

1915.
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 Right Hon. the MINISTER OF LABOUR.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 15th June, 1915.

I have the honour to present herewith the twenty-fourth annual report of this Department for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and to be laid before Parliament in compliance with the Labour Department and Labour Day Act, 1908, and the Factories Act, 1908. The report covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1914, to the 31st March, 1915.

I have, &c.,

F. W. ROWLEY,

Secretary of Labour.

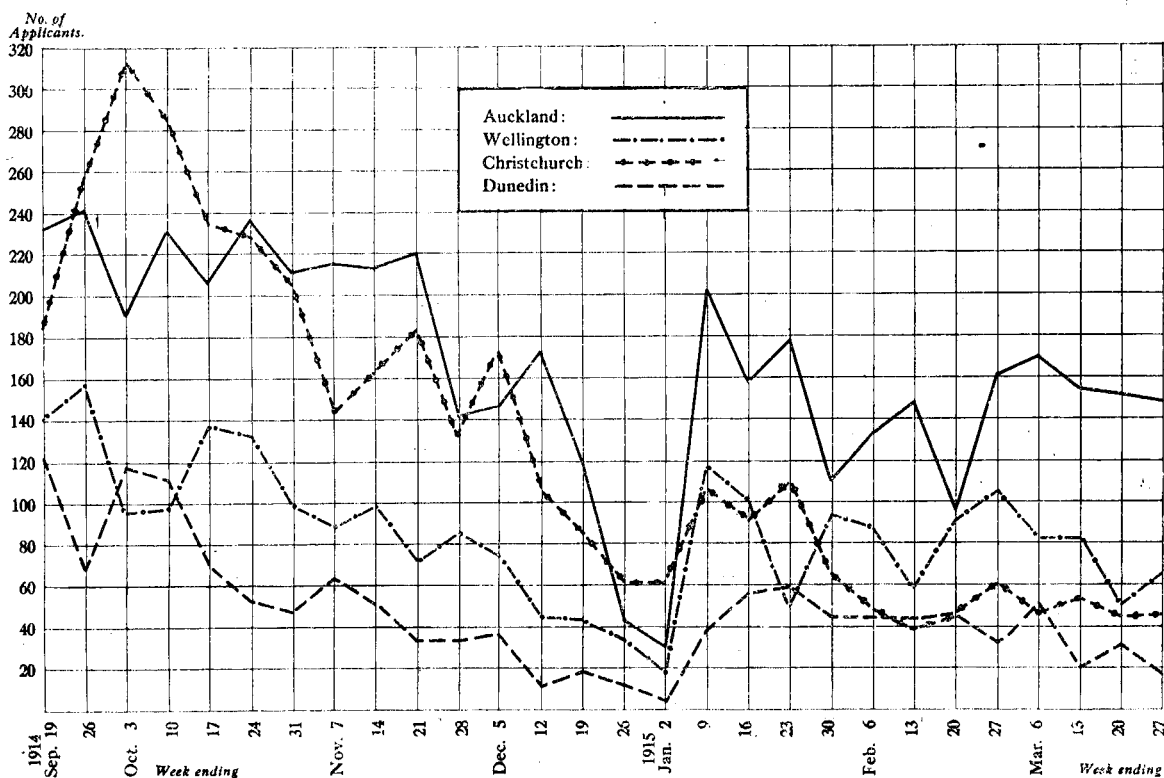
The Right Hon. the Minister of Labour.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

It will be remembered that the industrial unrest at the end of the year 1913 was followed by considerable unemployment, and an adjustment to normal conditions took some time to eventuate. In April, the opening month of the past financial year, the conditions of trade and employment appeared to be settled, and, generally speaking, a feeling of optimism prevailed among business people as to the future. In May, however, owing to unusually wet and cold weather, outdoor work became greatly retarded, and a decided increase in the number of unemployed in the centres was met by providing work on Government roads and railways.

When the war broke out, in August, it was the general opinion that the effect would be immediately disastrous to industries and employment throughout the Dominion. The panic which followed lasted until towards the end of October, when, with the advance of spring, a rapid recovery was made towards normality.

The following chart shows the number of applications made for employment to the Department's employment bureaux in the four chief centres from September, 1914, to March, 1915, and indicates the extent of unemployment during that period. It will be noted that with the coming of spring and summer the position materially improved.



During the winter and the first few months of the war the Department co-operated with the municipalities in most of the chief and secondary towns in an endeavour to provide employment for local workers. Representative committees were set up, which did very useful work in

this connection; their activities ceased immediately spring came in, which brought with it the usual demand for country workers. The experiment made in the co-operation of the Department with the local authorities for the purpose of coping with unusual unemployment shows that such a system is capable of development, and might well be adopted on a future occasion if the necessity arises.

On account of the war several trades have been exceptionally busy, especially those engaged in the making of clothing, boots, and saddlery for the troops. In the preparation of the troopships, too, a large army of shipwrights, carpenters, painters, &c., was employed, and considerable overtime was worked.

With rare exceptions the hands employed in the various skilled trades have been kept steadily employed since October last.

Despite the drought in many districts the primary industries experienced an exceptionally busy season, and at times competent labour was difficult to obtain. It can be safely assumed that the position as far as the labour-supply for farm-work is concerned during the spring and summer of 1915 is likely to be a serious one, owing to the large number of country workers who have left for service abroad in the various Expeditionary Forces. The position is one calling for early action, with a view to ensuring that the crops will be garnered without undue delay.

The proposals mentioned in the last report of the Department respecting the guidance of boys, upon their leaving the primary schools, into occupations likely to afford them suitable and regular employment have not been lost sight of. It is felt that the inauguration of such a system should be held over during the progress of the war.

EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

As the outcome of the war, one of the many problems to be faced will be that of finding suitable employment for those workers who return to New Zealand unable to follow their former occupations. In this connection it is interesting to note that already some steps have been taken in Austria for the training of workers not only in new methods of the handling of tools, but also in teaching entirely new trades. It is stated, for example,—

“To meet the requirements of wounded and swollen hands, for example, I saw in the carpenters’ room hammers made with handles three times the ordinary size, and planes with handles adapted to hands without fingers. Workrooms and classes for twenty-eight trades are now established in the particular school that I visited, and the products of each school are designed to supply, as much as possible, the demands of the hospitals with which it is connected. Tin trays are made by the tinnerns, sewing is done by the tailors, and boots, chairs, and baskets are being made, and cupboards painted. For men totally incapacitated from following their former occupations, courses are being installed to teach new trades. Numbers of knitting-machines for legless men have been sent out through the country, and demonstrations have been made to show how man and wife together can use the machine at home. Type-writing is being taught to several, and lists are being prepared of machines which can be successfully operated by incapacitated men. All soldiers who have lost the right arm are taught to write with the left, and one may see a whole room in any of the schools filled with quiet men, whose teacher drops hints here and there.”

In accordance with your instructions, I hope to be enabled shortly to submit proposals in a similar direction for adoption in New Zealand.

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE MEN’S BUREAUX.

Since the establishment of the Department in 1891 the following have received practical assistance :—

Year.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Dependants.	Private Work.	Government Work.
1891–1901 (ten years) ...	26,848	14,451	12,397	62,089	9,708	17,140
1901–11 (ten years) ...	57,933	16,535	41,398	57,265	25,276	32,657
1911–12 ...	5,735	1,407	4,328	4,233	3,450	2,285
1912–13 ...	5,848	1,639	4,209	5,122	3,705	2,143
1913–14 ...	5,645	1,497	4,148	4,295	3,505	2,140
1914–15 ...	7,515	2,682	4,833	8,342	3,673	3,842
Totals ...	109,524	38,211	71,318	141,346	49,317	60,207

The above figures show that 109,524 men have been directly assisted (of whom many were assisted several times in a year). The total number assisted during the past year shows an increase of 1,970 over 1913-14. (For further particulars of the persons assisted by the Department's bureaux, shown in trades, see page 42.)

The following is a statement as to expenditure and refunds for fares of persons assisted to employment during the last five years :—

Year.					Expenditure for Fares.	Amount repayable by Workers.	Amount repaid.
(1.)					(2.)	(3.)	(4.)
					£	£	£
1910-11	..	..	..	..	2,496	2,496	2,316
1911-12	..	..	..	..	2,060	2,060	1,992
1912-13	..	..	..	..	2,267	1,921*	1,842
1913-14	..	..	..	..	1,991	1,515*	1,779
1914-15	..	..	..	..	2,851	2,229*	2,020
Totals					11,665	10,221	9,949 = 97 per cent.

* Rebate of 25 per cent. formerly allowed by Railway Department, paid by this Department as from the 1st July, 1912.

The amounts shown in columns 2 and 3 represent not the particular fares issued to workers during each year, but the fares for which accounts were rendered and paid by the Department during that period. The totals given show, however, that of the total amount repayable by the workers during the five years the very high proportion of 97 per cent. was refunded.

FACTORIES ACT.

As will be seen from the table below, there has been an increase of 468 in the number of factories registered as compared with the previous year. The number of workers, however, has not increased in the usual proportion, the advance totalling only 1,295. The increase in the number of factories is no doubt partly accounted for by the growing practice of some of the larger clothing-factories and drapery establishments, when sufficient labour has not been obtainable, of giving out work (see page 5, paragraph 7, in reference to shortage of boy and girl labour for factories): there are many houses registered as "workrooms" where a woman, alone or perhaps with her daughter, does shirtmaking, trouser-machining, hat and cap making, or boot-upper closing. The registration of these houses ensures that the rooms where the work is done are inspected in the same manner as ordinary factories.

As was explained in last year's report, the figures shown below mainly represent the numbers of factories and employees as at April of last year (the date of registration); they may, however, be taken as showing a fairly accurate comparison with the figures of previous years.

Year.				Factories.	Increase.	Factory Workers.	Increase.
(1.)				(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
1894-95	...	...	...	4,109	...	29,879	...
1904-05	...	...	...	9,123	5,014	67,713	37,834
1913-14	...	...	...	13,469	4,346	87,517	19,804
1914-15	...	...	...	13,937	468	88,812	1,295

Tables setting forth details of the number of factories, and of workers employed therein, in the several cities and industrial districts are given on pages 25 to 39. It must be again borne in mind that the "number of persons employed" shown therein in any trade are the numbers working at the date of registration, and may have increased during the year, while the wages shown as paid are (as indicated) for the year ending the 31st March, 1914 (not 1915).

The following table shows the number of factories in the four chief cities of the Dominion, classified according to the number of hands engaged at date of annual registration—viz., April, 1914 :—

Town.				Factories employing									
				30 Hands and under.	31 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 150.	151 to 200.	201 to 300.	301 to 400.	401 to 500.	Over 500.	Total Factories.
Auckland	..	..	..	1,655	49	40	8	5	2	2	..	..	1,761
Wellington	..	..	..	1,094	23	16	5	2	2	1	..	1	1,144
Christchurch	..	..	..	1,223	16	27	6	4	1	2	1	2	1,282
Dunedin	..	..	..	1,053	27	18	8	5	2	..	..	2	1,115
Totals	..	..	..	5,025	115	101	27	16	7	5	1	5	5,302

WAGES STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1915-16.

The collection of the same data as was collected five years ago concurrently with the 1911 census has been put in hand for the next quinquennial period—1st April, 1915, to the 31st March, 1916. Wages and time books have been supplied to all factory-occupiers, who will keep therein [the record of wages paid and time worked, usually kept in compliance with the Factories Act. As the particular occupation, the age, and the sex of each worker will be shown, we shall be again able, as for 1910-11, to compile and tabulate very valuable information as to the average earnings and duration of employment of all factory workers, classified in trades, ages, and sex groups.

PROSECUTIONS.

There were only twenty-one cases taken before the Courts, as against sixty-four in the previous year. This total of twenty-one is the lowest recorded since the inception of the Act. In all cases convictions were obtained.

OVERTIME.

There has been a considerable increase (60,788 hours) in the overtime worked in factories this year as compared with the period ending the 31st March, 1914, when the hours totalled 274,888, as against 335,676 for the year just ended. The clothing trades have again demanded the most overtime, and although there was a decrease in dress and millinery making of 10,298 hours, this was more than compensated for by the large increase of 30,793 overtime hours worked in men's clothing factories, largely due to the abnormal demand for military clothing. Doubtless for a similar reason ammunition-manufacturing appears for the first time in the overtime table. Other trades showing large amounts of overtime worked are the biscuit and confectionery, hat and cap, laundry, and printing industries. Further particulars are set forth on page 40.

As has been previously pointed out, it must not be assumed that the overtime hours recorded were additional to full ordinary hours worked. In many cases while on some occasions it is necessary that overtime be worked, at other periods the factories may not work full time. A reference to a previous paragraph, "Wages Statistics for Year 1915-16" (above), will show that the question of duration of employment will be more fully dealt with next year than is now possible.

CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS ISSUED TO BOYS AND GIRLS TO WORK IN FACTORIES.

There is again a decrease in the number of certificates granted to workers under sixteen years of age to work in factories. Last year certificates were granted to 937 boys and 1,251 girls (total, 2,188). This year the figures are 952 boys and 1,136 girls (total, 2,088), a decrease of 100 young people. Thus it would appear that, notwithstanding the continued demand on the part of factory-occupiers for youthful assistance, the available supply of boys and girls willing to enter factory life is not sufficient. In this connection it is hoped that the

Department will shortly be enabled to collect data relative to the occupations to which boys and girls leaving school go, and, as has been previously indicated in this report, to suggest means whereby many of them may be diverted from "blind-alley" occupations to channels where they will be enabled to acquire a knowledge of useful trades.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

—					Slight.	Moderate.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
1910-11	..	..	..	..	638	145	77	12	872
1911-12	..	..	..	..	792	167	50	11	1,020
1912-13	..	..	..	..	837	84	32	8	961
1913-14	..	..	..	..	879	165	52	8	1,104
1914-15	..	..	..	..	747	171	46	3	967

The proportion of reported accidents to workers engaged in factories was 10.88 per thousand, which is much less than for the previous year (which was 12.61).

Fortunately there have been only three fatal accidents during the period, whilst the average for each of the four previous years was ten. The particulars relating to these fatal accidents are as follow: Meatworks employee: Death due to amputation of right arm, which had been smashed in a revolving electric fan. Brewery worker: Electrocuted by an electric torch which he had been using while cleaning out a vat. Woodworker: Abdominal injuries, received while working a circular saw.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The provisions of the Act have been generally well observed, as is evidenced by the fact shown below—that the number of prosecutions found necessary has diminished since last year by more than one-half.

The provisions of the 1913 amendment to the Act requiring heating-appliances in shops, and also prescribing more particularly the sitting-accommodation that should be provided for females in shops, have been given attention, and no doubt many shop-assistants have already this winter felt the benefits of the amendment.

A considerable number of complaints by employers—particularly grocers—have been made in regard to what they describe as the too severe restriction upon the working of overtime. The Act at present provides that permits to work overtime must be obtained from an Inspector beforehand, and shall be granted only for "stocktaking or other special work not being the actual sale of goods." The overtime is further restricted to thirty nights of three hours each in a year. Prior to 1911 the provisions of the Act in this respect were subject to awards of of the Arbitration Court, which in the case of grocers made special provision for overtime during the busy periods. It is claimed on behalf of the employers that similar provision should be made to that in respect of overtime in factories—viz., that permits be not required for males over, say, sixteen, and that for such persons occupiers should not be limited to thirty nights (or ninety hours) in the year; but that overtime rates should be paid in all cases.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following statement shows the number and nature of the prosecutions under the Act during the year:—

Failing to close in terms of requisition by which the hours are fixed by a majority of shopkeepers	33
Failing to close on statutory half-holiday	23
Failing to keep a wages and time book	19
Miscellaneous offences	40

115

Convictions were obtained in 103 of the cases. It is pleasing to be able to report that there is a considerable decrease in the number taken this year (115) as compared with the previous period (252).

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, ETC.

STRIKES.

During the year four strikes of minor importance occurred :—

(1.) *Bricklayers, Auckland* (9/5/14).—Sixteen men struck work on account of the employment of certain tradesmen (on the same job) who had refused to cease work in sympathy with the waterside workers' strike of 1913. After a few days' idleness the strikers' places were filled by other tradesmen, who formed a second union in the trade and registered the same under the Act. As the strikers were bound by an award of the Arbitration Court, proceedings were instituted under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act for the offence, but were withdrawn, the men expressing regret for the occurrence, and claiming that they had been sufficiently punished by the registration of a separate union.

(2.) *Cheese-factory Workers, Greytown* (14/10/14).—In this case there were five men engaged in working six vats of cheese, when one of them was called away by the management to other work. The men contended that it required their full complement to work the vats, and did not start work at the prescribed hour the following morning, but upon an additional hand being put on work was resumed. The men were not bound by any award or industrial agreement, and did not therefore commit a breach of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. No proceedings were taken under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, the offence being trivial.

(3.) *General Labourers employed on Sewage Works, Westport* (27/10/14).—Fourteen men refused to work, demanding an increase from 1s. 3d. per hour for all time worked by them, to 1s. 3d. per hour, together with payment for overtime, at the rate of time and a half, for time worked after 5 p.m. On account of the rise of tide it was claimed that the trench periodically became waterlogged, necessitating the temporary stoppage of work, so that at times it was necessary to commence work before 8 a.m. and continue after 5 p.m. After a few days' idleness the men resumed work under the former conditions pending an agreement being arrived at between them and the employers. Owing to the employment being casual only (at per hour) it was not considered that the contract of service had been broken, and proceedings were therefore not taken under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act.

(4.) *Firemen, s.s. "Maori"* (29/1/15).—In this instance the whole of the stokehole crew refused to work just prior to the departure of the steamer from Lyttelton, demanding the dismissal of the third engineer, with whom they had an alleged grievance regarding their treatment while at work. The men were subsequently paid off by the company, and applications were thereupon called for others. After the ship had been laid up for fourteen days a full complement was obtained and her running resumed. Although some of these men gave the requisite twenty-four hours' notice of termination of engagement, and the company agreed to the discharge of all the men, such notice should have been given at Wellington instead of Lyttelton, and a breach of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was therefore committed, the men being bound by an industrial agreement under that Act. It was not, however, deemed necessary to take action.

DECISIONS OF ARBITRATION COURT OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

In pursuance of section 8 of the Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1913, provision was made in the Wellington Hotel Workers' award for a full day's holiday of twenty-four hours in each week to be granted to each assistant. Under the statute it is mandatory upon the Court, on application in that behalf, to make such a provision in an award relating to assistants employed in hotels or restaurants, except in the case of any particular hotels or restaurants where the Court is satisfied that such provision would not be reasonably practicable (Book of Awards, Vol. xv, page 244). Similar provision has since been made in hotel workers' awards operating in the Auckland and Hawke's Bay Districts.

A provision contained in a recommendation of a Conciliation Council that before a strike could be entered upon by the members a ballot should be taken, and also some provisions regarding lockouts, were struck out by the Court when making the Wellington Brewery, Malt-house, and Bottling-store Labourers' award, the Court holding that so long as the award continues in force a strike or a lockout is unlawful, and that it had no jurisdiction to insert such a provision in an award. (Book of Awards, Vol. xv, p. 601.)

The Court refused an application to join certain clubs as parties to the Wellington Hotel Workers' award, holding that, as they were not conducted for the purposes of pecuniary gain to their members, and were not bodies corporate, they were exempted by section 71 of the Amendment Act of 1908 from the operation of the Act. With regard to clubs which are bodies

corporate (and which for that reason are not so exempted by the above-mentioned section), the Court held that, where such clubs are not carried on for the purposes of pecuniary gain, it would, in exercise of its discretionary powers, decline to join them as parties to an award. (Book of Awards, Vol. xv, p. 631.)

