23	36·95	17·00	1,081	25/	25/5	18/1
21 ,, 31	40	43·37	34·70	4,138	40/ to 50/	47/8½	39/9½
31 ,, 45	41	45·85	37·76	4,511	40/ to 60/	47/9½	42/4
45 and over ..	9	39·55	7·12	823	40/ to 50/	46/3	35/2
All ages ..	115	44·29	101·88	10,785	..	42/4½	36/1

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING AND CREAM-SEPARATING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	3	40·66	2·44	341	48/ to 60/	55/11	(*a*)

There were also 28 employers personally engaged, and £55 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CABINETMAKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	5	44·40	4·44	107	10/ to 15/	9/8	..
17 ,, 21	12	52·00	12·48	644	20/ to 25/	20/7½	..
21 ,, 31	13	34·84	11·40	1,292	50/ to 60/	45/3	..
31 ,, 45	10	48·70	9·70	1,447	60/	59/7½	..
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	299	60/	38/4	..
All ages ..	43	47·13	41·14	3,789	..	36/10	..

There were also 9 employers personally engaged.

CARPENTERING, JOINERY, AND SASH AND DOOR MAKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	20	28·30	11·32	196	5/	6/11	..
17 ,, 21	44	50·59	44·52	2,294	15/ to 22/6	20/7½	..
21 ,, 31	89	48·20	85·78	10,653	45/ to 60/	49/8	..
31 ,, 45	45	41·42	37·28	5,416	45/ to 60/	58/3½	..
45 and over ..	19	44·47	16·90	2,491	60/	58/11½	..
All ages ..	211	46·39	195·80	21,050	..	40/3	..

There were also 42 employers personally engaged.

COACHBUILDING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	7	34·27	4·80	134	5/ to 15/	11/1½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	17	47·41	16·12	1,074	15/ to 45/	26/8	24/3½
21 ,, 31	38	47·36	36·00	4,498	40/ to 60/	49/11½	45/6½
31 ,, 45	21	44·95	18·88	2,491	55/ to 75/	52/9½	45/7
45 and over ..	21	47·76	20·06	2,407	40/ to 60/	48/	44/1
All ages ..	98	48·91	95·86	10,604	..	44/3	41/7½

There were also 27 employers personally engaged.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (MALES).

14 and under 17	17	46·47	15·80	498	7/6 to 15/	12/7½	11/3
17 ,, 21	25	37·40	18·70	1,216	15/ to 30/	26/	18/8½
21 ,, 31	30	39·86	23·92	3,199	50/ to 60/	51/10	41/
31 ,, 45	8	48·25	7·72	1,136	50/ to 60/	58/10½	54/7½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	282	55/	54/2½	54/2½
All ages ..	81	42·11	68·22	6,331	..	37/1½	30/1

There were also 29 employers personally engaged.

DENTISTRY, MECHANICAL (MALES).

14 and under 45	10	41·90	8·38	419	20/ to 60/	37/3	30/

DENTISTRY, MECHANICAL (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	2	27·50	1·10	19	5/ to 7/6	6/11	..
17 ,, 21	6	52·00	6·24	251	12/6 to 15/	16/1	..
21 ,, 31	9	49·11	8·84	479	15/ to 20/	21/8	..
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	70	27/	26/11	..
All ages ..	18	47·83	17·22	819	..	19/0½	..

There were also 15 employers personally engaged.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	61	34·18	41·76	541	5/	5/2	..
17 ,, 21	86	47·68	82·02	1,983	8/ to 14/	9/8	..
21 ,, 31	114	49·74	113·40	6,429	20/ to 30/	22/8	..
31 ,, 45	20	48·85	19·54	2,397	30/ to 60/	49/1⅓	..
45 and over ..	2	39·00	1·56	303	60/	77/8½	..
All ages ..	278	42·49	258·28	11,653	..	18/0½	..

There were also 15 employers personally engaged.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—MILLINERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	12	41·75	10·02	152	5/	6/1	4/10½
17 ,, 21	7	41·28	5·78	149	8/ to 14/	10/3½	8/2½
21 ,, 31	17	47·23	16·06	1,538	30/ to 45/	38/3½	30/3½
31 ,, 45	5	49·20	4·92	580	30/ to 55/	47/2	44/7½
All ages ..	39	47·15	36·78	2,419	..	26/4	23/10½

There were also 48 employers personally engaged.

DYEING AND CLEANING (MALE).

				£			
17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	116	45/	44/7½	44/7½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER GENERATING (MALES).

17 and over ..	9	51·86	9·34	1,214	15/ to 80/	52/	51/10

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (MALES).

14 and under 45	4	42·75	3·42	217	5/ to 60/	25/3	20/10½

ENGINEERING, GENERAL (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	31·50	5·04	164	8/ to 15/	13/	7/10½
17 ,, 21	10	49·40	9·88	521	15/ to 25/	21/1	20/0½
21 ,, 31	19	46·00	17,48	2,149	45/ to 60/	49/2	43/6
31 ,, 45	15	41·86	14·56	2,131	48/ to 60/	58/6½	54/7½
45 and over ..	8	49·75	7·96	1,211	60/	60/10½	58/8½
All ages ..	58	47·34	54·92	6,176	..	44/11½	40/11½

There were also 25 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

FELLMONGERING (MALES) (*c*).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	17	24·24	8·24	390	20/ to 30/	18/11	8/10
17 „ 21	18	30·16	10·86	911	30/ to 40/	33/6½	19/5½
21 „ 31	46	22·96	21·12	2,473	48/	46/10	20/8
31 „ 45	37	26·35	19·50	2,375	42/ to 45/	48/8½	24/8½
45 and over ..	23	23·65	10·88	1,270	42/	46/8½	21/3
All ages ..	137	25·77	70·60	7,419	..	42/0½	20/10

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £194 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* See also Meat-freezing.

FLAX-MILLING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	5	37·60	3·76	173	10/ to 20/	18/5	13/3½
17 „ 21	15	38·47	11·54	728	20/ to 30/	25/3	18/8
21 „ 31	20	41·45	16·58	1,637	36/	39/6	31/6
31 „ 45	29	42·38	24·58	2,942	36/ to 48/	47/10½	39/
45 and over ..	3	36·33	2·18	243	42/	44/7	31/2
All ages ..	70	41·88	58·64	5,723	..	39/0½	31/5½

FLAX-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
31 and over ..	3	30·33	1·82	221	42/ to 48/	48/7	28/5½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £202 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLOUR-MILLING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	49·67	2·98	117	15/ to 20/	15/8½	15/
17 „ 21	6	46·17	5·54	210	30/ to 40/	15/2	13/3
21 „ 31	25	45·80	22·90	2,661	40/ to 48/	46/6	40/11½
31 „ 45	26	49·62	25·80	3,516	45/ to 55/	54/6	52/
45 and over ..	14	49·71	13·92	2,054	50/ to 60/	59/0½	56/5
All ages ..	70	50·81	71·14	8,558	..	48/1½	47/0½

FLOUR-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
31 and over ..	7	39·43	5·52	997	60/ to 66/	72/3	54/9½

There were also 14 employers personally engaged, and £159 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	12	42·75	10·26	1,195	48/ to 58/	46/7	38/3½
31 „ 45	14	46·93	13·14	1,780	48/ to 58/	54/2	48/11
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	937	60/ to 70/	72/1	72/1
All ages ..	30	47·66	28·60	3,912	..	54/8½	50/2

£57 was paid in wages to casual hands.

HOSIERY-KNITTING (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	13	5/	5/	5/

HOSIERY-KNITTING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 31	3	52·00	3·12	104	11/ to 14/	13/4	13/4

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	48·33	2·90	73	8/ to 12/	10/1	9/4½
17 „ 21	5	24·20	2·42	82	10/ to 15/	13/6½	(*a*)
21 „ 31	6	44·33	5·32	237	20/	17/10	15/2½
31 „ 45	2	39·50	1·58	52	10/ to 12/6	13/2	10/
45 and over ..	1	21·00	0·42	26	25/	24/9	(*a*)
All ages ..	16	39·50	12·64	470	..	14/10½	11/3½

There were also 10 employers personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

There were 5 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

MEAT-FREEZING—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	10	22·80	4·56	220	..	19/3½	8/5½
17 „ 21	24	20·67	9·92	1,008	..	40/7½	16/2
21 „ 31	168	25·12	84·40	12,717	..	60/3	29/1½
31 „ 45	112	26·96	60·40	9,311	..	61/8	31/11½
45 and over ..	28	29·68	16·62	1,935	..	46/7	26/7
All ages ..	314	28·01	175·90	25,191	..	57/3½	30/10½

MEAT-FREEZING—FREEZERS AND CHAMBER HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	2	29·50	1·18	99	..	33/6½	19/0½
21 „ 31	40	23·05	18·44	2,434	..	52/9½	23/5
31 „ 45	45	42·46	38·22	4,061	..	42/6	37/8½
45 and over ..	18	36·83	13·26	1,512	..	45/7½	32/3½
All ages ..	100	35·55	71·10	8,106	..	45/7	31/2

MEAT-FREEZING—YARD AND PEN MEN (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	246	42/ to 50/	47/3½	47/3½
21 „ 31	4	35·50	2·84	352	50/ to 55/	49/7	33/10
31 „ 45	6	37·67	4·52	619	55/ to 60/	54/9½	39/8
45 and over ..	4	44·50	3·56	491	50/ to 60/	55/2	47/2½
All ages ..	14	46·43	13·00	1,708	..	52/6½	46/11

MEAT-FREEZING—SAUSAGE-CASING PREPARERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	2	28·00	1·12	146	54/	52/2	28/1
31 „ 45	13	16·31	4·24	608	54/ to 60/	57/4½	18/
All ages ..	15	17·87	5·36	754	..	56/3	19/4

£2 was paid in wages to casual hands.
(See also Sausage-casing manufacturing.)

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—FELLMONGERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	22·50	0·90	47	10/ to 20/	20/11	9/0½
17 „ 21	8	21·63	3·46	338	48/	39/1	16/3
21 „ 31	85	28·01	47·62	5,907	48/	49/7	26/9
31 „ 45	74	31·93	47·26	7,317	48/	61/11½	38/0½
45 and over ..	32	30·72	19·66	2,309	48/	46/11½	27/9
All ages ..	195	30·49	118·90	15,918	..	53/6½	31/5

£82 was paid in wages to casual hands.
(See also Fellmongery.)

