

1894.

NEW ZEALAND.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 10th June, 1894.

I have the honour to present herewith the third annual report of this department. It covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1893, to the 31st March, 1894. It is not brought up to the present date, as some time has necessarily been taken up in compiling returns into statistical tables.

I have, &amp;c.,

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, Minister of Labour.

EDWARD TREGGAR, Secretary.

## LABOUR.

THE working-classes in New Zealand have had on the whole little cause of complaint during the past year. The ordinary labour-market of the colony, both in the skilled and unskilled branches, presented its average rate of engagements until towards the end of 1893, when the wave of commercial depression, which has had such calamitous consequences elsewhere, touched us in passing. Had local causes not tended to accentuate for a time this depression, it would scarcely have been felt in this colony at all. Unfortunately, the grain-harvest failed in the South Island, and not only impoverished the farmers, but affected the railway returns so seriously that the increase of profits in transit of other classes of produce was unavailing to restore the balance of the annual budget. The grass-seed harvest about Gisborne and the east coast of the North Island also failed. The stoppage of the Midland Railway works, and the diminution of the output of coal in the Brunnerton mines, helped to throw many hands on the market in the South, while the sudden fall in the price of kauri-gum has straitened the gum-diggers of Auckland and the northern fields with severe repression of their industry. These reverses are by no means of a kind to induce despondency; they are in their very nature of a temporary and ephemeral character. The Midland Railway will probably resume its operations; the harvest next year may redeem the failure of this; and kauri-gum recover almost at a bound its former commercial position. The colony has unbounded resources in itself, and better security still in the spirit of its occupiers—men and women who have shown in far more troublous times that to their undaunted energy defeat is impossible.

Many branches of industrial occupation have met with encouragement during the year. The wool-clip has been unusually heavy, and in other employments besides the pastoral so large has been the increase of produce that had it not been for low prices ruling elsewhere (and with whose origin we had nothing to do) we should have had an unusually valuable annual list of exports. Signs of recovering prosperity in Australia and other countries are not wanting, and we can look forward confidently to renewed elasticity in the labour-market as well as in those of trade and commerce.

## STRIKES.

The strikes during the year have been few in number, and only one of these has caused more than local interest.

The strike at Benmore Station, in Otago, took place in December, 1893, and arose through a dispute between shearers and the manager as to shearing wet sheep. Mr. Middleton, the station-manager, engaged twenty-eight shearers, and read over to them the shed rules, regulations, and an agreement by which the shearers were bound to shear all the sheep on the run at the rate of 15s. per hundred, the amount to be paid at the completion of the work, and the manager to be the sole judge as to the fitness of the sheep for shearing. The shearers signed the agreement to this effect on the 8th December, and worked till the 22nd, when they refused to continue, on the ground that the sheep were wet. Shearing wet sheep is unpleasant and unhealthy work, and is a frequent cause

of discontent among shearers; but, as it is sometimes a matter of opinion whether sheep are wet or not, and as it is distinctly against the owners' interest to shear wet sheep, the assertion always requires considerable proof. The men informed the manager that they would not shear wet sheep, and the manager replied by ordering them to hand in their machines. The men desired that the clause of the agreement making the manager sole judge as to the fitness of the sheep should be annulled, and that the Australian system of decision (majority vote) should be substituted. The manager refused, and the men left the station to consult their union executive at Waimate. The case was brought into Court, and decision given against the shearers. About three hundred pounds' worth of wages or earnings was thus forfeited; but the station-owners claim that they suffered to fully that amount by the delay, and from the difficulty of getting new hands late in the season.

A strike took place at Bowland's Station, Upper Taueru, Wairarapa, in January, 1894. Mr. McCrae, the manager of the station, offered 17s. 6d. per hundred sheep for shearing them, this being the price paid by Messrs. Beetham and adjoining settlers. The men were prepared to take this, but afterwards demanded £1 per hundred, on the ground that the food supplied was bad, and that they had to sleep in a stable wherein the rabbitier had been keeping his dogs, and out of which they had to remove at 5 a.m. to make way for horses to be fed there. There is little doubt that the accommodation offered to shearers is sometimes detestable, and needs supervision. In this case the manager stated that similar food and cooking had never been complained of in former years; that the men were aware what the sleeping-accommodation was like when they engaged; and that he had turned other men away for the sake of those who now grumbled. He returned the deposits to the strikers, and found other men to do the work at 17s. 6d. per hundred, some of the new-comers bringing tents with them, and so avoiding the stables as bedrooms.

During the month of March, 1894, a dispute occurred between Messrs. Maine Brothers, of Christchurch, boot-manufacturers, and the Christchurch branch of the Bootmakers' Union, *re* the employment of union men and the adoption of the union's statement of wages and conditions, which statement has been adopted by the majority of boot-manufacturers. Maine Brothers contended that they had a perfect right to employ union or non-union men, as it pleased them, and also that their rate of wages on some lines was even higher than that laid down in the statement. The union, on the other hand, objected that they (Maine Brothers) were not paying union rates, and that, as a majority of the manufacturers had adopted the statement, it was only fair to these firms that Maine Brothers should conform, and work under union rules. Maine Brothers not being members of the Manufacturers' Association, the system of optional conciliation and arbitration could not be put into force, and, as an ultimate consequence, a strike against Maine Brothers' shop was declared by the union. The difficulty was of short continuance, and was amicably arranged, Messrs. Maine Brothers agreeing to work under the union statement, and that all their present non-union workmen would join the society.

#### CO-OPERATIVE CONTRACTS.

These, according to the general report of officials and the men who have been engaged on them, have proved to be effective and satisfactory modes of employing labour. Rash and misleading statements are sometimes made by public speakers and by correspondents in the Press as to the earnings of the men, but these contradict and nullify each other. One person will declare that the co-operative contractors are making 15s. a day, and that the country is being swindled thereby for some base purpose. Another will assert that the labourers on these contracts are being starved and "sweated" to death in the bush, and that the families of the men have to be kept by benevolent societies. The truth lies between these two extremes, a fairly good wage-average having been earned on the contracts without the value of the middleman's profit having been lost to the country. An indirect gain, too, is the more general employment given, as the tendering contractor under the old system would only employ the flower of the labouring-class—generally single young men—to the exclusion of married men getting on in years, who have been the pioneers and builders of the colony. In the Department of Labour instructions have been given that in choosing men those with large families and those most in need should have preference in selection, thus giving relief to the largest number possible within the bounds of a limited expenditure. A false impression has arisen in the minds of some of the co-operative labourers as to their position on the works. After having had some weeks or months of work they appear to consider that they have a vested right to continuous employment, and when they are discharged they write indignant letters to the Press and to the Government about "local men" being superseded by men sent from the large towns. They do not consider that others suffering hardship from want of employment should also have their turn, and take the place of those whose temporary distress was met and alleviated by work on Government roads and railways.

The co-operative contracts are reported on in detail by the officers in practical charge of them—viz., Mr. Blow, Under-Secretary for Public Works, and Mr. Barron, the Under-Secretary for Crown Lands. Those who wish to find out the manner, expense, &c., of working such contracts must refer to the reports of these departments. The Department of Labour only deals with the transit of men to such contracts.

If the co-operative system could be extended to the operations of County Councils, Municipalities, &c., the benefit to poor men would be very great, the competitive system by tender often being of a grinding and ruinous character. Contractors of small means sometimes tender in the country districts at prices disastrous to themselves and hazardous to their workmen's wages, through having taken out false quantities, or miscalculated some item of the microscopic margin left for profit.

#### STATE FARMS.

The Hon. Mr. J. McKenzie, Minister of Lands, has successfully initiated a system of paying parties of working-men to fell bush on Crown lands, giving to these men the option of choice of

lands so felled and cleared. In several places, as at Pemberton and Chasland's River, the scheme is working well, and small thriving communities have been established. They are already asking for schoolhouses to be erected, and showing other signs of permanent occupancy. The system at first adopted was to fell and clear bush on several parts of the future settlement, and then allow the men working thereon to ballot for the sections. This was found to be unsatisfactory, as the ballot sometimes resulted in giving a man a piece of land to which he had taken a dislike, or which was unsuitable to the conditions and number of his family. The later system adopted is to have the land roughly surveyed into sections of from 100 to 500 acres, the lots being shown by short side-lines starting from the frontage of roads already surveyed and definitely fixed. Each man, knowing approximately the position of his boundaries, can go on clearing for himself until the permanent boundaries are marked off. The acreage is not rigidly kept to round numbers, but is fixed so as to suit, as far as possible, the needs and wishes of the occupier.

A State Farm proper of about 1,000 acres has been commenced at Levin, on the Manawatu Railway-line, Wellington Provincial District. Fifty-two men, eight women, and twenty-five children are on the ground, the men doing the preparatory work, cutting roads through the forest, felling bush for burning, planting orchards, &c., getting ready for the permanent homestead to be laid out. Another farm, to the south of Dunedin, has been selected and marked off, but it is as yet in its infancy. The men employed on the State Farm (and to be employed) are engaged on the co-operative system, and are not paid wages except in rare cases, where contract is inadmissible. The workers generally are elderly men, drafted off as to a *dépôt*, where their services can be utilised until suitable work for them can be found, if desirable. The manner in which the work is contracted for is as follows: The Manager names a price per chain for some fencing, and some half-dozen men group themselves and take it by contract at that price. Again, if the Manager requires an acre of land dug over with the spade, or firewood cut and stacked, or drains dug, for any of these things he names his price, and the workers accept it if content. As the Manager learns by experience the working abilities of the men, and is instructed to offer them a price which will insure an equivalent to a fair wage if worked at steadily, the men generally accept. Of course, continual refusal to accept work at a fair price would necessitate the removal of the discontented person from the farm. The families on the farm, if arriving destitute, are provided with tents, &c., by the Government. They will not have to pay any rent, but have to erect cottages for themselves with some small State concessions as to timber obtained on the spot. Each family has a half-acre allotted to its occupation for garden and domestic purposes. On a family leaving the farm an allowance will be made for improvements made under the approval of the Manager. This institution is by no means at present a self-governing experiment in any way. Those who wish to form such societies must do so in their own manner by means of special settlements, &c.; but the State Farm is directed by an able agriculturist as Manager, who is appointed by the Government, and who has all the powers of an ordinary employer in arranging the details of his work, subject to his responsibility to the Department of Labour, and in consonance with the co-operative system. It is the intention of the Government, when, after some years, the farm has been cleared of bush and brought under skilled cultivation, to make its working purely co-operative. By that time sufficient knowledge will have been gained as to the character of the men and their families to act as a guide in determining who are to be the permanent residents. The idle and incapable will have been weeded out, and it will be possible, doubtless, to allow the farm to be worked for their own profit by a committee or council of those who have been employed for a long period. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that other farms in the rough state can be acquired and brought into good order on the same system. They would prove of service not only as outlets for the relief of the temporary congestion of the labour-market, but for the permanent settlement of families to whom town life offers neither livelihood nor inducement.

There is every probability that the State farm will become a paying investment on the capital expended, as well as an outlet for a description of labour—viz., that of elderly men—which cannot find occupation elsewhere in times of pressure, but which has deserved well of the colony by previous long and hard service.

#### THE UNEMPLOYED.

There has lately been raised a cry about the increasing numbers and the many hardships of the unemployed. The Department of Labour has not relaxed its steady and strenuous effort to mitigate the trouble by supplying work to the most pressing cases. During the last year, 3,371 men, with 8,002 persons depending on them for support, have been assisted to employment. This makes the number of 9,838 men and 20,533 dependents (total, 30,371 persons) assisted during the two years and nine months of the existence of the Labour Department.\* Of this year's number, 1,019 have been sent to private and 2,352 to public work on co-operative contracts. These numbers do not show the percentage of former years in favour of private employment. The causes for this are several. One is that employers do not give a generous support to the department in its attempts to provide workmen with employment. Without imputing motives for this negation of our efforts, I have to state that such is the fact. Another cause arises from the failure of the harvest in the South Island, and the consequent shortness of funds in the hands of farmers. Yet another cause is the influx of labour from Australia, the surplus of arrivals over departures exceeding 9,000. Our visitors have spread themselves over the country, and in many cases have obtained work from private employers, thus obviating the necessity of applying to the department, and in some instances causing local men to go in search of work. There is no reason to join in the selfish denunciation against immigration from the sister colonies. Most of those arriving are desirable additions to our population—sunburnt, sinewy men, whose earnest wish for work has been proved by the independent way in which they sought and found it. New Zealand

\* The refunds for passages have been made by the men at the rate of 81 per cent. on the advances.

may be proud that, in a time of some commercial depression, and with no "boom" in land or public works, it was able to absorb industrially nearly ten thousand new-comers, besides the fifteen thousand children who annually leave our public schools, and need employment. For this number has been almost absorbed, in spite of the clamour of the noisy few (few in proportion to the general population) who have lately made themselves conspicuous by agitation in some of the urban centres. The public will have to learn to discriminate between men really anxious to work and men who only call out for work; too many of the "hard cases" rejected by the Labour Department being among the latter class. There is also a great difference between the fifty or a hundred "unemployed" being in a certain place, as locally described, and the real number of men who would be out of work if there was not some supposed chance of public works being commenced in the district in response to persistent agitation. It is the duty of this department to ascertain the real facts, and several very delusive bubbles have been pricked by its aid.

The only feature of the Australian influx which I consider wholly harmful is that, consequent on the immigration of so large a number of worthy men, there has followed a small fringe of the "sundowner" or loafer element. These men, accustomed to wander from station to station, and claim hospitality at nightfall, have tried the same system in New Zealand, until in some parts the patience of the runholders is utterly exhausted. Others, not used to the country districts, have been morally ruined by the State doles of bed and board given, without return in the shape of work, by the other colonies. While recognising the great pressure of sudden poverty under which this system was commenced, it is one of such evil principle, and its effects so utterly disastrous to the self-reliance and uprightness of the working-classes, that I trust this department will be allowed to continue to uphold its steadily-applied rule of, "Without work, nothing." However necessary charitable aid may be for the sickly and helpless, for the strong and healthy the acceptance of money or money's worth without equivalent of labour is infinitely shameful and degrading. That private citizens are now subscribing money to find work for the few workless men to do is as creditable to their brains as to their generosity. In spite of alarmist vapourings, which arise partly from interested or prejudiced motives, New Zealand's operative and industrial classes have passed through far worse crises and times of depression than they are likely to experience during the year 1894.

