

during the next few months, so that a busy time is in store for them.

The Company have also added to their list of manufactured goods a long-felt want, viz.—fire-clay goods. After years of study and experimenting they have succeeded in manufacturing reliable fire-clay goods, which they claim will compare with any of the imported articles. Great care is taken in the selection of fire clays, these being continually analysed and tested to prevent flaw in the finished product. From the tests and trials made the Firm claim that their goods will compare well with the celebrated Stonebridge fire-clay goods. Every care is taken in the manipulation of the ingredients by using the latest machinery and appliances. To get the best results from the raw materials the Firm have erected specially constructed kilns to ensure the very best turning which is inseparable from the making of a sound and reliable fire brick. In the past Mr Hutson had great trouble to get colonial fire bricks and fire blocks to stand in pottery kilns and furnaces for any length of time, so that he was forced into the position of trying to manufacture an article that would stand the required usage. He was successful in doing this, for the Firm has made, during the past six years, all the fire bricks, fire blocks and tiles used in the works, besides supplying a considerable quantity to the public. The Firm now claim that with their increased plant they are in a position to meet any orders for this class of goods. At Newtown improvements are being continually



SPECIMENS OF GENERAL POTTERY-WARE TURNED OUT AT THE WALLACE STREET WORKS OF MESSRS. P. HUTSON AND CO.



WELLINGTON RESIDENCE, SHOWING THE HUTSON FACE BRICKS.

effected in order to meet the ever-increasing demands for manufactured articles, made both at the Mansfield street brickworks, where some thirty hands are employed, and the pottery works in Wallace street. The Firm, in addition to their manufacturing business, do a large trade in cement, lime, etc.

Growth of New South Wales.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

The N.S.W. Government Statistician has prepared a statement showing the estimated value of production from various industries, primary and secondary, in the State for 1905. The figures show a substantial increase over the preceding year, due partly to the fact that prices were nearly four per cent. higher last year; but the greater part was undoubtedly due to increased production. The returns per head of population from all industries attained a very high figure—£31 11s. 4d., an increase of £4 6s. 9d.

Primary industries returned £24 8s. 3d.—an advance of £4 0s. 7d. The value of wool was £12,102,000—an increase of nearly three million pounds. The increase in the value of dairying was about 13½ per cent., though there was a slight decline in the production. The value of agriculture was £6,611,000—an increase of over 20 per cent. The mining industry improved in value £500,000.

The increase in manufacturing industries was fairly satisfactory. Factories employed 56,117 male and 16,148 female workers. The wages paid amounted to £5,191,000—the average earnings per hand being £1 15s. less than in the previous year. This is said to be accounted for by the

introduction of labour-saving machinery and substitution of boys for men and the increase of women employees. The total output of the factories was £30,028,000.

The export of minerals for the past half-year is valued at £2,609,000—an increase of £395,000 over the corresponding period last year. The shipments of coal for the half-year were 488,000 tons greater than for the corresponding period last year.

Bonuses for Phosphates.

Details of the bonuses for phosphates are gazetted. The sum to be paid by the N.Z. Government "for the discovery and working within the colony of a deposit or deposits of marketable mineral phosphate is £500 if on Crown lands, and £250 if on freehold lands. The conditions are—(1) That no fertiliser containing material from the deposit has been placed upon the market previous to the date hereof (12th July); (2) that the raw material is reasonably accessible and can be worked at a profit; (3) that the committee appointed by the

Minister for Agriculture to examine the deposit is satisfied that there is sufficient to meet all ordinary demands of the colony for five years, (4) that the fertiliser made from the phosphate can be disposed of at a price which will allow of its being remuneratively used for agricultural purposes; (5) that the composition of the phosphates shall average not less than 50 per cent. of phosphate of lime (tricalcic phosphate); provided, however, that should a phosphate of a lower average composition be discovered the committee may recommend that a portion of the bonus be granted; (6) that the bonus will only be paid to the first claimant who satisfies the above conditions."

The terms of payment will be—One fifth on the committee reporting favourably of the discovery; one-fifth on delivery of first 200 tons to purchasers; the remaining three-fifths by equal payments on delivery of each additional 150 tons to purchasers. Applications, addressed to The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture, Wellington, will be received up to, and including 31st March, 1907.

Specimens of the rock may be seen at the office of any inspector of stock in the colony, and these officers will also supply descriptive leaflets.



SPECIMENS OF FANCY POTTERY-WARE TURNED OUT AT THE WALLACE STREET WORKS OF MESSRS. P. HUTSON AND CO.