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—OLEO AND TALLOW AND MANURE HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	3	23·33	1·40	157	45/	44/10½	20/1½
21 „ 31	24	25·96	12·46	1,383	45/	44/5	22/2
31 „ 45	21	42·10	17·68	2,144	45/	48/6	39/3
45 and over ..	12	42·00	10·08	1,113	45/	44/2	35/8
All ages ..	55	37·84	41·62	4,797	..	46/1	33/6½

£44 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—COOPERS AND CASEMAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	11	25·55	5·62	804	50/ to 60/	57/2½	28/1½
31 „ 45	15	36·00	10·80	1,581	60/	58/6½	40/6½
45 and over ..	2	35·00	1·40	251	60/	71/8½	48/3
All ages ..	26	33·46	17·82	2,636	..	59/2	39/

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	9	37·89	6·82	748	48/	43/10½	31/11½
31 „ 45	23	27·91	12·84	1,309	48/	40/9	21/10½
45 and over ..	6	51·33	6·16	744	48/	48/3½	47/8½
All ages ..	37	34·89	25·82	2,801	..	43/4½	29/1½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—ENGINEERS AND FITTERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	2	5·50	0·22	24	48/	43/7½	4/7½
21 ,, 31	8	37·00	5·92	860	48/ to 60/	58/1½	41/4
31 ,, 45	22	42·91	18·88	2,991	60/ to 70/	63/4½	52/3½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	349	60/	67/1½	67/1½
All ages ..	31	43·71	27·10	4,224	..	62/4	52/5

MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING—GREASERS AND FIREMEN (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	7	48·57	6·80	918	48/ to 55/	54/	50/5½
31 ,, 45	12	48·17	11·56	1,569	48/	54/3½	50/3½
45 and over ..	3	43·33	2·60	341	48/	52/5½	43/8½
All ages ..	21	49·90	20·96	2,828	..	53/11½	51/9½

£517 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES).

14 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	617	7/6 to 16/	39/6½	39/6½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALES).

31 and under 45	2	29·50	1·18	146	30/ to 50/	49/6	28/1 *b*

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	6	43·50	5·22	228	6/ to 30/	17/5½	14/7 *b*

There were also 8 employers personally engaged.

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES).

All ages ..	9	47·11	8·48	987	30/ to 60/	46/6½	42/2

There were also 7 employers personally engaged.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES).

14 and under 17	17	36·94	12·56	249	5/ to 7/6	7/11	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	18	46·22	16·64	790	10/ to 20/	19/	16/10½
21 ,, 31	30	44·27	26·56	2,954	40/ to 60/	44/6	37/10½
31 ,, 45	22	38·95	17·14	2,320	60/	54/1½	40/6½
45 and over ..	3	22·33	1·34	148	55/	44/2	(*a*)
All ages ..	84	44·19	74·24	6,461	..	34/9½	29/7

There were also 16 employers personally engaged, and £103 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	44·87	7·18	187	5/ to 10/	10/5	9/
17 ,, 21	16	51·06	16·34	1,095	20/ to 25/	26/9⅓	26/4
21 ,, 31	29	50·03	29·02	4,010	50/ to 60/	55/3½	53/2
31 ,, 45	17	50·94	17·32	2,861	50/ to 70/	66/1	64/8½
45 and over ..	10	48·20	9·64	1,364	50/ to 70/	56/7	52/5½
All ages ..	79	50·31	79·50	9,517	..	47/10½	46/4

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	3	51·67	3·10	85	5/ to 20/	10/11½	10/11

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £25 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	46·75	3·74	136	15/	14/6½	13/1
21 ,, 31	12	38·42	9·22	855	36/	37/1	27/5 *b*
31 ,, 45	5	48·80	4·88	576	42/	47/2½	44/3½
45 and over ..	3	50·00	3·00	253	36/	33/9	32/5
All ages ..	24	43·42	20·84	1,820	..	34/11	29/2

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	7	46·86	6·56	179	7/6 to 15/	10/11	9/10
17 ,, 21	10	48·10	9·62	599	20/ to 30/	24/11	23/0½
21 ,, 31	16	45·75	14·64	1,705	50/	46/7	41/
31 ,, 45	12	48·00	11·52	1,482	50/ to 60/	51/5½	47/6
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	790	52/	50/7½	50/7½
All ages ..	48	50·60	48·58	4,755	..	39/2	38/1

There were also 29 employers personally engaged, and £28 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (MALES).

17 and under 45	4	41·50	3·32	387	15/ to 60/	46/7½	37/2½

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (FEMALES).

All ages ..	2	34·50	1·38	114	25/ to 30/	33/0½	(*a*)

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

SAUSAGE-CASING MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	12·00	0·48	35	32/ to 36/	29/2	6/9
17 ,, 21	4	22·50	1·80	221	36/ to 56/	49/1½	21/3
21 ,, 31	10	20·90	4·18	583	52/ to 56/	55/9⅔	22/5
31 ,, 45	13	33·00	8·58	1,306	50/ to 56/	60/10½	38/7½
All ages ..	27	27·85	15·04	2,145	..	57/0½	30/6½

£30 was paid in wages to casual hands.
(See also Meat-slaughtering, &c.)

SAWMILLING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	8·50	0·34	8	7/6 to 12/6	9/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	6	42·17	5·06	288	15/ to 30/	22/9	18/5½
21 ,, 31	13	47·08	12·24	1,278	30/ to 50/	41/9	37/9½
31 ,, 45	16	43·38	13·88	1,462	50/ to 60/	42/1½	35/1⅔
45 and over ..	9	35·56	6·40	660	42/ to 48/	41/3	28/2
	41	46·24	37·92	3,696	..	39/	34/8

SAWMILLING—ENGINEERS (MALES) (*c*).

31 and under 45	4	37·50	3·00	336	48/ to 54/	44/9⅓	32/3⅓

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £58 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEED CLEANING AND PACKING (MALES).

21 and under 31	8	44·50	7·12	797	45/ to 50/	44/9½	38/4
31 ,, 45	12	44·50	10·68	1,362	48/ to 50/	51/	43/8
45 and over ..	5	48·60	4·86	737	44/ to 60/	60/8	56/8½
All ages ..	24	47·21	22·66	2,896	..	51/1½	46/5

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £283 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	11	44·45	9·78	391	10/ to 35/	16/	13/8

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

TAILORING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	7	48·28	6·76	113	5/ to 8/	6/8	6/2½
17 ,, 21	11	42·73	9·40	482	8/ to 25/	20/5	16/10
21 ,, 31	30	47·04	28·22	3,570	40/ to 55/	50/7	45/9
31 ,, 45	27	47·09	25·42	3,949	50/ to 70/	62/2	56/3
45 and over ..	11	38·27	8·46	1,111	50/ to 60/	52/6½	38/10
All ages ..	81	48·31	78·26	9,225	..	47/2	43/10

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

TAILORING (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
14 and under 17	18	40·50	14·58	241	5/ to 8/	6/7	(*a*)
17 „ 21	54	47·50	51·30	1,872	12/6 to 20/	14/7	13/4
21 „ 31	94	48·83	91·80	5,914	20/ to 30/	25/9	24/2½
31 „ 45	11	47·64	10·48	778	30/ to 40/	29/8	27/2½
45 and over ..	1	37·00	0·74	44	25/ to 30/	23/9	16/11
All ages ..	171	49·39	168·90	8,849	..	20/11	19/11

There were also 36 employers personally engaged, and £70 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TINSMITHING (MALES).

14 and under 45	10	47·40	9·48	942	5/ to 60/	39/9	36/3

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	49·75	3·98	87	5/ to 12/6	8/9	8/4½
17 „ 21	8	40·63	6·50	330	15/ to 30/	20/4	15/10½
21 „ 31	7	52·00	7·28	888	40/ to 50/	48/9½	48/9½
31 „ 45	4	51·50	4·12	616	50/	59/10	59/3
All ages ..	22	49·73	21·88	1,921	..	35/1½	33/7

There were also 14 employers personally engaged.

WOOL-DUMPING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 45	7	40·00	5·60	782	48/ to 70/	55/10½	43/

£140 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WOOL DEPARTMENT (MALES).

14 and under 45	10	51·50	10·30	934	14/ to 60/	36/3½	35/11½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—DYERS (MALES).

14 and under 45	7	42·58	5·96	569	16/ to 60/	38/2½	31/3½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—CARDERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	40·75	6·52	229	12/ to 20/	14/0½	11/
17 „ 21	3	44·34	2·66	169	17/ to 30/	25/5	21/8
21 „ 31	6	52·00	6·24	714	42/ to 60/	45/9½	45/9½
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	286	110/	110/	110/
45 and over ..	1	5·00	0·10	8	42/	32/	(*a*)
All ages ..	18	46·00	16·56	1,406	..	33/11½	33/0½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—SPINNERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	34·50	4·14	114	10/ to 20/	11/	7/3½
17 „ 21	1	50·00	1·00	45	10/ to 20/	18/	17/4
21 „ 31	3	48·00	2·88	290	42/	40/3½	37/2
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	469	57/ to 60/	60/2	60/2
All ages ..	13	42·84	11·14	918	..	32/11	27/2

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WEAVERS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	5	26·60	2·66	80	10/ to 15/	12/0½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	1	52·00	1·04	73	20/ to 25/	28/1	28/1
21 „ 31	3	52·00	3·12	372	40/ to 60/	47/8½	47/8½
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	446	56/	57/2	57/2
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	208	80/	80/	80/
All ages ..	13	42·23	10·98	1,179	..	42/11½	34/11

WOOLLEN-MILLING—MILLING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

14 and under 45	5	46·40	4·64	516	17/ to 60/	44/6	39/8½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—OVERSEER (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	176	68/	67/8½	67/8½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—DESIGNER (MALE).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	195	75/	75/	75/

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WATCHER (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	109	42/	41/11	41/11

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHERS (MALES).

14 and over ..	6	46·50	5·62	616	17/ to 60/	43/10	39/6

WOOLLEN-MILLING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

17 and under 45	5	42·20	4·22	645	17/ to 60/	61/1½	49/7½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	10	41·00	8·20	230	10/	11/2½	8/10
17 „ 21	1	39·00	0·78	22	10/ to 17/	11/3½	8/5½
21 „ 31	10	52·00	10·40	506	20/	19/5½	19/5½
31 „ 45	1	25·00	0·50	13	18/	10/5	5/
All ages ..	21	47·33	19·88	771	..	15/6	14/1½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WEAVERS (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	12	50·18	12·04	736	17/ to 30/	24/5½	23/6
21 „ 31	20	45·10	18·04	1,310	27/6 to 33/	29/0½	25/2½
31 „ 45	3	43·33	2·60	168	20/ to 35/	25/10	21/6½
All ages ..	34	48·60	32·68	2,214	..	27/1	25/1

WOOLLEN-MILLING—CARDERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	12	44·66	10·72	324	10/ to 12/6	12/1	10/4½
17 „ 21	6	41·00	4·92	184	8/ to 15/	15/	11/9½
21 „ 31	1	52·00	1·04	50	20/	19/3	19/3
All ages ..	17	49·60	16·68	558	..	13/5	12/7½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—SPINNERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 21	6	45·50	5·46	152	10/ to 16/	11/2	9/9

£2 was paid in wages to casual hands.

OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
14 and under 17	3	39·00	2·34	84	10/ to 15/	14/4½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	6	34·33	4·12	273	20/ to 42/	26/6	17/6
21 „ 31	7	44·43	6·22	733	15/ to 80/	47/1½	40/3½
31 „ 45	3	34·00	2·04	252	40/ to 55/	49/5	32/3½
45 and over ..	3	38·33	2·30	272	40/ to 50/	47/3½	(*a*)
All ages ..	22	38·68	17·02	1,614	..	37/11	28/2½

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £21 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BACON-CURING (MALES).

14 and under 31	3	49·66	2·98	349	42/ to 60/	46/10	44/9

There were also 9 employers personally engaged.

BLACKSMITHING, FARRIERY, ETC. (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	4	49·00	3·92	114	5/ to 20/	11/7½	10/11½
17 „ 21	35	47·74	33·42	1,839	10/ to 32/6	22/	20/2½
21 „ 31	50	49·80	49·80	5,327	25/ to 60/	42/9½	40/11½
31 „ 45	24	48·12	23·10	2,974	48/ to 60/	51/6	47/8
45 and over ..	12	41·66	10·04	1,139	40/ to 60/	45/4½	36/6
All ages ..	120	50·11	120·28	11,393	..	37/10½	36/6

There were also 63 employers personally engaged, and £207 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	40·00	2·40	35	5/ to 15/	5/10	(*a*)
17 „ 21	12	47·33	11·36	471	7/6 to 20/	16/7	15/1
21 „ 31	5	43·40	4·34	511	46/ to 60/	47/1	39/3½
31 „ 45	9	52·00	9·36	1,160	48/ to 60/	49/7	49/7
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	286	50/ to 60/	55/	55/
All ages ..	30	49·23	29·54	2,463	..	33/6½	31/7

There were also 16 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS BAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	10	46·70	9·34	312	10/ to 15/	13/4½	12/
17 ,, 21	22	48·40	21·30	1,683	12/6 to 45/	31/7½	29/5
21 ,, 31	27	46·38	25·04	2,731	40/ to 65/	43/7½	38/11
31 ,, 45	22	48·00	21·12	3,010	50/ to 65/	57/	52/7½
45 and over ..	13	43·00	11·18	1,521	50/ to 60/	54/5	45/
All ages ..	90	48·88	87·98	9,257	..	42/1	39/6½

There were also 37 employers personally engaged, and £76 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING, MALTING, AND BOTTLING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	35	15/	13/5½	13/5½
17 ,, 21	1	52·00	1·04	48	20/	18/5½	18/5½
21 ,, 31	3	52·00	3·12	325	30/ to 50/	41/8	41/8
31 ,, 45	7	52·00	7·28	913	30/ to 80/	50/2	50/2
All ages ..	12	52·00	12·48	1,321	..	42/4	42/4

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	50·00	6·00	251	17/6 to 30/	16/9	16/
17 ,, 21	6	47·67	5·72	422	25/ to 30/	29/6	27/0½
21 ,, 31	13	48·92	12·72	1,900	48/ to 54/	59/9	56/2½
31 ,, 45	24	47·83	22·96	3,145	48/ to 54/	54/9½	50/5
45 and over ..	8	43·62	6·98	971	54/ to 70/	55/7½	46/8
All ages ..	55	49·25	54·38	6,689	..	94/2½	46/9

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £31 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	22·50	0·90	35	15/ to 17/6	15/6½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	52·00	4·16	239	10/ to 40/	23/	23/
21 ,, 31	11	52·00	11·44	1,226	40/ to 55/	42/10½	42/10½
31 ,, 45	6	45·50	5·46	585	45/ to 55/	42/10½	37/6
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	227	40/ to 50/	43/8	43/8
All ages ..	25	48·08	24·04	2,312	..	38/5½	35/7

There were also 16 employers personally engaged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING AND CREAM-SEPARATING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	33·50	1·34	34	10/	10/2	6/6½
17 ,, 21	11	32·73	7·20	538	25/ to 40/	29/1½	18/9½
21 ,, 31	33	38·48	25·40	2,970	40/ to 60/	46/9½	34/7½
31 ,, 45	26	48·50	25·22	3,105	50/ to 70/	49/2	45/11
45 and over ..	6	48·33	5·80	700	40/ to 50/	48/3½	44/10½
All ages ..	77	42·18	64·96	7,347	..	45/2½	36/8½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £19 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—CABINETMAKERS (MALES).

14 and over ..	11	50·81	11·18	845	10/ to 60/	30/3	29/6½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

CARPENTERING AND JOINERY (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	31·80	3·18	87	7/6 to 12/6	10/11½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	19	51·26	19·48	895	7/6 to 20/	18/4½	18/1½
21 ,, 31	39	45·69	35·64	4,393	40/ to 60/	49/3½	43/4
31 ,, 45	17	47·59	16·18	2,327	40/ to 66/	57/6½	52/8
45 and over ..	15	43·93	13·18	1,900	48/ to 60/	57/8	48/8½
All ages ..	90	48·67	87·66	9,602	..	43/11	41/0½

There were also 21 employers personally engaged, and £93 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CHEMICAL, DRUG, AND PATENT-MEDICINE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	26	10/	10/	10/

CHEMICAL, DRUG, AND PATENT-MEDICINE MANUFACTURING (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 21	3	52·00	3·12	260	20/ to 50/	33/4	33/4

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

COACHBUILDING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 45	8	47·62	7·62	767	10/ to 66/	40/3	36/10½

COACHBUILDING—TRIMMERS (MALES).

14 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	270	48/ to 60/	51/11	51/11

COACHBUILDING—PAINTERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	18	7/6	6/11	6/11
17 ,, 21	1	52·00	1·04	21	7/6	8/1	8/1
21 ,, 31	6	36·00	4·32	460	60/	42/7	29/6
31 ,, 45	6	47·67	5·72	692	60/	48/4½	44/4½
All ages ..	13	46·62	12·12	1,191	..	39/3½	35/3

COACHBUILDING—WHEELWRIGHTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	52·00	2·08	78	10/ to 20/	15/	15/
17 ,, 21	6	38·83	4·66	548	45/ to 60/	47/0½	35/1½
21 ,, 31	2	52·00	2·08	154	48/ to 50/	29/7½	29/7½
31 ,, 45	4	49·75	3·98	540	56/ to 72/	54/3½	51/11
All ages ..	14	45·71	12·80	1,320	..	41/3	36/3

COACHBUILDING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 31	6	48·33	5·80	374	7/6 to 60/	25/9½	23/11½

COACHBUILDING—BODYMAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 21	6	45·67	5·48	602	45/ to 66/	43/11½	38/7

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (MALES).

14 and under 17	5	43·00	4·30	84	7/6	7/8½	6/5½
17 ,, 21	6	45·50	5·46	224	20/ to 27/6	16/5	14/4
21 ,, 31	9	49·45	8·90	923	25/ to 55/	41/6	39/5
31 ,, 45	3	31·67	1·90	144	40/ to 50/	30/4	(*a*)
All ages ..	22	46·73	20·56	1,375	..	26/9	24/

There were also 10 employers personally engaged.

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (MALES).

14 and under 45	8	52·00	8·32	606	7/6 to 60/	29/1½	29/1½

DENTISTRY—MECHANICAL (FEMALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	0·78	90	35/	34/7½	34/7½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged.

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—DRESSMAKERS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	20	38·00	15·20	218	5/ to 10/	5/9	..
17 ,, 21	41	46·12	37·82	965	10/ to 20/	10/2½	..
21 ,, 31	44	47·50	41·80	2,034	20/ to 30/	19/5½	..
31 ,, 45	9	37·55	6·76	661	20/ to 30/	39/1½	..
All ages ..	110	46·17	101·58	3,878	..	15/3	..

DRESS AND MILLINERY MAKING—MILLINERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	5	39·00	3·90	48	5/ to 8/	4/11	3/8½
17 ,, 21	6	49·16	5·90	171	10/ to 20/	11/7	10/11½
21 ,, 31	6	46·16	5·54	505	20/ to 40/	36/5½	32/4½
All ages ..	16	47·93	15·34	724	..	18/10½	17/5

There were also 28 employers personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ENGINEERING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 31	4	32·25	2·58	128	7/6 to 66/	19/10	12/3 *b*

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

ENGINEERING—MOULDERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and over ..	7	47·14	6·60	828	20/ to 70/	50/2	45/6 *b*

ENGINEERING—BOILERMAKERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	4	45·50	3·64	526	47/ to 80/	57/9½	(*a*)

ENGINEERING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 45	11	45·64	10·04	1,277	7/6 to 80/	50/10½	44/8

ENGINEERING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 45	6	43·83	5·26	632	12/6 to 80/	48/0½	40/6

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £18 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FELLMONGERING—MALES (*c*).

17 and under 45	8	43·87	7·02	844	30/ to 48/	48/1	40/7

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

FISH-PRESERVING (MALES).

17 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	204	35/ to 50/	39/3	39/3

FLAX-MILLING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	21·00	0·42	25	36/	23/9	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	5	32·00	3·20	237	42/	29/7½	18/3
21 ,, 31	23	42·87	19·72	2,026	45/ to 48/	41/1	33/10½
31 ,, 45	10	46·90	9·38	957	45/ to 48/	40/9½	36/9½
45 and over ..	2	43·50	1·74	179	45/ to 48/	41/2	34/5
All ages ..	39	44·18	34·46	3,424	..	39/8	33/9

FLAX-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	3	46·33	2·78	397	55/ to 60/	57/1½	50/11

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £177 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLOUR-MILLING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	43	20/	16/6½	16/6½
17 ,, 21	5	52·00	5·20	315	25/ to 30/	24/3	24/3
21 ,, 31	22	44·13	19·42	2,164	45 to 60/	44/7	37/10
31 ,, 45	15	48·20	14·46	1,890	48/ to 60/	52/3½	48/5½
45 and over ..	18	48·05	17·30	2,613	48/ to 70/	60/5	55/10
All ages ..	60	47·85	57·42	7,025	..	48/11½	45/0½

FLOUR-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	2	43·50	1·74	205	56/	47/1½	39/5

There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £125 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS-MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	59	22/6	22/8½	22/8½
17 ,, 21	2	52·00	2·08	220	42/	42/3½	42/3½
21 ,, 31	2	52·00	2·08	248	48/ to 63/	47/8½	47/8½
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	300	120/	115/4½	115/4½
45 and over ..	10	27·90	5·58	708	48/	50/9	27/3 *c*
All ages ..	16	36·94	11·82	1,535	..	51/11½	36/11

£27 was paid in wages to casual hands.

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (MALE).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	39	15/	15/	15/

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

17 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	153	30/	29/5	29/5

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

LIME AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING (MALES).