Upon the outbreak of the European war the Court suggested that, as it was impossible to forecast what effect the war might have upon the commerce and industries of the Dominion, it would be unwise, if not improper, to attempt to make new awards purporting to regulate industries under conditions of which it had had no previous experience. Representative meetings of employers and of labour organizations endorsed this view, and it was adopted by the Court. In March, 1915, however, application was made by various industrial unions that the Court should resume the hearing of industrial disputes. The evidence before the Court showed that the Dominion was, after eight months of the war, singularly free from any ill effects resulting therefrom, although some industries were suffering from its effects. The Court therefore granted the application, holding that, as the Court had been established by law for the express purpose of hearing and determining industrial disputes, it could not deny suitors access to it when approached by the method prescribed by law, and that the business of the Court should therefore proceed as usual. The Court intimated, however, that unions must not expect a sympathetic hearing from the Court if they attempted to impose fresh burdens upon those industries which could not reasonably be expected to bear them. In accordance with the Court's decision the business of the Court has been substantially resumed. (*Labour Journal*, April, 1915.)

An action was taken in the Supreme Court under the Declaratory Judgments Act by the Greymouth Wharf Labourers' Industrial Union of Workers (as plaintiff) against the Greymouth Port Waterside Workers' Industrial Union of Workers and certain shipping companies (as defendants). The facts were that the plaintiff union in 1913 obtained an award to which the defendant shipping companies were parties. The award provided for preference of employment to members of the plaintiff union. The union, however, in 1913 engaged in an unlawful strike, and in consequence the defendant union was registered in the same industry, afterwards entering into an "Industrial Agreement" with the defendant shipping companies giving preference to its members. The Court was asked to decide (1) whether the plaintiff union's award was still in force notwithstanding the strike; and (2), if so, did it, by virtue of section 90 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, remain in force until a new award was duly made or an industrial agreement entered into; and (3) was it binding on the parties notwithstanding that an industrial agreement had been entered into by defendant union in the same industry and locality; (4) was it lawful for the defendant companies to employ workers not members of plaintiff union in preference to members? The Court held that this was a case in which the Supreme Court should not adjudicate on the questions put, because to do so would improperly trench on the special jurisdiction created by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act; that it was open for the plaintiff union to have the questions raised and dealt with by the simple process provided by the Act—i.e., by application for enforcement of its award in the Magistrate's Court or the Court of Arbitration. The case was dismissed. (*Labour Journal*, October, 1914.) No further proceedings on the lines suggested by the Supreme Court yet appear to have been instituted.

Under the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, provision is made that at any time whilst His Majesty is at war with any foreign Prince or State the Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council, if such a course is necessary in the public interest, modify or suspend, wholly or partially, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of the provisions of any industrial award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. In pursuance of applications made and agreed upon in that behalf by the parties, certain provisions of the Wellington Bookbinders, Paper-rulers, and Cutters' award, the Auckland Grocers' Assistants and Drivers' award, and the New Zealand Typographical award, relating to weekly employment and the payment of a full weekly wage, were suspended on condition that actual time worked should be paid for at award rates, together with minor conditions.

REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The work in connection with the registration of industrial unions, &c., was very steady during the year, thirty-five new unions of workers and employers (twenty workers and fifteen employers), comprising 1,514 members, being registered. Six workers' unions and one employers' union voluntarily cancelled registration, and two workers' unions, three employers' unions, one association of employers' unions, and two associations of workers' unions were cancelled as being defunct.

Thirty complete amendments of rules were registered during the year.

The usual annual return (to the 31st December, 1914) of the unions registered under the Act, with their membership at that date, is published separately in parliamentary paper H.—11A, as required by the Act. For convenience of reference this parliamentary paper will be bound with this report as Appendix H.—11A.

The following table shows the number of unions and members thereof (both employers and workers) from the 31st December, 1905, to the 31st December, 1914, inclusive:—

	Unions of Employers.		Unions of Workers.	
	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.
December, 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
" 1912	123	4,410	322	60,622
" 1913	134	4,700	372	71,544
" 1914	149	5,819	403	73,991

Unions of employers show an increase of fifteen, with a membership increase of 1,119 over last year, while the number of workers' unions is increased by thirty-one, and the total membership of same is increased by 2,447. It will be noted that the extraordinary increase of 10,922 last year in the membership of workers' unions has not only been maintained but there has also been an additional increase in membership of 2,447.

BUSINESS DEALT WITH BY CONCILIATION COUNCILS, ARBITRATION COURT, ETC.

The business dealt with by the Councils of Conciliation, Court of Arbitration, &c., under the Act during the year ended 31st March, 1915, is summarized in the following table:—

Industrial agreements	34*
Recommendations of Councils of Conciliation (for particulars see reports of Conciliation Commissioners, page 24)	93
Awards of the Arbitration Court	71
Magistrates' Courts—	
Enforcements of awards, &c. (conducted by Department)	330
Enforcements of awards (conducted by unions)	6
Permits to under-rate workers granted by Inspectors of Factories and secretaries of unions	122

* Nine of these agreements were arrived at through the medium of Conciliation Councils and Commissioners.

The awards and agreements actually in force as at the 31st March last totalled 495.

The following table shows the work performed by Commissioners and Councils of Conciliation during the year:—

	Industrial Districts.			Totals.
	Northern and Taranaki. (Commissioner Harle Giles.)	Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland. (Commissioner Hally.)	Canterbury and Otago and Southland. (Commissioner Triggs.)	
Number of industrial agreements arrived at—				
Through Councils	1	2	..	3
Through Commissioners	1	5	..	6
Number of recommendations fully accepted and forwarded to Court to be made into awards	10	26	16	52
Number of recommendations substantially accepted and forwarded to Court to be made into awards	7	9	7	23
Number of disputes in which no recommendation was made	8	5	4	17
Totals	27	47	27	101

The above table shows that out of 101 disputes dealt with by them, 84 (or 84 per cent.) were settled or substantially settled by the Commissioners and Councils of Conciliation.

Since their establishment in January, 1909, the Councils have dealt with 694 cases, and of this total 466 have been fully settled, 130 substantially settled, whilst the number in which only minor items of the disputes were settled and the whole disputes were referred to the Court totals 98.

ENFORCEMENT OF AWARDS, INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS, ETC.

Cases taken by the Department for enforcement of awards, &c., total 334—viz., four in the Arbitration Court and 330 in the Magistrate's Court. Of the total number 317 were successful. Fines, £447.

(It should be explained in regard to the cases dismissed that many of them were debatable or technical, and were therefore mostly test cases.)

Six cases were also taken by unions (in Magistrate's Court), two of which were dismissed.

Inspectors of Awards and Clerks of Courts have during the year collected penalties amounting to £349 18s. from employers, and £23 17s. from workers.

The total number of cases from inception of the Act in 1894 to the 31st March, 1915, in which penalties were inflicted is—Employers, 3,161; and workers,* 951; and the penalties recovered and outstanding as at 31st March, 1915, are as follow:—

	Employers.				Workers.*			
	£	s.	d.	Percentage.	£	s.	d.	Percentage.
Total amount of penalties ..	7,685	15	6	..	1,020	7	0	..
Total amount paid ..	7,090	9	8	92	828	12	1	81½
Total amount outstanding ..	595	5	10	8	191	14	11	18¾

It should be explained that, of the amount outstanding, a considerable sum is owing by employers and workers who were only recently fined; steps are being taken in the usual way to collect the amounts due.

EXPENDITURE OF COURT AND COUNCILS.

The year's expenditure of Councils of Conciliation was £3,728, and of the Court of Arbitration was £4,234—total, £7,962. (This includes the salaries of the Conciliation Commissioners (£1,500), and of the members of the Court (£2,800).)

ARREARS OF WAGES, ETC., RECOVERED FOR WORKERS UNDER VARIOUS ACTS.

During the year arrears of wages amounting to £1,072 1s. 3d. were collected and disbursed. This represents the collections of wages made on behalf of workers where it has been found that the facts warranted a settlement without recourse to legal proceedings.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

During the year sixty-five cases for the recovery of compensation were dealt with by Court, as compared with sixty-four the previous year. Of these sixty-five cases twenty-one were considered sufficiently important to be reported. The following decisions are of special interest:—

(1.) In *Campbell v. The Taupiri Coal Mines (Limited)* (Vol. xiii, p. 9), the plaintiff had met with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, as a result of which he lost the sight of his right eye. The average weekly earnings of the plaintiff, upon which compensation had to be based, amounted to £4 6s. 10d., and under the Second Schedule to the Act (which provides special compensation for specific injuries), in accordance with the decision in *Rough v. Prouse Lumber (Limited)*, (Vol. ix, p. 2), he was entitled to 30 per cent. of the recurrent weekly payments of £2 3s. 5d. (the amount of half-wages). The question was as to whether, as was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff, the payment for the loss of the eye at the rate of 30 per cent. of half-earnings should continue for six years but not exceeding the sum of £500 (the maximum period and amount allowed by the Act under section 5 (8) and (9), or whether the compensation payable was merely 30 per cent. of the maximum allowed by the Act. The Court held that the latter was payable: "In order to apply the schedule it is necessary in every case to ascertain in the first place the amount of compensation which would have been payable if the injuries had resulted in total incapacity, and this amount must be the basis on which the ratio is to be computed." (NOTE.—By the amending Act of 1913, section 11, the percentage of compensation for the loss of one eye is now raised from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent.)

* Other than slaughtermen fined for striking in 1907. Regarding these fines—viz., £1,330—the sum of £295, or 22 per cent. of the whole amount, is still outstanding. No further payments in respect to these fines have been made since last report.

(2.) In *Egan and Another v. Egan* (Vol. xiii, p. 11), the plaintiffs claimed compensation as partial dependants of a deceased worker who was killed in an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiffs had been partially dependent, but had under the will of the deceased received £300 each. The question was as to whether these amounts should be taken into consideration in assessing compensation.

The Court held that under section 3 of the Amendment Act of 1911 the Court was now required to fix such sum as was "reasonable, and proportionate to the injury to those dependants," and as the dependants had sustained no pecuniary loss through the death of the deceased no compensation could be awarded. (It might be mentioned that, under the former provision—viz., section 4 (b) of the principal Act of 1908, compensation would, irrespective of the amount left under the will of the deceased, have been payable, based upon "the value of the benefits received by these dependants from the deceased worker during the twelve months immediately preceding the accident." The present provision of the Act under which the above decision was given is substantially the same as in the original Act of 1900. Section 3 of the Amendment Act of 1911 was the outcome of a decision, under the 1908 Act, in which it had been found that a claimant widow, although she had been entitled to the benefit of a maintenance order against her husband, had not actually received any payments from him under the order during the twelve months preceding his death, and "the value of the benefits received" by her had therefore been nil, and no compensation could be awarded to her. The intention of section 3 of the 1911 amendment was to remedy this injustice to widows.)

(3.) In *Cave v. The Opunake Wharf Company* (Vol. xiii, p. 25). This decision discloses an anomaly caused by section 5 of the Amendment Act of 1911. The plaintiff claimed compensation at the rate of half-wages for a period of forty-eight weeks of total incapacity, and also compensation for the full period of five years thereafter, on the basis of partial incapacity. (Presumably the remaining four weeks of the six years was not in dispute.) He was awarded a lump sum as compensation covering the period of his total incapacity and the presumed period of partial incapacity. The anomaly created was that the section referred to placed a limitation of £2 10s. a week upon the amount of compensation payable during a period of total incapacity, while no such limitation was provided for during a period of partial incapacity. It was possible, therefore, that in some circumstances a larger amount of compensation might be payable during a period of partial incapacity than during a similar period of total incapacity.

(4.) In *Hodge v. The Alton Co-operative Dairy Company* (Vol. xiii, p. 47), a worker had suffered an injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, whereby he lost the lower part of his right arm. The worker, while in the hospital to which he had been removed for treatment, contracted typhoid fever, from which he died. The defendant company had not disputed its liability to pay compensation in respect of the injury sustained, and had made payments in respect of total incapacity up to the time of the injured man's death. After the death of the worker, action was brought by the administrator of the deceased's estate to recover, on behalf of the estate, a lump sum in respect of the deceased's injury, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Act. The plaintiff relied upon the contention that there was in the deceased a vested right to recover a definite sum, and that such right was enforceable by his administrator. The Court held, however, in accordance with the decision in *Rough v. Prouse Lumber (Limited)* (Vol. ix, p. 2), that the right of the deceased was to a recurring weekly payment, that the Second Schedule to the Act does not give to an injured worker an immediate vested right to a lump sum, and that the plaintiff was not therefore entitled to recover in his action.

(5.) In *Nicolson v. The Union Steamship Company* (Vol. xiii, p. 34), compensation was claimed in respect of the death of a worker who, it was alleged, had died from the effects of sunstroke. The Court found, on the medical evidence, that a sunstroke had been received by the deceased while working on board a ship in a confined space exposed to the sun on an excessively hot day. It was held that this was an accident within the meaning of the Act, and one arising out of and in the course of the deceased's employment, as he was exposed to a risk of sunstroke not shared generally by the other persons working in the open air on that day.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

During the period 1,453 notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received. The Inspectors of Scaffolding in the various centres inspected all the structures from time to time, and extracts from their reports appear on pages 22–23 of this report. Inspectors generally express

satisfaction with the manner in which the Act is complied with. The chief ground for complaint is the use of worn-out gear and ladders.

The accidents reported under the Act numbered seventy-one, as against seventy-seven last year. Forty-three are classified as being slight, nineteen moderately serious, seven serious, and two were fatal—viz., a steel-constructor was killed by falling 30 ft. on to some beams (the fall was caused by the snapping of the chain which supported the girder on which he was working), and a quarryman fell 40 ft. from the face of a quarry and was killed outright.

There were seven prosecutions taken before the Court under this Act. A conviction was obtained in each case.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY-OFFICES ACT.

There are ninety-nine licensed registry-offices in the principal towns of New Zealand, an increase of two (in the same towns) over the previous year. In the four chief centres there are sixty-two (Auckland, 24; Wellington, 12; Christchurch, 14; and Dunedin, 12). The practice of registry-office keepers, referred to in previous years' reports, of charging the full fee to the servants and only part or no fee to the employer is reported by departmental Inspectors to still greatly prevail.

As soon as normal conditions obtain it would be desirable to amend the law in the direction previously urged—i.e., to make it compulsory upon registry-office keepers, before engaging servants, to set out for their information (on a prescribed form), full particulars of the positions offered; the forms to be signed on the one hand by the workers engaged, and on the other by the registry-office keepers, and where possible by the employers; and, further, to make special provision under which action could be taken for failure by any party to comply with any agreement thus entered into by him.

SHEARERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT, 1908.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

During the latter portion of the year a large number of requisitions were served on owners and occupiers of stations for improvements to be effected before the shearing season of 1914–15. In a number of cases station-holders were unable, for satisfactory reasons, to comply with the requisitions within the time fixed, and the time for completion of the work has therefore been extended; a large number have, however, complied with the requisitions, and have now really good and suitable accommodation. An inspection will also be made during the incoming shearing season of the accommodation provided for shearers at a number of additional stations.

FLAX-MILL AND SAWMILL WORKERS' ACCOMMODATION.

A good deal of attention has been given to the inspection of accommodation provided for workers in flax-mills and sawmills, and considerable improvements have been made in this accommodation during the past year. Complaints have, however, been made in some districts, and an Inspector is now making a systematic inspection of the mills in those districts. It has already been found necessary to serve on occupiers of some of the mills requisitions for improvements. It is hoped that by the end of this year the accommodation at flax and saw mills will be generally improved. It has been necessary to take legal proceedings against two occupiers of flax-mills, and in each case the Magistrate made an order for improved accommodation to be completed within a specified time.

WAGES PROTECTION AND CONTRACTORS' LIENS ACT, 1908.

(COMPRISING THE TRUCK ACT, 1891; CONTRACTORS AND WORKMEN'S LIENS ACT, 1892; WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, 1893; THRESHING-MACHINE OWNERS' LIEN ACT, 1895; WAGES ATTACHMENT ACT, 1895; AND WAGES PROTECTION ACT, 1899.)

Of the cases taken before the Courts during the year the following two are of interest:—

(1.) Two subcontractors claimed against the amount of contract-money retained by the employer—viz., one-fourth part—for the price of their subcontract. The evidence showed that the work (the erection of a building) had been duly completed, and that the contract-price had become payable. The employer had, during the progress of the work, given to the contractor, as a progress-payment, a promissory note signed by him, the amount thereof being left blank, but with authority to fill in the sum of £40. The contractor, however, completed the note by

adding as the sum payable thereunder "one hundred pounds," and discounted the note for value. It was shown that the total sum of all the progress-payments made by the employer to the contractor, including the sum of £100, exceeded, by £60, three-fourths of the contract price of the work. The employer claimed to be entitled to set off the full amount of the promissory note against the claim of the subcontractors, who, on the other hand, contended that he could treat the promissory note as a payment of £40 only, or, in other words, that the employer was liable for all contract-money above the 75 per cent. paid. The Court held that, while the promissory note had been negotiated for £100, if it was a payment on account of the contract price, the employer had not observed the statutory duty cast upon him by subsection (2) of section 59 of the Act—*i.e.*, of retaining in his hands one-fourth part of the money payable under the contract until the expiration of thirty-one days after the completion thereof; further, that if it was not a payment on account of the contract, the employer must be deemed to have the balance of the contract-money still in his hands, although the moneys were, in a sense, not payable to the contractor, because as against him the employer could set up that he had already paid him—that this arose from his own act and was directly contrary to the statute. The Court therefore held that the employer could not set off the amount of the promissory note against the claims of the subcontractors, and was entitled to treat it as a payment of £40 only.

(2.) In this case the evidence showed that ten days after a contract for a building had apparently been completed the contractor discovered that some defects existed which it was necessary to remedy. In order to effect this he gave an order for the necessary additional supply of material to a firm which had already supplied certain of the material for the job. Twenty-seven days later the firm, having lodged a lien for the price of the material supplied, gave notice thereof to the employer. After another subcontractor who had been engaged to perform certain work on the job had commenced the work the contractor assigned to the firm in question moneys coming due to him in respect of the contract. The second (working) subcontractor had also given due notice of his lien. He claimed that his lien should have priority over that of the firm, contending (1) that the order for the additional supply of material which was required to remedy defects (discovered subsequently to the completion of the job) could not be deemed to be continuous with orders for previous supplies for the job, and was therefore not part of the main contract; and (2) that therefore the notice of the firm's lien (which was given twenty-seven days after the supply of the additional material, but more than thirty days—*viz.*, thirty-seven days—after the completion of the contract) was not given within the time required by the Act. The Court upheld these contentions, and ruled that the firm's lien was valid only in respect of the additional material supplied.

A number of requests has been made by contractors and subcontractors during the past two or three years for amendment of this Act. Amongst them is one urged by subcontractors engaged in the building trade for some further protection than is provided by section 60, to ensure that they shall receive the amounts due to them for their portion of the contract work out of the money payable by the owner of the property to the main contractor. Section 60 merely provides that when a subcontract is let by a contractor the latter shall notify the owner of the fact, but it goes no further, and the provision has generally been ignored in consequence. This Act has been in force unamended since 1892,* and, together with the other portions of the consolidation of 1908 enumerated above, requires complete revision. This work has been in hand for some time.

A short amendment was passed last year to rectify a somewhat important defect in the Act, disclosed by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, in which it was held that the date of "the completion of the work" referred to in a contract was after (not before) the usual maintenance period of three months. The effect of this decision was that the duty of the contractor under his contract was not complete until the expiration of that period, and would, but for the amendment that has since been passed into law, necessitate the withholding by the owner of the usual 25 per cent. of the contract-money for three months longer than has been customary or had been intended.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCHES.

The number of domestic servants and other women workers (generally) assisted to employment by these branches totals 2,165, an increase of two over the previous year; but this is

* With the exception mentioned below.

largely due to the engagement of hop and fruit pickers for the season in Nelson. In the four chief centres there was a decrease of forty-eight, as follows:—

District.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Auckland	658	613
Wellington	768	746
Christchurch	324	336
Dunedin	255	262
Totals	2,005	1,957

Of the total, the comparatively small number of 156 came from Great Britain, twenty from the Commonwealth, and the remainder (1,989) from within the Dominion itself.