But, although the magnitude of the "unemployed" difficulty in New Zealand has been in some places exaggerated, there is no doubt that consideration of the subject is worthy the most earnest and concentrated attention of statesmen. Our insular position, and the capabilities of extension offered by a young colony, have prevented New Zealand hitherto from feeling the effects which over-population and social pressure from beneath are exerting in the older countries. The results are just beginning to influence us, but every year will find us nearer to a more formidable danger. With respectful sincerity I affirm, as the result of much study and wide reading on the subject, that the present attitude between the employed and the employing classes is one which in its nature is impossible to long continue. Landless men will increase every year far faster than land-owners, and wage-earners than men who can pay wages. Added to this is the supplanting of labour by the growing efficiency of machinery constantly added to by new inventions. In towns the labour of the skilled trades is not only suffering from boy and girl competition with adults, and from being "crowded out" from within, but is threatened in some cases by the destructive influences of forces from without. Thus, in the printing business, the introduction of linotype, doubtless to be followed by other still more exhaustive inventions, threatens to attenuate the human element in type-setting almost to extinction at no distant date. The "automatic accountant," which typewrites and adds up figures at the same time, will decimate the ranks of the clerks. In the country districts, large estates can be worked by agricultural machinery attended by a few hands, where, under the old conditions, hundreds of persons would have been employed. There can be but one result to all this—namely, the increase of "unemployed" year by year, an ever-growing strain on the resources of those able to keep on working, and, finally, national paralysis.

It would be of little avail to make the above boding predictions without attempting to point out some probable mode of escape from the difficulty. The causes tending to social congestion are too many, and too vast in character, for me to attempt to describe or even to enumerate them, but they focus in one phrase—viz., "the divorce of the worker from the means of subsistence." Hold what theory we may, hide the facts in what casuistry we may, it remains that the wage-payer is the master of the wage-earner, the landholder is the master of the landless, and the owner of machinery is the master of the machinist. The point touching us most nearly, as of practical benefit, is the desirability of getting a large part of the population into occupation of small holdings. It is an absurdity to suppose that New Zealand can be called peopled at present, with its whole population less than that of a single first-class English town. Great Britain, with its millions of inhabitants, does not contain anything like the number its soil is capable of supporting. Perhaps I may be allowed to quote the words of an authority on this subject:—

If the soil of the United Kingdom were cultivated only as it was thirty years ago, 24,000,000 people, instead of 17,000,000, could live on home-grown food; and that culture, while giving occupation to at least 750,000 men, would give nearly 3,000,000 wealthy home customers to the British manufacturers. If the 1,590,000 acres on which wheat was grown thirty years ago—only these and not more—were cultivated as the fields are cultivated now in England under the allotment system, which gives on the average forty bushels per acre, the United Kingdom would grow food for 27,000,000 inhabitants out of 35,000,000. If the now cultivated area of the United Kingdom (85,000 square miles) were cultivated as the soil is cultivated, on the average, in Belgium, the United Kingdom would have food for 37,000,000 inhabitants, and it might export agricultural produce, without ceasing to manufacture, so as freely to supply all the needs of a wealthy population; and, finally, if the population of this country came to be doubled, all that would be required for producing the food for 70,000,000 inhabitants would be to cultivate the soil as it is cultivated in the best farms of this country, in Lombardy, and in Flanders, and to cultivate the meadows, which at present lie almost unproductive around the big cities, in the same way as the neighbourhoods of Paris are cultivated

by the Paris *marais*. All these are not fancy dreams, but mere realities—nothing but modest conclusions from what we see round about us, without any allusion to the agriculture of the future.\*—Prince Kropotkin, "The Coming Reign of Plenty," *Nineteenth Century*.

It is true that farms, say, of 200 acres, cannot be worked so economically as large farms of 1,000 acres; but the former have to employ labour, and do not compare with allotments. Lord Carrington has eight hundred tenants of small plots of land around the town of High Wycombe, Bucks, and these get £40 an acre of produce, while farmers only get £7 per acre off the same land by plough cultivation. Passing over the question of injustice to the labourer in making him pay such unequal and (apparently) excessive rent, it is obvious that the benefit to be derived from the thorough nature of the system pursued on the allotments shows its superiority to that of the larger farms, or such rents could not be paid at all. When New Zealand is farmed in such a manner as Lombardy or Flanders is, it will support a population compared with which the number of our present inhabitants will be but a drop in the ocean of the future census returns.

The division of the land among many people is, I am aware, but a temporary measure, and will not ultimately settle the "unemployed" difficulty. That difficulty rests not upon landholding, nor upon any one division of the subject—it is an effect of the whole social organization as at present constituted; but, as the future will bring its own wisdom to meet its own troubles, we may evade the most pressing of threatened evils by turning our energies to the one subdivision of the subject—viz., settling the land with many landholders. There is no action of such moment, no issue so important, no legislation so necessary, as that dealing with the question whether the citizens of New Zealand are to be employed or unemployed in the near future.

#### SWEATING.

Although in New Zealand there is no "sweating," as the word is understood in London or New York, still there is a growing tendency in the larger towns towards systems of working which bear such close resemblance to "sweating" that there is little appreciable difference. So soon as piecework is given out by employers who are careless where the material is manipulated, so soon does one of the worst sides of "sweating" appear. The employer who cares for nothing but for making money finds "home-work" extremely convenient. Such employers are not worried by Inspectors requiring alterations as to ventilation or sanitation; they avoid the payment of factory fees; they can play off one worker against another to lower rates, and in times of pressure can insist on their victims working almost night and day to get orders fulfilled. Unfortunately, too many of the pieceworkers play into the hands of such men, in order to evade the law. These belong to two classes. One is that of those who are only thus employed in a desultory way. Some married woman, whose time is only partially filled with domestic duties, wishes to make a small addition to her income, either to eke out her husband's wages or to have some money of her own. She therefore gets piecework from an employer, and works at it in her own home. She would consider any interference with her right to do this as an outrageous breach of the liberty of the subject; but, as she is not absolutely dependent upon such work for bread-and-butter, she can "undercut" the prices and take away the work from those whose sole support it is. The other class consists of people whose only means of subsistence is the decreasing pittance they obtain by competing against one another. These fear any interference, because, bare of all comfort as their lives are, they just manage to keep body and soul together in some way by their small earnings, while without them they can see nothing ahead but the pauper's home or the grave. Girls, too, whose parents keep them in food and shelter sometimes get dress and pocket-money by such home-work. The effect is a continuous and steady depression in prices, down to starvation-point.

Respectable factory-owners, who have to provide rents, fuel, decent buildings, &c., and whose workpeople have short hours, cannot compete in cheapness with those who work under sweating conditions. The only general remedy is to make all workers, if possible, perform their duties in properly-conducted establishments. Some of the homes in which work is done at present are mere dens of dirt and pestilence, from which germs of contagion are scattered broadcast among the public purchasing the goods. If each employer or shopkeeper had to keep a record of the names and addresses of all persons to whom piecework is given out, and if the Inspector of Factories had the right to visit and examine any house in which piecework is executed, much good would result. Public feeling has, however, a great deal to answer for in this manner. So long as the wives and daughters of working-men will buy for cheapness alone, regardless where or how such cheapness is made possible, so long will they continue to sap the interests of their own brothers and sisters, and

\* The above quotation having alluded to the farming of land in small allotments, I will add an "up-to-date" statement concerning labourers' allotments in England at the present moment. In two English counties the following rentals are obtained:—

County and Parish.	Large Farms: Rent per Acre per Annum.	Allotments: Rent per Acre per Annum	Remarks.
<b>Wiltshire—</b>			
Bromham ... ..	14s. 9d. to 22s. 6d.	£3	Allotments—31 acres in 1-rood lots; 25 acres in 2-rood lots.
Bishop's Cannings ... ..	8s. 4d. to 13s. 3d.	£2 5s. to £2 10s.	
Milton Lilborne ... ..	6s. to 14s.	£4 to £6	101 acres in allotments.
Aldborne ... ..	6s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.	£2 16s. to £3 13s.	
Potterne ... ..	25s. 6d.	£4 10s. to £8.	
Wildford ... ..	5s. 6d. to 13s. 3d.	£3.	
Charlton ... ..	10s. 2d. to 14s.	£2 6s. 8d.	
Figheledean ... ..	6s. 6d. to 12s.	£2 13s. 4d.	
<b>Berkshire—</b>			
Compton ... ..	9s. 9d. to 12s.	£2.	
Beeton ... ..	10s. to 12s.	£2 12s. 4d.	
Ilstey ... ..	10s. to 12s. 3d.	£2 13s. 4d.	
Waltham ... ..	8s. 6d. to 12s.	£2.	
Lamborne ... ..	8s. to 11s. 7d.	£2 10s. to £3.	
Woolstone ... ..	7s. 6d.	£4.	
Wantage ... ..	15s. to 26s.	£4.	
Appleford ... ..	19s. 2d. to 31s. 3d.	£4.	

ultimately injure themselves. In some of the older countries goods are now sold bearing the label of the trade-union or the Knights of Labour, thus showing that the articles were manufactured by workpeople to whom fair wages were paid. This is the "reverse of the boycott." Boycotting is perhaps unjust in suggesting "Do not deal with such-and-such persons"; but its reverse says "Deal with this man, because he pays his workers honest wages": this is surely fair enough. A far more practical mode of warfare against "sweating" is the mode legally adopted lately in the State of New York—namely, by causing every garment or article not made in a registered factory to bear a label on which is printed "Tenement made"; a heavy punishment following the removal of the ticket before sale. If, then, any member of the general public wishes to court infection or to assist in "sweating," he or she can purchase such labelled articles.

The Army Clothing Factory in Great Britain has shielded 1,500 people from the sweaters; and if its operations were extended to make clothes for the navy, militia, and volunteers, Customs, Post Office, &c., it would do immense service. Probably it would be well if something of the sort should be established in New Zealand, but if this is considered undesirable there should certainly be substituted the "fair-wages" clause in all public contracts. The British Board of Trade has the following clause in its contracts:—

The contractor undertakes that all garments included in this contract shall be made up in his own factory, and that no work shall be done at the homes of the workpeople. Any infringement of this condition, if proved to the satisfaction of the President of the Board of Trade, shall render the contractor liable to a penalty not exceeding £100 for each offence.

A still more explicit and stringent form of this clause has been adopted by the London County Council. It is as follows:—

The contractors hereby expressly undertake and agree with the Council that all work and labour matters and things whatever under this contract shall be executed, done, and completed by the contractors upon their own premises, in \_\_\_\_\_; under a penalty of £50, to be recovered by the Council for every breach, as often as the same shall happen, in case of default by the contractors; or the said amount of £50 may in every case be retained by them from any moneys due or which may become due to the contractors from the Council under this or any other contract with the contractors.

If, by legislation, some similar clause in all tenders could be enforced in New Zealand, it would be a great advantage not only to operatives, but to factory-owners and to mercantile men, who, while naturally wishing to benefit themselves, dislike to do so at the cost of workpeople beaten down in the competitive struggle for existence. Another benefit would accrue to the industrial classes if the Government and all local governing bodies (including Municipalities) would insist upon an expert officer naming a price which would be fair to the contractor for his work, and that no tender which was 10 per cent. below or 15 per cent. higher than the price named by the expert should be accepted. This would do away with the principle of "Lowest tender accepted," a system which has done more to ruin struggling men and "sweat" workers into degradation than any other invention of modern barbarism.

#### TRUCK.

A useful extension of the principle of the Truck Act, which prevents wages being paid in goods or "truck," could be applied to other forms of payment beside that of wages. Those who remember the bondage in which labour was held by contractors and storekeepers supplying goods on unending accounts will comprehend the desirability of others beside wage-earners being delivered from this form of servitude. Kauri-gum diggers, for instance, complain that, once in the power of a storekeeper, they must continue to supply gum to him, and him only, at his price, and take stores from him at any price. In the rural districts, also, farmers, and especially farmers' wives, having once got into debt at a store, never see cash again, as they are compelled to sell their butter, eggs, &c., to the storekeeper, and take his goods in return, the former at under and the latter at over market-rates, the penalty being an action in Court for debt if they deal with any one else. Higher in the social scale this system is also in force, advances being made for grain and produce by wealthy mercantile houses, which, by thus buying and selling at their own rates, milk their cow with both hands. It would be an immense boon to many if the legislation which commands that all wages should be paid in cash regardless of any contra-account should insist that all business transactions should take place in money, without allowing any set-off for goods supplied. Many poor people, not understanding accounts, or not being in a position to demand inspection of accounts, are now unjustly treated: they handle no money from year's end to year's end, and are practically prisoners; while to the storekeeper the system is greatly provocative of dishonesty.

#### MASTERS AND APPRENTICES.

Some amendment of the present Act appears to be necessary, as it has become out of touch with the times. The provisions of the Act have been framed on lines similar to those of English Acts relating to the enforced apprenticeship of pauper children, and are not applicable to the modern conditions of colonial life. In the skilled trades there is long and bitter complaint as to the eviction of adults from employment in order to make room for the cheaper labour of boys and girls. An evil growing out of this is the insufficient training in their business which these children receive, since they are not apprentices in the strict sense of the word, and they do not receive proper tuition to enable them to become competent operatives. In the plumbing trade, for instance, sometimes a shop employs many boys and only one or two journeymen, with the result that the public suffer great loss through incompetent workmanship. In certain large dressmaking establishments, also, the head dressmaker receives such a disproportionately high salary that her cost to the firm has to be made up by employing bevy of young girls at "sweating" rates. These girls could not keep themselves without parental help; and by working at low wages they injure self-supporting girls and women.

The outcry from numerous people who suffer from boy and girl competition with adults takes the form of entreating the Government to legislate in two directions—viz., first, that all boys and

girls working at skilled trades shall be properly apprenticed, thus doing away with casual labour; second, that the ratio of apprentices to adult workers in each trade should be regulated by enactment. It is probable that if such suggestions can be carried into effect the present body of skilled workmen will benefit greatly, although it intensifies the present difficulty of trying to find employment for our growing population of young people.

#### CHARITABLE AID.

I again beg to urge consideration of charitable-aid organization, and strongly advocate the centralisation and arrangement of information as to money spent in alms-giving, and Benevolent Society work generally. Without suggesting withdrawal of funds from local dissemination and management, attention should be given to the "overlap" in their distribution. At present, especially in the centres of population, some undeserving people are receiving relief from several charitable societies at the same time, while far more deserving cases go unnoticed through the independence and right-minded pride of the sufferers. With information gathered through the factory branch of my department, I am acquainted with cases where people partly supported by charity take piecework to their homes at prices which "undercut" those workers who will not accept alms. What is needed is an organized system of interchange of information, extending even to the names and descriptions of those receiving assistance, the amounts spent, and, if possible, the results. The expense of formulating such information, and federalising the provincial societies, would not be great, while the waste of public and private funds would be very much checked.