				£			
21 and under 31	20	43·60	17·44	1,924	48/	44/1½	37/
31 ,, 45	31	49·48	30·68	3,234	38/ to 66/	42/2	40/1½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	125	48/	48/1	48/1
All ages ..	52	47·27	49·16	5,283	..	43/	39/1

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £122 was paid in wages to casual hands.

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	7	11·00	1·54	86	15/ to 40/	22/4	4/9
21 ,, 31	20	20·00	8·00	558	44/	27/11	10/9
31 ,, 45	17	21·64	7·36	1,132	80/	61/6½	25/7½
45 and over ..	3	23·33	1·40	209	80/	59/8½	26/9½
All ages ..	45	20·33	18·30	1,985	..	43/4½	16/11½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—FREEZERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and over ..	11	23·91	5·26	604	54/ to 60/	45/11	21/1½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—YARD AND PEN MEN (MALES) (*c*).

45 and over ..	2	37·00	1·48	182	42/ to 54/	49/2½	35/

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—PRESERVERS (MALES) (*c*).

31 and under 45	1	15·00	0·30	17	60/	22/8	6/6½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—CARPENTERS (MALES) (*c*).

31 and under 45	1	24·00	0·48	78	57/6 to 60/	65/	30/

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	4	17·25	1·38	89	22/6 to 45/	25/9½	8/6½
31 ,, 45	8	22·12	3·54	370	48/ to 54/	41/9½	17/9½
45 and over ..	6	32·66	3·92	486	48/ to 65/	49/7	31/2
All ages ..	17	26·00	8·84	945	..	42/9	21/4½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—OLEO AND TALLOW MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

31 and under 45	5	35·00	3·50	402	48/	45/11½	30/11

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—SAUSAGE-CASING MAKERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and over ..	11	24·00	5·28	428	36/ to 60/	32/5	14/11½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—ENGINEERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and over ..	7	41·28	5·78	851	48/ to 80/	58/11	47/

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—FIREMEN (MALES) (*c*).

31 and over ..	3	28·33	1·70	214	48/	50/4	27/5

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALE).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/	50/

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 31	4	47·25	3·78	182	7/6 to 40/	19/0½	17/6

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALES).

21 and under 31	4	47·25	3·78	381	35/ to 50/	40/4	36/7½

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	6	52·00	6·24	222	8/ to 25/	14/2½	14/2½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES).

				£			
14 and over ..	6	41·16	4·94	685	6/ to 60/	55/7½	(*a*)

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

PLUMBING (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	45·85	6·42	149	5/ to 25/	9/3½	8/2
17 ,, 21	8	52·00	8·32	281	8/ to 30/	13/6	13/6
21 ,, 31	13	46·61	12·12	1,153	17/6 to 66/	38/0½	34/1½
31 ,, 45	5	52·00	5·20	839	55/ to 66/	64/6½	64/6½
45 and over ..	3	21·33	1·28	170	49/6 to 60/	53/1½	21/9 *b*
All ages ..	33	50·51	33·34	2,592	5/ to 66/	31/1	30/2½

There were also 13 employers personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TYPESETTING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MALES).

17 and under 21	3	52·00	3·12	151	15/ to 35/	19/6	19/6
21 ,, 31	3	52·00	3·12	445	35/ to 70/	57/0½	57/0½
31 ,, 45	7	52·00	7·28	1,175	50/ to 70/	64/6½	64/6½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	158	60/	60/9	60/9
All ages ..	14	52·00	14·56	1,929	..	47/6	47/6

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—COMPOSITORS (MALES).

14 and over ..	7	52·00	7·28	881	12/6 to 80/	48/5	48/5

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 45	7	51·14	7·16	626	7/6 to 60/	34/11½	34/5

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—PUBLISHING HANDS (MALES).

21 and over ..	5	49·40	4·94	737	40/ to 80/	59/8	56/8½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	45·00	7·20	240	10/ to 20/	13/4	11/6½
17 ,, 21	3	43·33	2·60	139	15/ to 25/	21/4½	17/10
21 ,, 31	4	42·75	3·42	359	36/ to 50/	42/	34/6
31 ,, 45	6	49·83	5·98	976	45/ to 80/	65/3½	62/7
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	645	55/ to 70/	62/	62/
All ages ..	24	48·66	23·36	2,359	..	40/2½	37/9½

There were also 15 employers personally engaged, and £60 was paid in wages to casual hands.

ROPE AND TWINE MAKING (MALES).

14 and over ..	9	46·33	8·34	582	20/ to 30/	27/11	24/10½

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	16	5/ to 10/	6/2	6/2
17 ,, 21	4	44·50	3·56	99	7/6 to 25/	11/1½	9/6
21 ,, 31	7	46·28	6·48	831	40/ to 52/	51/3½	45/8
31 ,, 45	4	32·25	2·58	278	48/ to 50/	43/1	26/9
45 and over ..	2	33·50	1·34	171	50/ to 52/	51/0½	32/10½
All ages ..	17	44·12	15·00	1,395	..	37/2½	31/6½

SAIL, TENT, AND COVER MAKING (MALES).

17 and under 45	5	52·00	5·20	557	25/ to 55/	42/1	42/1

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

SAWMILLING—SAWYERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	1	42·00	0·84	·48	36/	22/10½	18/5½
21 ,, 31	6	41·00	4·92	566	48/ to 63/	46/	36/3½
31 ,, 45	7	43·00	6·02	699	48/ to 63/	46/5½	38/5
45 and over ..	5	41·40	4·14	550	66/ to 69/	53/1½	44/3½
All ages ..	17	46·82	15·92	1,863	..	46/11½	42/2

SAWMILLING—MACHINISTS (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
21 and under 45	7	49·28	6·90	796	54/ to 66/	46/2	43/9

SAWMILLING—CARPENTERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	4	43·50	3·48	84	7/6 to 18/	9/8	8/1
21 ,, 31	2	41·50	1·66	213	54/ to 58/	51/4	40/11½
31 ,, 45	5	38·60	3·86	512	54/ to 66/	53/0½	39/4½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	182	70/	70/	70/
All ages ..	12	41·83	10·04	991	..	39/6	31/9

SAWMILLING—YARDMEN AND LABOURERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	41·00	1·64	70	7/6 to 27/	17/1	13/5½
21 ,, 31	5	47·20	4·72	448	48/ to 50/	37/6½	34/5½
31 ,, 45	5	43·40	4·34	602	48/ to 60/	55/6	46/4
45 and over ..	4	36·50	2·92	260	48/	35/7	25/
All ages ..	15	45·40	13·62	1,380	..	40/6½	35/4½

SAWMILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	6	47·66	5·72	609	48/ to 54/	42/6½	39/
31 ,, 45	6	49·00	5·88	666	48/ to 60/	45/3½	43/
45 and over ..	4	45·00	3·60	425	54/ to 60/	47/2½	40/10½
All ages ..	16	47·50	15·20	1,700	..	44/9	40/10

SAWMILLING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	3	35·00	2·10	111	5/ to 30/	21/1½	14/2½
17 ,, 21	4	26·75	2·14	176	36/ to 48/	32/11	16/11
21 ,, 31	10	42·20	8·44	932	54/ to 60/	44/2	35/10
31 ,, 45	11	41·82	9·20	1,174	48/ to 65/	51/0½	41/0½
45 and over ..	4	31·25	2·50	232	48/	37/1½	22/3½
All ages ..	28	43·17	24·38	2,625	..	43/1	36/1

There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £691 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEED CLEANING AND PACKING (MALES).

21 and over ..	7	51·42	7·20	829	48/ to 60/	46/0½	45/6½

£12 was paid in wages to casual hands.

STONE QUARRYING AND CRUSHING (MALES).

21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	117	48/	45/	45/
31 ,, 45	7	49·71	6·96	740	48/ to 60/	42/6½	40/8
45 and over ..	6	46·16	5·54	657	48/ to 60/	46/8½	42/1
All ages ..	14	48·35	13·54	1,514	..	44/8	41/7

£71 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	6	42·00	5·04	135	7/ to 20/	10/8½	8/8

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

TAILORING—CUTTERS AND FOREMEN (MALES).

21 and under 45	4	52·00	4·16	912	70/ to 100/	87/8	87/8

TAILORING—COAT HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	30·50	1·22	20	5/ to 10/	6/6½	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	5	49·60	4·96	285	20/ to 25/	23/	21/11
21 ,, 31	7	42·00	5·88	740	60/	50/4	40/8
31 ,, 45	9	41·44	7·46	1,049	60/	56/3	44/10
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	443	55/ to 60/	56/9½	56/9½
All ages ..	23	49·17	22·64	2,537	..	44/10	42/5

TAILORING—TROUSER HANDS (MALES).

17 and under 45	3	35·00	2·10	111	10/ to 60/	21/1½	14/3 *b*

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)

OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

TAILORING—PRESSERS (MALES).

				£			
21 and under 45	2	47·00	1·88	238	55/	50/7½	45/9

TAILORING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

17 and under 21	9	48·11	8·66	488	12/6 to 55/	22/6½	20/10
21 ,, 31	8	46·50	7·44	914	55/ to 60/	49/1½	43/11
31 ,, 45	7	42·28	5·92	814	55/ to 60/	55/	44/8½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	268	60/	51/6½	51/6½
All ages ..	25	48·20	24·10	2,484	..	41/2½	38/2½

TAILORING—COAT HANDS (FEMALES).

21 and under 45	3	52·00	3·12	204	22/6 to 30/	26/2	26/2

TAILORING—TROUSER AND VEST HANDS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	3	36·66	2·20	44	5/ to 10/	8/	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	8	52·00	8·32	288	10/ to 15/	13/10	13/10
21 ,, 31	16	38·38	12·28	780	30/	25/5	18/9
All ages ..	26	43·84	22·80	1,112	..	19/6	16/5½

TAILORING—GENERAL HANDS (FEMALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	8	29·75	4·76	92	5/ to 12/6	7/8½	..
17 ,, 21	18	48·94	17·62	661	5/ to 27/6	15/	..
21 ,, 31	23	45·17	20·78	1,238	27/6 to 30/	23/10	..
All ages ..	48	44·95	43·16	1,991	..	18/5½	..

TAILORING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	7	52·00	7·20	455	8/ to 30/	25/3½	25/3½

There were also 29 employers personally engaged, and £72 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

14 and over ..	7	47·57	6·66	573	12/ to 50/	34/5	31/6

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £1 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WOOL CLASSERS, SCOURERS, AND DRYERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	9	48·00	8·64	945	15/ to 50/	43/9	40/4½

WOOLLEN-MILLING DYEING DEPARTMENT (MALES).

21 and over ..	7	45·85	6·42	821	40/ to 70/	51/2	45/1

WOOLLEN-MILLING—BURLERS, DARNERS, AND PICKERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	8	40·87	6·54	199	10/	12/2	9/7
17 ,, 21	2	35·50	1·42	85	25/	23/11½	(*a*)
21 ,, 31	1	52·00	1·04	169	70/	65/	65/
45 and over ..	1	28·00	0·56	77	60/	55/	(*a*)
All ages ..	12	39·83	9·56	530	..	22/2	17/

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHERS AND FOLDERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	764	40/ to 60/	49/	49/

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WARPERS (MALES).