There have been scores of positions available at good wages, and offering fair working-conditions; and the several officers-in-charge again call attention to the dearth of this class of labour, especially for the country districts. In Nelson a considerable expansion of business is reported (208 assisted, as against 143 during the previous period), due to the selection of female workers as "pickers" for the fruit and hop industries. Large numbers of such workers were engaged during the summer and autumn, mainly from the cities of Wellington and Nelson. It is evident that from year to year increasingly large numbers of women and girls will be required in these industries. From the report of the Nelson office (see page 24) it will be noted that the earnings at fruit-grading range from £1 10s. to £2 weekly, and that this work, combined with small vegetable, fruit, and hop picking, offers prospects of continuous employment for several months of the year.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS.

This subject is fully dealt with, as required by the Workers' Dwellings Act, in a separate statement for presentation to Parliament. In order that this report upon the operations of the Department may be complete, the Workers' Dwellings' Report will be attached hereto as an appendix (H.—11B).

DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS.

The publication of the *Journal* of the Department has been maintained during the year (Vol. xxii). In addition to the usual information furnished monthly as to the state of trade and labour conditions throughout the Dominion, the *Journal* now contains a monthly table of the current retail prices of the principal commodities in the chief and secondary towns of the Dominion. This latter information will be utilized from time to time by the Government Statistician for the purpose of publishing statistics as to the cost of living.

The awards and other decisions of the Arbitration Court under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, together with industrial agreements, for the year 1914 (Vol. xv), and the decisions under the Workers' Compensation Act (Vol. xiii) have been published in the usual way in periodical parts. The bound volumes of these decisions are nearly ready for distribution.

The two consolidated digests referred to in last year's report (of all the decisions of the Courts under the two Acts to the 31st December, 1914) have been compiled by the Registrar of the Arbitration Court (Mr. J. H. Salmon), and will be published shortly. These digests are likely to prove of great value to the parties concerned.

"COST OF LIVING" INDEX NUMBERS.

As was intimated in last year's report, this Department arranged for the collection, from representative traders, of a large amount of data relative to the predominating prices of various food and other necessary commodities in the four chief cities of the Dominion at quarterly periods during the years 1891-1914. The returns submitted, setting forth the retail prices of groceries, meat, and dairy-produce articles, and also figures *re* rents, are now in process of compilation by the Government Statistician, and will shortly be available for publication in the *Labour Journal*.

Inspectors of Factories in the four chief cities and in twenty-one smaller but representative towns have continued to collect from local grocers, butchers, and others monthly lists of current retail prices. From these the Government Statistician compiles "average" prices, which are published in the *Labour Journal* monthly, and supersede the list of "prices of commodities" previously published at half-yearly intervals.

Information as to quarterly wholesale prices over a somewhat wider range of articles, for the period 1891-1914, has also been collected.

STAFF CHANGES, ETC.

The following promotions among Inspectors of Factories, &c., took place during the year:—

Name.	Station.	Promoted to be
Bower, H. B.	Invercargill	Officer in Charge, Christchurch.
Moston, H. E.	Wanganui	Inspector in Charge, Wellington.
Lightfoot, G. H.	Timaru	Inspector in Charge, Invercargill.

Other changes in some of the secondary towns were necessitated by these promotions.

On the outbreak of the war six members of the clerical staff of the Head Office joined the Expeditionary Forces, viz.: Messrs. T. McIntosh, E. J. Hulbert, A. B. Rigg, K. J. Tait, E. Bestie, and R. M. Newman. Mr. A. H. Latta has also since volunteered his services.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND AWARDS AND AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.*

AUCKLAND.

The Officer in Charge (Mr. W. Newton) reports:—

General.—A number of trades experienced a severe set-back at the commencement of the war, in August, 1914. This was especially the case in the building trades, in which, however, an improvement took place early in 1915. The furniture trades also suffered considerably. However, there has not been much unemployment, and this also applies to a number of other trades. Order tailoring has suffered severely, but ready-made-clothing factories have continued busy. In woollen-milling overtime has been the rule. The leather trades were normal up to August, 1914, but since that time have been very busy with supplies for war purposes. Retail business generally has been good throughout the year, notwithstanding the disorganization caused by the war.

Factories Act.—The administration of this Act has been carried out with a minimum of friction. Although the number of registered factories has increased by more than a hundred during the year, the number of offences has decreased. Although a considerable number of complaints were inquired into in four cases only were proceedings taken. An improvement in accommodation provided has taken place, and the sanitary conditions and ventilation of work-rooms are made a special feature by Inspectors, and general progress has been made. The number of factories registered was 1,761, an increase of 105.

Permits to young persons to work in factories: Advantage was taken of the provisions of section 150 of the Education Act, 1908, and certificates of fitness were granted to a number of young persons between the age of thirteen and fourteen, care being taken that none of these should be employed in connection with machinery of any kind.

There has been a considerable increase in the overtime worked by women and boys, chiefly in the ammunition-manufacturing, tailoring and clothing, shirt and underclothing, and boot and shoe manufacturing.

The number of accidents reported during the year was 229. The usual inquiries were made in each case as to the cause of the accident, and suggestions made for the prevention of similar accidents.

Shops and Offices Act.—Investigations have shown a decided improvement in the matter of ventilation and sanitary accommodation. Little overtime is worked in shops.

Prosecutions: It was found necessary to prosecute in nineteen cases, and conviction was obtained in each case.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Awards and Industrial Agreements under same.—The complaints received numbered 522, but in a very large number of instances the inquiries made did not disclose any offence, and it was found necessary to prosecute in only 143 cases (thirty-six being against employees). Judgment for the Department was given in 138 cases. In one case—viz., that of an occupier refusing to allow his timekeeper to enter the total time worked by the staff—the full penalty of £50 was inflicted. The Magistrate commented very severely on the action of the employer in this matter. Six cases were taken by the unions, which resulted in six convictions. The sum of £301 19s. 9½d. has been collected from employers and paid to the workers concerned.

* Statistics of factories registered, overtime, accidents, certificates of fitness issued to young persons to work in factories, and persons assisted to employment at the several districts referred to are given on pages 3–6, 13, 14, 25–39, 40–42.

Servants' Registry-offices Act.—There are twenty-four licensed offices in Auckland City.

Workers' Dwellings Act.—There are 127 dwellings erected under this Act in and around Auckland City, twenty-five having been completed recently. Dwellings have also been erected, or are in course of erection, in the following townships in the Auckland District: Hamilton, 6; Ngaruawahia, 6; Te Puke, 6; and Tauranga, 6. The demand for these dwellings continues, the class of house erected and the easy system for the payment of the purchase-money being very suitable to the average worker.

Men's Employment Branch.—On the outbreak of the war a certain amount of dislocation ensued, and a large number of applications for work were received. 1,613 men obtained work through this office.

WELLINGTON.

The Inspector in Charge (Mr. H. E. Moston) reports:—

General.—Little or no distress has been felt as a result of the war, and almost all classes of labour have been well employed. The building trades (which are usually the first to feel the effects of the tightening of the money-market) have been remarkably steady. The engineering trades have maintained a satisfactory condition, and tradesmen have been kept in constant employment. The textile trades (particularly the clothing trades) have had the busiest period on record, due principally to the demands made by the Defence authorities for the urgent supply of uniforms, &c. A committee was set up to deal with distress and unemployment arising out of the war, and during the earlier period of the war many unemployed persons were assisted by the committee. As representing the Department on the committee, I have been able to keep the members acquainted with the position (through the medium of the Labour Bureau) of the unemployment in the district.

Factories Act.—Particular attention has been paid to the factories where foodstuffs are manufactured. The advisability of compelling occupiers, when erecting bakehouses in the future, to build in brick or concrete is a matter which ought to receive consideration. The number of factories registered is 1,144, an increase of thirty-four. Overtime worked by 2,060 boys under sixteen years of age and women totalled 80,329 hours, a considerable increase over last year, mostly due to the demand for uniforms and supplies for the Defence authorities. During the year 128 accidents occurred. In the most serious cases arrangements have been made to prevent a repetition. Three prosecutions took place.

Shops and Offices Act.—Special attention has been given to the seating-accommodation for females, and the larger shops have now provided permanent seats behind the counter. Some shopkeepers have taken a keen interest in the matter, and have provided most satisfactory seats, which fold back under the counter when not in use.

Nineteen prosecutions have taken place against shopkeepers for failing to close their shops at the time fixed by a majority of shopkeepers and for selling tobacco after the tobacconists in the district are closed. The latter is a very common offence, and has caused much dissatisfaction. I would suggest that all tobacconists—i.e., those shopkeepers who sell tobacco—should be compelled to obtain a license, but that the fee should be only a small one, say, 10s. Power should be given to the Magistrate to endorse or cancel the license where a shopkeeper has committed offences under the Act. All the prosecutions were decided in favour of the Department.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The administration of the Act, the awards of the Court, and the industrial agreements becomes more onerous year by year. 346 complaints were received, and thirty-three employers and six employees have been prosecuted.

Servants' Registry-offices Act.—There are twelve licensed registry-offices in Wellington.

Workers' Dwellings.—There are fifty-one workers' dwellings in Wellington, and a further eleven are almost completed. At Petone there are twenty-eight, and it is proposed shortly to erect three more there.

CHRISTCHURCH.

The Officer in Charge (Mr. H. B. Bower) reports:—

General.—The district has suffered extensively through the European upheaval, though there are exceptional cases where a particular industry has largely benefited by the demand for materials for the equipment of our Forces. The building trade has experienced the heaviest slump for many years, carpenters, painters, plasterers, plumbers, bricklayers, and others competing with recognized general labourers for any relief work offering. Since the New Year an improvement has taken place, and the majority of the skilled artisans are back at their various trades. The lot of the unskilled labourer was not improved, and at no time could it be said that there was anything like sufficient work. Public works were largely responsible for employing 789 men, while municipal undertakings were also of valuable assistance. Private employment was found for 435 men. Private employers are now making more use of the Department.

Factories Act.—Every precaution has been taken to ensure the safety and well-being of the workers. 1,282 factories were registered. Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 362 young persons. Males under sixteen years of age and women worked 56,295 hours of overtime. Accidents reported totalled 236, but none was fatal. There were four prosecutions under this Act.

Shops and Offices Act.—Thirty-one cases were taken against shopkeepers, and judgment was given for the Department in all cases. At stocktaking and special work 1,195 assistants worked 16,630 hours overtime.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Awards, &c., thereunder.—Prosecutions for breaches of the Act and awards totalled twenty-four.

Workers' Dwellings Act.—The number of dwellings erected in Christchurch is fifty-seven. All are occupied and with two exceptions are held on the purchase system. An inspection of these

dwelling shows that the occupiers take considerable interest in their homes. Six dwellings are also being erected at Ashburton.

Servants' Registry-offices Act.—Fourteen persons hold licenses.

DUNEDIN.

The Officer in Charge (Mr. L. D. Browett) reports:—

General.—During the first four months of the year all industries were maintaining their usual steady progress. When the war broke out there was a rapid, if not sudden, slackness in nearly all industries. The building and allied trades, which at the commencement of the year were recovering from a period of depression, were the first to feel the effects of the slump, the effect of which was the growth of a large number of unemployed artisans and general labourers. In some industries work was suspended until trade improved. Meetings were held, committees formed, and funds raised, which enabled the committee to put a number of men on to work. Owing to the combined efforts of patriotic ladies and gentlemen, who formed committees presided over by the Mayor, and the Public Works Department, the unemployed difficulty ceased to exist. Eventually the building and other trades had so much improved that many of the men had little difficulty in getting back to their usual avenues of employment. The slump appears to have disappeared, and, judging by the large buildings which are now in the course of erection, confidence has been fully restored.

Factories Act.—The provisions of this Act have, as in past years, been well observed. The factories registered number 1,115. Overtime worked by women and by boys under sixteen years amounted to 48,382 hours. There were 117 accidents reported, and one fatality, the result of a man falling on to an electric torch. There were also several serious accidents, the most serious thing being that of a young girl who lost the greater part of her scalp through her hair becoming entangled in some machinery. There were two prosecutions.

Shops and Offices Act.—This Act is working satisfactorily, and its provisions are well understood. There were thirteen charges for breaches, and penalties were imposed in eleven. 6,708 hours overtime were worked by 170 assistants.

Servants' Registry-offices Act.—There are twelve licensed registry-offices.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Awards, &c., thereunder.—The number of alleged breaches of awards discovered and reported was 340, and in 197 cases breaches more or less serious were found to exist; however, the majority were adjusted reasonably by the payment of arrears. In nineteen cases application for enforcement was made, convictions in sixteen. In one the Department was nonsuited. In the latter case the defendant had employed a journeyman who was not a member of the union, and the Court held that the rules of the union in providing for the expulsion of members did not provide that "Any journeyman of good character and sober habits may continue a member upon payment of prescribed contribution," consequently the preference clause was inoperative.

A total amount of £251 10s 8d., arrears of wages, was recovered and paid to workers.

Workers' Dwellings.—There are twenty-six workers' dwellings in this city, and several applications for others have been made.

GISBORNE.

The Inspector of Factories (Mr. W. H. Westbrooke) reports:—

General.—Although the declaration of war temporarily affected all trades adversely, particularly the building trade, confidence is now fully restored.

Factories Act.—There were 202 factories registered in Gisborne; they have all been visited, and are well conducted, and it has not been found necessary to prosecute in any case. Fifty-two accidents were reported, none causing permanent disablement.

Shops and Offices Act.—366 shops are on the register in this district. A large number of complaints were investigated, and three employers were prosecuted. The Act has been well observed.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Two breaches of agreement were taken to Court, and resulted in a substantial fine in each case; and, although numerous breaches have been discovered, with the exception of the two cases mentioned all have been settled without Court proceedings.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.—Thirteen stations have been visited, and eight notices were served to provide additional accommodation.

Unemployment.—497 applications for employment were made. Of these, 260 labourers have been sent to public works and twenty-six to private employment. The district is largely engaged in pastoral pursuits, which do not tend to provide constant employment of labour. There has often been a shortage of labour in the busy season, and a surplus for the remainder of the year. Unemployment has not been experienced to any great extent: the skilled worker has been kept busy.

Workers' Dwellings.—Fourteen workers' dwellings have been erected at Gisborne and eight at Tolago Bay, and all are occupied on the instalment-purchase system.

NAPIER.

The Inspector of Factories (Mr. A. Donald) reports:—

General.—It was natural to expect that the war would have a detrimental effect on our industries. This, however, was not the case to any great extent, and for the latter portion of the year business was above normal. The sheep-farmers of the district have had considerable reverses owing to the drought, and a further drawback was caused owing to the want of space in

the freezing-chambers. The dairying and fruitgrowing industries have had a fairly good season. The building trade has not been so busy as in previous years, but the engineering trades have had an exceptionally good year.

Factories Act.—Very few complaints have been made. 275 factories were registered. Fifty accidents were reported, all of a slight nature.

Shops and Offices Act.—This Act has worked smoothly. Overtime worked in shops was 3,626 hours.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Awards, &c., thereunder.—There was over sixty complaints for breaches, but in seven cases only was it found necessary to take proceedings. A penalty was obtained in each case.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.—Inspections have been made at many of the shearing-sheds, particularly where notices had been sent to effect alterations, and in all cases the requisitions had been complied with.

Men's Employment Branch.—There were 345 applicants for employment, and 110 of these were assisted.

Workers' Dwellings.—Six workers dwellings have been erected in Napier, and eight in Hastings. They are the first to be erected in this district, and several further applications have been received for additional dwellings.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

The Inspector of Factories (Mr. Arnold) reports:—

General.—For a short time the building trades and engineering trades became very quiet but rapidly recovered. All other skilled trades have been steady, and tradesmen have been kept fairly well employed. For the retail trades the past year has been one of prosperity. As it was expected that owing to the war there might be a rise in unemployment, a committee was formed to cope with this difficulty should it arise. This office was able to place the bulk of those seeking work, so that the services of the committee were not required.

Factories Act.—There has been little difficulty in its administration, and only one prosecution was taken. There were twelve accidents, but none was serious.

Shops and Offices Act.—Four cases were taken to Court for breaches of this Act.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The Act and the awards are generally well observed. Eighty alleged breaches of award were inquired into, thirty-one being in respect to the hotel workers' award which came into force last December. There were eight prosecutions, and a conviction was entered in each case.

Employment Branch.—The work of this branch has increased very considerably. Both employers and female servants now use this office in increasing numbers.

WANGANUI.

The Inspector of Factories (Mr. E. Göhns) reports:—

General.—Trade and business generally have maintained a fairly high standard. During the months of August and September we were faced with a very serious problem in finding employment for a large number of men who were thrown out of work. An Unemployment Committee presided over by the Mayor was formed, and with the aid of employers generally the committee was able to cope with the difficulty. The local freezing-works have made extensive additions capable of holding 30,000 additional carcasses. Notwithstanding the shortage of shipping facilities the increase over last year's output was 1,504 cattle, 19,933 sheep, and 5,564 lambs. The building trade has been an exceptionally good one, except for a temporary lull during the end of last January. Furniture trades have been fairly busy. On several occasions difficulty was found in obtaining competent upholsterers. Textile trades had a very successful year, although at times the tailoring trade showed signs of slackness. Engineering trades showed little or no improvement. A slackness in the coachbuilding trade is probably due to the advancement of the motor trade. Dairying and farming industries generally have had a fairly prosperous year.

Factories Act.—301 factories were registered. 266 women and boys worked 4,546 hours overtime. There were twelve accidents, but none was of a very serious nature. In no case was a defect found in the machinery. Only one employer was prosecuted for a breach of this Act (conviction recorded).

Shops and Offices Act.—There are 415 shops on the register. 259 assistants worked 2,202 hours overtime. There were eight prosecutions, and conviction was obtained in each case.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—107 complaints were dealt with; in forty-two cases it was found that letters of warning would suffice; twenty-three cases were brought before the Court, and in all cases convictions were recorded.

Servants' Registry Office Act.—There are seven registered offices. I suggest that this Act be amended so that it be an offence for registry-office keepers to advertise vacancies unless the positions are still open.

Shearers' Accommodation Act.—Very considerable improvements have been effected in accommodation generally.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.—The inspection of scaffolding has been very carefully attended to by the Inspector of Scaffolding. There were no prosecutions. Four accidents were reported, one of which was fatal.

Workers' Dwellings Act.—Six new dwellings are now being erected. This will make a total of nineteen workers' dwellings in this town.

Employment Bureau.—There were 412 applications for employment, and 139 persons were assisted. At the close of the year there were practically no unemployed in this district.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

The Inspector of Factories (Mr. W. J. Culver) reports:—

General.—Business and employment has been quite normal—in fact, builders have seen fit to erect larger and improved premises. The amount expended in this direction has been £99,178 10s., against £78,303 last year. Meat-freezing firms have increased their accommodation at the expense of some £26,000, and at the time of reporting another £26,000 is being spent in the erection of picture-theatres alone, and there are prospects of new swimming-baths, electrical tramways, and various other improvements. All retail assistants have been fully employed. Rather less unemployed have sought work this year than during the previous year. During the period when prices were very low some of the flax-mills stopped, but most of them worked part time, and immediately the value of hemp rose the mills started again in full work. The prospects for the future appear to be very good.

There has been ample labour offering for the dairying factories, practically all has been absorbed. Apparently the many factories having gone in for cheese has given the result anticipated—in having more experienced men on the market, and the men getting a satisfactory wage at all times. The manufacture of casein has not grown, and it seems that with the high prices ruling for butterfat, cheese, and butter other side lines in the dairying industry will be more or less neglected. There has been considerable shortage of labour with the farmers for men to milk cows, and that has led to the installation of many milking-machines.

Factories Act.—268 factories have been registered, and certificates of fitness to work in factories issued to seventy-three young persons. Overtime totalling 2,617 hours has been worked by 136 women and boys. Dressmaking, tailoring, and tent-making appear to be the busiest trades. Tailors again complain of their inability to obtain the services of first-class hands. There were thirty-three accidents, but none was fatal. All factories have been inspected, and all were found to be in a healthy condition, and the sanitary arrangements, air-space, and seating-accommodation were thoroughly satisfactory.