Some appear horrified if mention is made of a poor-rate in New Zealand, but they forget, or are in ignorance, that a partial poor-rate is already paid through municipal and local levies. Private beneficence is an excellent thing morally (especially when not paid as insurance premium against social evils intensified by the donors), but at present it exists as a heavy tax levied on a few generous persons, in order that others may escape their due share of poor-rate. If it is the duty of the State to defend its citizens against plunder, or against death by assassination, it is also its duty to see that none are killed by starvation. This responsibility is not to be shifted from the concrete body of citizens on to the shoulders of a few kind-hearted individuals, whose funds are now continually depleted and drained through subscription-lists proffered on every side. The moral point is clear, the immoral one painfully apparent.

#### THE DEPARTMENTAL POSITION.

The Department of Labour has suffered since its commencement from two sources of weakness. It was intended to promote decentralisation of workers and to collect industrial statistics. It has only been able very partially to do either, for the following reasons:—

1. *Decentralisation.*—Not only is it desirable to induce men to proceed to country districts to work, but to keep them there, if possible, and engage them on productive lands. It is like pouring water into a bottomless cask to keep shifting men out from towns into the country while offering them no inducement to stay there. If a married man goes to work in the bush, leaving his wife and family behind him in town, he is certain to gravitate homewards again. He does so in compliance with a natural and commendable instinct, against which the department could exert no influence, even if it wished to do so. It was understood at first that for the men sent away small allotments of land would be provided near their work, so that the wives and families could be removed thereto, and make homes in the country. Had this been adhered to the scheme would have been an undeniable success; but, unfortunately, the Government has not been able to fulfil such requirement: the men have been sent out, and, except in a few cases, the land is not forthcoming. Available land has not been obtainable in the vicinity of works; private holders have gained possession of so much of the country that Crown lands suitable for cutting up into village homesteads or small farms could not be obtained. When the Government, either by legislation or by purchase of Native lands, is able to complete the system which this department was founded in part to carry out, then for the first time we shall have a new field for energy in meeting the labour question fully and completely.

2. *Industrial Statistics.*—The main object in forming the Labour Department was the collection of industrial statistics. For this purpose also were instituted the State Bureaux of Labour and the Central Department of Labour in the United States, and these have been followed by the creation of similar offices in every civilised country. On the importance of such an object it is unnecessary to dilate; it has been generally acknowledged that few things are so vital to national well-being as an exhaustive comprehension of all questions bearing on rent, cost of materials, tariffs, exports, imports, hours of work, age and sex of employes, causes of depression in trade, factory legislation, &c. It has been found impossible in any country to get in reliable and trustworthy information except in two ways—either by legally-compulsory answers to circulars or by legally-compulsory answers to questions of itinerant agents. Reliance on voluntary answers to circulars is sheer folly, and this department has suffered from experience in the universal disappointment which has attended the system elsewhere. Except for factories (where the records and information are compulsorily furnished), it is hopeless to expect any reliable statistics to be furnished by this department while its present status continues. It must have legal power to collect its statistics, or be silent.

In other countries even private societies and trade-unions are spending money and energy in acquiring a real knowledge of their financial and industrial standing-ground. The following quotation will show that trade-unions in the Old Country appreciate the advantage of the scientific position when they attempt to cope with other powerful organizations and with the vicissitudes of commercial life:—

But it is none the less true that in the cotton trade, as in other trades, the factors which determine the profits are also those which regulate wages. The officers of the trade-unions have now learnt to keep a careful watch over the movements of these factors, particularly the fluctuations in the price of raw material and the price of the finished



product in the markets of the world. The pigeon-holes which cover the walls of a trade-union office are full of trade statistics. The results of these observations are embodied in confidential annual reports circulated by the unions amongst their members, and dealing with the condition of trade. I have one of them now before me, from the Weavers' Association of North and North-east Lancashire. In these reports the rise and fall of the figure called the "margin" play a leading part. It is obtained by subtracting the price of raw cotton (calculated from the five leading sorts) from the price of yarn (of eleven kinds), or of calico (of twenty-three kinds). Thus there are two different margins, one for the spinners and one for the weavers, which show the relative position of the two industries. Now, these investigations have consequences of the utmost importance. On the strength of them the leaders of the operatives only put forward demands which they are sure of being able to carry through; while they quietly submit to the demands of the employers when they see that resistance would be useless.—Dr. Von Schulze-Gaevernitz's "Social Peace: a Study of the Trade-union Movement in England."

New Zealand will be unable to compete with other and better-informed countries if she remains in the dark as to the cost of production and the sources of supply among her own people. To give the Department of Labour a legal status would cost the taxpayer no more than at present, but would enable valuable information to be compiled. To expect statistics from a department not empowered to collect them is futile.

The Journal of the Department of Labour continues to be issued, and, judging by many letters received, is appreciated by the industrial classes. As editor I endeavour to provide, in addition to statistical information, extracts or reprints of articles by clever thinkers on social or labour questions, and also portray how modern problems are being treated in other countries, and under differing circumstances.

My departmental officers have done excellently in the different branches of their duties. Mr. Mackay has carried on factory inspection as well as his work as Chief Clerk, and has shown unflinching tact and energy. Mr. Lomas, in Christchurch, and Mr. Ferguson, in Auckland, also deserve praise for the manner in which they have carried out difficult duties without either laxity or harshness. Of the other factory officers I have spoken in another paragraph. Mrs. Grace Neil, our first woman Inspector of Factories, is doing valuable work, but her services are not included in the period covered by this report.

#### FACTORIES.

The general state of New Zealand factories during the year has been one of high efficiency. There have been few fluctuations in the skilled-labour market, and, although towards the end of the (financial) year there are complaints of slack trade in commercial circles, the depression has made no marked change in the conditions of industrial life. As a general rule, the factories and workshops of New Zealand are wholesome places in which to labour, and the health of the workpeople will compare favourably with that of any other class in any country.

We have been very free from strikes or trade difficulties of any kind, and the general feeling between employers and employed is as friendly as can possibly be expected. There is little friction over the working of the Factories Act, as most of the employers lend willing aid to carry out its provisions, and the few who attempt to evade them suffer in their good name among the workpeople they employ, and from the efforts of Inspectors to convict. Few countries have so complete and flexible a Factories Act as New Zealand, but there are some weak places in the Act which have been exposed in its administration, and which can be bettered by amendments. These I have set out at length in another part of this report, which also contains a list of convictions under the Act.

The subject of laundries is one needing some concerted action on the part of their owners. It is impossible that laundries should be excluded from the operation of the Act. In Great Britain the reports of Inspectors detail cases of grave hardship and suffering endured by women working in laundries, which in that country are not under the Factory Acts. Experience in this colony also proves the necessity of inspection. The low rate of wages, the insanitary conditions, and the long hours worked in some establishments before the Act made itself felt by controlling the business as a "handicraft," are sufficient reasons for determining to uphold the application of such a law. On the other hand, in the seaport towns, where most of the important laundries are placed, the work is of a highly intermittent and spasmodic character. For example, the arrival of one or two large steamers on Friday night or Saturday morning, with a quantity of linen to be washed before Monday, necessitates the full staff being employed on the Saturday (now half-holiday) if the work is to be done at all. Perhaps Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday may be slack days, or, again, they may be busy days. It seems, therefore, hard to tie down the proprietors of such a business to give their employés a half-holiday on any certain afternoon; but if this be not done there is little doubt that a hardworking class of women (whose standing position for many hours at their duty is excessively exhausting) will be debarred from that period of rest and relaxation which the State demands for all other working-women. The only way out of the difficulty is for the owners of laundries in each town to assemble and debate among themselves the day which in that locality is most suitable for the half-holiday, and then petition the Town Council to set apart that particular half-day for their trade. If a narrow spirit of competition forbids such discussion and agreement, laundry-owners must be content to bear the annoyance and loss of the Saturday afternoon.

The sections of the Act dealing with dining-rooms in factories are difficult to administer. In the larger establishments, setting apart a room as a dining-room is comparatively easy, because ground-space is procurable and money forthcoming. In towns, however, where small firms carry on their businesses in two or three rooms, hired or leased in some building not originally intended to be used as a factory, the difficulties are great. If the dining-room is insisted on, it sometimes puts the employer to grave inconvenience, as another room in the same building, or adjacent thereto, may not be procurable, and he is therefore in the dilemma of either shifting from the premises to some other place, or of breaking the law by not complying with the provisions of the Factory Act. This is a serious position, as suitable premises cannot be found at short notice, and a change of locality sometimes means loss in business. The sections of the Act are, nevertheless, only proper and right for the protection of the health of the operatives, and must be obeyed.



The same difficulty meets us in regard to the sanitary clauses. Provision for ventilation and for closet-accommodation is sometimes, in leased buildings, of a most primitive character. We must hope that, in time, as the local industries strengthen and mature, it will be possible for all employers to conduct their operations in suitable buildings, and not have, as at present, to choose between an infringement of the law protecting the health of their workpeople and the interests of landlords, who desire as few expensive alterations as possible in their premises.

It would be a benefit to wage-earners, especially in the boot-trade, if wages were paid weekly instead of fortnightly. Those men and women who are not good managers get very pinched for means in the middle of the second week. The fortnightly custom of payment also tends to foster the credit system and the growth of long store accounts, which deprive working-men of the benefits of cash-payments, and often give them a long struggle with debt if bad times ensue.

I beg to present to your notice my appreciation of the valuable services rendered to this department by the unpaid Inspectors of Factories. Their work has been done in addition to other duties as police officers, Clerks of Courts, &c. It would give great encouragement to them if the Government would make some pecuniary recognition of the manner in which they perform their duties. Although it is desirable that the Labour Department should perform its work with as much economy as possible, still, its efficiency would be greatly enhanced should material appreciation be awarded to deserving officers who have shown attention and earnestness in carrying out the provisions of the Factories and Shop-assistants Acts.

#### THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

Last year's report referred at some length to the subject of the difficulty found in carrying out the Act in its present form. There has been no reason presented by experience for altering such opinion.

Nothing but a supervision so rigid as to be unbearable to employers would serve to enforce the existing law; and this cannot be used. Only a general closing of all shops on certain half-holidays will be effectual.

There appears to be a gradual breaking-up of the early-closing movement in the towns. This insidious attack on the working-hours of shop-assistants is initiated by the small shopkeeper, who keeps open later and later, thus dragging larger establishments into the evil fashion. In some of the towns of the colony the number of tenements and converted dwelling-houses pretending to be shops is quite phenomenal; and they are an unhealthy symptom in industrial life, as their owners produce nothing of value to the community, and live in continual struggle with debt and semi-starvation. Their existence serves to embarrass legitimate traders, and lengthen unhealthily the hours of commercial labour.

If the present law be not altered in favour of a shop-closing Act, there are some minor points requiring attention and amendment.

1. The sanitary sections of the Factories Act should be applied to shops. The ventilation, the degree of cleanliness, and the closet-accommodation require inspection.

2. The length of a working-day should be specified for women and young persons. These should not be required to work for more than ten hours and a half in any one day, nor for more than four hours and a half without an interval for a meal.

3. The onus of giving the half-holiday and seeing it enforced should lie on the employer. Some shopkeepers now say, "My assistant could have taken the half-holiday if he had liked; I never stopped him." It is unfair that the assistant should be made to ask for what is his legal right.

4. A proper dinner interval, say of an hour, should be set aside for meals. In some establishments it is well known that even the short time allowed is trenched upon if a customer appears. Far better health would be the portion of shop-assistants if they could get a brisk walk in the open air at mid-day.

#### FACTORIES (AMENDMENTS).

The portions of the Factories Acts which require amendment are as follows:—

The Acts now in force define a factory or workroom as a place in which *three* or more persons are engaged, &c., &c. It has been found, in the course of experience, that, although it would be undesirable to require a fee from the occupier of any workroom in which less than three persons were employed for hire or reward, yet the supervision of Inspectors over such small establishments is necessary. The sanitary arrangements, especially as to ventilation, are in some respects destructive to health, while there is no check on the long hours worked by women and boys. In one case, a shoemaker in a country town has two lads working for him, and these boys are kept to their stools for twelve hours a day, even their food being eaten without leaving their place of labour. It is an imperfect law which allows two young persons to be killed with overwork and bad air, but which steps in to prevent three being so treated. In small dressmaking establishments the hours worked are far too long, and the air-space not sufficient; but the number of persons employed is not sufficient to bring the employer under the present Act.

The interpretation of "employer" requires more strictness of definition, as in some cases, where three or more persons are working together, they evade the Act by styling themselves partners (as "Brown and Company"). The word "occupier" should be limited to one person, including husband or wife of occupier, but excluding relations, partners, &c., &c.

In consequence of a decision in Court given against the Inspector when suing under present Act, it is desirable that it should be declared distinctly that factory certificates must be renewed annually. An establishment commencing business after the month of January (the date for receiving annual fees) should pay the fees as if working the whole year. An increase in the number of persons employed after the annual registration fee has been paid should be reported to the Inspector by the employer, and the extra fee (if any) paid.

Mention has been made elsewhere of the desirability of introducing the "label" system for articles made in private houses and unregistered factories. There can be little doubt that such a

system would not only help to protect the poorer classes from the effects of unlimited competition, but deliver the general public from many chances of spreading infectious diseases.

There is need of preventive legislation in regard to unsecured and unprotected machinery. At present sufficient safeguards are not provided against the occurrence of accidents, as the section of the Act which brings factory machinery and apparatus under "The Inspection of Machinery Act, 1882," is not specific enough to be applicable to the different varieties of accidents which may occur. In regard to the cleansing of inside walls of factories and workshops, and their being painted or lime-washed, the occupier should be compelled to bring satisfactory proof of the time when such painting or lime-washing was last executed. There is at present no section of the Factory Act dealing with the question of providing fire-escapes for those working in the upper stories of lofty buildings. This very necessary provision requires to be legislated for before some terrible sacrifice of human life draws attention to the subject. Dressmakers, tailoresses, and others are now at work on the upper floors of large shops, which are often filled with light and inflammable materials, the only means of egress being through dark, steep, and crooked stairways, which, when filled with smoke, would become impassable.

The question of working overtime is a difficult one, as it is desirable that some elasticity should be given to the working-hours in certain trades at some seasons of the year. This is wished for both by the employers and by the workers themselves, the latter being glad now and then to make a few extra shillings. The desire is, however, not always consonant with conditions necessary to health; and, moreover, the overtime worked must always be arranged to suit the convenience of the employer, not the wage-earner. It is, therefore, beneficial that the Inspector should have some margin wherein his individual knowledge of the circumstances should be given play, and that he should adjust permission to work overtime to the particular case. So small are the wages of some of the employés (such as those of girls in the lower grades of dressmaking) that the pay per hour of overtime is almost infinitesimal, and by no means rewards the exhaustion produced by too long hours of monotonous work. Therefore a minimum of overtime-payment per hour should be legally fixed.