17 and under 45	6	46·00	5·52	597	15/ to 50/	43/3	38/3

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WEAVERS (MALES).

17 and over ..	6	51·50	6·18	597	20/ to 50/	38/8	38/3

WOOLLEN-MILLING—DESIGNERS AND PATTERN-MAKERS (MALES).

				£			
21 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	549	45/ to 80/	70/4½	70/4½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—TUNERS AND DRAWERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	4	43·25	3·46	526	45/ to 60/	60/9½	50/7

WOOLLEN-MILLING—CARDERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	8	49·25	7·88	1,017	45/ to 60/	51/7½	48/11

WOOLLEN-MILLING—SPINNERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	38·25	3·06	66	10/	8/7½	6/4
17 ,, 21	2	27·50	1·10	34	12/	12/4½	6/6 *b*
21 ,, 31	4	52·00	4·16	416	40/	40/	40/
31 ,, 45	1	52·00	1·04	76	30/	29/3	29/3
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	260	50/	50/	50/
All ages ..	12	47·67	11·44	852	..	29/9½	27/3½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—GENERAL HANDS AND LABOURERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	17·25	1·38	29	8/	8/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	4	39·25	3·14	156	18/	19/10½	15/
21 ,, 31	7	50·00	7·00	595	35/	34/	32/8
31 ,, 45	8	52·00	8·32	1,325	60/	63/8½	63/8½
45 and over ..	6	52·00	6·24	1,323	60/	84/10	84/10
All ages ..	28	46·57	26·08	3,428	..	52/7	47/1

WOOLLEN-MILLING—ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS (MALES).

31 and over ..	5	48·20	4·82	718	60/	59/7	55/3

WOOLLEN-MILLING—WEAVERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	13	36·38	9·46	291	8/	12/4	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	30	45·86	27·52	1,439	20/	20/11	18/5½
21 ,, 31	35	49·68	34·78	2,291	25/	26/4	25/2
31 ,, 45	4	50·50	4·04	286	30/	28/4	27/6
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	183	35/	35/2½	35/2½
All ages ..	80	48·67	77·88	4,490	..	23/1	21/7

WOOLLEN-MILLING—FINISHERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	5	41·00	4·10	139	10/ to 20/	13/7	10/8½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—BURLERS, DARNERS, AND PICKERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	4	43·50	3·48	95	10/	10/11	9/1½
17 ,, 21	11	44·00	9·68	487	20/	20/1½	17/0½
21 ,, 31	13	42·15	10·96	709	20/	25/9½	21/
31 ,, 45	7	45·85	6·42	438	25/	27/3½	24/1 *b*
All ages ..	32	47·71	30·54	1,729	..	22/8	20/9½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—SPINNERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 21	6	40·83	4·90	122	10/ to 12/	9/11½	(*a*)

WOOLLEN-MILLING—TUNERS AND DRAWERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	5	41·20	4·12	150	10/ to 20/	14/7	(*a*)

WOOL-DUMPING AND HIDE AND SKIN SORTING (MALES).

31 and under 45	4	31·50	2·52	511	60/	81/1½	49/1½

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	39·00	1·56	42	10/ to 12/6	10/9	8/1
17 „ 21	11	35·81	7·88	366	10/ to 25/	18/7	12/10
21 „ 31	9	44·22	7·96	829	35/ to 50/	41/8	35/5
31 „ 45	5	49·40	4·94	603	42/ to 60/	48/10	46/5
All ages ..	25	44·68	22·44	1,840	..	32/11½	26/9

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £60 was paid in wages to casual hands.

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and over ..	8	44·12	7·06	810	20/ to 75/	46/	38/11½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—FITTERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	41	20/	15/9	15/9
21 „ 31	10	43·90	8·78	1,015	40/ to 60/	46/3	39/0½
31 „ 45	3	28·33	1·70	257	62/ to 66/	60/6	33/ (*b*)
45 and over ..	3	25·66	1·54	165	48/ to 66/	42/10	21/2
All ages ..	15	43·53	13·06	1,478	..	45/3	37/11

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

21 and over ..	11	39·18	8·62	1,049	25/ to 60/	48/8	36/8½

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	4	45·50	3·64	98	10/ to 12/6	10/9	9/5
17 „ 21	3	35·33	2·12	116	20/ to 30/	21/11	(*a*)
21 „ 31	6	41·33	4·96	493	40/ to 60/	39/9	31/7
All ages ..	13	41·23	10·72	707	..	26/5	20/11

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £21 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BACON-CURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	10	45·20	9·04	980	15/ to 70/	43/4½	(*a*)

There were also 6 employers personally engaged.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING (MALES).

14 and under 17	2	31·50	1·26	28	8/ to 11/	8/11	5/5 *b*
17 „ 21	4	42·00	3·36	162	15/ to 27/6	19/3	15/7 *b*
21 „ 31	5	47·00	4·70	378	25/ to 60/	32/2	29/1
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	533	60/ to 75/	68/4	68/4
All ages ..	14	44·42	12·44	1,101	..	35/5	30/3

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	4	40·00	3·20	39	6/ to 7/	4/10½	(*a*)
17 „ 21	5	40·00	4·00	123	6/ to 18/	12/3½	9/6
21 „ 31	4	48·50	3·88	178	12/ to 20/	18/4	17/1½
31 „ 45	1	52·00	1·04	37	14/	14/3	14/3
All ages ..	14	43·28	12·12	377	..	12/5½	10/4½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £48 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BLACKSMITHING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	9	44·88	8·08	298	10/ to 20/	14/9	..
17 „ 21	44	46·45	40·88	2,507	20/ to 35/	24/6½	..
21 „ 31	38	49·29	37·46	3,786	30/ to 60/	40/5	..
31 „ 45	14	40·57	11·36	1,468	50/ to 60/	51/9	..
45 and over ..	5	44·60	4·46	643	55/ to 65/	57/8	..
All ages ..	107	47·78	102·24	8,702	..	34/1	..

There were also 63 employers personally engaged, and £133 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—ROUGH-STUFF CUTTERS (MALES).

17 and under 31	2	52·00	2·08	165	10/ to 60/	31/9	31/9

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—BENCHMEN (MALES).

				£			
17 and under 21	2	52·00	2·08	72	12/ to 20/	13/10	13/10
21 „ 31	3	52·00	3·12	297	47/	38/1	38/1
31 „ 45	7	44·86	6·28	738	47/	47/	40/7
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	232	47/ to 52/	44/7½	44/7½
All ages ..	14	48·43	13·56	1,339	..	39/6	36/9½

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—CLICKERS (MALES).

21 and over ..	6	47·17	5·66	642	48/ to 60/	45/4	41/2

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—FINISHERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	6	45·33	5·44	586	40/ to 60/	43/1	37/7

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	26·00	0·52	19	15/	14/7	(*a*)
17 „ 21	9	50·56	9·10	516	15/ to 35/	22/8	22/1
21 „ 31	6	45·50	5·46	607	42/ to 55/	44/5½	38/11
31 „ 45	17	47·18	16·04	1,874	45/ to 60/	46/9	44/5
45 and over ..	4	42·50	3·40	345	40/ to 50/	40/7	33/2
All ages ..	36	47·94	34·52	3,361	..	38/11½	35/11

BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING—MACHINISTS (FEMALES).

14 and under 45	11	52·00	11·44	487	11/ to 45/	17/0½	17/0½

There were also 23 employers personally engaged.

BREAD AND SMALL-GOODS MAKING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	4	22·50	1·80	78	10/ to 25/	17/4	..
17 „ 21	9	51·00	9·18	502	15/ to 30/	21/10½	..
21 „ 31	26	50·69	26·36	3,308	40/ to 50/	50/2	..
31 „ 45	22	50·86	22·38	3,196	50/ to 60/	57/1½	..
45 and over ..	12	51·73	11·38	1,444	45/ to 60/	50/9	..
All ages ..	72	49·38	71·10	8,528	..	48/	..

There were also 39 employers personally engaged, and £64 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BREWING AND MALTING, ETC. (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	65	25/	25/	25/
21 „ 31	6	52·00	6·24	801	45/ to 60/	51/4	51/4
31 „ 45	6	52·00	6·24	801	45/ to 60/	51/4	51/4
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	715	45/ to 60/	55/	55/
All ages ..	18	52·00	18·72	2,382	..	50/11	50/11

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	1	57·00	1·14	65	20/ to 30/	22/9½	..
17 „ 21	3	31·66	1·90	128	25/ to 40/	26/11	..
21 „ 31	28	38·21	21·40	2,192	48/	40/11½	..
31 „ 45	22	37·13	16·34	1,856	48/	45/5	..
45 and over ..	5	35·80	3·58	351	48/	39/2½	..
All ages ..	52	42·65	44·36	4,592	..	41/5	..

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £221 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BUTCHERS' SMALL-GOODS MANUFACTURING (MALES).

17 and under 21	3	41·66	2·50	164	30/ to 40/	26/3	21/
21 „ 31	8	52·00	8·32	592	45/ to 50/	28/5½	28/5½
31 „ 45	5	52·00	5·20	514	50/ to 55/	39/6½	39/6½
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	277	50/ to 55/	26/7½	26/7½
All ages ..	20	50·45	20·18	1,547	..	30/8	29/9

Most of these employees were shopmen who worked only occasionally in the manufacturing.

There were also 20 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED-MILK MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	4	37·75	3·02	152	30/	20/1½	14/7
17 „ 21	32	27·84	17·82	1,413	35/ to 45/	31/8½	17/
21 „ 31	74	35·58	52·66	5,895	45/ to 60/	44/9	30/7½
31 „ 45	15	33·80	10·14	1,404	45/ to 60/	55/4½	36/
45 and over ..	4	39·00	3·12	337	45/ to 60/	43/2	32/5
All ages ..	127	34·15	86·76	9,201	..	42/5	27/10

There were also 12 employers personally engaged, and £59 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Though a seasonal trade (see Note (*c*)), this industry is also consistently affording employment for a larger number of persons, and the figures shown above should be read in conjunction with Note (*d*) also.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—CABINETMAKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	7	41·85	5·86	143	5/ to 10/	9/9	7/10
17 „ 21	11	42·63	9·38	407	15/ to 25/	17/4	14/3
21 „ 31	16	48·06	15·38	2,065	..	53/8½	49/7½
31 „ 45	7	46·71	6·54	875	60/ to 66/	53/6	48/1
45 and over ..	5	41·40	4·14	660	60/ to 72/	63/9	50/9
All ages ..	40	51·62	41·30	4,150	..	40/2½	39/11

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—UPHOLSTERERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and over ..	11	47·18	1·38	1,101	22/6 to 60/	42/5	38/6

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING—POLISHERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and over ..	8	44·85	7·18	710	20/ to 60/	39/6½	34/1½

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £33 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—JOINERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	35·25	2·82	53	5/ to 7/6	7/6	5/1
17 „ 21	11	34·82	7·66	337	10/ to 20/	17/7	11/9½
21 „ 31	23	43·87	20·18	2,074	15/ to 72/	41/1½	34/8
31 „ 45	13	46·85	12·18	1,628	48/ to 80/	53/5½	48/2
45 and over ..	9	45·89	8·26	1,109	45/ to 84/	53/8½	47/5
All ages ..	56	45·63	51·10	5,201	..	40/8½	35/8½

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	4	34·00	2·72	55	7/6 to 10/	8/1	..
17 „ 21	14	47·00	13·16	705	20/ to 27/6	21/5½	..
21 „ 31	27	48·67	26·28	3,166	60/	48/2½	..
31 „ 45	10	48·60	9·72	1,281	60/	52/8½	..
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	120	60/	46/2	..
All ages ..	55	48·11	52·92	5,327	..	40/3	..