Shops and Offices Act.—425 shops are open within the borough, and 1,539 hours overtime has been worked by 169 assistants. Sanitary conditions, as also seating-accommodation and air-space, are provided in accordance with the Act. I would again urge that the same restriction as in factories be placed upon the employment of young persons under sixteen in shops. Factory work is more healthy, demands shorter hours, and is likely to be more useful in that it teaches them a trade. Another matter to which I have before referred is that the Factories Act provides for three weeks and the Shops and Offices Act for four weeks before action can be taken for failing to pay wages.

Prosecutions under the Factories, Shops and Offices, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration, and other Acts, and cases settled out of Court: Employers generally have endeavoured to observe the various Acts and awards, but when a warning has seemed to be useless prosecution has been taken, and ten cases for offences under the various Acts have been taken into Court. One was dismissed owing to conflicting evidence. Nineteen cases of alleged breaches of awards were also taken into Court, and in each case a breach was recorded.

Servants' Registry-offices.—Six licensed registry-offices are registered within the borough. The same complaint referred to in my report last year is continually being made by men and women who are sent by registry-office keepers to places for work, only to find on arrival that their services are not required. I urge that something should be done to make the licensee directly responsible when sending men to employment. Another matter is the fact of second-hand dealers being able to hold licenses. Clause 16 provides a safeguard prohibiting a license to a boarding-house-keeper, and is indicative of its intention to prevent as far as possible indirect advantages being taken through the owners of other businesses, and second-hand dealers might well be included in this clause. I have again to report that the workers are charged the whole of the fees, while very few of the employers are required to pay any fee.

Workers' Dwellings.—Twelve cottages have been built in Palmerston North, six during 1913 and six during the year just ended. The workers concerned have endeavoured to improve their properties, and the gardens are models of industry. There have been no arrears of instalments.

MASTERTON.

The Inspector of Factories (Mr. J. C. Yorke) reports:—

General.—In the local freezing-works the year just ended has been the most prosperous on record, between three hundred and four hundred hands finding work during the busy portion of the season. The building trade has maintained steady progress: leading firms have experienced difficulty lately in procuring the number of journeymen required. Cement-pipe manufacturing and brickmaking have not been very busy, because of the drought experienced. The sawmilling industry, which received a check when war was declared, has recovered somewhat lately. A decided improvement has also taken place in the furniture trades. The motor and cycle trade has developed rapidly. Engineering and agricultural-implement and the coach and carriage building trades have given fairly satisfactory employment to all regular hands. Leather trades report normal conditions, and in clothing trades business has been satisfactory, particularly during the past few months. Notwithstanding the drought, the output of butter and cheese—together with the high prices obtained for both—have resulted satisfactorily. Just after the declaration of war the public seemed afraid of spending money, but reports obtained show that retail business has been satisfactory. There has not been much difficulty in dealing with unemployed.

Factories Act.—152 factories were registered. Overtime totalling 1,048 hours was worked. Certificates of fitness were issued to fourteen young persons to work in factories. There were eighteen accidents, but none was serious. No prosecutions were found necessary.

Shops and Offices Act.—190 shops were registered, and overtime totalling 1,318 hours was worked. No prosecutions were found necessary.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Awards, &c., thereunder.—Two of the Arbitration Court's awards coming into force during the period were found to be antedated, and this caused a great deal of irritation and worry to a number of employers liable for a considerable sum of money as short-paid wages. There were ten prosecutions.

Servants' Registry-offices Act.—Complaints have been made with regard to a certain registry-office advertising in the Wellington papers for men after the places had been filled.

Shearers' Accommodation Act.—A number of shearing-sheds were visited, and requisitions served requiring improvements; these have been made.

Workers' Dwellings Act.—There are now twenty-three workers' dwellings in the district, and the demand for more is very urgent.

NELSON.

The Inspector of Factories (Mr. Tyson) reports:—

General.—The period has been one of satisfactory progress, notwithstanding the exceptionally dry season and the disorganization of trade for a time by the war. A notable feature is the marked improvement in the building trades. Skilled labour has been in fair demand. Saw-milling bush is fast disappearing, and a number of mills have moved farther back. There is a good demand for timber for butter, fruit, and cheese cases, and all mills have been working up to their full capacity. All furniture tradesmen have made full time during the year, but the engineering trades show very little improvement. Business has been spasmodic, and although men have lost very little time employers have had some difficulty in keeping their staffs employed. Coachbuilding has been normal. Boots and shoes (order-shops) have had a very steady year; tailoring and dressmaking a steady expansion. Contrary to expectations, trade continued good throughout the year. Although the latest labour-saving machinery has been put in confectionery and fruit-preserving factories, employers continually complain of the shortage of female and boy labour to handle and pack fruit. Agriculturists have had a good season, but pastoralists have not had a very successful season owing to dry weather. Fruitgrowing sees an extension of orchards and a considerable increase in the exports each year.

Factories Act.—This Act has worked smoothly. There is a gradual improvement in the class of buildings used as workrooms, and more attention is being given to sanitary arrangements, heating-appliances, protection against accident, and the comfort of employees generally. 283 factories were registered, and overtime totalling 2,799 hours was worked. Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to thirty boys and girls under sixteen. There were ten accidents, the majority in the woodworking trades: none was very serious, and no blame was attachable to the manner in which the machines were protected.

Shops and Offices Act.—312 shops were registered, and overtime totalling 2,412 hours was worked. Wages-books have, as a rule, been well kept and up to date, and sanitary conditions have been very satisfactory. The clauses relating to seating-accommodation and heating-appliances for assistants have required attention. I am now advocating that all seating-accommodation for assistants be fixtures on the inside of the counter. After consulting several gas engineers I find that gas-heating appliances can be put in that have not the objection raised by drapers and clothiers that the gas destroys goods.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Awards thereunder.—Several alleged breaches were fully investigated. No prosecutions were found necessary.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.—There were ten shearing-sheds inspected, and the ventilation and sanitation were found satisfactory. There has been a general all-round improvement in the accommodation provided at sawmills and flax-mills.

Workers' Dwellings Act.—Ten workers' dwellings are now in course of erection at Blenheim and Picton. Visits of inspection have been made to the six houses that have been erected in Nelson; the dwellings are kept in first-class order, and considerable improvements have been made to the grounds. These homes might be classed as some of the best-kept workers' homes in the city.

Men's Employment Bureau.—Little difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the applications for employment. In many instances employers have had difficulty in obtaining suitable labour. This was very pronounced during the hop and fruit season, which has given employment to approximately a thousand hands. All pick-and-shovel men have been fairly well employed, and with the exception of ironworkers all classes of tradesmen have been in demand. Employment was found for 101 men.

GREYMOUTH.

The Inspector of Factories (Mr. H. J. Torbit) reports:—

General.—Trade has been satisfactory, and in a number of industries, notably sawmilling and coal-mining, it has not been possible to obtain sufficient hands to meet requirements. No doubt the call for men for military purposes is largely responsible for the shortage. Building and kindred trades have been only moderately busy, but indications are that an improvement is imminent. At the commencement of the war there was a considerable falling-off in the engineering, boilermaking, and blacksmithing branches. This apparent slackening has, however, been arrested, and there is now no unemployment. Tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking trades have had a good year; a considerable amount of overtime was worked. No difficulty was experienced in placing the bulk of *bona fide* unemployed. Work was found for eighty-one men.

Factories Act.—A thorough inspection of every factory was made. A few factories leave something yet to be desired in the way of improved sanitary arrangements, but improvements in this direction are gradually being accomplished. 104 factories were registered. 2,999 hours overtime was worked by females and boys. Six accidents were reported, but none was very serious. Only one prosecution was initiated.

Shops and Offices Act.—The number of shops is 247. 289 hours overtime was worked. Four shopkeepers were proceeded against for various breaches; in each instance a conviction was obtained.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—No difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the awards in operation. There was one prosecution (respondent convicted and fined).

Workers' Dwellings Act.—During the year 1913 fourteen dwellings were erected, and the occupants give every evidence of a real desire to provide comfortable homes for themselves.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.—The housing accommodation provided for workers in sawmills and flax-mills has been carefully inspected, and found generally satisfactory.

TIMARU.

The Inspector of Factories (Mr. J. Jackson) reports:—

General.—The prospects at the beginning of the year were bright until the war began, when progress was suspended and many building contracts were cancelled. Despite rapid recruiting for active service, considerable unemployment occurred. An Unemployment Committee was set up and met weekly, and did excellent work until trade-conditions had reached a normal plane again, when it disbanded. Many men were sent to Government works in various parts of the Dominion, and the Timaru Borough Council and the Harbour Board also kept a large number employed. The shearing season eased the labour-market considerably, and when harvesting and grain-threshing commenced unemployment became infinitesimal. Christmas orders caused a revival in the tailoring trade, which has remained fairly active since then. Woollen-milling had an exceptionally good year on account of an extraordinary demand for khaki material, &c., and the mills are still working at high pressure. As a result of the war large areas of land were laid down in cereals. The season turned out exceedingly dry, but the yield of grain was much more satisfactory than anticipated. The volume of business is larger than for the corresponding period last year. The tendency of values of wool and all other live-stock products has been upward since the outbreak of the war.

Factories Act.—254 factories were registered. Fifty-four certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to nineteen boys and thirty-five girls under sixteen years of age. Overtime totalling 6,627 hours was worked by boys and females. There were sixty-eight accidents, but most were slight; the most serious was a burnt hand. The whole of the factories both in town and district have been visited. The dust nuisance which arose from some planing-machines in one factory had become a grievance with the men. Machinery is now being installed by means of which the dust will be sucked into pipes and carried away. There were no prosecutions.

Shops and Offices Act.—The total number of shops was 339. 4,141 hours overtime was worked. There were four prosecutions.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Awards, &c., thereunder.—Seventy-five cases of alleged breaches have been investigated, resulting in six prosecutions. In most instances a letter of warning sufficed.

Workers' Dwellings Act.—There are six settlements in this district, comprising forty-one dwellings—viz., Melton Road, Timaru, ten dwellings; Craigie Settlement, Timaru, nine dwellings; Willowbridge Rural Settlement, near Waimate, thirteen dwellings; and nine dwellings in Buxton Settlement, Temuka. At Fairlie 30 acres of land were acquired and cut up into six $4\frac{1}{2}$ -acre blocks and six $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre sections. Seven cottages are now in course of erection. In Waimate Borough 10 acres of Crown land was surveyed and cut up into twenty-one sections, and six cottages are now building. The opportunity now afforded applicants to buy vacant sections outright, or by a system of instalments, and then making application to the State Advances Office for a loan for building purposes, is also being taken advantage of.

OAMARU.

The Inspector of Factories (Mr. A. E. Waite) reports:—

General.—In spite of the depressing atmosphere created by the crisis in Europe, business affairs in this district have continued to progress very favourably. The harvest was very fair, and the building, bootmaking, and saddlery trades, &c., experienced a full volume of trade. Retail trade also was good.

Factories Act.—Several minor breaches have been discovered and warnings given. Six prosecutions were taken, and fines imposed in each instance. In some instances alterations to premises have been required in the interests of effective ventilation and lighting. 160 factories were registered. Twenty-six certificates of fitness were granted to young people under sixteen years of age to work in factories. Much difficulty is being experienced in this district in securing boy and girl labour. There has been another very material increase in the amount of overtime worked by boys under sixteen and women—viz., 7,925 hours, as against 4,314 last year. A large amount has been worked in the woollen-mills, where large orders for khaki goods have greatly increased the output. There were sixteen accidents; none was serious; in every case advice was given as to compensation, &c.

Shops and Offices Act.—There were three prosecutions, and conviction was obtained in each case. 164 shops are carried on.

Men's Employment Bureau.—Only a few men applied for work; in almost every instance applicants have been successfully placed.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Eleven cases were taken to the Magistrates' Court.

Workers' Dwellings Act.—Eight dwellings are now well in hand, and should be in the possession of their purchasers at an early date.

INVERCARGILL.

The Inspector in Charge (Mr. G. H. Lightfoot) reports:—

General.—Although the war has been in progress for some eight months, there has been no serious depression in trade. This is probably accounted for by the fact that Southland has had a very considerable rainfall, which proved very beneficial to crops and live-stock. The sewage and other town improvement works have found employment for a considerable number of workers during the greater portion of the year. The building trades have had a very good year.

Factories Act.—338 factories were registered. Twenty-five certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to thirteen boys and twelve girls. Overtime warrants were issued for 225 employees (boys under sixteen and females) to work 1,850 hours. Eighteen accidents were reported: none was very serious. No prosecutions have been taken, although a good number of warnings have been given. When the drainage scheme is completed a great improvement in the sanitation of local factories will be effected.

Shops and Offices Act.—There are 357 shops. Overtime totalling 2,578 hours was worked. Two informations were laid under this Act, and numerous warnings have been given to shop-keepers.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Awards, &c., thereunder.—A large number of complaints have been investigated, and in three cases proceedings were taken.

Servants' Registry-office.—There are six offices registered. All are well conducted.

Men's Employment Branch.—The number of men seeking employment has been somewhat small.

Workers' Dwellings.—There are sixteen workers' dwellings erected in this town, all of which are satisfactorily occupied.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF SCAFFOLDING.

AUCKLAND.

Mr. H. Gresham reports:—

Visits have been made to scaffolding in Hamilton, Morrinsville, Rotorua, Te Awamutu, Thames, Te Aroha, and Otorohanga. 319 notices were received and 710 visits of inspections were made. On a few occasions it was found necessary to condemn some gear, such as ladders, ropes, poles, and planks.

Thirty-three accidents were reported. One proved fatal.

Proceedings were taken against four employers for failing to send notice of intention to erect scaffolding exceeding 16 ft. high. A penalty was imposed in each case. In twenty-two other instances letters of warnings were sent.

NAPIER AND GISBORNE.

Mr. A. Donald reports:—

The buildings that are now being erected show great improvements. In the erection of scaffolding every provision is made for the protection of the public as well as the worker. Sixty-six notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received, and in all cases inspections were made. Visits have been made at Gisborne, Wairoa, Hastings, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Ormondville, and Dannevirke.

Eighteen accidents were reported, but all were slight and caused from no fault of the scaffolds. There has been no occasion to take proceedings for breaches.

WELLINGTON.

Mr. R. A. Bolland reports:—

The building trades have had a normal year. There were 321 notices received, and all the country towns concerned were visited and the various scaffoldings inspected.

Eleven accidents were reported, but none were serious.

Only two prosecutions were laid, but in many instances defects in gear were remedied at my request.

NELSON AND BLENHEIM.

Mr. S. Tyson reports:—

There is a decided improvement in the class of architecture on the larger buildings being erected in the various towns, and fifty notices to erect scaffolding have been received. Fault may be found with a number of builders who leave their ladders out in all kinds of weather, until they become absolutely unsafe. I have condemned twenty ladders as unfit for use. Many of the employees also show a disregard for the class of ladder in use, the worst offenders being carpenters who insist on making temporary ladders on the job; these ladders are then put to uses for which they are totally unfit.

No accident of a serious nature has taken place.

Visits of inspection have been paid to Picton, Blenheim, Havelock, and Motueka.

GREYMOUTH.

Mr. H. J. Torbit reports:—

Building-construction has been exceptionally quiet. Thirty visits were made to various works where scaffolding was used, and no fault was found.

One fatal accident occurred during the erection of coal-bins at Granity, where a carpenter fell a distance of 25 ft. while engaged bolting the top whaling to the framework of the structure. The accident was entirely due to misadventure.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Mr. E. J. G. Stringer reports:—

I received 367 notices from builders of their intention to erect scaffolding over the height of 16 ft., and 832 visits were made. It was found necessary to condemn eleven scaffoldings, while twenty-four ladders were destroyed and a great number repaired. Visits have been made to Ashburton, Methven, Rakaia, Akaroa, Springfield, Rangiora, and surrounding districts.

Nine accidents were reported. Eight were slight, and one, caused by a painter placing a crawler on a roof and the ridging breaking away, resulted in severe injuries. I now insist that all crawlers be sand-bagged.

It was found necessary to prosecute one builder (penalty imposed).

TIMARU.

Mr. J. Jackson reports:—

The provisions of the Act have been well observed, and in no case has it been necessary to take proceedings.

Two accidents occurred: neither was serious.

DUNEDIN.

Mr. F. Barton reports:—

I have paid 542 visits to 247 different buildings in course of erection, and on eighty-seven occasions it has been necessary to intervene where defects have been observed. The use of worn-out ladders has been a source of trouble, and the failure of those in charge of works to comply with the regulation regarding catches to hoists, &c., has been a considerable cause for complaint. Catches are generally provided at the commencement of the job, but are not shifted as the lift gets higher.

The five reported accidents, with one exception, were trivial. In the serious case the victim sustained a severe concussion of the brain through part of a stone wall falling on him, and he has been incapacitated for two months.

It has not been necessary to prosecute any builders.

INVERCARGILL.

Mr. J. Brown reports:—

Forty-eight notices to erect scaffolding have been received, and 222 visits have been made. The highest scaffolding (over 102 ft.) was at the new First Church tower.

The year was marked by continuous heavy gales which thoroughly tested scaffolding, and although no accidents occurred there were several very narrow escapes. A flaw in the hook of a pulley-block caused a 5-ton girder to fall a distance of 50 ft., and an 18 in. brick wall 30 ft. high blew down during a gale. Later on the front scaffolding of the same job was carried away by the wind.

I visited Gore, Mataura, Edendale, Wyndham, and Bluff, and found that the country towns now put up a much better class of scaffolding.

It has not been necessary to take proceedings for any offence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.*

AUCKLAND.

Miss Morrison reports:—

Applications to the number of 2,881 have been received—1,812 from employers and 1,069 from women desiring employment. 613 persons have been assisted. Eighty-two women came from overseas.

WELLINGTON.

Miss Bremner reports:—

The number of domestics and others assisted totalled 746, a decrease of twenty-two as compared with the previous year's figures. The dearth of suitable domestics was solely responsible for this decrease. Owing to this cause it was found quite impossible to make country engagements. Wages were not affected by the war.

* Particulars re persons assisted are given on pages 13-14, 42.

During February and March last large parties of women and girls were organized, at the request of the Hop-growers' Association and private employers, by the Department for hop- and fruit-picking work in the Nelson and Motueka districts. Owing to the success of the Department's efforts it is expected that most of the engagements of the kind made in the future will be effected by this branch, acting in conjunction with the Nelson office.

NELSON.

Miss Emerson reports :—

There has been a continuance of the difficulty in obtaining domestic workers for private homes. The average girl objects to taking up domestic duties in homes where there are young children, and these are, of course, the homes where help is most needed. Day-workers have, however, been fairly easy to obtain, and the assistance thus given prevents the difficulty of obtaining regular domestic help from becoming as acute as it would otherwise be.

The labour required for the hop-picking season was largely engaged through the Department. The apple industry has grown very rapidly, and affords scope for women workers in both the picking and the grading of the fruit. The work of grading is easily acquired, and women could earn from £1 10s. to £2 weekly. This work follows directly after hop-picking, and the prospect of continuous work for women for several months of the year is therefore good in this district.

During the period 905 applications were registered—684 from employers and 221 from employees; 208 of the latter were placed at suitable employment.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Mrs. Way reports :—

There have been 1,439 applications from employers and 404 from employees. Of the latter, 336 have been placed in suitable positions. Many of the unsuited applicants have been quite unfitted for the class of work applied for. The difficulty of securing domestic help is still being keenly felt, and it is to be regretted that so few of the new arrivals come here, as they are eagerly sought for.

DUNEDIN.

Miss Hale reports :—

There were 923 applications registered—630 from employers and 293 from workers. Of the latter, 262 were placed in employment. In addition forty-seven persons applied who had been previously assisted during the year and were again found employment.

The domestic problem—viz., the dearth of workers—remains unsolved, especially in private houses. With so many other avenues of employment open to women workers to-day domestic service fails to attract, notwithstanding that a good deal has been done to make household duties more attractive, in the matter of outings, higher wages, the introduction of the vacuum cleaner, electric iron, and other accessories which materially assist in the general work of a home. The tendency to employ day-workers is increasing, and gives employment to a number of women whose husbands have gone to the war or who from other causes are the sole support of their children. This does not, however, relieve or assist the overburdened mother in the country.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Conciliation Commissioner for the Northern and Taranaki Industrial Districts (Mr. T. Harle Giles) dealt with twenty-seven separate trade disputes. Of these, twelve disputes were fully settled, seven substantially settled, and eight were referred to the Arbitration Court as unsettled.