Several attempts have been made to evade the section of the Act which provides payment of wages to women and young persons during five statutory holidays of the year. The effect of a judgment in Court proved the necessity for a review of this section, as the penalty for a breach of it was not deemed to be expressed in the Act. It is desirable that the payment of wage-earners should be secured in the strictest manner, in order that the spirit of the original enactment should be carried into effect. The factories in which women and youths are engaged should be closed on holidays and half-holidays, to prevent wage-earners being compelled to do piecework therein after their wage-hours are completed.

It is well that the schedule of fees should be reconsidered. At present there is a sudden jump from 5s. to a guinea, as the inclusion of a single worker over the ten, for which the lower rate is fixed, compels the payment of the higher fee. An intermediate ten-shilling fee would be more just to employers, and would sometimes prevent the rejection of the additional (No. 11) operative.

#### CONVICTIONS UNDER FACTORIES ACTS, 1ST APRIL, 1893, TO 31ST MARCH, 1894.

*Auckland.*—26th April, 1893—clothing-factory; working boys after 1 p.m. on Saturday; fined 5s., and 16s. costs. 26th April, 1893—tailor; working girls on Saturday half-holiday; fined 10s., and £1 18s. costs. 13th May, 1893—clothing-factory; non-payment of wages on Good Friday and Easter Monday; fined 5s., and £1 1s. costs.\* 13th May, 1893—shirt-factory; non-payment of wages on Good Friday and Easter Monday; fined 5s. 31st October, 1893—tailor; employing girls after 1 p.m. on Saturday; fined 5s., and £1 12s. costs. 31st October, 1893—bootmaker; employing boy after 1 p.m. on Saturday; fined 15s., and 10s. costs.

*Wellington.*—13th February, 1894—laundry; women working on half-holiday; fined £1, and £1 10s. costs. 27th February, 1894—laundry; women working on half-holiday; fined 5s., and £1 8s. costs.

*Christchurch.*—11th December, 1893—bootmaker; girls at work after 8.15 p.m.; fined 1s., and £1 8s. costs. 10th January, 1894—cycle-maker; youth at work on Saturday afternoon; fined 10s., and £1 8s. costs. 10th January, 1894—biscuit-maker; girls at work on Saturday afternoon; fined 10s., and £1 8s. costs. 10th January, 1894—dressmaker; girls at work on Saturday afternoon; fined 10s., and £1 8s. costs. 10th January, 1894—pickle-maker; women and boys at work on Saturday afternoon; fined 10s., and £1 8s. costs. 10th January, 1894—tailoress; women and boy at work on Saturday afternoon; fined 10s., and £1 8s. costs.

*Dunedin.*—15th April, 1893—dressmaker; employing women on Good Friday; fined £2, and 9s. costs. 24th August, 1893—boxmaker; youth employed on Saturday afternoon; fined 10s., and 11s. costs. 11th January, 1894—cordial-maker; employing hands on Saturday afternoon; fined £2, and £1 15s. costs. 11th January, 1894—cordial-maker; employing hands on Saturday afternoon; fined £1, and 17s. 6d. costs.

*Oamaru.*—15th January, 1894—tailor; employing girls on half-holiday; fined 5s., and 7s. costs.

*Dargaville.*—15th May, 1893—sawmill-proprietor; employing boys on Good Friday; fined £4, and £1 7s. costs.

*Invercargill.*—12th October, 1893—dressmaker; employing girls on Saturday evening; fined 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. costs.

\* The employer attempted to evade section 58 of "The Factories Act, 1891." This section states that women and young persons who are wage-earners are entitled to be paid for certain statutory holidays, Good Friday and Easter Monday being included. The employer had not paid wages for these days. The Resident Magistrate, Dr. Giles, decided that there had been a breach of the Act; but an appeal was made by the defendant. Mr. Justice Conolly quashed the conviction, on the ground that the Act did not state a penalty for this offence, but that the employés could recover as for a debt. The learned Judge pronounced that section 61, which prescribes a penalty for not complying with certain provisions of the Act, did not apply to section 58.

*Waimate South.*—21st December, 1893—tailor; employing girl on half-holiday; fined 2s., and 11s. costs. 21st December, 1893—tailor; employing girl on half-holiday; fined 2s., and 7s. costs.

CONVICTIONS UNDER "THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT, 1892," 1st APRIL, 1893, TO 31st MARCH, 1894.

*Auckland.*—16th January, 1894—grocer; not granting half-holiday in week to shop-assistant; fined 10s., and £1 12s. costs.

*Wellington.*—26th January, 1894—pork-butcher; not granting half-holiday to shop-assistant; fined £2, and £1 8s. costs. 26th January, 1894—pork-butcher; not granting half-holiday to shop-assistants; defied law; fined £5, and £1 10s. costs.

*Dunedin.*—28th December, 1893—stationer; not granting half-holiday to shop-assistants; fined 10s., and £1 10s. costs. 11th January, 1894—fancy warehouseman; employing women more than fifty-eight hours in week (four charges); fined £4, and £3 10s. costs. 11th January, 1894—fancy warehouseman; employing women more than fifty-eight hours in week (twelve charges); fined £12, and £11 10s. costs.

*Oamaru.*—3rd December, 1893—draper; not granting half-holiday to shop-assistants; fined 1s., and 11s. costs.

*Gisborne.*—3rd November, 1893—draper; not granting half-holiday to shop-assistants; fined 1s.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING YEAR 1893-94.

*Carterton (2).*—Two men were killed in Carterton. These, however, were really not factory hands, but drivers. One man was killed by carrying harness under the driving-belt, which caught and killed him; the other went to stop his horses, which had bolted; he was knocked down, and a truck passed over him, killing him.

*Christchurch (8).*—Five of a slight nature occurred at foundries and engineers' workshops, and were purely accidental. A lad employed at packing-factory was slightly injured by falling down the lift. A bootmaker got his finger caught in cog-wheel of the cutting-press, and sustained loss of middle finger of the left hand. A greaser at freezing-works got right hand lacerated in refrigerating-machine.

*Dunedin (10).*—A lad had a finger bruised in rollers of biscuit-machine; slightly injured. A lad (cabinetmaker) lost his thumb and forefinger of left hand in planing-machine; lad's own fault. A lad had thumb of right hand fractured by being caught in wheel of mixing-machine. A man broke his leg by falling off a ladder. A sawyer lost part of left thumb by a circular saw. A lad at ropewalk got his foot injured by being caught in spikes of drawing-machine. A man got leg and foot burned by upsetting a ladle of molten metal which he was carrying. A lad got slight wound in hand caused by a piece of steel he was grinding slipping. A foreman miller caught in belt, and was killed; Coroner's jury gave verdict of "Accidental death." A man employed at a steam-saw had hand and face cut slightly.

*Invercargill (3).*—A man at ropewalk got left arm injured by slipping; purely accidental. A lad at wire-factory got right hand and head scorched slightly at a fire. A man at wire-factory injured by a pulley coming off its axle and striking him in stomach whilst he was engaged fastening it.

*Nelson (1).*—A lad lost hand in biscuit-factory.

*Wellington (8).*—A machinist at printing-office lost a finger through being caught in the rollers; purely accidental. A lad employed at a saw-mill got two fingers cut slightly by coming in contact with the saw. A man working a band-saw got two fingers of right hand slightly cut by coming in contact with saw. A foreman at printing-office got thumb of left hand slightly crushed by incautiously putting his hand on the machine whilst in motion. Two lads at an upholstering factory got right hands slightly cut by placing them in the teasing-machine whilst in motion. A rather serious accident to an old man, a pattern-maker, by bringing his right elbow in contact with back part of band-saw; purely accidental, as all the necessary guards are provided on the saw. A machinist at printing-office had his right arm broken by being caught in the fly-wheel of an Otto gas-engine; purely accidental.

Total accidents reported from the whole colony, 32—viz., Christchurch, 8; Carterton, 2; Dunedin, 10; Invercargill, 3; Nelson, 1; Wellington, 8.





PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1893, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1894.—By LOCALITIES.

	Applicants.						Causes of Failure to get Work.		Applicants.						Causes of Failure to get Work.
	Married.	Single.	Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.			Married.	Single.	Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	

AUCKLAND.

APRIL, 1893.										OCTOBER, 1893.									
Labourers	5	10	10	15	..	34	14	1	..	Labourers	7	2	18	9	..	2	9	..	..
Ironworkers	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	..	Bushmen	6	3	31	9	..	10	9	..	..
Pressers	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	Carpenters	2	..	10	2	..	1	2	..	..
Engineers	1	..	5	1	..	10	1	..	..										
MAY, 1893.										NOVEMBER, 1893.									
Carpenters	2	..	6	2	..	1	2	..	..	Labourers	9	9	31	18	..	16	17	1	..
Engine-drivers	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	Farmers	1	2	1	3	..	1	3	..	..
Wheelwrights	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	Blacksmiths	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	..
Drapers	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	Waterproof manu- facturers	1	..	4	1	..	15	1	..	..
Journalists	1	..	1	1	..	7	1	..	..										
Labourers	14	18	39	16	16	35	32	..	..										
JUNE, 1893.										DECEMBER, 1893.									
Carpenters	5	..	10	5	..	49	5	..	..	Labourers	8	9	26	17	..	16	16	1	..
Printers	2	2	8	..	4	2	4	..	..	Carpenters	2	2	6	4	..	8	4	..	..
Bushmen	..	10	..	10	..	14	10	..	..	Bushmen	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Bricklayers	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	Tinsmiths	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Farmers	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	Drapers	1	..	5	1	..	9	1	..	..
Labourers	16	26	42	34	8	111	39	3	..	Bricklayers	1	..	5	1	..	1	1	..	..
										Blacksmiths	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
JULY, 1893.										Surveyors	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Labourers	3	8	27	11	..	20	10	1	..	Upholsterers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Bushmen	1	11	4	12	..	18	12	..	..	Farm-labourers	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	..
Carpenters	2	1	7	3	..	6	3	..	..										
Grooms	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..										
Turners	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..										
Painters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..										
Scrub-cutters	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..										
Bootmakers	..	1	..	1	..	18	1	..	..										
Cooks	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..										
AUGUST, 1893.										JANUARY, 1894.									
Bushmen	7	16	15	23	..	30	23	..	..	Labourers	5	14	12	19	..	27	18	1	..
Bricklayers	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	Sailors	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
Bookkeepers	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	Engine-drivers	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Carpenters	3	..	13	2	1	3	3	..	..	Painters	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Cooks	1	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	Farm-labourers	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	..
Stonemasons	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..	..										
Labourers	3	10	9	10	3	20	13	..	..										
SEPTEMBER, 1893.										FEBRUARY, 1894.									
Bushmen	2	3	6	5	..	5	5	..	..	Miners	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..
Labourers	1	3	5	4	..	14	4	..	..	Carpenters	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Farmers	1	1	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	Labourers	5	9	16	11	3	10	14	..	..
Miners	2	..	8	1	1	1	2	..	..	Painters	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Cooks	1	..	3	1	..	5	1	..	..										

GISBORNE.

MAY, 1893.										DECEMBER, 1893.									
Labourers	6	7	31	13	..	6	13	..	..	Labourers	3	5	10	8	..	3	8	..	..
										Farm hands	1	2	3	3	..	1	3	..	..
JULY, 1893.										JANUARY, 1894.									
Labourers	2	..	6	..	2	1	2	..	..	Labourers	3	5	8	8	..	3	8	..	..
Bushmen	2	4	7	6	..	2	6	..	..	Carpenters	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
										Bakers	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..
AUGUST, 1893.										FEBRUARY, 1894.									
Labourers	4	2	12	6	..	3	6	..	..	Labourers	1	5	4	6	..	1	6	..	..
										Carpenters	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..
SEPTEMBER, 1893.																			
Labourers	3	2	12	5	..	3	5	..	..										

WANGANUI.

OCTOBER, 1893.										OCTOBER, 1893—continued.									
Labourers	..	..	7	..	..	7	6	7	..	Bushmen	1	1	1	..	2	3	2	..	..

FORTY-MILE BUSH DISTRICT.

JUNE, 1893.										SEPTEMBER, 1893—continued.									
Labourers	31	10	136	..	41	57	41	..	..	Labourers	37	50	136	..	87	145	86	1	..
										Engineers	..	1	5	..	1	1	1	..	..
SEPTEMBER, 1893.										Butchers	..	1	3	..	1	3	1	..	..
Carpenters	1	..	10	..	1	..	1	..	..										
Sawmillers	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..										
Printers	..	1	..	..	1	5	1	..	..										
										FEBRUARY, 1894.									
										Labourers	2	5	15	..	7	6	7	..	..



PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1893, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1894—continued.

	Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.	
	Married.	Single.					Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

FEBRUARY, 1894.								FEBRUARY, 1894—continued.											
Engine-drivers	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	Bakers	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	1
Farm-labourers	..	1	..	3	1	..	2	..	1	Bushmen	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Labourers	..	3	..	10	1	2	3	3	..	MARCH, 1894.									
Blacksmiths	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	Surveyor's work-	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	

WELLINGTON.