There were also 16 employers personally engaged, and £35 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COACHBUILDING—BODY-MAKERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and over ..	7	49·86	6·98	738	20/ to 75/	42/3½	..

COACHBUILDING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	43·33	2·60	69	12/6	10/7½	..
17 „ 21	6	47·50	5·70	260	15/	18/3	..
21 „ 31	7	47·29	6·62	867	60/	52/4½	..
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	289	60/	55/7	..
45 and over ..	2	44·00	1·76	127	48/	28/10½	..
All ages ..	20	46·90	18·76	1,612	..	34/4½	..

COACHBUILDING—COACH-PAINTERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	21·00	0·42	7	7/6	6/8	..
17 „ 21	3	46·00	2·76	148	20/ to 35/	21/5½	..
21 „ 31	5	43·20	4·32	596	60/	55/2	..
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	328	60/	63/1	..
45 and over ..	2	26·50	1·06	140	60/	52/10	..
All ages ..	13	40·92	10·64	1,219	..	45/10	..

COACHBUILDING—WHEELWRIGHTS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	4	52·00	4·16	247	15/ to 30/	23/9	..
21 „ 31	5	44·20	4·42	579	60/	52/5	..
31 „ 45	8	47·63	7·62	1,141	60/	59/10½	..
45 and over ..	6	50·83	6·10	783	60/	51/4	..
All ages ..	23	48·48	22·30	2,750	..	49/4	..

COACHBUILDING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and over ..	10	42·60	8·52	738	7/6 to 60/	34/8	..

There were also 13 employers personally engaged, and £13 was paid in wages to casual hands.

COFFEE AND SPICE GRINDING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	5	52·00	5·20	637	15/ to 85/	49/	49/

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ENGINEERING (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	7	27·86	3·90	91	5/ to 15/	9/4	..
17 „ 21	24	45·29	21·74	984	10/ to 35/	18/1½	..
21 „ 31	20	47·20	18·88	2,561	40/ to 60/	54/3	..
31 „ 45	8	44·88	7·18	887	40/ to 65/	49/5	..
All ages ..	55	47·00	51·70	4,523	..	35/	..

There were also 10 employers personally engaged.

DENTISTRY (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	52·00	3·12	94	10/ to 17/6	12/0½	12/0½
17 „ 21	10	48·90	9·78	573	10/ to 35/	23/5	22/0½
21 „ 31	3	48·33	2·90	471	60/ to 100/	64/11½	60/4½
31 „ 45	2	52·00	2·08	215	60/ to 80/	41/4	41/4
All ages ..	18	49·67	17·88	1,353	..	30/3	28/11

DENTISTRY (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 31	7	49·00	6·86	335	10/ to 40/	19/6½	18/5

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £8 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Probably most of these females were employed as attendants, and were engaged only occasionally in the workroom.

DRESSMAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	59	40·47	47·76	718	5/	6/	4/8
17 „ 21	95	46·08	87·56	2,344	5/ to 20/	10/8½	9/6
21 „ 31	94	46·68	87·76	5,229	15/ to 30/	23/10	21/4½
31 „ 45	4	46·25	3·70	328	25/ to 60/	35/5½	31/6½
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	333	60/ to 80/	64/0½	64/0½
All ages ..	252	45·40	228·86	8,952	..	15/8	13/8

DRESSMAKING—MILLINERS (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	5	31·60	3·16	64	5/ to 8/	8/1	4/11
17 „ 21	9	36·22	6·52	195	5/ to 20/	11/11½	8/4
21 „ 31	11	36·18	7·96	667	20/ to 55/	33/6	23/4
31 „ 45	2	43·50	1·74	223	30/ to 65/	51/3	42/1½
All ages ..	25	38·76	19·38	1,149	..	23/8½	17/8

There were also 26 employers personally engaged, and £18 was paid in wages to casual hands.

DYEING AND CLEANING (FEMALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 31	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/	50/

There were also 5 employers personally engaged.

ENGINEERING—PATTERN-MAKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
31 and under 45	2	36·00	1·26	206	65/ to 80/	66/5	39/7

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

ENGINEERING—MOULDERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	4	25·50	2·04	48	7/6 to 15/	9/5	(*a*)
17 ,, 21	8	43·75	7·00	404	15/ to 20/	23/1	19/5
21 ,, 31	8	25·50	4·08	542	48/ to 60/	53/1½	(*a*)
31 ,, 45	6	40·00	4·80	688	58/ to 70/	57/4	44/1
45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	298	60/	57/3½	57/3½
All ages ..	25	40·00	20·00	1,980	..	39/7	30/5½

ENGINEERING—FITTERS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	14	35·64	9·98	233	10/ to 15/	9/4	..
17 ,, 21	19	41·68	15·84	703	15/ to 25/	17/9	..
21 ,, 31	16	42·44	13·58	1,685	54/ to 64/	49/7½	..
31 ,, 45	4	31·75	2·54	406	54/ to 66/	63/11	..
All ages ..	52	40·32	41·94	3,027	..	28/10	..

ENGINEERING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 21	7	48·57	6·80	341	27/6 to 40/	20/0½	..
21 ,, 31	6	30·33	3·64	511	60/ to 64/	56/2	..
31 ,, 45	7	36·71	5·14	777	66/ to 72/	60/5½	..
45 and over ..	3	25·43	1·52	237	55/ to 72/	62/4	..
All ages ..	21	42·71	17·10	1,866	..	43/8	..

ENGINEERING—BOILERMAKERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and over ..	4	41·50	3·32	540	56/ to 76/	65/1	(*a*)

ENGINEERING—METAL-WORKERS' ASSISTANTS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
17 and under 45	6	40·33	4·84	557	46/ to 52/	46/0½	(*a*)

ENGINEERING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and under 45	8	39·62	6·34	778	41/ to 50/	49/1	(*a*)

ENGINEERING—LABOURERS (MALES).*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	7	41·85	5·86	108	5/ to 7/6	7/4½	5/11
17 ,, 21	16	39.00	12·48	558	10/ to 20/	17/10½	13/5
21 ,, 31	16	32·18	10·30	875	40/ to 60/	33/11½	21/0½
31 ,, 45	8	29·50	4·72	747	60/ to 70/	63/3½	35/11
45 and over ..	2	24·50	0·98	101	60/ to 66/	41/2½	19/5
All ages ..	47	36·53	34·34	2,389	..	27/9½	19/6½

* Most of these hands were employed on a special job, which was completed about November. They then probably obtained similar unskilled work elsewhere.

There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £82 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FELLMONGERING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	27·33	1·64	65	15/ to 25/	15/10½	8/4
17 ,, 21	5	37·60	3·76	287	25/ to 35/	30/6½	22/1
21 ,, 31	23	41·08	19·36	1,913	40/ to 48/	39/6½	32/
31 ,, 45	20	45·90	18·36	2,217	45/ to 60/	48/3½	42/7½
45 and over ..	16	35·50	11·36	1,113	45/ to 48/	39/2½	26/9
All ages ..	66	41·27	54·48	5,595	..	41/1	32/7

(A seasonal trade, largely dependent on the meat-slaughtering industry).

FISH CURING AND CANNING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	43·33	2·60	198	30/ to 40/	30/5½	25/4½
17 ,, 21	9	43·66	7·86	909	40/ to 45/	46/3	38/10
21 ,, 31	1	52·00	1·04	171	70/	65/9	65/9
All ages ..	12	47·92	11·50	1,278	..	44/5½	40/11½

FLAX-MILLING—INSIDE HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	3	29·33	1·76	73	20/ to 25/	16/7	9/4½
17 ,, 21	7	21·00	2·94	193	30/ to 35/	26/3	10/6½
21 ,, 31	29	30·21	17·52	1,398	42/ to 50/	31/11	18/6½
31 ,, 45	13	31·92	8·30	768	42/ to 50/	36/11½	22/8½
45 and over ..	9	26·44	4·76	412	42/ to 48/	34/7½	17/7½
All ages ..	54	32·67	35·28	2,844	..	32/3	20/3

FLAXMILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 31	5	29·20	2·92	357	45/ to 60/	48/10½	27/5½

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £267 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	3	47·66	2·86	110	40/ to 60/	15/4½	14/1
17 ,, 21	6	38·83	4·66	542	42/ to 48/	46/6½	34/9
21 ,, 31	4	39·50	3·16	449	55/ to 60/	56/10	43/2 *b*
31 ,, 45	3	42·60	2·56	429	50/ to 60/	68/	55/
All ages ..	15	44·13	13·24	1,530	..	46/2½	40/5

FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
21 and over ..	5	41·80	4·18	579	48/ to 90/	55/5	44/6½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £115 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	97	37/6	37/6	37/6

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 21	4	45·50	3·64	175	15/ to 25/	19/2½	16/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £25 was paid in wages to casual hands.

GAS, COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	50·00	2·00	182	25/ to 40/	36/5	35/
17 ,, 21	9	52·00	9·36	1,242	30/ to 48/	53/1	53/1
21 ,, 31	15	51·86	15·56	2,443	48/ to 55/	62/9½	62/7½
31 ,, 45	2	52·00	2·08	305	51/ to 57/	58/8	58/8
All ages ..	28	51·78	29·00	4,872	..	58/11	58/8

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 21	3	52·00	3·12	320	10/ to 60/	41/0½	41/0½

HOSIERY-MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	5	45·00	4·50	131	9/ to 16/	11/7½	10/1

INK-MANUFACTURING (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	1	37·00	0·74	46	25/	24/10	17/8 *b*

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 21	2	40·50	1·62	204	42/ to 60/	50/4½	39/3

LAUNDRY-WORK—EUROPEAN (FEMALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
14 and under 17	2	39·00	1·56	35	10/ to 15/	8/11½	6/8½
17 ,, 21	5	33·80	3·38	139	15/ to 17/6	16/5½	10/8½
21 ,, 31	7	38·55	5·42	233	15/ to 20/	17/3	12/9½
All ages ..	12	43·16	10·36	407	..	15/8½	13/3½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

LAUNDRY-WORK—CHINESE (MALES).