The Conciliation Commissioner for the Wellington, Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland Industrial Districts (Mr. P. Hally) dealt with forty-seven disputes. Of these, thirty-three complete recommendations and agreements were made, nine were substantially settled, and in five cases the whole dispute was sent to the Court.

The Conciliation Commissioner for the Canterbury and Otago and Southland Industrial Districts (Mr. J. R. Triggs) dealt with twenty-seven disputes, of which sixteen were fully settled by the Councils, seven were substantially settled, and the remaining four disputes were sent to the Court unsettled.

The Commissioners also presided at various conferences and meetings of employers and workers, and thus settled many minor differences. Reference is made in the reports to the decision of the Arbitration Court on the outbreak of war not to make awards in relation to disputes unless complete agreements were made through the Conciliation Councils. This decision had the effect of causing employers, in many instances, to decline to consider the claims of the unions, and as a consequence a number of disputes which under ordinary circumstances would have been disposed of were withheld until the Court decided to resume the hearing of the disputes.

FACTORIES.

TABLE 1.

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.						
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

AUCKLAND CITY.								£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	17	..	111	..	128	15	12,553	
Agricultural-implement making	8	..	84	..	92	8	10,817	
Ammunition-manufacturing	2	..	27	71	100	2	7,552	
Bacon-curing	2	..	9	2	13	2	1,391	
Bagmaking (calico, flax, jute, &c.)	7	..	11	..	18	5	450	
Baking-powder, &c., manufacturing	4	..	15	6	25	4	2,017	
Basket, wickerware, and perambulator manufacturing ..	9	..	60	9	78	8	5,605	
Billiard-table manufacturing	2	..	4	..	6	1	593	
Biscuit and confectionery, &c., making	16	..	143	135	294	19	19,161	
Black-smithing, farriery, &c.	63	..	137	..	200	64	13,948	
Blindmaking	5	..	9	9	23	5	1,651	
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	22	..	166	..	188	20	21,267	
Boot and shoe making and repairing	107	..	533	233	873	102	72,054	
Brassfounding	10	..	46	1	57	8	6,571	
Bread and pastry baking	86	..	253	16	355	81	34,793	
Brewing, malting, and bottling, &c.	9	..	253	..	262	22	35,739	
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	26	..	275	..	301	17	31,910	
Brush and broom manufacturing	8	..	26	8	42	6	2,474	
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	47	2	65	1	115	52	5,790	
Butter-making, cream-separating, and milk-pasteurizing	17	..	68	6	91	19	5,856	
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	95	..	455	20	570	89	51,123	
Cardboard-box making	4	..	17	41	62	4	3,672	
Carpentry, joinery, and sash and door making	124	..	1,043	..	1,167	116	125,847	
Chaffcutting and grain-crushing, &c.	10	..	12	1	23	10	1,357	
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing and packing	7	..	58	17	82	7	7,894	
Clothing-manufacturing	22	2	81	511	616	19	32,416	
Coach and tram-car building and repairing	31	..	427	..	458	24	48,253	
Coffee and spice grinding	2	..	4	1	7	2	507	
Cork-cutting	2	..	3	..	5	1	108	
Concrete-block making, &c.	10	..	37	..	47	10	3,424	
Coopering and boxmaking	13	..	41	..	54	10	4,019	
Coppersmithing	3	..	11	..	14	3	1,134	
Cycle and motor engineering	36	..	124	..	160	33	10,916	
Dentistry (mechanical)	34	..	27	20	81	29	4,643	
Dress and millinery making	14	170	14	752	950	170	31,165	
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	7	3	17	13	40	9	2,067	
Electrical engineering	14	..	78	..	92	12	6,947	
Electric light, heat, and power generating	9	..	74	3	86	8	11,183	
Electroplating and engraving	5	..	6	1	12	5	610	
Engineering	77	..	780	..	857	54	86,535	
Fellmongering	14	..	191	..	205	13	23,793	
Fibrous-plaster working	10	..	42	..	52	6	5,448	
Firewood-cutting, grain-crushing, &c.	24	..	30	..	54	23	2,523	
Fish-curing	6	..	42	..	48	7	5,633	
Flock and kapoc milling	5	..	2	2	9	3	176	
Flour and oatmeal milling	3	..	76	..	79	3	11,878	
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	5	..	50	47	102	5	6,320	
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	5	..	363	..	368	5	50,801	
Glass bevelling and silvering	4	..	53	..	57	4	6,942	
Hair-working (wigs, &c.)	7	2	1	1	16	7	237	
Hat and cap manufacturing	6	2	15	49	72	10	4,814	
Hosiery-knitting	1	..	..	11	12	1	639
Iron-bedstead, &c., making	3	..	17	..	20	1	1,487	
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	26	..	155	..	181	18	19,445	
Lapidary-work	1	..	1	..	2	1	50	
Laundry-work (Europeans)	10	14	54	120	198	21	11,299	
Laundry-work (Chinese)	54	..	2	..	56	47	100	
Leadlight-manufacturing	1	..	8	1	10	1	820	
Manure-mixing	5	..	39	..	44	5	3,396	
Meat slaughtering, preserving, &c.	6	..	361	..	367	6	43,018	
Monumental masonry	12	..	97	..	109	9	9,751	
Oil canning and packing	5	..	9	1	15	4	1,201	
Oilskin-manufacturing	1	..	2	8	11	1	578	
Optical and scientific instrument making	5	..	12	..	17	5	1,954	
Organ-building	3	..	13	..	16	3	1,706	
Paint, varnish, and glue manufacturing	4	..	15	3	22	3	2,048	
Paper-milling and paper-bag making	3	..	48	24	75	3	6,537	
Photography	22	5	21	33	81	23	4,062	
Picture-framing	22	..	20	3	45	18	3,972	
Plumbing and tinsmithing	82	..	335	..	417	76	30,735	
Portmanteau-making	4	..	38	9	51	3	4,275	
Printing and bookbinding	69	..	524	248	841	57	78,529	
Rag-sorting and marine-stores preserving	15	..	32	..	47	12	2,537	
Range-making, &c.	8	..	39	..	47	6	6,083	

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engag-d.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

AUCKLAND CITY—continued.								£
Rope and twine-manufacturing	1	..	44	..	45	1	4,160	
Saddlery and harness making	32	..	166	39	237	30	21,873	
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	10	..	48	50	108	11	9,491	
Sauce, pickle, and condiment making	16	1	47	36	100	11	5,490	
Sausage-casing manufacturing	1	..	11	..	12	1	567	
Sewing and typewriting machine repairing	5	..	12	..	17	5	1,289	
Sheet-metal and galvanized-iron working	8	..	119	..	127	6	14,088	
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	11	15	39	599	664	28	35,716	
Sign and ticket writing	11	..	34	2	47	9	4,984	
Soap-boiling	6	..	71	20	97	8	8,124	
Stone quarrying and crushing	9	..	105	..	114	9	12,937	
Sugar-refining	1	..	309	..	310	1	43,702	
Tailoring	124	7	306	491	928	111	69,619	
Tea blending and packing	15	..	49	10	74	15	4,068	
Tobacco-cutting and cigar and cigarette making	5	2	4	11	22	6	1,273	
Umbrella making and repairing	4	..	3	8	15	4	549	
Watch and jewellery making	39	..	106	3	148	39	11,308	
Whip-manufacturing	1	..	3	..	4	1	125	
Wire mattress and cage making	10	..	30	9	49	8	4,114	
Woodwork, turnery, &c.	20	..	37	..	57	15	2,573	
Wool rug and mat making	1	..	3	..	4	1	..	
Wool and hemp dumping	3	..	22	..	25	3	3,462	
Woollen-milling	1	..	38	39	78	1	6,830	
Totals	1,771	225	9,917	3,759	15,672	1,808	1,344,790	

WELLINGTON CITY.

							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	11	1	63	6	81	11	8,053
Agricultural-implement making .. .. .	..	..	18	..	18	3	2,505
Asbestos-goods working	1	..	2	..	3	1	300
Asphalt-making	4	..	6	..	10	3	588
Artificial-limbs and toy making	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Bacon-curing .. .. .	..	..	69	..	69	1	7,440
Basketware and perambulator manufacturing	7	..	27	1	35	7	2,689
Billiard-table making	1	..	22	..	23	1	3,540
Biscuit and confectionery making	11	1	42	78	132	10	7,420
Blacksmithing, farriery, &c.	37	..	59	..	96	32	6,967
Boatbuilding	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Boot-manufacturing	57	..	273	130	460	60	43,482
Bottling	6	..	13	1	20	6	1,502
Brass and copper founding and finishing	5	..	34	..	39	6	4,110
Bread and small-goods baking	84	4	125	4	217	71	16,235
Brewing and malting, &c.	4	..	70	..	74	4	10,769
Brick, tile, and pottery making	4	..	115	..	119	8	13,940
Brushware-manufacturing	1	1	5	1	8	1	660
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	49	..	55	..	104	52	5,535
Butter making and packing	9	..	42	..	51	9	4,012
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	72	..	292	29	393	70	29,422
Cardboard-box making	1	..	15	28	44	2	3,568
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	82	..	316	..	398	71	33,911
Chemical and drug manufacturing	12	..	14	21	47	12	2,389
Clothing-manufacturing	15	..	126	610	751	14	45,675
Coopering and casemaking	2	..	47	..	49	2	5,228
Condiment and jam making	11	1	18	30	60	9	2,755
Cutlery and surgical-instruments making	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cycle and motor engineering	45	..	103	..	148	41	9,010
Dentistry (mechanical)	38	..	21	13	72	24	3,958
Dressmaking and millinery	6	96	25	582	709	96	33,043
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	8	2	10	16	36	9	1,453
Electrical engineering	15	..	65	..	80	12	6,658
Electric light and power generating .. .. .	..	..	62	1	63	3	10,770
Electroplating and engraving, &c.	8	..	14	1	23	6	1,525
Engineering	40	..	321	..	361	27	37,241
Fibrous-plaster working	5	..	8	..	13	4	947
Firewood-cutting and bone-crushing	15	..	25	..	40	17	1,744
Fellmongering	1	..	4	..	5	2	428
Fish-curing	5	..	13	..	18	5	1,703
Fur-rug making	2	..	4	1	7	1	513
Gas-manufacturing and meter-repairing, &c.	6	..	57	..	63	6	9,636
Glass bevelling and silvering	3	..	26	..	29	2	2,583
Gun and lock smithing	2	..	4	..	6	2	570

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.								Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engag. d.	Number of Factories.			
	Employers.*		Employees.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					

WELLINGTON CITY—continued.									
Hair-working	1	1	1	2	5	2	127		
Hat and cap making	6	1	13	21	41	9	2,618		
Hosiery-knitting	2	2	1	2	7	3	73		
Laundry-work (European)	12	15	52	189	268	22	13,749		
Laundry-work (Chinese)	46	..	4	..	50	34	350		
Leadlight-manufacturing	3	..	20	..	23	3	2,207		
Lead-headed-nail and traps, &c., making	2	..	6	..	8	3	799		
Manure-making and tallow-preparing	2	..	65	..	67	4	2,420		
Marine-stores preparing	5	..	9	2	16	3	1,309		
Margarine-manufacturing	2	..	3	..	5	2	406		
Meat slaughtering and freezing .. .. .	..	..	1,031	3	1,034	3	146,216
Metal-ceiling manufacturing .. .. .	..	..	4	..	4	1	734
Monumental masonry	12	..	12	..	24	7	706		
Oil canning and packing .. .. .	..	..	6	..	6	1	816
Organ-building and piano-repairing	8	..	28	..	36	8	3,547		
Oilskin-manufacturing	1	..	1	1	3	1	156		
Optical work	4	..	3	..	7	3	312		
Photography	16	2	8	23	49	15	1,735		
Picture-framing	8	..	11	11	30	8	2,243		
Plumbing and tinsmithing	69	..	235	..	304	54	28,817		
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	6	..	10	..	16	5	701		
Printing and bookbinding, &c.	36	..	389	139	564	32	62,486		
Rope and twine making	1	..	10	2	13	1	961		
Saddle and harness making	17	..	46	11	74	15	7,229		
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	3	..	8	13	24	3	2,196		
Sausage-casing manufacturing	2	..	53	..	55	2	7,117		
Saw and tool making	6	..	9	1	16	5	1,090		
Seed-cleaning, &c.	2	..	3	..	5	2	190		
Sewing and other machine repairing	10	..	31	2	43	9	3,438		
Shipwrighting	2	..	85	..	87	2	11,800		
Shirt and underclothing making, and plain sewing	5	23	3	108	139	24	6,188		
Soap and candle making, &c.	6	..	28	2	36	5	3,308		
Stone quarrying and crushing	6	..	29	..	35	6	3,090		
Tailoring	76	..	218	323	617	68	54,105		
Tanning and currying	1	..	32	..	33	1	5,408		
Tea blending and packing	7	..	43	5	55	9	3,182		
Tobacco-cutting and cigarette-making	5	..	7	4	16	5	1,005		
Tram-car building and repairing	2	..	120	..	122	2	14,365		
Umbrella-manufacturing	1	..	11	20	32	1	3,710		
Watch and jewellery manufacturing	24	..	90	2	116	21	11,433		
Wax-vesta manufacturing	1	..	14	72	87	1	6,395		
Whip-thong making	1	..	2	..	3	1	167		
Wire-working (mattresses, &c.)	9	..	31	3	43	7	2,694		
Wood carving and turning	5	..	9	..	14	4	1,167		
Woollen-milling	1	..	102	144	247	1	20,807		
Wool and hemp, &c., dumping .. .. .	..	..	48	..	48	5	3,089
Totals	1,123	150	5,574	2,658	9,505	1,160	830,958		

CHRISTCHURCH CITY.

£

Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	21	..	47	..	68	18	5,172
Agricultural-implement making	10	..	173	..	183	8	24,582
Asphalt-making and shingle-preparing	7	..	13	..	20	6	1,432
Automatic and other machine making	4	..	18	..	22	4	1,841
Bacon-curing	4	..	30	..	34	4	4,458
Bagmaking (calico, flax, jute, &c.)	1	..	5	22	28	1	1,580
Baking-powder manufacturing	1	..	22	..	23	1	1,870
Basket and wickerware working	6	..	26	..	32	5	2,876
Billiard-table manufacturing	2	..	2	..	4	1	307
Biscuits, confectionery, and cocoa manufacturing	14	1	209	212	436	12	31,580
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	74	..	162	..	236	62	18,194
Blindmaking	1	..	5	4	10	1	745
Boatbuilding	4	..	5	..	9	4	478
Boot making and repairing	72	..	373	190	635	65	53,170
Brick, tile, pottery, and concrete-pipe manufacturing	9	..	125	..	134	8	13,055
Bread and small-goods baking	98	7	129	17	251	88	17,096
Brewing, malting, and bottling	14	..	150	..	164	13	19,631
Brush and broom manufacturing	3	..	52	15	70	2	6,885
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	66	4	80	..	150	57	8,779
Butter and cheese manufacturing	8	..	40	1	49	8	3,945
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	68	..	371	42	481	57	44,444
Cardboard-box making, &c.	2	2	3	15	22	3	1,205

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

CHRISTCHURCH—continued.							£
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making ..	108	..	441	..	549	89	48,480
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicine manufacturing ..	10	..	19	10	39	10	2,154
Clothing-manufacturing	10	..	221	423	654	9	41,402
Coffee and spice grinding	1	..	7	3	11	1	597
Coopering	4	..	11	..	15	4	1,025
Copper-smithing	3	..	6	..	9	2	625
Corset and belt making .. .. .	..	1	..	2	3	1	71
Cycle and motor engineering	102	..	190	..	292	85	19,942
Dentistry (mechanical)	43	..	34	23	100	36	5,442
Dress and millinery making	24	113	19	1,096	1,252	115	53,517
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	5	4	5	10	24	7	634
Electroplating and engraving	6	..	24	1	31	5	2,955
Electric light and power generating	3	..	60	..	63	3	10,247
Electrical engineering	6	..	75	..	81	6	5,537
Engineering and ironfounding	48	..	770	..	818	38	93,950
Feather-dressing	1	2	1	1	5	2	..
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.,	17	..	376	..	393	13	37,076
Fibrous-plaster working	6	..	11	..	17	4	797
Firewood-cutting	5	..	14	..	19	4	1,481
Fish-curing	2	..	7	..	9	2	1,053
Fireworks-manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	119
Flour and oatmeal milling	7	..	69	1	77	6	8,108
Gas-manufacturing	2	..	50	..	52	2	8,139
Gas-meter, &c., repairing	1	..	27	..	28	1	3,699
Glue-making	1	..	8	3	12	1	1,051
Gun and lock smithing	3	..	..	..	3	2	..
Hair-working and wig, &c., making	2	..	..	2	4	2	150
Hat and cap making	4	..	5	19	28	3	1,471
Hosiery-knitting	4	2	7	48	61	4	2,355
Jam-making	2	2	7	5	16	4	813
Lamp-making	1	..	1	..	2	1	150
Laundry-work (Europeans)	4	14	18	189	225	6	7,078
Laundry-work (Chinese)	13	..	1	..	14	13	..
Leadlight-manufacturing	7	..	38	1	46	5	4,070
Lead-headed-nail making	1	..	4	..	5	1	327
Manure-making	2	..	24	..	26	1	3,650
Marine-stores preparing	2	..	3	..	5	2	280
Meat slaughtering and freezing	3	..	954	8	965	3	94,568
Monumental masonry	11	..	32	..	43	6	4,189
Musical-instrument making and repairing	8	..	16	..	24	7	2,182
Oil canning and packing	2	..	4	..	6	2	181
Oilskin-manufacturing	2	..	4	11	17	2	1,312
Optical-goods making	3	..	4	..	7	3	717
Perambulator-manufacturing	3	..	9	5	17	3	1,002
Photography	17	3	14	27	61	16	2,943
Picture-framing	15	..	13	1	29	11	1,264
Plumbing and gas-fitting	59	..	244	..	303	46	25,493
Portmanteau and leather goods manufacturing	4	..	9	5	18	4	1,284
Printing, &c.	51	..	505	143	699	34	74,717
Rope and twine manufacturing	4	..	32	1	37	2	3,645
Saddle and harness making	23	..	53	..	76	19	6,154
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	4	1	11	2	18	5	1,250
Sauce, pickle, and condiment making	10	3	35	23	71	8	4,091
Sausage-casing making	2	..	4	..	6	2	910
Saw-trimmers and tool-repairers	2	..	1	..	3	2	33
Seed and grain cleaning and packing	11	..	69	..	80	11	5,863
Sewing-machine, &c., repairing	3	..	3	..	6	2	512
Shipwrighting	1	..	9	..	10	1	..
Shirtmaking	8	25	7	127	167	27	6,427
Sign and ticket writing	2	..	3	1	6	2	425
Soap and candle manufacturing	10	..	59	..	69	8	7,065
Sports equipment making	3	..	2	..	5	2	314
Stone quarrying and crushing	16	1	54	..	71	14	6,945
Tailoring	85	5	190	431	711	78	50,798
Tea blending and packing	8	..	37	50	95	8	5,558
Tram-car building and repairing	1	..	50	..	51	1	6,633
Umbrella-making	2	..	..	2	4	2	112
Watch and jewellery making	33	..	48	..	81	26	5,643
Wire-working	7	..	29	..	36	6	2,546
Wood carving and turning	11	..	10	..	21	9	606
Wool and hemp dumping	2	..	48	..	50	2	3,228
Woollen-milling	1	..	148	113	262	1	24,515
Totals	1,377	190	7,304	3,305	12,176	1,294	984,985