APRIL, 1893.								NOVEMBER, 1893.											
Carpenters	..	2	1	7	..	3	2	3	..	Labourers	..	56	63	208	33	86	236	117	2
Upholsterers	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	Carpenters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
Ironworkers	..	1	1	7	..	2	1	2	..	Cooks	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	1	..
Engineers	..	3	..	12	..	3	1	3	..	Butchers	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Bricklayers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	Painters	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1
Painters	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Plumbers	..	1	..	10	..	1	1	1	..
Drapers	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	DECEMBER, 1893.									
Cooks	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	Labourers	..	14	19	46	15	18	101	32	1
Labourers	..	24	84	84	29	79	78½	107	1	Clerks	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	..
MAY, 1893.								Miners	..	2	3	9	5	..	7	5	..		
Carpenters	..	3	4	4	..	7	6½	7	..	Carpenters	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..
School-teachers	..	1	..	2	1	..	1½	1	..	Saddlers	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	1	..
Saddlers	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	Blacksmiths	..	1	..	4	..	1	2	1	..
Blacksmiths	..	1	7	3	2	6	7	8	..	Painters	..	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	..
Butchers	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	JANUARY, 1894.									
Cooks	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	Labourers	..	42	47	145	29	60	194	89	..
Tailors	..	1	..	4	1	..	2	1	..	Farm-labourers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Bushmen	..	13	13	54	..	26	20	26	..	Miners	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..
Labourers	..	49	99	216	25	123	160	147	1	Gardeners	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	..
JUNE, 1893.								Com. travellers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..		
Carpenters	..	7	7	29	1	13	25	14	..	Carpenters	..	6	1	32	4	3	16	7	..
Wheelwrights	..	1	..	4	1	..	2	1	..	Printers	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	2	..
Cooks	..	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	..	Cooks	..	..	2	3	2	..	4	1	1
Bushmen	..	4	10	13	..	14	17	14	..	Bushmen	..	2	1	4	3	..	3	3	..
Plumbers	..	3	..	12	1	2	4	3	..	Bakers	..	1	..	3	..	1	4	1	..
Labourers	..	52	69	206	25	96	180	120	1	FEBRUARY, 1894.									
JULY, 1893.								Chainmen	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..		
Carpenters	..	1	..	1	..	2½	1	..	..	Moulders	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
Printers	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	Waiters	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Coach-smiths	..	1	..	2	..	1	2½	1	..	Carpenters	..	1	4	7	1	4	3	5	..
Cooks	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	Labourers	..	43	49	189	24	68	161	91	1
Bakers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1½	1	..	Butchers	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	..
Painters	..	4	1	19	..	5	23	5	..	Engineers	..	2	1	7	3	..	7	3	..
Bushmen	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	5	..	Tailors	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	2	..
Labourers	..	60	33	245	16	77	186½	92	1	Plumbers	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..
AUGUST, 1893.								Painters	..	12	..	57	..	12	22	12	..		
Carpenters	..	5	1	28	1	5	6	6	..	MARCH, 1894.									
Bushmen	..	1	4	7	5	..	4	4	1	Labourers	..	27	29	125	33	23	196½	54	2
Painters	..	10	..	41	..	10	12	9	1	Carpenters	..	12	4	46	..	16	21	16	..
Labourers	..	42	45	142	44	43	159	87	..	Chainmen	..	..	2	..	1	1	4	2	..
SEPTEMBER, 1893.								Gardeners	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..		
Carpenters	..	3	1	16	1	3	11	4	..	Maltsters	..	1	..	9	..	1	1	1	..
Blacksmiths	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	Bakers	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	1	..
Bushmen	..	1	1	4	..	2	6	2	..	Milkers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Plumbers	..	2	..	9	..	2	5	2	..	Bushmen	..	1	1	4	2	..	3	2	..
Labourers	..	24	26	82	27	23	89	50	..	Bricklayers	..	2	..	7	..	2	2	2	..
Cooks	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	Plumbers	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..
OCTOBER, 1893.								Painters	..	2	1	5	2	1	4	3	..		
Labourers	..	32	27	140	24	35	159	57	2	BLENHHEIM.									
Clerks	..	1	1	5	2	..	2	2	..	FEBRUARY, 1894.									
Farm-labourers	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	Labourers	..	12	..	62	..	12	9	12	..
Chainmen	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	Maltsters	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..
Carpenters	..	3	1	7	4	..	5	4	..	MARCH, 1894.									
Bushmen	..	1	1	3	2	..	5	1	1	Painters	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1893, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1894—continued.

	Applicants.						Causes of Failure to get Work.			Applicants.						Causes of Failure to get Work.	
	Married.	Single.	Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.		Married.	Single.	Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.
<b>CHRISTCHURCH.</b>																	
APRIL, 1893.									SEPTEMBER, 1893.								
Labourers	6	2	34	2	6	6	8	..	Carpenters	1	..	8	..	1	2	1	..
Bootmakers	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers	19	5	83	5	19	29	24	..
MAY, 1893.									OCTOBER, 1893.								
Blacksmiths	3	..	10	..	3	6	3	..	Labourers	27	20	126	3	44	98	47	..
Bushmen	1	1	10	..	2	1	2	..	Carpenters	1	..	5	..	1	2	1	..
Bricklayers	1	..	7	1	..	..	1	..	Plasterers	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
Carpenters	2	..	6	2	..	7	2	..	Blacksmiths	2	..	3	..	2	5	2	..
Cooks	3	1	6	4	..	6	2	2	NOVEMBER, 1893.								
Farm-labourers	1	..	9	..	1	1	1	..	Labourers	16	3	60	8	11	42	17	2
Flaxmill hands	..	3	..	3	..	1	3	..	Printers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Gardeners	3	..	9	..	3	10	3	..	Bakers	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..
Labourers	38	2	162	2	38	89	38	2	DECEMBER, 1893.								
Clerks	..	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	Labourers	8	4	32	3	9	18	12	..
Miners	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Painters	5	1	17	..	6	11	6	..
Printers	1	..	10	..	1	2	1	..	Carpenters	1	1	6	..	2	2	2	..
Photographers	1	..	5	..	1	6	1	..	JANUARY, 1894.								
Stonemasons	1	..	5	..	1	2	1	..	Labourers	21	2	89	4	19	54	22	1
JUNE, 1893.									Plasterers	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..
Carpenters	1	..	9	..	1	2	1	..	Carpenters	2	..	4	..	2	3	2	..
Butchers	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	Printers	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..
Labourers	42	7	199	2	47	110	47	2	Cooks	1	..	9	1	..	1	1	..
Compositors	3	1	12	..	4	19	4	..	Bricklayers	2	..	4	..	2	4	2	..
Farm-labourers	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	Blacksmiths	1	..	5	..	1	2	1	..
Flaxmill hands	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	FEBRUARY, 1894.								
Storemen	1	..	5	..	1	18	1	..	Labourers	4	3	18	2	5	9	7	..
Shepherds	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	MARCH, 1894.								
JULY, 1893.									Labourers	4	..	12	1	3	20	4	..
Carpenters	1	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	Carpenters	11	..	44	..	11	12	11	..
Engineers	1	..	8	..	1	12	1	..	Bricklayers	3	..	9	..	3	6	3	..
Civil engineers	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	..	Printers	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Grocers	1	..	6	1	..	3	1	..	Engineers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Labourers	36	7	158	12	31	89	43	..	Journalists	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Saddlers	1	..	8	..	1	3	1	..	Painters	4	..	25	..	4	9	4	..
Blacksmiths	2	..	11	..	2	1	2	..	TIMARU.								
AUGUST, 1893.									NOVEMBER, 1893.								
Carpenters	2	..	6	..	2	2	2	..	Labourers	4	3	14	..	7	7	7	..
Plumbers	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	Blacksmiths	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..
Iron-workers	1	..	6	1	..	1	1	..	OAMARU.								
Blacksmiths	1	..	9	..	1	1	1	..	MAY, 1893.								
Labourers	30	11	126	16	25	211	41	..	Labourers	10	3	52	..	13	10	13	..
TIMARU.									MARCH, 1894.								
Labourers	4	3	14	..	7	7	7	..	Labourers	..	7	..	7	..	4	7	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	Painters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
OAMARU.									SEPTEMBER, 1893.								
Labourers	10	3	52	..	13	10	13	..	Labourers	6	1	31	..	7	10	7	..
DUNEDIN.									DECEMBER, 1893.								
Labourers	1	4	5	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	..	Labourers	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	..
Miners	2	..	10	2	..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	..	JANUARY, 1894.								
Flaxmillers	..	2	4	2	..	2	2	..	Labourers	26	7	100	10	23	49	33	..
Seamen	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	JUNE, 1893.								
Carpenters	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	Labourers	23	7	100	9	21	65	25	5
Waiters	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	Masons	6	1	30	..	7	20	7	..
Ploughmen	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	Gardeners	1	..	6	..	1	2	1	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	5	1	..	2	1	..	Engineers	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	..
Farm-labourers	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	Blacksmiths	1	..	5	1	..	2	1	..
Gardeners	1	..	4	1	..	2	1	..	JULY, 1893.								
Engineers	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	Labourers	6	3	45	3	6	21	9	..
MAY, 1893.									Milkers	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	..
Carpenters	1	..	4	1	..	2	1	..	Bushmen	1	..	5	..	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..
Plumbers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Carpenters	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Music-teachers	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	AUGUST, 1893.								
Bushmen	26	3	144	1	28	51	29	..	Labourers	8	3	33	5	6	37	11	..
Labourers	6	8	18	13	1	32	11	3	Grooms	1	2	2	3	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	..
* Railway Commissioners employed 30 men through the Bureau to work in ballast-pit, but no particulars were taken.									Ploughmen	..	2	2	2	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	..
* Railway Commissioners employed 30 men through the Bureau to work in ballast-pit, but no particulars were taken.									Platelayers	2	..	5	..	2	5	2	..
* Railway Commissioners employed 30 men through the Bureau to work in ballast-pit, but no particulars were taken.									Rabbits	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1893, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1894—continued.

Applicants.								Causes of Failure to get Work.							
Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.		Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.	
Married.	Single.					Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Married.	Single.					Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.

DUNEDIN—continued.

AUGUST, 1893—continued.

Flax-millers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Miners	..	..	2	2	..	4	2	..
Bushmen	..	1	..	8	..	1	2	..
Bakers	..	1	..	7	1	..	1	..

SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	4	2	16	3	3	12	6	..
Platelayers	..	6	1	31	..	7	13	7	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..
Blacksmiths	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	1	..
Gardeners	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..

OCTOBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	39	6	167	2	43	84	45	..
Seamen	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Painters	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..

NOVEMBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	43	9	235	8	44	100	51	1
Painters	..	6	3	29	1	8	10	9	..
Chainmen	..	1	..	7	1	..	1	1	..
Shearers	..	1	..	10	1	..	1	1	..
Masons	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..
Miners	..	6	1	35	..	7	11	7	..

DECEMBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	34	5	170	2	37	61	39	..
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JANUARY, 1894.

Labourers	..	8	11	35	3	16	36	17	2
Miners	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..
Flaxmillers	..	..	6	12	6	..	5	6	..
Chainmen	..	..	1	3	..	1	2	1	..
Carpenters	..	2	..	3	1	1	3	2	..
Clerks	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
Teachers	..	1	..	11	..	1	3	1	..

FEBRUARY, 1894.

Labourers	..	2	2	10	2	2	4	3	1
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MARCH, 1894.

Labourers	..	2	1	9	2	1	5	3	..
Quarrymen	..	5	..	21	..	5	9	5	..
Masons	..	1	1	6	..	2	3	2	..
Flaxmillers	..	..	2	4	2	..	2	2	..

KUMARA.

OCTOBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	10	..	42	..	10	7	10	..
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FEBRUARY, 1894.

Carpenters	..	3	2	8	..	5	3	5	..
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GREYMOUTH.

JUNE, 1893.

Bricklayers	..	3	1	14	..	4	4	4	..
Painters	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	2	..
Plumbers	..	1	..	6	..	1	1	1	..

NOVEMBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	4	1	20	..	5	1	5	..
Carpenters	..	4	1	12	..	5	1	5	..
Painters	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	3	..
Plumbers	..	2	..	10	..	2	1	2	..

JANUARY, 1894.

Labourers	..	3	11	16	..	14	3	14	..
Miners	..	16	40	86	..	56	9	56	..

FEBRUARY, 1894.

Miners	..	7	..	31	..	7	31	5	2
Labourers	..	40	11	169	..	51	257	46	5

MARCH, 1894.

Labourers	..	7	2	30	..	9	17	8	1
Platelayers	..	1	..	8	..	1	4	1	..

HOKITIKA.

APRIL, 1893.

Labourers	..	11	12	141	..	23	6	23	..
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MAY, 1893.

Labourers	..	9	5	41	..	14	..	14	..
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SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Miners	..	2	..	8	..	2	5	2	..
Carpenters	..	..	1	10	..	1	2	1	..
Coopers	..	1	..	10	..	1	3	1	..
Sailors	..	2	..	15	..	2	2	2	..
Labourers	..	19	6	114	..	25	30	23	2
Boilermakers	..	1	..	2	..	1	4	..	1

OCTOBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	6	4	28	..	10	..	10	..
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NOVEMBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	19	..	80	..	19	9	19	..
Carpenters	..	4	2	16	..	6	2	6	..

FEBRUARY, 1894.

Carpenters	..	1	1	7	..	2	1	2	..
Painters	..	2	2	10	..	4	2	4	..
Bricklayers	..	2	1	6	..	3	1	3	..

INVERCARGILL.

APRIL, 1893.

Labourers	..	19	18	44	15	22	8	37	..
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MAY, 1893.

Labourers	..	18	1	83	1	18	10	19	..
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JULY, 1893.

Blacksmiths	..	1	..	6	..	1	2	1	..
Labourers	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..

AUGUST, 1893.

Cabinetmakers	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Wood-cutters	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Tailors	..	..	1	..	..	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..
Painters	..	..	1	..	..	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..
Fish-curers	..	..	1	2	..	1	34	1	..
Bushmen	..	17	11	56	..	28	24	28	..
Labourers	..	31	46	142	2	75	289	76	1
Miners	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	..
Sawmill-hands	..	1	..	6	..	1	1	1	..
Ploughmen	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..

SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Farm-hands	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Labourers	..	6	5	33	1	10	38	11	..
Bushmen	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	..

OCTOBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	6	4	41	..	10	52	10	..
Warehousemen	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Farm-labourers	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
Bushmen	..	2	11	14	..	13	6	13	..

NOVEMBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	3	6	14	..	9	10	9	..
Bushmen	..	2	..	11	..	2	3	2	..

DECEMBER, 1893.

Labourers	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	2	..
Bushmen	..	2	5	13	..	7	4	7	..

JANUARY, 1894.

Labourers	..	1	5	1	..	6	1	6	..
Farm-labourers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Bushmen	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Platelayers	..	8	..	43	..	8	5	8	..

FEBRUARY, 1894.

Labourers	..	15	14	85	..	29	12	29	..
Bushmen	..	..	1	2	..	1	10	1	..

MARCH, 1894.

Labourers	..	13	3	44	1	15	13	16	..
Miners	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	..

TABLE showing Monthly Statistics concerning Persons Assisted by the Department of Labour, from the 1st April, 1893, to the 31st March, 1894.