There were 9 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

MANURE-MANUFACTURING (MALES) (*c*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	2	21·00	0·84	50	25/ to 27/	23/10	9/7½
21 ,, 31	7	23·86	3·34	438	48/ to 55/	42/5½	24/1
31 ,, 45	16	33·69	10·78	1,428	40/ to 50/	53/	34/4
45 and over ..	8	45·13	7·22	842	48/ to 56/	46/8	40/6
All ages ..	33	33·61	22·18	2,758	..	49/9	32/2

£500 was paid in wages to casual hands.
(See also in connection with Meat-freezing.)

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—YARDMEN (MALES) (*c*).

17 and over ..	10	38·50	7·70	852	30/ to 55/	44/3	32/9

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—SLAUGHTERMEN (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	3	31·00	1·86	192	Piece-work	41/3½	24/7½
21 ,, 31	30	26·43	15·86	2,935	,,	74/0½	37/8
31 ,, 45	36	30·61	22·04	4,025	,,	73/1	43/
45 and over ..	5	21·40	2·14	432	,,	80/9	33/3
All ages ..	71	29·51	41·90	7,584	..	72/5	41/1

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—FREEZERS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	2	21·50	0·86	45	15/ to 20/	20/11	8/8
17 ,, 21	3	35·66	2·14	190	35/ to 40/	35/6	24/4
21 ,, 31	20	36·85	14·74	2,016	45/ to 60/	54/8½	38/9
31 ,, 45	11	37·64	8·28	1,284	60/ to 65/	62/0½	44/11
45 and over ..	3	30·33	1·82	258	60/ to 67/6	56/8½	33/1
All ages ..	39	35·69	27·84	3,793	..	54/6	37/5

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—PRESERVERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	6·00	0·12	8	30/	26/8	3/1
17 ,, 21	2	43·50	1·74	229	48/ to 55/	52/7½	44/
21 ,, 31	8	33·12	5·30	572	48/ to 55/	43/2	27/6
31 ,, 45	5	48·60	4·86	664	48/ to 60/	54/8	51/1
45 and over ..	1	56·00	1·12	141	50/	50/4	27/1
All ages ..	16	41·06	13·14	1,614	..	49/1	38/9

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—FELLMONGERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	16·00	0·32	15	20/	18/9	5/9
17 ,, 21	1	9·00	0·18	9	25/	20/	3/5½
21 ,, 31	12	29·42	7·06	1,003	48/ to 52/	56/10	32/1½
31 ,, 45	12	36·08	8·66	1,275	48/ to 52/	58/10½	40/10½
45 and over ..	14	31·57	8·84	1,127	..	51/	30/11½
All ages ..	38	32·97	23·06	3,429	..	54/8½	34/8½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING — SAUSAGE-CASING MANUFACTURING (MALES).

21 and over ..	3	31·66	1·90	210	42/ to 50/	44/2½	26/11

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—OLEO, TALLOW, AND MANURE HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	14·00	0·28	19	24/	27/2	7/3½
17 ,, 21	3	16·00	0·96	67	40/ to 48/	27/11	8/7
21 ,, 31	6	28·16	3·38	442	48/	52/3½	28/4
31 ,, 45	10	38·90	7·78	1,051	50/ to 60/	54/0½	40/5
45 and over ..	12	24·66	5·92	637	45/ to 48/	43/0½	20/5
All ages ..	27	33·92	18·32	2,216	..	48/4½	31/7

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES).

				£			
14 and under 17	3	25·00	1·50	51	12/6 to 20/	13/7	6/6½
17 ,, 21	7	26·71	3·74	303	48/ to 50/	32/4½	16/7½
21 ,, 31	13	23·92	6·22	817	48/ to 50/	52/6	24/2
31 ,, 45	7	49·85	6·98	967	48/ to 55/	55/5	53/1½
45 and over ..	6	37·83	4·54	806	48/ to 60/	71/	51/8
All ages ..	36	31·91	22·98	2,944	..	51/3	31/5½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—LABOURERS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	24·00	0·48	27	30/	22/6	10/5
17 ,, 21	3	14·67	0·88	78	42/	35/5½	10/
21 ,, 31	22	39·77	17·50	1,754	45/ to 48/	40/1	30/8
31 ,, 45	14	38·57	10·80	1,248	48/	46/3	34/3½
45 and over ..	5	33·20	3·32	413	48/	49/9	31/9
All ages ..	42	39·26	32·98	3,520	..	42/8½	32/3

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—TINSMITHS (MALES).*

17 and over ..	11	26·45	5·82	938	50/ to 55/	64/6	32/9½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—CARPENTERS (MALES).*

14 and under 17	1	30·00	0·60	44	30/	29/4	16/11
17 ,, 21	7	30·86	4·32	589	48/ to 60/	54/6½	32/4½
21 ,, 31	15	37·40	11·22	1,564	60/	55/9	40/1
31 ,, 45	2	39·50	1·58	222	65/	56/2½	42/8½
All ages ..	23	38·52	17·72	2,419	..	54/7½	40/5½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—BRICKLAYERS (MALES).*

31 and under 45	2	17·00	0·68	96	84/	56/5	18/5½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—ENGINEERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	2	28·50	1·14	181	60/ to 70/	63/6	34/9½
31 ,, 45	8	49·37	7·90	1,349	65/ to 70/	68/3½	64/10½
45 and over ..	6	41·83	5·02	925	70/ to 75/	73/8½	59/3½
All ages ..	15	46·86	14·06	2,455	..	69/10	62/11½

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING—FIREMEN AND GREASERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	3	25·66	1·54	237	54/6 to 58/6	61/6½	30/4½
31 ,, 45	6	47·16	5·66	802	56/	56/8	51/5
45 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	652	56/	62/8½	62/8½
All ages ..	13	43·69	11·36	1,691	..	59/6½	50/0½

£704 was paid in wages to casual hands.
* During the slack season in this industry these employees probably obtained work at their own trades elsewhere.

MILK CONDENSING AND PRESERVING (MALES).

21 and under 31	9	44·44	8·00	969	40/ to 60/	48/5½	41/4½
31 ,, 45	3	44·33	2·66	571	..	85/10	73/2
All ages ..	12	44·41	10·66	1,540	..	57/9½	49/4½

MILK CONDENSING AND PRESERVING—BOXMAKERS (MALES).

14 and under 31	4	38·75	3·10	248	10/ to 45/	32/	23/10

MILK CONDENSING AND PRESERVING—TINSMITHS (MALES).

14 and under 45	17	36·47	12·40	816	12/ to 60/	26/4	18/5½

MILK CONDENSING AND PRESERVING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

21 and under 45	4	51·00	4·08	666	42/ to 85/	65/3½	64/

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

MILK CONDENSING AND PRESERVING—PACKERS AND FILLERS (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	7	28·28	3·96	125	12/ to 18/	12/7½	6/10
17 „ 21	8	38·37	6·14	234	12/ to 22/	15/2½	11/3
21 „ 31	9	46·11	8·30	419	20/ to 27/	20/2½	17/11
All ages ..	23	40·00	18·40	778	..	16/11	13/

MILK CONDENSING AND PRESERVING—MILK-TESTER (FEMALE).

31 and under 45	1	52·00	1·04	73	30/	28/1	28/1

(See footnote to Butter and Cheese Manufacturing, which also applies to this industry.)

MONUMENTAL MASONRY (MALES).

21 and over ..	6	45·66	5·48	877	50/ to 72/	64/	56/2½

PAPER-MILLING (MALES).

14 and under 17	6	50·16	6·02	238	12/ to 30/	15/9½	15/3
17 „ 21	4	47·25	3·78	242	14/ to 36/	25/7	23/3
21 „ 31	9	52·00	9·36	934	35/ to 56/	39/11	39/11
31 „ 45	13	49·31	12·82	1,422	34/ to 70/	44/4½	42/1
45 and over ..	8	52·00	8·32	941	34/ to 56/	45/3	45/3
All ages ..	39	51·67	40·30	3,777	..	37/6	37/3

PAPER-MILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

31 and over ..	4	52·00	4·16	558	54/	53/8	53/8

PAPER-MILLING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	8	42·37	6·78	198	12/ to 14/	11/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	8	45·00	7·20	250	12/ to 21/	13/10½	12/
21 „ 31	1	39·00	0·78	36	20/	18/5½	13/10 *b*
All ages ..	15	49·20	14·76	484	..	13/1½	12/5

PHOTOGRAPHY (MALE).

17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	109	42/	41/11	41/11

PHOTOGRAPHY (FEMALES).

14 and under 31	5	52·00	5·20	220	5/ to 35/	16/11	16/11

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES).

17 and under 31	2	38·00	1·52	95	25/	25/	(*a*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES) (*d*).

14 and under 17	19	36·11	13·72	351	6/ to 12/6	10/3	..
17 „ 21	25	40·60	20·30	1,019	15/ to 25/	20/1	..
21 „ 31	30	38·20	22·92	2,771	50/ to 60/	48/4½	..
31 „ 45	12	47·17	11·32	1,653	55/ to 65/	58/5	..
45 and over ..	9	30·67	5·52	780	55/ to 60/	56/6½	..
All ages ..	92	40·10	73·78	6,574	..	35/7½	..

There were also 16 employers personally engaged, and £35 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TYPE-SETTING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	30·00	0·60	13	10/	8/8	(*a*)
17 „ 21	1	52·00	1·04	42	17/6	16/2	16/2
21 „ 31	4	42·00	3·36	687	55/ to 65/	81/9½	66/0½
31 „ 45	10	48·10	9·62	1,715	60/ to 72/	71/3½	65/11½
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	567	66/ to 72/	72/8½	72/8½
All ages ..	18	49·27	17·74	3,024	..	68/2	64/7½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—COMPOSITORS (MALES).

				£			
21 and under 31	3	44·00	2·64	410	60/ to 70/	62/1½	52/7
31 „ 45	9	44·77	8·06	1,245	55/ to 70/	61/9½	53/2½
45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/	60/
All ages ..	13	45·15	11·74	1,811	..	61/8½	53/7

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—STEREOTYPERS (MALES).

21 and under 31	7	47·00	6·58	908	40/ to 85/	55/2	49/10½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—MACHINISTS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	13·00	0·26	6	10/	9/3	(*a*)
17 „ 21	3	52·00	3·12	244	25/ to 35/	31/3	31/3
21 „ 31	4	45·75	3·66	491	60/ to 80/	53/8	47/2½
31 „ 45	3	52·00	3·12	767	70/ to 105/	98/5½	98/5½
45 and over ..	2	39·00	1·56	208	52/ to 60/	53/4	40/
All ages ..	12	48·83	11·72	1,716	..	58/7	55/

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—BOOKBINDERS (MALES).