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

DUNEDIN CITY.								£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	11	..	71	..	82	8	7,251	
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	4	..	136	..	140	4	17,312	
Asphalt-manufacturing	2	..	3	..	5	2	312	
Bacon-curing	20	..	14	..	34	17	1,307	
Bagmaking (calico, flax, and jute) .. ..	..	5	4	21	30	3	1,603
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	5	..	17	..	22	5	1,458	
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	16	3	202	191	412	16	24,330	
Blacksmithing, farriery, &c.	44	..	98	..	142	39	9,735	
Blindmaking	1	..	5	2	8	1	821	
Boatbuilding	5	..	10	..	15	4	1,627	
Boot making and repairing	62	..	253	136	451	56	43,734	
Box and beehive making	7	..	27	1	35	6	2,410	
Bread and small-goods baking	80	7	164	13	264	72	19,921	
Brewing, malting, and bottling	15	..	189	..	204	10	25,411	
Brick, tile, pottery, and concrete-pipe manufacturing	11	..	85	..	96	7	9,501	
Brush and broom manufacturing	2	..	24	14	40	2	3,189	
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	51	..	62	..	113	47	6,534	
Butter, cheese, and condensed-milk manufacturing	20	..	66	16	102	19	8,797	
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	54	1	309	24	388	40	35,891	
Cardboard-box making, &c. . . .	5	1	8	43	57	5	3,234	
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	75	..	317	..	392	63	35,258	
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicine manufacturing	13	..	86	42	141	12	14,224	
Clothing-manufacturing	8	2	80	437	527	9	35,159	
Coachbuilding	18	..	60	..	78	10	6,760	
Coffee and spice grinding	7	1	23	2	33	6	2,243	
Coopering	1	..	2	..	3	1	220	
Corset-making .. ..	..	1	..	2	3	1	..
Cycle and motor engineering	21	..	69	..	90	19	6,124	
Dentistry (mechanical)	30	1	17	14	62	28	2,096	
Dressmaking and millinery	13	128	..	833	974	116	38,406	
Dyeing and cleaning	3	..	7	3	13	3	1,173	
Electric power and light generating	4	..	31	..	35	4	5,486	
Electrical engineering	7	..	72	..	79	7	6,521	
Engineering and ironfounding	47	..	972	19	1,038	38	114,976	
Engraving and die-sinking	3	..	5	..	8	3	449	
Fellmongering	6	..	8	..	14	4	1,421	
Fibrous-plaster working	3	..	20	..	23	3	2,276	
Firewood-cutting, &c. . . .	20	..	11	..	31	15	1,304	
Fish curing and canning	11	2	14	..	27	10	1,594	
Flock and kapoc milling	4	..	8	..	12	3	1,203	
Flour and oatmeal milling	12	..	38	1	51	6	4,923	
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	5	..	35	21	61	5	4,645	
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	4	..	56	..	60	4	8,795	
Gun and lock smithing, and sporting-goods manufacturing	2	..	4	4	10	2	786	
Hair-working	2	3	4	12	21	5	700	
Hat and cap making	5	1	32	63	101	5	7,930	
Hosiery-knitting	2	7	..	21	30	6	832	
Ink-manufacturing	1	..	4	..	5	1	663	
Lapidary-work	3	..	..	..	3	1	..
Laundry-work (Europeans)	7	8	11	75	101	10	4,566	
Laundry-work (Chinese)	27	..	1	..	28	19	..	
Leadlight and glazing work	6	..	13	..	19	5	1,585	
Lead-headed-nails making	1	..	1	..	2	1	75	
Lime and cement manufacturing	2	..	55	..	57	2	8,707	
Manure-mixing	6	..	16	..	22	5	1,508	
Marine-stores preparing	1	..	1	..	2	1	62	
Meat-slaughtering, &c. . . .	2	..	93	..	95	2	10,309	
Monumental masonry	5	..	19	..	24	3	2,921	
Musical-instrument making and repairing	6	..	21	..	27	6	3,506	
Optical-goods making	2	..	2	..	4	2	46	
Oil canning and packing	1	..	2	..	3	1	400	
Paint and varnish making	5	..	8	..	13	5	972	
Paper-milling	1	..	28	7	36	1	3,698	
Paper-bag making	1	..	..	9	10	1	406
Perambulator and go-cart making	2	..	1	2	5	1	100	
Photography	12	1	8	22	43	12	1,548	
Picture-framing	9	..	8	1	18	8	794	
Plumbing and tinsmithing	71	..	281	..	352	58	27,557	
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	3	..	3	3	9	2	313	
Printing and bookbinding, &c. . . .	33	..	436	125	594	26	74,029	
Rabbit-packing	4	..	18	..	22	4	1,547	
Rope and twine making	1	..	47	..	48	1	4,045	
Sail, tent, and cover making	6	..	20	17	43	3	2,698	

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACORIES—*continued.*TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.								Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1911.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engag'd.	Number of Factories.			
	Employers.*		Employees.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					

DUNEDIN CITY—continued.										£
Saddle and harness making	17	..	57	2	76	17	5,973			
Sauce and condiment making	4	1	8	7	20	4	859			
Sausage-casing preparing	2	..	13	..	15	2	1,749			
Saw and cutlery repairing	4	..	1	..	5	2	..			
Seed cleaning and packing	7	..	20	..	27	6	2,046			
Sewing-machine and typewriter repairing	4	..	9	..	13	4	871			
Shipwrighting	3	..	683	..	686	3	35,942			
Shirt and underclothing making, and plain sewing	8	18	13	144	183	22	10,340			
Sign and ticket writing	4	..	5	..	9	3	354			
Soap, starch, and candle making	5	..	62	10	77	5	8,985			
Stone quarrying and crushing	5	..	20	..	25	6	1,231			
Tailoring	60	..	150	252	462	58	30,200			
Tanning and currying	3	..	68	..	71	3	9,528			
Tea blending and packing	12	1	31	11	55	12	2,196			
Tobacco-cutting and cigarette-making	4	..	2	..	6	3	125			
Tram-car building and repairing	4	..	42	..	46	4	7,159			
Umbrella making and repairing	3	1	..	2	6	3	70			
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	33	..	81	2	116	30	7,733			
Wax-vesta making	1	..	6	52	59	1	2,672			
Whip-making	1	..	1	..	2	1	212			
Wire-working and mattress-making	9	..	67	..	76	6	7,150			
Wool-dumping and hide and skin sorting	15	..	85	..	100	14	7,760			
Woollen-milling	2	..	236	575	813	2	72,911			
Totals	1,169	193	6,475	3,253	11,090	1,143	898,003			

NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

(Excluding Auckland City, shown separately.)

							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	53	9	121	7	190	50	13,234
Bacon-curing	4	..	33	1	38	4	3,719
Biscuits and confectionery making	8	5	4	2	19	10	112
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	251	..	459	..	710	223	44,318
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	11	..	22	..	33	9	2,587
Boot making and repairing	59	..	45	6	110	57	4,543
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	150	..	208	3	361	139	22,554
Brewing and malting	4	..	30	..	34	5	4,687
Brick, tile, and pottery making	10	..	52	..	62	9	10,655
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	89	..	118	..	207	85	10,274
Butter and cheese manufacturing, and cream-separating	103	..	391	..	494	183	46,286
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	49	..	152	8	209	48	17,570
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	3	..	6	..	9	3	586
Clothing-manufacturing	1	..	3	20	24	1	1,110
Cycle and motor engineering	33	..	60	..	93	29	4,461
Dentistry (mechanical)	25	..	14	21	60	25	2,705
Dress and millinery making	20	100	..	287	407	107	10,439
Dyeing and cleaning	2	1	4	..	7	2	111
Electrical engineering	4	..	13	..	17	3	193
Electric light and power generating	5	..	17	..	22	5	1,640
Engineering (general)	34	..	330	..	364	29	42,867
Fellmongering, tanning, and boiling-down	5	..	9	..	14	5	839
Firewood-cutting	14	..	12	..	26	12	1,062
Fish curing and canning	17	..	64	..	81	17	5,288
Flax-milling	42	..	246	..	288	37	16,295
Electro-plating	1	..	2	..	3	1	150
Gas-manufacturing	10	..	56	3	69	10	8,386
Jam-making and fruit-preserving	10	..	10	14	34	7	391
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	10	..	14	..	24	10	1,642
Laundry-work (Europeans)	20	22	6	52	100	31	2,376
Laundry-work (Chinese)	19	..	3	1	23	15	220
Leadlight-manufacturing	2	..	1	..	3	1	..
Lime and cement manufacture	7	..	305	..	312	6	46,469
Meat slaughtering and freezing	4	..	716	..	720	4	79,878
Monumental masonry	6	..	2	..	8	3	334
Musical-instrument making and repairing	1	..	2	..	3	1	416
Paint and varnish manufacturing	5	..	7	..	12	5	481
Photography	20	2	19	18	59	20	1,469
Picture-framing	4	..	2	..	6	3	150
Plumbing and tinsmithing	77	..	209	..	286	62	19,917
Printing and publishing	59	..	202	54	315	49	29,240

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.								Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engag. d.	Number of Factories.			
	Employers.*		Employees.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					

NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.									
(Excluding Auckland City, shown separately.)									
									£
Pumice-insulating manufacturing	1	..	23	..	24	1	2,810		
Saddle and harness manufacturing	83	..	114	..	197	80	10,759		
Sail, tent, and cover making	2	..	3	2	7	2	680		
Sausage-casing preparing	2	..	25	..	27	2	3,428		
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and carpentering	236	..	1,782	..	2,018	198	202,172		
Seed-cleaning, &c.	1	..	1	..	2	1	..		
Shirt and underclothing making, and plain sewing .. .. .	..	2	..	2	4	2	32		
Soap, oil, starch, and soda-crystals manufacturing	2	..	26	4	32	2	1,572		
Stone-crushing	16	..	203	..	219	23	14,648		
Tailoring	146	7	186	234	573	129	34,110		
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	21	..	29	6	56	23	3,330		
Whip-thong making	2	..	3	..	5	1	..		
Wool and hemp dumping	6	..	19	..	25	6	2,130		
Totals	1,769	148	6,383	745	9,045	1,815	735,325		

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	11	..	25	..	36	13	2,607
Asphalt-making .. .. .	..	..	8	..	8	1	..
Bacon-curing	2	..	18	..	20	3	2,490
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	88	..	183	..	271	79	20,779
Biscuit and confectionery	1	1	..	..	2	1	..
Boot making and repairing	21	..	40	8	69	21	4,701
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	54	..	83	3	140	52	9,005
Brewing and malting	2	..	19	..	21	3	200
Brick and tile manufacturing	6	..	21	..	27	4	2,400
Brush-manufacturing	1	..	4	..	5	1	244
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	41	..	42	..	83	37	4,699
Butter and cheese making, and cream-separating	124	1	527	3	655	163	61,688
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	34	..	85	..	119	30	6,680
Coffee and spice making	1	..	2	..	3	1	200
Concrete-pipe making	1	..	3	..	4	1	320
Coopering and boxmaking	3	..	24	..	27	3	3,383
Chemicals and drugs	5	..	9	4	18	5	1,010
Cycle-engineering	22	..	54	..	76	22	5,461
Dentistry (mechanical)	15	..	9	11	35	13	1,711
Dress and millinery making	4	39	..	111	154	45	3,920
Dyeing and cleaning	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Electric light and power generating	8	..	26	..	34	9	3,135
Engineering	12	..	54	3	69	10	6,870
Fellmongering, tanning, and boiling-down	9	..	41	..	50	9	4,591
Firewood-cutting	13	..	13	..	26	14	1,272
Flour-milling	2	..	2	..	4	1	234
Gas-manufacturing	2	..	17	..	19	3	2,016
Laundry (Europeans)	4	3	2	5	14	6	218
Laundry (Chinese)	14	..	1	..	15	12	112
Manure and bone crushing	4	..	8	..	12	4	734
Meat-freezing	3	..	235	3	241	5	27,302
Monumental masonry	2	..	8	..	10	2	559
Oil boring and refining .. .. .	..	..	14	..	14	1	3,120
Photography	1	2	..	7	10	3	281
Picture-framing	8	..	3	..	11	6	183
Plumbing and tinsmithing	25	..	74	..	99	22	8,811
Printing and bookbinding	20	..	95	18	133	18	14,503
Saddlery and harness making	26	..	32	..	58	23	2,691
Sail, tent, and oilskin manufacturing	4	..	4	4	12	4	505
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and carpentering	49	..	178	..	227	40	20,832
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	5	..	12	..	17	7	1,535
Shirt and underclothing making	1	1	..	7	9	1	450
Stone quarrying and crushing	4	..	13	..	17	6	967
Tailoring	61	2	67	99	229	59	12,358
Umbrella manufacturing and repairing	2	1	..	..	3	2	..
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	9	..	10	..	19	9	1,639
Wool-dumping	2	..	5	..	7	2	586
Totals	728	50	2,070	286	3,134	778	249,502

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.								Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engag d.	Number of Factories.			
	Employers.*		Employees.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.									£
(Excluding Wellington City, shown separately.)									
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	49	2	110	10	171	48	12,081		
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	12	..	35	1	48	10	5,386		
Asphalt-manufacturing .. ..	..	..	6	..	6	1	420	
Bacon-curing	5	..	33	..	38	6	4,564		
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	10	..	11	1	22	7	1,329		
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	12	1	36	27	76	15	3,797		
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	293	..	570	..	863	280	60,157		
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	2	..	1	..	3	2	110		
Boot making and repairing	82	..	95	2	179	86	9,593		
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	146	10	242	15	413	148	27,402		
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c.	11	..	79	3	93	15	11,202		
Brick, tile, and drainpipe making	37	..	180	..	217	28	14,598		
Brushware-manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	..		
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	123	4	136	..	263	121	16,558		
Butter and cheese making, and cream-separating	140	1	474	..	615	201	54,497		
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	86	..	332	12	430	80	38,204		
Clothing, men's ready-made	1	..	3	4	8	1	441		
Coffee and spice making .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	108	
Coopering and box and case making	7	..	64	5	76	11	6,091		
Cycle and motor engineering	135	..	297	4	436	121	29,545		
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicine manufacturing	4	..	6	2	12	6	691		
Dentistry (mechanical)	48	..	35	28	111	47	5,997		
Dress and millinery making	19	159	..	566	744	188	25,705		
Dyeing and cleaning	6	1	2	1	10	6	96		
Electrical engineering	3	..	11	..	14	4	676		
Electric light and power generating	14	..	63	..	77	24	8,482		
Engineering (general)	32	..	261	..	293	48	32,940		
Fellmongering, tanning, and wool-scouring	27	..	251	..	278	25	16,064		
Fibrous-plaster making	2	..	1	..	3	1	..		
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	25	..	29	..	54	25	2,959		
Fish-curing	12	..	13	..	25	11	1,322		
Flax-milling	47	..	741	..	788	45	116,097		
Flour-milling	7	..	20	..	27	7	3,215		
Fruit and vegetable preserving	5	..	13	16	34	4	2,128		
Gas-manufacturing	17	..	102	..	119	18	21,247		
Gun and lock smithing	1	..	4	..	5	2	383		
Hat and cap making	1	..	3	12	16	2	852		
Hosiery-knitting	1	1	2	15	19	1	711		
Laundry-work (Europeans)	8	20	21	62	111	23	5,204		
Laundry-work (Chinese)	41	..	5	..	46	38	364		
Lime-burning	2	..	11	..	13	2	1,651		
Manure-manufacturing	4	..	46	..	50	8	5,300		
Meat freezing and preserving	9	..	792	..	801	9	99,566		
Monumental masonry	7	..	18	..	25	8	2,383		
Oil canning and packing	2	..	1	..	3	1	486		
Paint and varnish	6	..	11	..	17	6	1,291		
Photography	14	2	11	19	46	15	2,568		
Picture-framing	16	..	17	..	33	16	1,867		
Plumbing and tinsmithing	97	..	332	..	429	98	36,094		
Printing and bookbinding	55	..	351	74	480	58	53,090		
Rope and twine manufacturing	2	..	27	9	38	2	3,181		
Rugmaking	1	..	3	1	5	1	440		
Sail, tent, and oilskin manufacturing	7	..	15	13	35	7	2,210		
Saddlery and harness making	65	..	105	..	170	66	12,676		
Sauce, pickles, and condiment making	4	..	10	8	22	4	1,534		
Sausage-casing making	2	..	50	..	52	3	6,094		
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and carpentering	265	..	1,469	..	1,734	236	155,712		
Seed-cleaning	8	..	28	1	37	8	3,888		
Sewing-machine and small-tool repairing	1	..	1	1	3	1	91		
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	1	5	..	10	16	7	599		
Sheep-dip manufacturing	2	..	3	..	5	2	350		
Sign and ticket writing	1	..	1	..	2	1	71		
Soap and starch manufacturing	3	..	29	3	35	3	3,939		
Stone quarrying and crushing	6	..	33	..	39	6	325		
Tram-car building and repairing .. ..	..	..	5	..	5	1	413	
Tailoring	141	6	278	374	799	139	56,492		
Umbrella making and repairing	1	..	3	7	11	1	598		
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	47	..	66	7	120	45	7,989		
Wine-making	3	..	3	..	6	3	329		
Wire-working	3	..	8	2	13	3	1,030		
Woollen-milling	1	..	23	20	44	1	3,832		
Wool-dumping	19	..	134	..	153	19	6,302		
Totals	2,267	212	8,173	1,335	11,987	2,478	1,013,247		

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

Factories—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engag d.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.								£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	3	..	9	..	12	4	1,102	
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	26	..	34	..	60	24	2,850	
Boatbuilding and ship-repairing	1	..	6	..	7	1	528	
Boot making and repairing	6	..	7	..	13	6	679	
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	14	..	20	2	36	12	2,080	
Brewing and malting, &c.	2	..	14	..	16	3	1,790	
Brick and tile making	3	..	9	..	12	3	830	
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	7	..	9	..	16	7	873	
Butter and cheese making, and cream-separating	1	..	19	..	20	7	1,662	
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	3	..	9	..	12	3	1,264	
Cycle and motor engineering	8	..	20	..	28	9	1,888	
Dentistry (mechanical)	1	..	..	1	2	1	36
Dress and millinery making .. ..	..	14	..	34	48	12	1,808
Dyeing and cleaning	1	..	1	..	2	1	91	
Engineering	5	..	14	..	19	5	981	
Fellmongering, tanning, and manure-making	1	..	2	..	3	1	260	
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	6	..	9	..	15	5	491	
Flax-milling	6	..	62	..	68	6	5,973	
Flour-milling	3	..	8	..	11	3	768	
Gas-manufacturing	2	..	5	..	7	2	832	
Laundry-work (Chinese)	4	..	..	..	4	3	..
Meat freezing and preserving	1	..	87	..	88	1	6,236	
Plumbing and tinsmithing	6	..	21	..	27	6	1,942	
Printing and bookbinding	6	..	20	..	26	4	1,944	
Saddlery and harness making	3	..	5	..	8	3	515	
Sail and tent manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	40	
Sausage-casing manufacturing .. ..	..	..	4	..	4	1	362
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and carpentering	29	..	129	..	158	26	19,744	
Seed-cleaning, &c.	1	..	11	..	12	5	523	
Tailoring	12	..	22	29	63	9	3,941	
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	3	..	4	..	7	3	872	
Wool and hemp dumping	1	..	16	..	17	5	646	
Totals	166	14	577	66	823	182	63,543	

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	5	..	14	..	19	5	1,827
Asphalt-mixing	1	..	2	..	3	1	131
Bacon-curing	2	..	3	..	5	2	253
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	2	..	32	30	64	3	4,768
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	46	..	67	..	113	41	4,233
Boot making and repairing	6	..	10	..	16	6	1,208
Boxmaking	2	..	3	..	5	2	228
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	22	10	33	7	72	28	3,478
Brewing, malting, &c.	5	..	27	..	32	7	2,947
Brick and tile manufacturing	6	..	17	..	23	6	1,197
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	7	..	13	..	20	8	1,391
Butter and cheese manufacturing	13	..	31	..	44	13	2,778
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	11	..	29	..	40	13	3,458
Coffee and spice manufacturing .. ..	..	..	2	3	5	1	443
Cycle-engineering	15	..	32	..	47	12	2,909
Dentistry (mechanical)	5	..	3	3	11	4	521
Dress and millinery making .. ..	..	27	..	94	121	26	4,617
Dyeing and cleaning	1	..	1	1	3	1	85
Engineering	7	..	35	..	42	5	3,741
Fellmongery, tanning, &c.	3	..	9	..	12	2	1,206
Firewood-cutting and corn-crushing	10	..	28	..	38	7	2,100
Fish preserving and canning	1	..	2	..	3	2	208
Flax-milling	4	..	39	..	43	6	2,972
Flour-milling	3	..	4	..	7	3	772
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	6	..	78	15	99	7	7,569
Gas-manufacturing	2	..	11	..	13	2	1,943
Hosiery-knitting	1	..	..	1	2	1	..
Laundry-work (Europeans) .. ..	..	4	2	6	12	3	626
Laundry-work (Chinese)	5	..	..	..	5	3	..
Lime-burning	2	..	92	..	94	2	14,394
Manure-mixing	2	..	4	..	6	2	486
Meat freezing and preserving	1	..	23	..	24	1	2,046
Monumental masonry	2	..	3	..	5	2	365
Paint and varnish manufacturing	2	..	1	..	3	1	170
Photography	3	1	..	6	10	4	274