Date.	Married.	Single.	Total Number Assisted by Bureau.	Total Number Dependent on Applicants.	Wives.	Parents and Others supported by Single Men.	Children.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work.	Sickness.	Wives.	Families sent to Workmen.	Children.	Where from.							
																	North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Great Britain.
<b>DUNEDIN.</b>																								
April, 1893	6	11	17	31	6	6	19	17	..	25	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	..	2	
May, "	33	13	46	166	33	4	129	17	29	89	43	3	3	14	..	..	..	40	4	..	..	..	2	
June, "	31	9	40	142	31	7	104	11	29	92	35	5	29	113	..	..	..	39	1	..	..	..	..	
July, "	7	5	12	52	7	7	38	5	7	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	
August, "	13	11	24	61	13	6	42	15	9	58	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	
Sept., "	12	4	16	57	12	2	43	5	11	28	16	..	1	3	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	
October, "	39	8	47	169	39	6	124	4	43	84	47	..	2	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	1	
Nov., "	57	14	71	316	57	11	248	11	60	126	70	1	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	
Dec., "	34	5	39	170	34	4	132	2	37	61	39	..	1	4	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	1	
Jan., 1894	12	19	31	68	12	18	38	12	19	53	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	1	..	..	
Feb., "	2	2	4	10	2	4	4	2	2	4	3	1	4	13	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
March, "	8	4	12	40	8	4	28	4	8	19	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	
Totals ..	254	105	359	1,282	254	79	949	105	254	666 $\frac{1}{2}$	346	13	40	147	1	341	7	2	..	1	..	7	..	
<b>AUCKLAND.</b>																								
April, 1893	6	13	19	15	6	..	9	19	..	47	18	1	5	5	5	5	4	2	6	..	..	..	2	
May, "	18	20	38	48	18	2	28	22	16	49	38	..	12	15	26	4	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	
June, "	23	41	64	62	23	4	35	52	12	179	61	3	19	37	44	5	2	11	..	..	..	1	1	
July, "	6	26	32	38	6	6	26	32	..	68	31	1	..	..	32	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	
August, "	15	28	43	50	15	1	34	38	5	56	43	..	..	..	33	3	2	3	..	..	..	2	2	
Sept., "	7	7	14	27	7	2	18	13	1	25	14	..	1	4	9	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
October, "	15	5	20	59	15	..	44	20	..	13	20	..	1	6	18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nov., "	11	12	23	36	11	2	23	23	..	36	22	1	2	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Dec., "	12	18	30	42	12	..	30	30	..	36	29	1	..	..	26	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	
Jan., 1894	7	17	24	15	7	1	7	24	..	32	23	1	1	..	20	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	
Feb., "	7	10	17	20	7	..	13	12	5	12	17	..	..	..	13	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	
March, "	7	20	27	23	7	..	16	27	..	32	27	..	..	..	12	2	1	10	1	..	..	..	1	
Totals ..	134	217	351	435	134	18	283	312	39	585	343	8	41	69	250	20	16	50	1	2	2	10	..	
<b>CHRISTCHURCH.</b>																								
April, 1893	6	3	9	35	6	3	26	3	6	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
May, "	55	10	65	239	55	4	180	15	50	136	61	4	..	..	..	..	62	2	1	..	..	..	..	
June, "	49	10	59	229	49	2	178	4	55	155	57	2	2	8	..	..	57	2	..	..	..	..	..	
July, "	42	8	50	194	42	3	149	15	35	116	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	
August, "	35	11	46	149	35	5	109	17	29	216	46	..	1	5	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sept., "	20	5	25	91	20	3	68	5	20	31	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	
October, "	31	20	51	136	31	14	91	4	47	106	51	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nov., "	17	4	21	61	17	..	44	10	11	46	19	2	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dec., "	14	6	20	55	14	3	38	3	17	31	20	..	1	5	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jan., 1894	29	2	31	115	29	3	83	6	25	67	30	1	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Feb., "	4	3	7	18	4	1	13	2	5	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
March, "	22	3	25	90	22	..	68	3	22	51	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals ..	324	85	409	1,412	324	41	1,047	87	322	971	400	9	4	18	..	404	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>INVERCARGILL.</b>																								
April, 1893	19	18	37	44	19	..	25	15	22	8	37	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	
May, "	18	1	19	83	18	..	65	1	18	10	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
July, "	8	..	3	8	3	2	3	..	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
August, "	50	63	113	211	50	22	139	3	110	354	112	1	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sept., "	6	7	13	33	6	7	20	2	11	43	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
October, "	9	16	25	57	9	6	42	1	24	59	25	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Nov., "	5	6	11	25	5	4	16	..	11	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dec., "	3	6	9	15	3	4	8	..	9	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jan., 1894	9	7	16	44	9	1	34	1	15	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Feb., "	15	15	30	87	15	23	49	..	30	22	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	
March, "	13	5	18	44	13	4	27	1	17	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals ..	150	144	294	651	150	73	428	24	270	540	293	1	..	..	..	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	

TABLE showing Monthly Statistics, &amp;c.—continued.

Date.	Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by Bureau.	Total Number dependent on Applicants.	Wives.	Parents and Others supported by Single Men.	Children.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.				Where from.					
											Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Wives.	Children.	Families sent to Workmen.	North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.
PALMERSTON NORTH.																				
Feb., 1894	4	4	8	15	4	2	9	6	2	13	6	2	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	1
March, "	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	4	5	9	15	4	2	9	7	2	16	7	2	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	1
HOKITIKA.																				
April, 1893	11	12	23	141	11	70	60	..	23	6	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	9	5	14	41	9	11	21	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	25	7	32	159	25	12	122	..	32	46	29	3	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
October, "	6	4	10	28	6	2	20	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	23	2	25	96	23	..	73	..	25	11	25	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., 1894	5	4	9	23	5	..	18	..	9	4	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	79	34	113	488	79	95	314	..	113	67	110	3	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..
KUMARA.																				
October, 1893	10	..	10	42	10	..	32	..	10	7	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., 1894	3	2	5	8	3	..	5	..	5	3	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	13	2	15	50	13	..	37	..	15	10	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
TIMARU.																				
Nov., 1893	5	3	8	19	5	..	14	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
March, 1894	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	5	11	16	19	5	..	14	8	8	13	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
GREYMOUTH.																				
June, 1893	4	3	7	20	4	..	16	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	10	5	15	42	10	..	32	..	15	4	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1894	19	51	70	102	19	4	79	..	70	12	70	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	47	11	58	200	47	..	153	..	58	238	51	7	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	8	2	10	38	8	..	30	..	10	21	9	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	88	72	160	402	88	4	310	..	160	332	152	8	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..
OAMARU.																				
May, 1893	10	3	13	52	10	7	35	..	13	10	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
July,* "	21	1	22	120	21	3	96	..	22	30	22	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	7	8	15	37	7	..	30	..	15	67	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	6	1	7	31	6	..	25	..	7	10	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	1	1	2	5	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1894	26	7	33	100	26	..	74	10	23	49	33	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	71	21	92	345	71	12	262	11	81	168	92	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..
* And thirty men employed by Railway Commissioners, but no particulars were taken.																				
BLENHEIM.																				
Feb., 1893	13	..	13	64	13	..	51	..	13	10	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
March, 1894	1	..	1	5	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	14	..	14	69	14	..	55	..	14	11	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE showing Monthly Statistics, &c.—continued.

Date.	Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by Bureau.	Total Number dependent on Applicants.	Wives.	Parents and Others supported by Single Men.	Children.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Slackness of Failure to get Work.		Wives.	Children.	Families sent to Workmen.	Where from.														
											Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.				North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Great Britain.							
GISBORNE.																														
May, 1893	6	7	13	31	6	11	14	13	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
July, "	4	4	8	13	4	..	9	6	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
August, "	4	2	6	12	4	..	8	6	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sept., "	3	2	5	12	3	..	9	5	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dec., "	4	7	11	13	4	..	9	11	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Jan., 1894	5	5	10	13	5	..	8	10	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Feb., "	2	5	7	7	2	..	5	7	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Totals ..	28	32	60	101	28	11	62	58	2	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	..	..	..	..	58	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
WANGANUI.																														
October, 1893	1	8	9	1	1	..	..	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
FORTY-MILE BUSH DISTRICT.																														
June, 1893	31	10	41	136	31	4	101	..	41	57	41	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sept., "	39	53	92	156	39	14	103	..	92	154	91	1	..	..	..	88	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Feb., 1894	2	5	7	15	2	..	13	..	7	6	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals ..	72	68	140	307	72	18	217	..	140	217	139	1	..	..	..	136	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
WELLINGTON DISTRICT.																														
April, 1893	33	89	122	115	33	12	70	34	88	85	121	1	1	1	60	34	12	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
May, "	69	127	196	285	69	20	196	32	164	201	195	1	3	13	153	34	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
June, "	68	87	155	266	68	2	196	29	126	231	154	1	..	..	146	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
July, "	67	41	108	263	67	6	195	20	88	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	1	..	..	86	15	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
August, "	58	50	108	218	58	2	158	50	58	181	106	2	..	..	89	11	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	32	28	60	116	32	4	80	30	30	114	60	..	5	12	46	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
October, "	38	31	69	157	38	1	118	33	36	176	66	3	..	..	49	7	2	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nov., "	58	66	124	219	58	23	138	35	89	250	121	3	..	..	108	9	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dec., "	19	26	45	65	19	..	46	25	20	126	44	1	..	..	29	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jan., 1894	51	57	108	188	51	14	123	44	64	235	107	1	5	8	89	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Feb., "	59	60	119	264	59	24	181	35	84	212	118	1	2	5	99	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
March, "	47	39	86	204	47	7	150	40	46	241 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	2	3	7	67	11	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Totals ..	599	701	1,300	2,365	599	115	1,651	407	893	2,273 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,283	17	19	46	1,021	178	22	44	6	4	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUMMARY of Statistics concerning Persons Assisted by the Department of Labour, from the 1st April, 1893, to the 31st March, 1894.

Dunedin ..	254	105	359	1,282	254	79	949	105	254	666 $\frac{1}{2}$	346	13	40	147	1	341	7	2	..	1	..	7
Auckland ..	134	217	351	435	134	13	283	312	39	585	343	8	41	69	250	20	16	50	1	2	2	10
Christchurch ..	324	85	409	1,412	324	41	1,047	87	322	971	400	9	4	18	..	404	4	1	..	..	..	..
Invercargill ..	150	144	294	651	150	73	428	24	270	540	293	1	..	..	..	293	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmerston N.	4	5	9	15	4	2	9	7	2	16	7	2	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington ..	599	701	1,300	2,365	599	115	1,651	407	893	2,273 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,283	17	19	46	1,021	178	22	44	6	4	2	23
Hokitika ..	79	34	113	488	79	95	314	..	113	67	110	3	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greymouth ..	88	72	160	402	88	4	310	..	160	332	152	8	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumara ..	13	2	15	50	13	..	37	..	15	10	15	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timaru ..	5	11	16	19	5	..	14	8	8	13	16	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gisborne ..	28	32	60	101	28	11	62	58	2	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	..	..	..	..	58	2	..	..	..	..	..
Forty-mile Bush District	72	68	140	307	72	18	217	..	140	217	139	1	..	..	..	136	4	..	..	..	..	..
Oamaru* ..	71	21	92	345	71	12	262	11	81	168	92	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui ..	1	8	9	1	1	..	..	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blenheim ..	14	..	14	69	14	..	55	..	14	11	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,836	1,505	3,341	7,942	1,836	468	5,638	1,019	2,322	5,903 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,279	62	104	280	1,480	1,654	50	97	7	7	4	42

\* And thirty men employed by Railway Commissioners; no particulars taken.

The total number of persons assisted by the Department for the year is 3,371; 7,942 persons being dependent on 3,341 of these, and no particulars given of 30. Of the 7,942 persons dependent, 1,836 are wives, 5,638 are children, and 468 are parents and others supported by single men. Of the 3,371 assisted, the causes for failure to get work were: slackness of trade, 3,279; sickness, 62; no particulars, 30. There were 104 families sent to workmen, consisting of 104 wives and 280 children.



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

AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Auckland, 5th May, 1894.

I beg to submit, for your information, a report of the departments under my charge during the past year.

LABOUR.

Since date of my last annual report this has been a busy department; and I am sorry to say that, owing to adverse causes, it has not been so bright as could be wished. Owing to what was formerly our staple industry and unfailing outlet for workers—viz., the gumfields—having become so depressed, through a falling market, a large number of unemployed has been thrown out to seek other sources of work.

This, in addition to the steady influx arriving from the Australian Colonies, has kept the supply ahead of the demand. A great majority of these newcomers call at the Bureau, as they consider it the most likely place to get information. With very few exceptions these arrivals are *bonâ fide* working-men, anxious and willing to work, and, as a rule, good samples of men. They appear always thankful for information, and, as far as I can judge, generally acted thereon, especially in the case of those without incumbrance, and whom I directed to likely country districts.

New arrivals with families are, in a good many instances, much to be pitied, a great number of such having come under my notice. Any work that is to be had about the city is picked up by local men; and, as they have generally younger members of their families engaged at factories or elsewhere, and when times were better managed to make a home, these manage to pull along. But with the penniless stranger there is nothing but dire distress; so that if these poor homeless people get a little assistance others should not grumble.

Besides giving what information I could, I have, since my last report, found work for, or directly assisted to the scene of work, 348 persons; these were all absorbed by private employers, with the exception of about a dozen sent to public works.

At the present time there are many and anxious inquirers after work; and, as the Government has intimated the intention of opening up bush- and road-works in this district, I trust we will tide over the winter fairly well, and hope for spring and brightness. At the present we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a large number of capable and willing workmen are needing employment.

My observation leads me to the belief, and I am thoroughly in accordance with the efforts now being made to settle the workers on land. It is, I am convinced, the only solution of the unemployed difficulty. As a matter of fact, there are far more workers than work. There is no longer any use in saying, "Oh, why don't they save up while in employment, and be prepared for hard times." Well, this is a possibility of the past, as the wages of the present day are, for a man with a family, a bare subsistence, even if he gets constant work. In this district the bushfelling is considered as good a spell of work as any going. At that a man may get some month's work at, say, about £1 5s. per week. Out of this he has to pay rent and keep a family in town, besides, at least, spending a couple of pounds getting there and back; so when the season is over he is just where he started as far as his pocket is concerned. Therefore those who in the present day cry down the labourer for improvidence do not see the true aspect. It is only when a man has his own home that he will be able to save a little, and with that home to improve and live on when out of work, he has a final prospect of being his own master.

FACTORIES.

For this year 261 factories have been registered, employing 4,255 hands. In addition to these, fourteen new places have applied for registration, which will employ about one hundred hands. In connection with this return, I do not think it gives a fair average, especially in the clothing line, as the major portion of these establishments are at this time partially suspended.

During the past year I have made an exhaustive inspection, and where I saw necessity, in sanitary matters or renovating by whitewashing, cleaning, &c., I had such matters attended to.

As far as circumstances will allow, I think the workrooms in this district are fairly up to the requirements. No doubt there are a good many places could stand improving, but, the buildings not having been designed after the modern idea of a factory, it would be a difficult and expensive matter to bring them thoroughly up to the mark. And, as I do not think this altogether a profitable season for owners, it would not be judicious to press for expenditure.

Owing to various unavoidable causes, factories, especially in the clothing line, are at present rather dull, and a good number of employes are not working full time. The principal cause of this is, no doubt, the closing of a large manufacturing establishment and placing in the market a large quantity (about a hundred thousand pounds' worth) of goods, manufactured and otherwise. This, combined with tightness in the money-market, has no doubt somewhat disorganized the legitimate trade of the season. Again, the shops, as a rule, get their goods made up by private sources, and, it is said, at a cost with which the regular factories are unable to compete.