14 and over ..	4	40·50	3·24	274	6/ to 80/	32/7	26/4

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—PUBLISHING HANDS (MALES).

14 and under 17	1	52·00	1·04	23	10/	8/10	8/10
21 „ 31	2	52·00	2·08	221	70/	42/6	42/6
31 „ 45	7	52·00	7·08	1,652	95/	90/9	90/9
45 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	715	75/ to 110/	91/8	91/8
All ages ..	13	52·00	13·52	2,611	..	77/3	77/3

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—CARDBOARD-BOX MAKER (MALE).

45 and over ..	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/	60/

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—GENERAL HANDS IN SMALL FACTORIES (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	42·57	5·96	182	5/ to 17/6	12/2½	10/
17 „ 21	10	48·30	9·66	455	7/6 to 30/	18/10	17/6
21 „ 31	5	50·20	5·02	494	25/ to 45/	39/4½	38/
31 „ 45	6	47·50	5·70	814	45/ to 65/	57/1½	52/2
45 and over ..	2	34·50	1·38	82	25/ to 60/	23/9	(*a*)
All ages ..	29	47·79	27·72	2,027	..	29/3	26/10½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—BOOKBINDERS (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	4	17·50	1·40	31	7/6 to 11/	8/10	2/ (*b*)
17 „ 21	2	28·00	1·12	36	14/ to 17/6	12/10½	6/11
21 „ 31	7	45·57	6·38	608	20/ to 65/	38/1½	32/10
All ages ..	12	37·08	8·90	675	..	30/4	21/7½

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—CARDBOARD-BOX MAKING (FEMALES).

17 and under 21	3	52·00	3·12	93	15/	11/11	11/11

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—GENERAL HANDS IN SMALL FACTORIES (FEMALES).

17 and under 31	3	36·66	2·20	159	11/ to 45/	36/2	(*a*)

There were also 12 employers personally engaged, and £44 was paid in wages to casual hands.

RABBIT-PRESERVING (MALES).

17 and under 45	6	20·50	2·46	281	22/ to 60/	45/8	18/ (*b*)

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

ROPE AND TWINE WORKING (MALES).*

Ages. (1.)	Maximum Number employed. (2.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (3.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (4.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (5.)	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week. (6.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (8.)
				£			
14 and under 17	1	12·00	0·24	8	15/	13/4	3/1
17 „ 21	1	9·00	0·18	12	25/	26/8	4/7½
21 „ 31	14	21·93	6·14	636	45/	41/5	17/5½
31 „ 45	4	21·75	1·74	175	40/	40/3	16/10
All ages ..	18	23·06	8·30	831	..	40/0½	17/9

ROPE AND TWINE WORKING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES).

45 and over ..	2	24·50	0·98	175	60/	71/5	33/8

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £2 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* This factory practically closed down in October.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 17	7	43·86	6·14	146	10/	9/6	8/0½
17 „ 21	4	48·75	3·90	308	25/	31/7	29/7½
21 „ 31	10	46·80	9·36	1,058	52/	45/2½	40/8½
31 „ 45	7	47·14	6·60	863	55/	52/3½	47/5
45 and over ..	6	39·33	4·72	635	55/	53/10	40/8½
All ages ..	33	46·55	30·72	3,010	..	39/2½	35/1

There were also 18 employers personally engaged.

SAIL AND TENT MAKING (MALES).

14 and under 45	4	52·00	4·16	423	20/ to 25/	41/7½	41/7½

SAIL AND TENT MAKING (FEMALES).

45 and over ..	2	52·00	2·08	92	17/	17/8½	17/8½

SAUSAGE-CASING PREPARING (MALES).

14 and over ..	3	52·00	3·12	388	30/ to 80/	49/9	49/9

SAW-MAKING (MALES).

There were 2 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

SAWMILLING—SAWYERS (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	23	46·48	21·38	2,981	48/ to 80/	55/9½	49/10
31 „ 45	38	38·63	29·36	3,923	54/ to 95/	53/5½	39/8½
45 and over ..	8	43·13	6·90	994	54/ to 78/	57/7½	47/9½
All ages ..	66	43·67	57·64	7,898	..	54/9½	46/0½

SAWMILLING—MACHINISTS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	4	42·75	3·42	232	21/ to 36/	27/1½	22/3½
17 „ 21	8	34·88	5·58	440	10/ to 65/	31/7	21/2
21 „ 31	16	42·63	13·64	1,653	20/ to 70/	48/5½	39/9
31 „ 45	15	43·40	13·02	1,666	27/ to 66/	51/2	42/8½
45 and over ..	14	43·71	12·24	1,546	54/ to 66/	50/6½	42/5½
All ages ..	50	47·90	47·90	5,537	..	46/3½	42/7

SAWMILLING—GENERAL HANDS (MALES) (*c*).

14 and under 17	13	47·77	12·42	793	15/ to 42/	25/6½	23/6
17 „ 21	31	48·13	29·84	2,484	12/6 to 57/	33/3½	30/10
21 „ 31	63	47·59	59·96	6,494	48/ to 100/	43/4	39/7½
31 „ 45	40	45·95	36·76	4,373	48/ to 95/	47/7	42/0½
45 and over ..	14	40·56	12·98	2,196	60/ to 90/	67/8	60/4
All ages ..	158	48·09	151·96	16,340	..	43/	39/9½

SAWMILLING—YARDMEN AND LABOURERS (MALES) (*c*).

				£			
17 and under 21	4	29·75	2·38	173	20/ to 48/	29/1	16/7½
21 „ 31	10	49·40	9·88	1,015	42/ to 54/	41/1	39/0½
31 „ 45	13	46·31	12·04	1,427	42/ to 60/	47/5	42/2½
45 and over ..	12	43·17	10·36	1,147	29/ to 60/	44/3½	36/9
All ages ..	35	49·51	34·66	3,762	..	43/5	41/4

SAWMILLING—BLACKSMITHS (MALES).

31 and over ..	4	44·50	3·56	540	57/ to 78/	60/8	51/11

SAWMILLING—ENGINE-DRIVERS (MALES) (*c*).

17 and under 21	3	37·00	2·22	260	48/ to 54/	46/10	33/4
21 „ 31	22	48·68	21·42	2,482	48/ to 72/	46/4	43/4½
31 „ 45	35	49·94	34·96	4,312	48/ to 80/	49/4½	47/4½
45 and over ..	25	45·88	22·94	2,639	48/ to 60/	46/	40/7
All ages ..	80	50·96	81·54	9,693	..	47/6½	46/7

There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £699 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SEED-CLEANING AND GRAIN-CRUSHING (MALES) (*c*).

21 and under 31	5	35·20	3·52	260	48/	29/6½	20/
31 „ 45	20	45·50	18·20	2,343	48/	51/6	45/0½
45 and over ..	6	43·66	5·20	694	48/	53/4½	44/6
All ages ..	30	44·87	26·92	3,297	..	49/	44/3

SHIRT AND UNDERCLOTHING MAKING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	8	46·13	7·38	146	5/ to 10/	7/11	7/
17 „ 21	7	40·86	5·72	213	10/ to 20/	14/10½	11/8½
21 „ 31	2	52·00	2·08	143	20/ to 35/	27/6	27/6
All ages ..	16	47·44	15·18	502	..	13/2½	12/1

TAILORING (MALES).

14 and under 17	3	52·00	3·12	67	10/	8/7	8/7
17 „ 21	9	48·78	8·78	642	15/ to 29/	29/3	27/5
21 „ 31	28	49·54	27·74	3,794	60/ to 65/	54/8½	52/1½
31 „ 45	21	47·29	19·86	3,035	60/ to 65/	61/1½	55/7
45 and over ..	5	52·00	5·20	712	60/ to 65/	54/9	54/9
All ages ..	69	47·17	64·70	8,250	..	51/	46/

TAILORING (FEMALES).

14 and under 17	18	34·00	12·24	229	5/ to 10/	7/6	(*a*)
17 „ 21	31	44·26	27·44	1,128	15/ to 25/	16/5½	14/
21 „ 31	60	48·98	58·78	3,889	20/ to 30/	26/5½	24/11
31 „ 45	15	46·07	13·82	1,027	27/6 to 35/	29/8½	26/4
All ages ..	120	46·78	112·28	6,573	..	22/4	20/1½

There were also 12 employers personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TANNING—TANNERS (MALES).

31 and under 45	3	32·67	1·96	211	45/ to 48/	43/0½	27/0 *b*

TANNING—CURRIERS (MALES).

14 and over ..	5	44·80	4·48	491	12/ to 70/	43/10	37/9

TANNING—BEAMSMEN (MALES).

17 and over ..	5	50·00	5·00	578	30/ to 55/	46/3	44/5½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £187 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)

SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

TINSMITHING (MALES) (*d*).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	17·00	0·68	12	7/	7/0½	..
17 „ 21	6	47·17	5·66	322	20/	22/9	..
21 „ 31	5	46·80	4·68	499	45/	42/8	..
45 and over ..	3	37·67	2·26	280	60/	49/6½	..
All ages ..	15	44·27	13·28	1,113	..	33/6½	..

WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING AND REPAIRING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
14 and under 17	2	39·00	1·56	24	7/6	6/2	4/7½
17 „ 21	5	52·00	5·20	255	25/ to 30/	19/7½	19/7½
21 „ 31	7	50·57	7·08	991	60/	56/	54/4½
All ages ..	14	49·43	13·84	1,270	..	36/8½	34/10½

There were also 9 employers personally engaged.

WIRE-MATTRESS MAKING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and over ..	5	41·20	4·12	373	20/ to 52/6	36/5	)*a*)

There were also 3 employers personally engaged.

WOOL AND HEMP DUMPING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 21	1	52·00	1·04	94	36/	36/2	36/2
21 „ 31	2	52·00	2·08	156	50/	30/	30/
31 „ 45	13	42·38	11·02	972	50/	35/3½	28/9
45 and over ..	6	44·00	5·28	345	50/	26/1½	22/1½
All ages ..	22	44·14	19·42	1,567	..	32/3½	27/4½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £175 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOLLEN-MILLING (MALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
21 and over ..	5	28·00	2·80	393	54/	56/1½	30/2½

WOOLLEN-MILLING—ENGINEER (MALE).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
31 and under 45	1	39·00	0·78	96	54/	49/3	36/11

WOOLLEN-MILLING (FEMALES).

Ages.	Maximum Number employed.	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks).	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year.	Total Wages paid during the Year.	Ordinary Rate of Wages for a Full Week.	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment.	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks).
				£			
17 and under 45	6	24·66	2·96	98	7/6 to 25/	13/3	6/3½

By Authority : JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1913.