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.								Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.						Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.										£
Picture-framing	3	..	4	..	7	3	298			
Plumbing and tinsmithing	16	..	33	..	49	15	3,208			
Printing and bookbinding	9	..	40	8	57	8	5,857			
Saddlery and harness making	6	..	5	..	11	7	413			
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	2	..	3	1	6	2	338			
Shirt-making .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	1	..		
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and carpentering	92	..	293	..	385	77	29,374			
Tailoring	24	..	29	29	82	17	5,979			
Umbrella making and repairing	1	1	..	..	2	1	..		
Vinegar-manufacturing	1	..	2	..	3	1	146			
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	5	..	11	..	16	5	1,239			
Wool-dumping .. .. .	..	..	9	..	9	1	650		
Totals	362	45	1,079	204	1,690	370	122,841			

WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	15	..	31	..	46	13	3,057
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	2	..	..	2	4	2	132
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	31	..	69	..	100	29	9,824
Boot making and repairing	7	..	7	..	14	7	700
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	50	2	62	..	114	46	7,904
Brewing and malting	11	..	31	..	42	8	5,319
Brick and tile manufacturing	4	..	22	..	26	4	2,208
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	38	..	41	..	79	27	4,726
Butter and cheese making	12	..	26	..	38	16	2,040
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	12	..	28	..	40	11	3,357
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	1	..	2	..	3	1	189
Concrete-pipe making .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	1	200
Cycle and motor engineering	21	..	24	..	45	17	1,749
Dentistry (mechanical)	11	..	3	11	25	9	1,089
Dress-making and millinery .. .. .	..	21	..	62	83	21	2,199
Dyeing and cleaning	1	..	..	1	2	1	12
Electric power and light generating	3	..	4	..	7	3	748
Engineering (general)	10	..	115	..	125	9	16,064
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	1	..	2	..	3	1	286
Fish preserving and canning	2	..	11	13	26	3	495
Flax-milling and rope-making	7	..	57	..	64	8	4,885
Gas-manufacturing	3	..	17	..	20	3	3,705
Grain-crushing	3	..	..	..	3	2	..
Laundry-work (Europeans)	4	4	2	10	20	5	839
Laundry-work (Chinese)	7	..	..	..	7	6	..
Monumental masonry	3	..	2	..	5	3	156
Paint and varnish manufacturing	2	..	7	..	9	2	513
Photography	4	1	3	4	12	4	508
Plumbing and tinsmithing	15	..	36	..	51	14	3,740
Printing and bookbinding	11	1	44	26	82	11	7,828
Saddle and harness making	6	..	4	..	10	6	425
Sail, tent, and cover making	1	..	1	1	3	1	240
Sauce, pickle, and condiment making	1	..	3	4	8	1	825
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and carpentering	98	..	519	..	617	85	67,361
Stone quarrying and crushing	4	..	3	..	7	3	160
Tailoring	24	..	65	96	185	22	10,507
Umbrella making and repairing	1	..	..	1	2	1	52
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	6	..	10	..	16	6	1,373
Totals	432	29	1,253	231	1,945	412	165,415

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

(Excluding Christchurch City, shown separately.)

							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	20	..	22	..	42	20	2,230
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	4	..	9	..	13	3	1,181
Asphalt-making	2	..	4	..	6	2	455
Bacon-curing	3	..	5	..	8	3	329
Bgmaking .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	1	156
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	2	..	8	2	12	2	1,102
Biscuit and confectionery making	4	..	2	2	8	3	86
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	204	..	316	..	520	188	29,723
Boot making and repairing	42	..	51	5	98	40	5,594
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	86	1	120	..	207	80	13,796

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.						Number of Factories.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914. •
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.			
	Employers.*		Employees.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.								£
(Excluding Christchurch City, shown separately.)								
Brewing and malting	7	..	18	..	25	5	2,794	
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	11	..	76	..	87	13	8,247	
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	61	..	68	..	129	56	6,930	
Butter and cheese making, and cream-separating	67	9	126	7	209	87	12,669	
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	16	1	59	2	78	21	6,417	
Coopering .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	1	402
Cycle and motor engineering	52	..	141	..	193	50	13,579	
Dentistry (mechanical)	17	..	8	15	40	15	1,938	
Dressmaking and millinery	21	77	..	387	485	88	18,425	
Dyeing and cleaning	1	1	..	1	3	1	56	
Electrical engineering .. .. .	..	..	6	..	6	1	720
Electric light and power generating	2	..	18	..	20	3	2,232	
Engineering (general)	15	..	51	..	66	13	6,998	
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	23	..	298	..	321	25	24,633	
Fibrous-plaster working	2	..	1	..	3	2	38	
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	7	..	7	..	14	6	511	
Flax-milling and rope-making	6	..	84	..	90	6	8,478	
Flour and oatmeal milling	23	..	102	..	125	19	13,720	
Gas-manufacturing	6	..	23	..	29	6	3,463	
Hosiery-manufacturing	2	1	..	4	7	2	183	
Laundry-work (Europeans)	4	6	4	19	33	9	1,001	
Laundry-work (Chinese)	5	..	..	..	5	4	..
Lime-burning	1	..	7	..	8	1	948	
Manure-mixing	2	..	63	..	65	6	7,333	
Meat-freezing	3	..	548	..	551	4	48,105	
Monumental masonry	2	..	7	..	9	2	796	
Oil and grease manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	156	
Paint and varnish mixing	7	..	7	..	14	7	376	
Photography	7	2	1	9	19	10	480	
Picture-frame making	14	..	15	..	29	11	1,567	
Plumbing and tinsmithing	36	..	99	..	135	33	9,079	
Printing and bookbinding	20	2	98	10	130	21	13,812	
Rope and twine manufacturing	2	..	27	..	29	2	1,915	
Saddlery and harness manufacturing	39	..	58	..	97	40	5,888	
Sail, tent, and cover making	3	2	3	3	11	3	620	
Sausage-casing manufacturing	2	..	39	..	41	3	2,352	
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and carpentering	103	..	272	..	375	88	29,804	
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	8	..	40	..	48	13	3,742	
Sewing and other machine repairing, &c.	2	..	4	..	6	2	183	
Shirt and underclothing making, and plain sewing	4	4	..	8	16	7	264	
Stone quarrying and crushing	2	..	17	..	19	3	420	
Tailoring	51	..	109	166	326	54	20,340	
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	17	..	19	..	36	16	1,983	
Wool-dumping	5	..	10	..	15	5	1,956	
Woolen-milling	4	..	81	71	156	2	14,162	
Totals	1,050	106	3,154	713	5,023	1,109	354,367	

OTAGO DISTRICT.

(Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)

(Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)								£	
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	12	..	9	..	21	8	1,037
Bacon-curing	6	..	6	..	12	5	682
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	121	..	202	..	323	116	17,724
Boot making and repairing	19	..	30	..	49	19	2,210
Bread and small-goods making	57	2	101	..	160	62	10,970
Brewing, malting, &c.	1	..	11	..	12	2	1,739
Brick, tile, pipe, and pottery making	4	..	57	..	61	3	7,577
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	41	..	49	..	90	39	4,207
Butter and cheese making, and cream-separating	40	..	84	..	124	51	8,423
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	4	..	8	..	12	4	786
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	2	..	4	..	6	2	466
Cycle and motor engineering	18	..	37	..	55	17	2,741
Dentistry (mechanical)	6	..	5	4	15	6	824
Dress and millinery making	7	43	..	166	216	45	7,668
Electric-light generating, &c.	2	..	6	..	8	4	377
Engineering (general)	4	..	23	..	27	4	3,493
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, &c.	5	..	71	..	76	7	1,525
Firewood-cutting	3	..	5	..	8	3	258

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

Factories—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.						Number of Factories.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.			
	Employers.*		Employees.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				

OTAGO DISTRICT—continued.									
(Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)									
									£
Fish-preserving	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
Flax-milling	5	..	43	..	48	6	..	..	3,623
Flour-milling	15	..	65	..	80	14	..	..	7,479
Gas-manufacturing	3	..	9	..	12	3	..	..	1,572
Laundry-work (Europeans)	1	3	..	2	6	3	..	..	118
Laundry-work (Chinese)	4	..	1	..	5	3	..	..	..
Lime and cement manufacturing	5	..	59	..	64	4	..	..	7,235
Manure-manufacturing	3	..	22	..	25	3	..	..	808
Meat freezing and preserving	2	..	166	..	168	2	..	..	6,817
Monumental masonry	3	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	120
Musical-instrument making and repairing	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
Paint and varnish mixing	2	..	3	..	5	2	..	..	238
Photography	3	..	4	4	11	3	..	..	507
Picture-framing	8	..	1	..	9	4	..	..	172
Plumbing and tinsmithing	13	..	36	..	49	12	..	..	2,280
Printing, bookbinding, &c.	22	..	60	9	91	16	..	..	8,784
Rabbit-packing	5	..	6	..	11	3	..	..	..
Saddle and harness making	19	..	19	..	38	16	..	..	1,609
Sausage-casing preparing	1	..	8	..	9	1	..	..	718
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and carpentering	74	..	196	..	270	59	..	..	22,625
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	4	..	15	..	19	6	..	..	1,621
Sewing-machine and other machine repairing	2	..	3	..	5	2	..	..	310
Stone quarrying and crushing	4	..	18	..	22	6	..	..	1,607
Tailoring	31	..	67	65	163	30	..	..	10,667
Twine-making	1	..	8	..	9	1	..	..	798
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	6	..	6	2	14	5	..	..	519
Wool-dumping	1	..	4	..	5	1	..	..	330
Woollen-milling	3	..	121	131	255	2	..	..	22,276
Totals	595	48	1,652	383	2,678	609	..	..	175,538

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	8	..	36	1	45	10	6,830
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	6	..	87	2	95	5	9,329
Asphalt-making	1	..	2	..	3	1	312
Bacon-curing	1	..	3	..	4	2	169
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	2	..	19	19	40	2	2,397
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	102	..	159	..	261	97	15,858
Blindmaking .. .. .	..	1	..	2	3	1	50
Boatbuilding	4	..	2	..	6	2	250
Boot making and repairing	33	..	58	9	100	30	6,527
Bread and small-goods making	56	2	79	..	137	54	9,014
Brewing, malting, &c.	4	..	14	..	18	3	2,428
Brick, tile, pipe, and pottery making	11	..	77	..	88	10	8,372
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	34	..	47	..	81	32	5,681
Butter and cheese making, and cream-separating	60	..	156	..	216	68	15,400
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	14	..	69	..	83	16	7,609
Coffee and spice grinding	1	..	5	..	6	1	1,289
Coopering	1	..	1	..	2	1	85
Cycle-engineering	34	..	77	..	111	25	6,255
Dentistry (mechanical)	12	..	11	13	36	12	1,531
Dressmaking and millinery .. .. .	..	48	..	267	315	50	11,355
Dyeing and cleaning	3	1	..	..	4	2	..
Electrical engineering	7	..	8	1	16	3	388
Electric power and light generating	1	..	11	..	12	1	1,961
Electroplating and engraving	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Engineering (general)	16	..	92	..	108	14	8,627
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	6	..	69	..	75	8	7,549
Fibrous-plaster working .. .. .	..	..	5	..	5	1	..
Fish preserving and canning	12	..	16	..	28	10	1,652
Firewood-cutting	3	..	4	..	7	3	456
Flax-milling and rope-making	15	..	86	..	101	14	6,764
Flour-milling	2	..	21	..	23	2	2,629
Gas-manufacturing	2	..	22	..	24	2	3,700
Gun and lock smithing	1	..	2	..	3	1	390
Hosiery-knitting	1	..	6	..	7	1	170
Jam-making	1	..	1	2	4	1	330
Laundry-work (Europeans)	2	..	1	6	9	3	348

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.								Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.			
	Employers.*		Employees.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT—continued.									
Laundry-work (Chinese)	11	..	..	..	11	7	..
Leadlight-manufacturing	1	..	4	..	5	1	..		
Manure-mixing	4	..	31	..	35	4	4,024		
Meat-slaughtering and preserving, &c.	5	..	321	..	326	6	32,052		
Milk-condensing	1	..	42	25	68	1	6,340		
Monumental masonry	2	..	10	..	12	2	935		
Musical-instruments making and repairing	2	..	2	..	4	3	169		
Paint and varnish manufacturing	1	..	2	..	3	1	234		
Paper-manufacturing	1	..	41	13	55	1	4,893		
Photography	6	..	1	11	18	8	515		
Picture-frame making	4	..	4	..	8	4	137		
Plumbing and tinsmithing	28	..	111	..	139	28	11,019		
Printing and bookbinding	24	..	118	22	164	25	18,016		
Rabbit-packing, &c.	5	..	14	..	19	5	930		
Rope and twine making	1	..	3	..	4	1	614		
Saddle and harness making	22	..	33	..	55	21	3,775		
Sail, tent, and cover making	2	..	2	1	5	2	337		
Sausage-casing making	1	..	4	..	5	1	559		
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and carpentering	106	..	518	..	624	98	64,485		
Seed-cleaning, &c.	9	..	35	..	44	9	4,375		
Shirt and underclothing making .. .. .	..	2	..	16	18	2	682	
Stone quarrying and crushing	1	..	12	..	13	1	1,790		
Tailoring	42	2	89	131	264	39	18,866		
Wire-working (mattresses, &c.)	1	..	2	..	3	1	315		
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	10	..	11	1	22	12	1,180		
Wool-dumping	8	..	34	..	42	7	3,660		
Totals	756	56	2,690	542	4,044	779	325,807		

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

F A C T O R I E S—continued.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY.

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
FOOD TRADES—							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	236	12	669	24	941	223	77,034
Bacon and ham curing	49	..	223	3	275	49	26,802
Baking-powder manufacturing	5	..	37	6	48	5	3,887
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	89	12	690	698	1,489	94	93,783
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	983	45	1,619	80	2,727	933	194,248
Brewing, malting, and bottling	95	..	918	4	1,017	106	128,158
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	654	10	785	1	1,450	620	81,977
Butter and cheese making	614	11	2,050	33	2,708	844	228,053
Coffee and spice grinding	12	1	44	9	66	13	5,387
Condensed-milk manufacturing	1	..	42	25	68	1	6,340
Fish curing, preserving, and canning	69	2	183	13	267	68	18,948
Flour and oatmeal milling	77	..	405	2	484	64	53,726
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	45	3	212	150	410	42	24,951
Honey-packing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margarine-manufacturing	2	..	3	..	5	2	406
Meat slaughtering and freezing, &c.	39	..	5,327	14	5,380	46	596,113
Rabbit preserving and packing	14	..	38	..	52	12	2,477
Sauce, pickles, and condiment manufacturing	36	5	105	78	224	29	12,945
Sausage-casing preparing	15	..	211	..	226	18	23,856
Sugar-refining	1	..	309	..	310	1	43,702
Tea blending and packing	42	1	160	76	279	44	15,004
Wine-manufacturing	3	..	3	..	6	3	329
CLOTHING TRADES—							
Corset and belt making .. .. .	..	2	..	4	6	2	71
Dress and millinery making	128	1,035	58	5,237	6,458	1,099	242,267
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	41	15	48	47	151	46	5,778
Fur-goods manufacturing	4	..	10	2	16	3	953
Hat and cap making	22	4	68	164	258	29	17,685
Hosiery-knitting	14	13	16	102	145	19	4,963
Quilt and rug making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ready-made-clothing manufacturing	61	4	521	2,025	2,611	57	158,249
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	38	97	62	1,021	1,218	121	60,698
Tailoring	877	29	1,776	2,720	5,402	813	377,982
Umbrella making and repairing	15	3	17	40	75	15	4,551
Woollen-milling	13	..	749	1,093	1,855	10	165,333
LEATHER TRADES—							
Boot and shoe manufacturing and repairing	573	..	1,775	719	3,067	555	248,190
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	17	..	60	17	94	14	6,573
Saddlery, harness, and whip manufacturing	358	..	697	52	1,107	343	79,978
Tanning, currying, and leather-dressing	122	..	1,431	..	1,553	119	134,607
Whip-thong making	5	..	9	..	14	4	504
IRON AND METAL TRADES—							
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	44	..	542	3	589	41	71,112
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	1,380	..	2,515	..	3,895	1,274	254,310
Cutlery-grinding and saw and tool repairing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle and motor engineering, sewing and other machine repairing, &c.	569	..	1,291	7	1,867	505	121,274
Engineering, iron, copper, and brass founding, elec- trical engineering, and range and stove making	437	..	4,331	24	4,792	371	507,516
Galvanizing and sheet-metal working	8	..	119	..	127	6	14,088
Gun and lock smithing and sporting-goods manufac- turing	12	..	16	4	32	11	2,443
Plumbing, gasfitting, and tinsmithing	594	..	2,046	..	2,640	524	208,692
Saw and tool making	13	..	11	1	25	10	1,123
Tram-car building and repairing	56	..	704	..	760	42	83,583
Wirework (mattress, &c., making)	39	..	167	14	220	31	17,849
SHIPWRIGHTING TRADES—							
Ship, scow, boat, and yacht building and repairing	56	..	989	..	1,045	49	74,589
WOODWORKING TRADES—							
Billiard-table manufacturing	5	..	28	..	33	3	4,440
Blindmaking	7	1	19	17	44	8	3,267
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	518	2	2,198	137	2,855	482	246,225
Coopering and boxmaking	40	..	222	6	268	41	23,591
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and joinery	1,441	..	7,473	..	8,914	1,246	855,245
Wood carving and turning	36	..	56	..	92	28	4,346

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—continued.
TABLE 2—SUMMARY—continued.