I am pleased to say that my relations with factory-owners on the whole, as a rule, are of the most cordial and pleasing nature, and the provisions of the Act are cheerfully carried out; and when on a visit I am generally met with the remark, "Just tell us what you want." Of course there are

would-be evaders, and when conciliation and remonstrance fail there is no remedy but to put the law in action. This course I was forced to adopt in such cases. As the local Bench interpreted the reading of some of the clauses contrary to what was the departmental idea, and, I think, spirit of the Act, this caused some disorganization, and, I am led to believe, encouraged opponents. But, as I have brought this under your notice in a private memorandum, I trust you will endeavour to get the wording put in such clear unison with the spirit that there can be no possible doubt. The amended Act will, I trust, be so worded as to enable an Inspector and employer to fight out a case without drawing in the unlucky employes. As it stands at present the only course for proving or disproving certain charges is by putting employes in the witness-box—a very risky place for them if called upon to give evidence against a certain class of employers. Indeed, I am of opinion that there might be instances where the alternative would be perjury or loss of situation, and, with such a prospect, it is hard on the unoffending boy or girl so placed. I have often received the petition, "Please don't call on me; I will only get into trouble." To give ground for this belief it is known that girls have had to leave, or were dismissed as suspects; and I here wish to put it on record that when such cases were represented to disinterested employers they immediately gave the sufferers employment.

There is a surplus of girl-labour in this city at present, owing to the closing of the large manufactory already indicated, and there is no organization strong enough to protect them. Individually, girls are at the mercy of an employer who would be inclined to act tyrannically; and I fear the liberty of the subject is not at all times considered, as, in some instances, it would go hard with a girl if it were known that she belonged to a union, or was seen speaking to the Inspector.

My reason for introducing this into my report is to show you the necessity for giving the Inspector more power, especially in finding out breaches of the Act, such as non-payment for statutory holidays, and also to let you see the reign of terror that would be in force if those girls were unprotected. I will quote an employer's estimate of his employes, and you may take it for granted he does not stand alone. He said, "I just look on them as I do on a bag of potatoes—viz., the market value."

#### SHOP AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS.

On this Act I can only say, in the words of my last report, it is giving satisfaction to none. The difficulty of an Inspector enforcing the half-holiday is the same as that referred to *re* a clause of the Factory Act. It can only be done by placing the boy or girl so deprived in the witness-box to give evidence against his or her employer; but, as I understand an Act is framed for embracing compulsory closing on the half-holiday, it will obviate this if it becomes law. I trust the proposed Act will be complete, and close all shops, large and small. I fail to see where the injury would come in if all were closed alike; and I do not think it would be fair to close the shop that employed an assistant, and allow a rival who runs on family lines to keep open. In the framing of this Bill I would draw particular attention to the necessity of having shops properly ventilated.

There is another, and what I consider a serious, wrong and injury perpetrated on employes in this city—namely, certain employers curtailing the hour for dinner. In the case of girls working in a stuffy and overcrowded shop on a hot summer day, I consider it cruel, and a very certain way to injure health and strength, to prevent them getting, during the day, a breath of fresh air. I am certainly not a believer in the theory I heard advanced against this—viz., if girls had a half-hour they would walk about and get tired, and be unfitted for afternoon work. I hope the Act will provide for an hour at dinner. I am convinced that this clause is much required, as I am aware of instances in which girls were not allowed out from opening till closing.

The shortest hours are on ordinary days, from 9 am. till 6 p.m., on Saturdays and eve of holidays extending to very late hours. Girls are threatened with dismissal on the first instance they are seen making use of the seats ordered by the Act. I could give a great many illustrations to show the urgent necessity for legislation in this matter, but I trust the above will suffice.

I have, &c.,

H. FERGUSON, Inspector.

E. Tregear, Esq., Secretary, Labour Department, Wellington.

#### GISBORNE.

SIR,—

Gisborne, 2nd May, 1894.

During the past year, owing to the gradual advance of settlement in the Cook and Waiapu Counties, it is satisfactory to report that steady employment has been found for a large number of men, principally at roadwork and bushfelling, at fairly remunerative rates of wages. It cannot, however, be denied that the rates prevailing in previous years have been considerably reduced, especially in regard to work at bushfelling. This arises in a great measure from the increased competition by reason of the large influx of such workers, attracted here by the favourable reports emanating partly from those employed in preceding years, from notices in the Press, and to inducements held out by employers, which have in many cases not been realised. It is stated that the amount of clearing this season will be restricted. If that be so, the now resident labourers would be sufficient to undertake any work of this description offering. It may be assumed, on the other hand, that advantage will be taken of the lower rates and comparative abundance of labour to proceed with clearing operations on a more extensive scale than that anticipated.

The principal roadworks undertaken have been under the control of the local bodies, the expenditure thereon having chiefly been from loans under "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886." In some instances, also, the expenditure of parliamentary grants for roads has been placed under the supervision and control of the county authorities. These works have

been let by contract, as required by statute. Without entering upon the particular phase of the question of the undue competition which prevails under the contract system, leading often to disastrous results to employers and employed, and a frequent source of expensive litigation, it is desirable here to point out that where moneys advanced by Government are concerned it would in most cases be preferable, on economic grounds, and as being a distinct advantage to the workers, that the co-operative system should be introduced. There could be no difficulty in bringing this about in the case of Government grants, it being sufficient in such cases to stipulate that the controlling authority should carry out the works on this system. In the alternative, the Government could carry out the works in accordance with this principle. With regard, however, to loan-moneys and the ordinary expenditure of local bodies, an amendment of the law would be required. Referring to the contract system, it has been plainly exemplified locally that, were it not for the protection afforded under "The Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act, 1892," many an industrious worker would inevitably have been deprived of his earnings. This Act and "The Workmen's Wages Act, 1893," are now fairly understood and appreciated, and it is hoped that any defects perceptible in them will shortly be remedied. I would suggest that printed forms of claims as per the various schedules be supplied to agents, so that they may be readily obtained if required.

In farm and agricultural pursuits there has been a steady progressive stride and an increase in products, though it is to be regretted that, owing to the wet weather prevailing at harvest, the grass-seed crop was one of the poorest gathered, and, in consequence, work in this direction was necessarily limited. The large increase in the export of wool this season may be placed as a set-off against other losses. The local freezing-works has kept pace with the increase in flocks and herds, and there can be no question but that this industry has given a great impetus to the settlement of land, and materially helped the progress of this district. The building trade has been unusually brisk throughout the year, which affords some indication of confidence in the present and hopefulness for the future of Poverty Bay.

There are yet large areas of Crown and Native lands which should be brought into profitable occupation in the near future. There are also numbers in our midst who are eager to form associations for the purpose of settling upon these lands, and the Government have been approached on the subject, with the result that assurances have been given that small-farm settlements in suitable localities will be established. The promotion of settlement obviously will stimulate the labour-market, and in a great measure help to solve the labour difficulty occasionally arising here and elsewhere. It is hoped that, so far as this portion of the colony is concerned, there will be little delay in placing a large body of old colonists and desirable settlers upon the present waste lands.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY, Agent.

#### WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Wellington, 1st May, 1894.

During the past year I have had very little to do with the actual work of inspection of factories in the City of Wellington, that part being undertaken by Mr. Shanaghan, from whom you will get a detailed report. My time has been occupied principally in dealing with the labour portion of the department, and in visiting other districts in connection with factory and labour work. I shall divide my report into two portions—viz., labour and factories.

#### LABOUR.

During the past year the work in the central office has greatly increased, owing to the establishment of new agencies of the department in various places throughout the colony, and the extension of the co-operative system of work. There is also the scheme of the Minister of Lands for settling the people on the land, in which they are assisted by being paid for felling the bush, grassing, &c., the cost being added to the original price. The selection of men for these settlements has been intrusted to this department, and the selections made, as a rule, have turned out well, the men doing their work satisfactorily. Many of them are taking up the land and becoming, I hope, permanent settlers. In Wellington, as will be seen from the tabulated return, the number of men assisted by the department is greatly in excess of any other district in the colony. This, of course, is accounted for by the fact of Wellington being the central port, and also that the majority of the Government works are being carried on in the North Island. We have during the last twelve months had a large number of people arrive from the Australian Colonies, due, I suppose, to the severe depression existing there, also to the cheap fares now ruling. Unfortunately, the majority of the men from the other side are penniless, or nearly so, when they land, and are forced to take to the road at once: hence the numerous complaints about the numbers swagging the country.

Last year I had the pleasure to report that nearly all Australians applying to the department for work or information had means, but it is not so now. The reason, to my mind, is obvious; the men who left at the beginning of the depression had money in hand; the others, unwilling to leave, spent all they had in trying to get work before coming here. I trust that, with the advent of the bush-felling season, the present stagnant state of the labour market will be greatly relieved. The bush-burning season in the North Island, particularly in the Wellington Province, has been a good one, many settlers being enabled to clear off the accumulation of years. This will, no doubt, encourage the small struggling settlers to have a larger area of bush felled this season, as it does not pay the small settler to have his land lumbered by standing bush. At time of writing this there is a great stir among certain of the benevolent people in Wellington, Christchurch, and elsewhere, and there is talk of erecting night-shelters, doling out rations, &c. I trust that this will not be gone on with, as it will have a direct tendency to invite a certain class of men whom, I am sorry to say, we have in our colony to come into the towns to participate in the good things going. Also, this system of giving charity without any return has been found to have a degrading tendency, as

men, no matter how ashamed they may be at first to partake of this class of charity, gradually become used to it, and eventually look upon it as a right, and not as a favour. As will be seen from the statistical part of the report, men have been sent to work from Christchurch, Auckland, Dunedin, Oamaru, Timaru, and other parts of the colony, they being in all cases selected by our local agents. In the early part of January, in accordance with instructions, I started men to work on the State farm at Levin. There was a little trouble at first with the Natives, but, happily, this has been settled, and there are now thirty men at work there, and about a dozen of them have their families on the ground, being housed in whares, &c. The work done consists of road-making, fencing, line-cutting, and breaking up ground for an orchard. It is intended to fall a large area of bush this winter, which, when burned off, will be subdivided into paddocks for the purposes of the farm, and a permanent site laid off for the homestead. There is every prospect of it being a success, as the land is good; it is within easy distance of a railway-station, and about fifty miles from Wellington.

#### FACTORIES.

During the year I have visited, as your deputy, all the principal and a large number of the smaller factory districts, and find that the Act has been working most satisfactorily. There have been a few prosecutions throughout the colony, the details of which you will receive from the local Inspectors. These have been, as a rule, unimportant. I find that, in visiting the factories throughout the colony, employers generally find it to their advantage to provide clean airy workrooms, and many of the factories are, indeed, a pleasure to go through—notably, in Dunedin. There are, to my mind, a few amendments required in the Act such as that relating to piece-workers, education standard, limiting of boys' hours to so many per day instead of so many per week, also lowering the number to constitute a factory—as I cannot see why the employer who only employs, say, two boys should have the power to work them long hours, while his neighbour, who may employ three, has to conform to the law.

The Shop-assistants Act has not been at all a success, it being almost impossible for an Inspector to see that the provisions of the Act are faithfully carried out while the shops are allowed to remain open. Evasions, I am convinced, are many, but difficult to detect.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACKAY,

Chief Clerk, and Inspector of Factories.

E. Tregear, Esq., Secretary, Department of Labour.

SIR,—

Wellington, 31st March, 1894.

I have the honour to report that during the year just ended there has been a steady improvement in the factories and workrooms in this district. Several new buildings have been finished expressly for factory purposes, while others are in the course of erection, and improvements have been effected in twenty-seven old places, chiefly under the sanitary and ventilation clauses of the Act. Considerable difficulty is met with in getting alterations effected in the ventilation of old buildings, more from a want of knowledge of the advantage of ventilation than from a desire to evade the Act.

2. One drawback in this district is the almost entire absence of dining-rooms, and, owing to most of the workrooms being on leasehold property, the leases of which in many cases have almost expired, the difficulty of enforcing the clause is almost insurmountable, as any alteration to the present buildings would have to be of a permanent character, to meet the requirements of the city by-laws. Of course, as new buildings are provided all these requirements will be attended to; but to enforce the proprietors in many factories and workrooms to provide dining-rooms under existing circumstances would be to many of them a very great hardship, and would result in some cases in closing the workroom, and sending the work out into private houses, where we should lose all control over the worker. I may add that the workpeople in small establishments suffer very little inconvenience from the want of dining-rooms, as the majority go to their homes for their noonday-meal.

3. There have been three prosecutions under the Act—namely, section 58. In one case a tailor was charged with having two women employed after 1 p.m. on Saturday afternoon. The defence was that the women being piece-workers they were not retained illegally, as piece-workers were excepted from the operation of clause 58. The Resident Magistrate deferred his decision for a week. He then gave judgment for defendant, without costs, as he considered the Inspector should be protected. The other two cases were against laundry proprietors for breach of section 58, for employing women after 1 p.m. on Saturday. These cases were brought as a test, the defendants not being satisfied that they should be subject to the Factories Act, and wishing to have the Resident Magistrate's decision on the point as to whether laundry-work was a handicraft. One case was argued in Court by counsel on both sides, when the Resident Magistrate gave judgment in our favour, and inflicted a penalty of £1 and costs; the other case was remanded, in consequence of defendant's illness, for fourteen days. When it came on defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs. There is urgent necessity for the amendment of section 58 so as to include piece-workers without any doubt in the holidays provided in that clause, more particularly the Saturday half-holiday.

During the year 174 permits have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age to enable them to work in a factory or workroom, in accordance with sections 53 and 54. Care has been taken in every instance to get particulars of birth, certified as correct by Registrar-General, except in cases where children were born out of the colony, when the usual statutory declaration has always been insisted upon. Acting under section 51, permission to work overtime has been granted to 2,470 persons to work 7,392 hours, as follows:—

Dressmakers	...	...	454	persons worked	1,267	hours.
Tailoresses	...	...	653	"	1,911	"
Waterproof clothing	...	...	829	"	2,613	"
Laundries	...	...	233	"	699	"
Bootmakers	...	...	196	"	588	"
Tentmakers	...	...	34	"	101	"
Hatters	...	...	35	"	105	"
Tinsmiths	...	...	12	"	36	"
Ironworkers	...	...	24	"	72	"
Totals	...	...	2,470	persons worked	7,392	hours.

Whilst dealing with overtime questions, it would be well if section 51 were amended by removing the twenty days' limit, and leaving it to the Inspector to arrange the number of days per week that persons would be permitted to work overtime. As the twenty days' limit presses unduly on the tailoresses especially, who are principally piece-workers, and lose a great deal of time in the dull season, they think it hard they should be debarred from making up some of the time in the brisk season that they lost when work was slack, and take work home with them, and work all hours without restriction.

There have been eight accidents reported in this district during the year, and they were fortunately of a slight nature, chiefly arising from thoughtlessness whilst working with machinery.

There has been an increase of registered factories and workrooms during the year of fifty-three, employing 259 persons—*i.e.*, 135 males and 124 females; but twenty factories and workrooms, which employed 104 persons—*i.e.*, 42 males and 62 females—last year, have failed to register for the current year, chiefly through not at present employing the required number of persons to bring them under the Factories Act. There are 252 registered factories and workrooms, including forty-three bakeries, in the district, employing 3,327 persons—*i.e.*, 2,568 males and 759 females.