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1915.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engag'd.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
CHEMICAL AND TREATMENT OF BY-PRODUCT TRADES—							£
Candle, soap, starch, and soda manufacturing ..	32	..	275	39	346	31	32,993
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicine manufacturing ..	57	..	204	96	357	58	29,603
Glue-making	1	..	8	3	12	1	1,051
Ink-manufacturing	1	..	4	..	5	1	663
Manure-manufacturing	34	..	318	..	352	42	29,659
Oil canning and packing	11	..	23	1	35	10	3,249
Paint, varnish, and glue making	34	..	61	3	98	32	6,323
Sheep-dip manufacturing	2	..	3	..	5	2	350
Wax-vesta manufacturing	2	..	20	124	146	2	9,067
ORNAMENTAL AND MINOR ART TRADES—							
Electroplating and engraving	25	..	51	3	79	21	5,689
Glass bevelling, silvering, &c.	7	..	79	..	86	6	9,525
Lapidary-work	4	..	1	..	5	2	50
Leadlight-making	20	..	84	2	106	16	8,682
Ornamental sign and ticket writing	18	..	43	3	64	15	5,834
Picture framing and gilding	111	..	98	16	225	92	12,647
STONE, CLAY, AND ALLIED TRADES—							
Asphalt, concrete-block, and pipe making	28	..	86	..	114	29	7,594
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	142	..	1,111	..	1,253	120	124,480
Fibrous-plaster working	28	..	88	..	116	21	9,506
Lime and cement manufacturing	19	..	529	..	548	17	79,404
Monumental masonry	67	..	211	..	278	49	23,215
Pumice grinding and working	1	..	23	..	24	1	2,810
Stone quarrying and crushing	73	1	507	..	581	83	44,120
LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER PRODUCING AND DIS- TRIBUTING—							
Electric light and power generating	51	..	372	4	427	67	56,261
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	64	..	788	3	855	66	124,235
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—							
Ammunition and fireworks manufacturing	3	..	28	71	102	3	7,671
Artificial-limbs manufacturing	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Asbestos-goods manufacturing	1	..	2	..	3	1	300
Automatic-machinery manufacturing	4	..	18	..	22	4	1,841
Bagmaking (calico, flax, and jute)	8	5	20	45	78	10	3,789
Basket, wickerware, and perambulator making	44	..	159	20	223	38	16,161
Brush and broom manufacturing	16	1	112	38	167	13	13,452
Cardboard-box making	12	3	43	127	185	14	11,679
Cork-cutting	2	..	3	..	5	1	108
Cigar and cigarette making and tobacco-cutting	14	2	13	15	44	14	2,403
Dentistry (mechanical)	285	1	187	177	650	249	32,491
Fellmongery and wool-scouring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firewood and chaff cutting	158	..	199	1	358	146	17,518
Flax-milling	132	..	1,358	..	1,490	128	165,087
Flock and kapok manufacturing	9	..	10	2	21	6	1,379
Hair-working (wigs, &c.)	12	6	6	22	46	16	1,214
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	36	..	169	..	205	28	21,087
Laundry-work (Europeans)	76	113	173	735	1,097	142	47,422
Laundry-work (Chinese)	250	..	18	1	269	204	1,146
Lead-headed-nails manufacturing	4	..	11	..	15	5	1,201
Musical-instrument manufacturing	18	..	42	..	60	18	6,273
Oil boring and refining .. .. .	..	..	14	..	14	1	3,120
Optical and scientific instrument manufacturing	14	..	21	..	35	13	3,029
Organ-building	11	..	41	..	52	11	5,253
Paper-milling and paper-bag making	6	..	117	53	176	6	15,534
Photography	125	21	90	183	419	133	16,890
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery-manufacturing	415	3	2,882	876	4,176	359	442,835
Rag-sorting and marine-stores preparing	23	..	45	2	70	18	4,188
Rope and twine manufacturing	13	..	198	12	223	11	19,319
Sails, tents, flags, and oilskin manufacturing	45	3	119	107	274	44	20,605
Seed cleaning and packing, &c.	56	..	234	1	291	68	23,283
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	253	..	491	23	767	239	56,241
Wool and hemp dumping	62	..	434	..	496	70	33,799
Totals	13,565	1,466	56,301	17,480	88,812	13,937	7,264,029

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

NOTE.—There were 13,523 factories registered last year. The number of factories shown above (13,937) is accounted for by the fact that in several registered factories more than one distinct trade is carried on, such as tailoring, dressmaking, and boot-repairing.

RETURN OF HOURS OF OVERTIME WORKED BY BOYS AND WOMEN DURING THE YEAR 1914-15 IN FACTORIES IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Trades.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Napier.	Gisborne.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Master-ton.	Nelson.	Grey-mouth.	Oamaru.	Timaru.	Invercar-gil.	Smaller Towns.
Ammunition-manufacturing ..	20,186	..	2,760	2,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakery ..	2,796	1,560	3,701	5,013	..	..	..	225	..	..	1,539	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuit, confectionery, and jam making ..	4,994	824	3,823	1,160	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	142	32
Boot and shoe manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	61
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	457	811	417	555	..	..	..	4	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Cardboard-box making ..	327	1,008	729	388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical-manufacturing ..	222	..	..	1,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..
Coach and tram building and blacksmithing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditment-manufacturing ..	470	..	99	72	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle, sewing-machine, and typewriter engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Dress and millinery making ..	9,759	4,479	15,151	2,403	943	552	693	637	809	580	655	527	2,545	3,539	1,977	10,718
Flour-milling ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hat and cap manufacturing ..	1,674	1,671	57	2,210	..	..	..	..	578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting ..	222	..	156	111	..	..	..	..	189	..	4	27	4	51	20	101
Laundry-work ..	6,170	2,773	1,898	931	..	441	42	961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographic work ..	..	..	72	..	..	..	54	..	293	..	81	..	3	4	..	447
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery-manufacturing ..	1,954	4,418	4,895	3,452	28	51	..	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle, harness, and leather-goods making ..	1,105	459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making ..	2,964	..	..	868	..	..	..	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing ..	5,895	5,460	2,518	3,269	..	..	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	..	72
Tailoring and clothing-manufacturing ..	12,281	55,564	18,096	15,622	1,703	1,019	536	2,437	490	468	501	2,445	729	2,143	2,707	7,472
Tea-packing and coffee and spice grinding ..	240	294	379	1,254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing and plumbing, &c. ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing ..	..	..	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling ..	..	..	816	7,125	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,641	564	..	19,127
Miscellaneous ..	45	1,002	287	321	8	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	5	936
Totals ..	71,776	80,329	56,295	48,382	2,874	2,063	1,571	4,546	2,617	1,048	2,799	2,999	7,925	6,628	4,851	38,973

CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR TO YOUNG PERSONS (UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE) TO WORK IN FACTORIES.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Auckland	266	296	110	71	85	..	115	85	96	..
Christchurch	150	212	38	41	58	13	62	61	71	18
Dunedin	175	212	40	50	73	12	58	67	73	14
Gisborne	9	8	6	1	2	..	3	2	3	..
Greymouth	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	..
Invercargill	13	12	3	5	5	..	..	3	9	..
Masterton	9	5	..	1	8	..	..	4	1	..
Napier	16	28	5	4	5	2	11	12	5	..
Nelson	25	5	16	4	5	..	1	2	2	..
New Plymouth	4	4	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	..
Oamaru	17	9	6	4	7	..	1	2	6	..
Palmerston North	30	46	11	10	3	6	18	13	8	7
Timaru	19	35	3	4	12	..	10	9	16	..
Wanganui	33	21	11	9	13	..	6	6	9	..
Wellington	112	187	32	25	53	2	49	48	84	6
Smaller towns	73	50	23	19	29	2	10	15	25	..
Totals	952	1,136	305	249	361	37	345	332	414	45

In connection with the figures shown above it is perhaps of interest to again note the proportion of each sex which has passed the various school standards, and which is as follows:—

		Standard IV.		Standard V.		Standard VI.		Standard VII.	
		1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Boys .. .. .	..	29.5	32.0	26.8	26.2	41.2	37.9	2.4	3.9
Girls .. .. .	..	27.2	30.4	33.4	29.2	37.6	36.4	1.7	4.0

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN THE VARIOUS TOWNS AND THEIR SURROUNDING DISTRICTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Name of Place.	Number of Factories.
Auckland	1,761	Northern Industrial District— <i>contd.</i>		Wellington Industrial District— <i>continued.</i>	
Wellington	1,144	Tauranga	47	Featherston	27
Christchurch	1,282	Te Aroha	50	Feilding	91
Dunedin	1,115	Te Awamutu	44	Foxton	44
Northern Industrial District—		Te Karaka	22	Greytown	21
Aratapu	26	Te Kuiti	39	Hastings	139
Cambridge	58	Te Puke	26	Havelock North	13
Coromandel	8	Thames	86	Hunterville	20
Dargaville	54	Tokomaru Bay	16	Kimbolton	16
Gisborne	202	Tolaga Bay	11	Levin	51
Hamilton	180	Waihi	71	Mangaweka	22
Helensville	20	Waikino	6	Martinborough	30
Hikurangi	15	Waipiro Bay	9	Marton	52
Huntly	22	Waipu	8	Masterton	152
Kaitia	12	Waiuku	19	Moawhango	3
Karangahake	10	Warkworth	12	Napier	294
Kawakawa	24	Whakatane	29	Ohakune	41
Kawhia	14	Whangarei	91	Ongaonga	8
Kihikihi	12	Whangaroa	7	Ormondville	22
Mangawai	8	Whitianga	9	Otaki	58
Mangonui	8			Pahiatua	63
Maungaturoto	16	Taranaki Industrial District—		Palmerston North	268
Mercer	22	Eltham	88	Pongaroa	6
Morrinsville	28	Hawera	126	Porangahau	10
Ngaruawahia	24	Inglewood	54	Raetihi	22
Ongarue	24	Manaiia	54	Rongotea	19
Opotiki	27	Mokau	6	Shannon	26
Otorohanga	16	New Plymouth	255	Taihape	50
Paeoa	36	Opunake	38	Tinui	1
Papakura	31	Patea	32	Upper Hutt	19
Port Awanui	16	Stratford	90	Waipawa	41
Pukekohe	44			Waipukurau	34
Raglan	6	Wellington Industrial District—		Wairoa	73
Rawene	21	Ashhurst	22	Waitotara	5
Rotorua	83	Bull's	24	Wanganui	301
Russell	3	Carterton	62	Waverley	29
Taumarunui	66	Dannevirke	95	Woodville	44
Taupo	9	Eketahuna	27		

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF FACTORIES, ETC.—continued.

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Name of Place.	Number of Factories.
Marlborough Industrial District—		Canterbury Industrial District—		Otago and Southland Industrial District—	
Blenheim	120	<i>continued.</i>		<i>continued.</i>	
Havelock	25	Cheviot	13	Kirow	13
Pictou	26	Coalgate	11	Lawrence	31
Seddon	10	Culverden	25	Middlemarch	11
Nelson Industrial District—		Fairlie	19	Milton	44
Collingwood	18	Geraldine	34	Naseby	14
Murchison	17	Kaikoura	25	Oamaru	160
Nelson	283	Leeston	29	Ophir	5
Takaka	36	Lincoln	21	Outram	19
Westland Industrial District—		Little River	11	Owaka	35
Brunnerton	15	Methven	25	Palmerston South	25
Charleston	5	Oxford	30	Pembroke	3
Denniston	17	Pleasant Point	21	Queenstown	9
Grainity	14	Rakaia	12	Roxburgh	11
Greymouth	104	Rangiora	97	St. Bathans	6
Hokitika	54	Southbridge	12	Taparui	17
Karamoa	6	Temuka	58	Waikouaiti	17
Kumara	12	Timaru	254	Waitahuna	4
Lyell	1	Waimate	69	Southland—	
Okarito	9	Otago and Southland Industrial District—		Gore	117
Otira	7	<i>continued.</i>		Invercargill	338
Reefton	35	Otago—		Lumsden	25
Ross	7	Alexandra South	8	Mataura	31
Seddonville	3	Arrowtown	7	Orepuki	31
Westport	80	Balclutha	59	Otautau	49
Canterbury Industrial District—		Clinton	17	Riverton	48
Akaroa	57	Clyde	7	Waikaka	7
Amberley	26	Cromwell	14	Winton	45
Annat	20	Dunroon	13	Wyndham	35
Ashburton	162	Hampden	16	Chatham Islands	2
		Kaitangata	30		

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSISTED BY MEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX FROM 1ST APRIL, 1914, TO 31ST MARCH, 1915 (BY OCCUPATIONS).

Occupations.	Number Married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons Dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.
Bricklayers	6	..	9	6	..
Carpenters	108	74	326	157	25
Engineers	24	28	81	28	24
Farm hands	97	150	227	544	3
Hotel hands	26	120	48	140	6
Labourers	2,026	3,592	6,575	2,045	3,573
Miners	48	124	155	156	16
Painters	120	44	361	48	116
Miscellaneous	227	401	560	549	79
Totals	2,682	4,833	8,342	3,673	3,842

DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND OTHERS ASSISTED BY WOMEN'S BRANCHES FROM 1ST APRIL, 1914, TO 31ST MARCH, 1915.

Districts.	Married.	Single and Widows.	North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain, &c.
Auckland	64	549	529	2	7	75
Wellington	268	478	701	9	4	32
Nelson	81	127	12	191	..	5
Christchurch	84	252	14	288	8	26
Dunedin	65	197	16	227	1	18
Grand totals	562	1,603	1,272	717	20	156

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE
31ST MARCH, 1915.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	14,948	6	5
Advertising, printing, and publications	276	15	7
Allowances to police and other officers acting as departmental agents	885	2	6
Bicycles	224	17	4
Cost of special typewritten reports under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	53	10	4
Departmental exhibit at Auckland Exhibition	117	18	5
Fares, board and lodging, and supplies for persons proceeding to employment*	2,229	2	0
Fees payable to acting members of the Court of Arbitration	27	0	0
Fees payable to assessors of Industrial Councils	1,477	8	0
Legal and witnesses' expenses	55	16	0
Payment of officers working overtime on special work	29	16	6
Postage and telegrams (including rent of letter-boxes)	1,062	1	3
Preparing and printing Supplementary Digests of Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Workers' Compensation Act	40	0	0
Printing and stationery	1,904	5	11
Rebate of fares of persons proceeding to employment	621	18	8
Rent, office requisites, cleaning, fuel, and lighting	1,034	17	11
Telephones	217	6	6
Temporary clerical assistance	49	16	10
Travelling allowances and expenses	3,842	2	0
Typewriters	127	1	6
Workers' dwellings			
Administrative and travelling expenses	396	5	5
Destroying noxious weeds on vacant sections	4	10	0
Fire insurance, rates, repairs, and valuation fees	603	13	0
Allowances to Inspectors of Scaffolding for supervising the erection of workers' dwellings	77	4	8
Miscellaneous and contingencies	372	10	4
	30,679	7	1
Less refunds of fares legal witnesses' expenses, &c.	2,537	9	8
Total	£28,141	17	5

* 97 per cent. of the amount owing for fares has been refunded.

† This total does not include the salaries of the Judge and members of the Court of Arbitration. £2,800 (appropriated by special Act of Parliament).

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,100 copies, including charts), £47 10s.

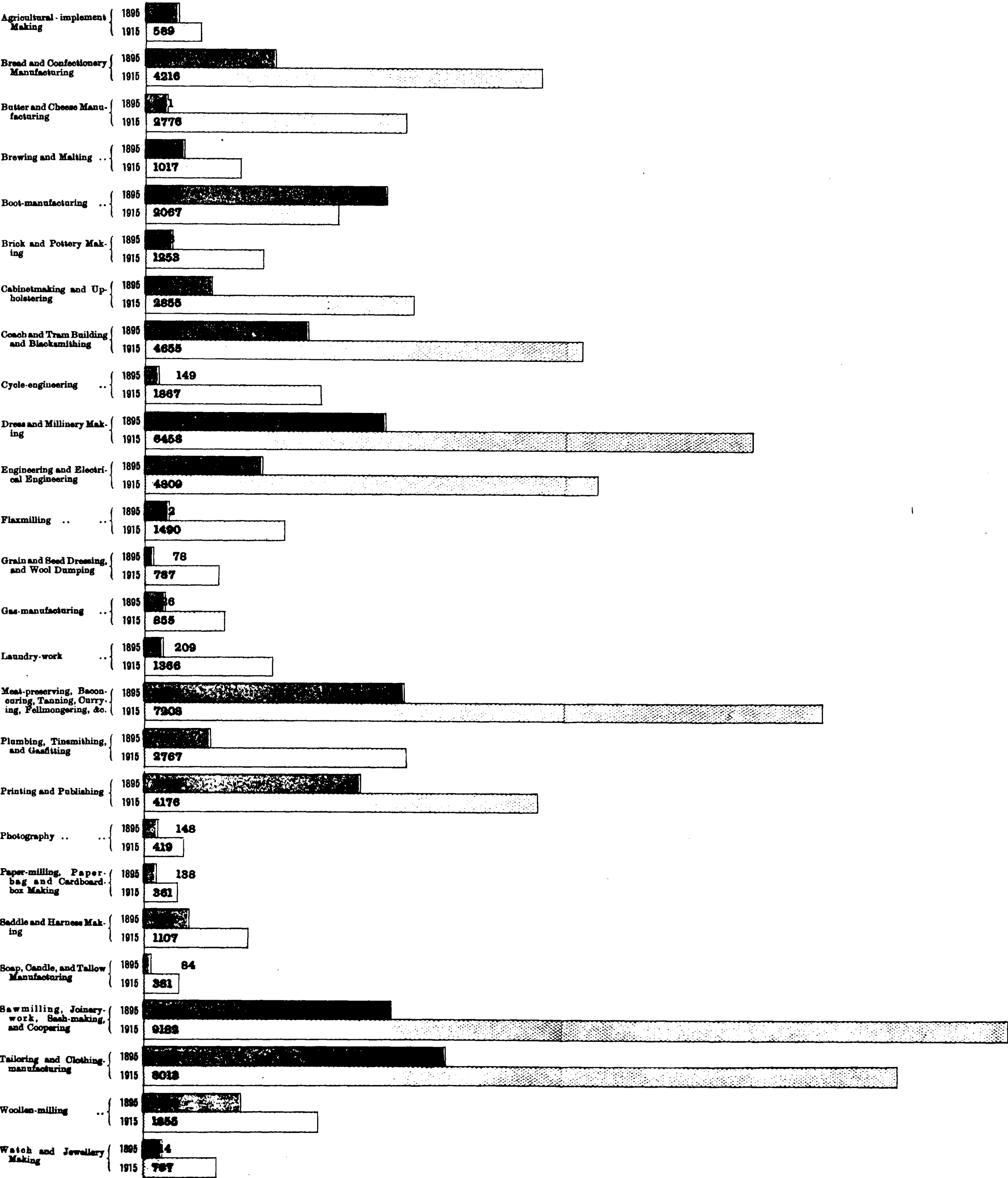
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FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

DIAGRAM I.—Showing the Number of Persons engaged in the Principal Industries for the Years ending 31st March, 1895 and 1915.

(In 1895 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act commenced operations.)



CIVILIAN WITH NO RECORD

Q28
Q29

Q30

Q31

Q32
Q33

Q34

Q35

Q36

Q37

Q38

Q39

Q40

Q41

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

DIAGRAM 2.—Showing Accidents in Factories for the Years ending 31st March, 1903 to 1915.

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	134						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	*
1913	837				84		32	8					961	10·33
1914	879				165		52	8					1,104	12·61
1915	747				171		46	3					967	10·88

* 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

FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

DIAGRAM 3.—Showing the Number and Annual Increase of Workers in Factories from 1896 to 1915.
(The Figures for the Year 1911-12 were not ascertained.)

YEAR.	NUMBER OF WORKERS, MALE AND FEMALE, WITH TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.				PERCENTAGE OF EITHER SEX.	
					Males.	Females.
1895-6	Males, 23,807	Total, 32,387	Fem., 8,580		73.5	26.5
1896-7	Males, 27,429	Total, 36,918	Fem., 9,489		74.3	25.7
1897-8	Males, 29,312	Total, 39,672	Fem., 10,360		73.9	26.1
1898-9	Males, 33,715	Total, 45,305	Fem., 11,590		74.4	25.6
'99-'00	Males, 37,349	Total, 48,938	Fem., 11,589		76.3	23.7
1900-1	Males, 40,381	Total, 53,460	Females, 13,079		75.6	24.4
1901-2	Males, 41,783	Total, 55,395	Females, 13,612		75.4	24.6
1902-3	Males, 44,413	Total, 59,047	Females, 14,634		75.2	24.8
1903-4	Males, 48,182	Total, 63,968	Females, 15,786		75.3	24.7
1904-5	Males, 51,481	Total, 67,713	Females, 16,232		76.0	24.0
1905-6	Males, 53,963	Total, 70,408	Females, 16,440		76.6	23.4
1906-7	Males, 58,216	Total, 75,310	Females, 17,094		77.3	22.7
1907-8	Males, 60,893	Total, 78,625	Females, 17,732		77.4	22.6
1908-9	Males, 60,845	Total, 78,848	Females, 18,003		77.2	22.8
1909-10	Males, 60,179	Total, 77,806	Females, 17,627		77.4	22.6
1910-11	Males, 61,403	Total, 78,790	Females, 17,387		78.0	22.0
1912-13	Males, 67,284	Total, 86,598	Females, 19,314		77.7	22.3
1913-14	Males, 68,798	Total, 87,517	Females, 18,719		78.5	21.5
1914-15	*Males, 69,866	Total, 88,812	Females, 18,946		78.7	21.3