I am confident in stating that the Factories Act is working satisfactorily in this district.

Paid 1,127 visits of inspection to factories and workrooms.

#### SHOP AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report on the working Shop and Shop-assistants Act in this district, and to state that it has not been as satisfactory as we would wish it to be. The stronger points against the success of the Act are, the want of compulsory closing on one day in each week at 1 p.m. for all classes of shops, and a sanitary clause.

The only trades that have made any pretence of making the half-holiday a success have been the drapers and butchers; all the others have gone about it in a half-hearted manner, from the fact that several in each trade decline to close their shops; and those who would close say they must keep open to protect their business. Their employes get their half-holiday, but it is robbed of its benefit to them by the fact that they get it often on days that all their companions are at work, and they have no means of enjoying themselves. Then, it is a very difficult matter to find out if the assistants really get their holiday regularly, as they will not give an Inspector any information, and it is almost impossible to find out from personal knowledge.

In the present Act there is no provision for a dinner-hour; it simply provides for fifty-eight hours per week, including meal-times, as the time that women or persons under eighteen years of age shall be employed. I think it would be an advantage if you could fix a meal-hour, and limit the working-hours of women and young persons per day instead of per week. It is also very necessary that the new Act should have a sanitary clause similar to section 3 of "The Factories Act Amendment Act, 1892."

There has been two convictions under section 3; both were pork-butchers. One was fined £2 and costs, the other £5 and costs, the Resident Magistrate remarking that the law was that each shop-assistant should have a half-holiday each week, and if they would not observe the law they would find it an expensive game.

In conclusion I may say that I do not consider that the present Act is working satisfactorily to either employer, employe, or the department.

E. Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SHANAGHAN, Inspector.

#### PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,—

1st April, 1894.

I have the honour to forward you a report of the factories for the year ending 31st March, 1894, in the Palmerston North District. There are in all forty-three small factories registered under the Factories Act up to date, two of which were registered in the Pohangina, against forty-seven last year, but this decrease is owing to a few tailors, dressmakers, and a couple of bakers, who only employ two hands each, owing to the dullness of the times. The fees received for the current year amount to £19, against £21 11s. for 1893. I have on several occasions visited the workshops and factories, and on each occasion found them fairly clean and satisfactory. With regard to the keeping of the half-holiday, Wednesday is principally the recognised day, but a few wheelwrights, coachbuilders, and blacksmiths keep their half-holiday on Saturdays. With reference to the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, they are allowed their half-holiday, with one exception—that of a store, the manager of which was in the habit of letting the assistants go at 1 p.m. and all to return same evening at about 7 p.m. and remain until about 10 p.m. or 11 p.m. However, I have put a stop to

that by laying an information against the manager for a breach of the Act, and I expect the case to come off on the 4th instant. The forty-three factories mentioned give employment to 316 males, forty-five females, and fifteen children, making a total of 376.

The district is very quiet and dull at the present time, principally owing to there being no public works of any kind in or about Palmerston North.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SLATTERY, Inspector of Factories.

E. Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories.

#### WANGANUI.

SIR,—

Wanganui, 2nd May, 1894.

I beg to report, *re* factories and state of trade during the last twelve months at Wanganui, that there have been only two new factories started in that time—one a carriage-factory, and a joining factory, and are doing well. The sash-and-door factory is progressing and extending its business, and employing more men than formerly. The freezing-works have increased their capital, and are fully employed at present, and will be kept open for a longer time during the year than before, as the new shareholders in Hawera and out-districts have engaged to supply sheep for freezing. The other industries are all progressing slowly and doing a fair trade, employing steadily a good number of employés.

With regard to trade, there was a fair amount doing during the winter months, but it has slackened off a good deal lately; but still there has been very little distress among the working-class belonging to the town, and, as the borough is going to spend some £1,200 in improving the streets, &c., the residents unemployed will have some work to carry them through the winter months till things improve. There is a number of the floating unemployed coming to Wanganui at times, but, as work for them is scarce in town, they go on to the country, where they may find employment, and where things will be better shortly when bushfelling contracts commence; and, as a good deal of bush-land has been taken up, there will soon be some contracts out and work for good men more plentiful.

I have, &c.,

EDMOND VILLARS, Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary, Department of Factories, Wellington.

SIR,—

Police-station, Wanganui, 23rd May, 1894.

In reply to your telegram of the 17th instant, *re* working of Factories Act in Napier during last year, I beg to inform you that no breaches of the Act were reported to me, or came under my notice, during the time I was Inspector of Factories at Napier, from 1st April, 1893, to middle of February, 1894, when I was transferred to Wanganui. Of course I am merely reporting from memory, as I have no data here to enable me to report definitely upon the subject.

I am, &c.,

J. CULLEN, Sergeant.

E. Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories,  
Wellington.

#### NELSON.

SIR,—

Factory Inspector's Office, 2nd May, 1894.

I have the honour to report for your information that during the past twelve months the Factories Act has worked most satisfactorily in both the Nelson and Motueka Districts, no complaints having been made to me by the employés. From all that I can observe, the employers exhibit a disposition not to curtail any of the benefits conferred by the Act.

Several of the workrooms have been enlarged or otherwise improved, to the comfort of the employés. It will be seen from the returns furnished that the wages received by females are very low, ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s., not at all a sufficient wage to live on; it would be a benefit to such if the matter of a fair wage could be settled by a Board.

There is the matter of young persons being paid direct by the employer; in my opinion, it would be far better if the employer paid over the wage to the parent; such action would tend to improve the authority of the parent over the young person and increase home influence, thus causing a great benefit to society at large. (*Vide* Deva's Political Economy, pp. 112, 113, and 459.)

I am, &c.,

JOHN PRATT, Inspector of Factories.

E. Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories.

#### BLLENHEIM.

SIR,—

Police Office, Blenheim, 31st March, 1894.

I beg to forward my annual report on the industries and condition of the workers in the Blenheim Police District.

The flax industry has been very slack for a considerable time some of the mills are idle, and a good many of those that are working are employing only about half the complement of hands that they formerly employed, when flax was selling at from £22 to £25 per ton. I have spoken to several employers, and they inform me that it is paying them scarcely anything after paying wages. They are keeping the mills going, expecting that the price will improve, and not wishing to discharge their old hands who have worked for them for years.



There are no complaints about the infringement of the existing Labour Acts, and I consider the workers in this district have very little to complain of compared with the reports I see in the papers from time to time from other places. About two months ago there were eight men employed clearing drains, and in the Dashwood Pass Railway at that time there were about as many more wanted to be taken on; their names were taken down, and on Monday last, 30th April, these men received notice that they would be taken on, and two only applied, the others said they had employment. There are very few unemployed in Blenheim. We have a few occasional swaggers looking for work.

I have, &c.,

M. SCANLAN, Inspector of Factories.

E. Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

#### GREYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Greymouth, 5th May, 1894.

For the past year I have to report very few changes in the condition of labour from the district under my charge.

Altogether 212 men have been employed on various works, the number of those dependent on their earnings averaging about four to each man. A marked feature of the year's operations has been the satisfactory extension of the co-operative principle to skilled labour. The new railway-station and the police-barracks have been erected on the system of partnership contracts, and I must say that all classes of labour employed worked harmoniously together, and that the work performed is so thorough and substantial as to call forth praise from disinterested experts. Mr. George Cook, of the Public Works Department, made out the quantities and estimates for these buildings, and the even rate of wages earned by the men justifies the care bestowed on his calculations. To summarise the skilled and unskilled labour, I might say that 108 men were employed in removing earthwork and general navvying, and that, including platelayers, 104 were engaged in the skilled branches. Of the latter, there were thirty-eight carpenters, two bricklayers, three workers in concrete, nine painters, and one plumber. The largest number of men engaged was from Hokitika, where 101 worked at the new railway-station, as against forty-three employed at Kumara roadside station, and sixty-eight at the Grey Police-offices and Railway buildings.

Since my last report there has been no great falling-off in the number of the unemployed, and many of the men working on the formation of the Grey-Hokitika Railway have only had irregular work up to date. The timber trade has now reached an export of 143,000ft. per month, and, as fresh developments are going on, the industry will continue to absorb labour. During the year small contractors who were fortunate to hit on a belt of silver-pine near a road made from 10s. to 12s. per day in squaring and hewing sleepers. Wet weather, of course, reduces the average earnings, but some few sleeper-parties made very good wages, and the output from the district necessitated special steamer charters. The collapse at Brunner, consequent on the limited scale of operations by the Grey Valley Coal Company, and their threat to abandon the mine at the end of the year, has brought a few Brunner names on to my books. As I write, contracts are being let by the Greymouth-Point Elizabeth Railway Company for the construction of six miles of line from Greymouth to Coal Creek; and if the co-operative system were adopted the whole of the unengaged labour in the district would be provided for. I sincerely hope that the successful tenderers will not import men, as there is an abundance of local labour offering.

Generally speaking a lamentable want of energy and enterprise on the part of young men is a feature in this district, and, if they exhibited the same courage in mining exploration as was evinced by the "old-timers," new and lucrative fields of labour would be opened up. On the West Coast there are characteristics which the Bureau has to deal with not found elsewhere. Miners are men of very independent spirit, and dislike any notion of relief being associated with public works. I apprehend that the object of the Bureau is to afford relief, and perhaps it might be better to give agents larger discretionary powers to pick parties of really needy men, without being governed by the rotation of the list of names on the Bureau books.

I have, &c.,

W. H. BOASE, Agent.

E. Tregear, Esq., Secretary, Department of Labour, Wellington.

#### CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Bureau of Industries, 2nd May, 1894.

In submitting my report of the year's operations now terminated, I beg to state that when I took charge of this office, on the 17th April, 1893, I found that no proper indexed and consecutive records had been kept. This was due to the fact that my predecessors could not possibly keep pace with the duties of so large a factory district, and meet the demands upon their time in dealing with the applicants for employment at this branch of the Bureau of Industries. So soon as I made the position known to the head of the department I received instructions to procure the necessary assistance.

#### LABOUR.

My first duty after taking charge was to come in contact with the demands of large numbers of unemployed. Several meetings had been held in Cathedral Square during the month of March and the beginning of April. The fact that the Government had just sent sixty odd men to road-making at the Bealey and Taipo brought a large number from the West Coast, Wellington, South Canterbury, and Otago to swell the ranks of the unemployed in this city. Fortunately, the Government had previously secured the Cheviot Estate, which provided road-making work for a large number. In addition to this a great many were forwarded to employment on the co-operative

railway- and road-works in the Wellington and Taranaki Districts; thus, the difficulty which has afflicted this particular part of the colony year by year was temporarily relieved.

During the year ten men have been sent to the improved bush-farms settlement at Chasland's, in Southland. About three of these men have sent for their wives and families to join them, and I believe are doing well, and quite contented. I have received a letter from one of the families. They express great satisfaction both with the place and the work, and say they consider those fortunate who avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the Government of lifting themselves out of the ranks of the unemployed into a much better and happier social condition.

A few men have been sent to the State farm near Levin, in the North Island. One of the men's families has already joined him, and, I believe, is well satisfied with the change. I regret to say that the larger number who have had similar opportunities have not manifested that desire to help themselves which was anticipated by the department at its inception, and hence the repetition of the same applicants time after time for employment on the Government co-operative contracts. However, it is to be hoped that, as preference is to be given to men in future who will be prepared to take their families with them to districts where work is more plentiful, we shall have less of the unemployed difficulty each year. Work has been provided for 419 men, with 1,412 dependent upon them—322 have been sent to Government co-operative works, and 87 to private employment. It is much to be regretted that large landowners and other employers of labour have not availed themselves more frequently of getting their workmen through the Bureau.

#### FACTORIES.

This year 369 factories have been registered in this district, employing 4,753 hands—namely, 3,705 males and 1,048 females—an increase of fifty-six factories. I found that in some of the larger factories the owners had neglected to provide separate rooms in which females and young persons could take their meals. This omission was remedied in every case when the requirements of the Act was explained. In several instances I found the sanitary arrangements in a very unsatisfactory condition, but, with the ready assistance of the city and borough authorities, this cause of complaint has been removed.

I have had occasion to prosecute firms for breaches of the Act; in some of the cases I believe it has been those left in charge who have been the real offenders. On the whole, the employers have afforded me every facility for inspection at all reasonable hours, and I desire to acknowledge their courtesy in this matter. I have also always found the employés willing to communicate any information that would help me to carry out my duties, with due regard to the best interest of both employers and employés.

#### SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act, I believe, is being carried out as well as could be expected, but is a most difficult measure to administer. Almost all the principal establishments close on Thursday afternoon. Those who do not close, on the whole, consistently carry out the provisions of the Act with regard to their employés and their half-holiday. There are a few who have been somewhat difficult to deal with who try to evade the law. I believe the majority of shop-owners would hail a compulsory half-holiday, provided the choice of the day is left to be fixed locally.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LOMAS, Inspector.

#### TIMARU.

SIR,—

Timaru, 31st March, 1894.

I have the honour to forward you a report of the factories and workrooms registered under "The Factories Act, 1891," for the year ending the 31st March, 1894, in the Timaru District.

For the present year, up to the 31st March, 1894, I have registered thirty-eight factories and workrooms, giving employment to 382 males and 118 females, against forty-five factories and workrooms in the year 1893, when 358 males and 163 females were employed, showing an increase of 25 males and a decrease of 45 females. The latter I account for in the general fall-off of the dress-making and tailoring. I might say that after making careful inquiries I find there has been a fall-off of trade in the district this last twelve months, but it has been very perceptible this last three months, more so in the branches mentioned above, which is no doubt due to the low price of grain and indifferent crops. Several farmers have informed me that they cannot get advances on their crops, which no doubt is the cause of stagnation in trade.

With regard to the sanitary condition of the workroom, &c., the employers have shown every desire to make any improvements pointed out to them for the comfort of their employés. Several of the owners have shifted partitions to enlarge the rooms, and ventilation has been increased where necessary.

With regard to the weekly half-holiday, Thursday has been the day appointed for some considerable time past. Such being the case, I have not had the difficulty here that has been experienced in other places where there has not been any fixed day. I have, as often as my other duties would allow, visited the workrooms at different times, but have reason to believe that the holiday is strictly observed.

During the year I summoned the manager of a flour-mill for working a person on the Thursday afternoon, but the case was dismissed, as the day was appointed under the Employment of Females and Others Act, which is repealed; but the Timaru Borough Council has since called a meeting and reappointed the day under the Factories Act.

There are two general complaints about the working of this Act from the employers' point of view. One is in regard to the schedule of charges. They seem to think that there should be a midway charge between the five shillings and the one pound one, of course dividing the numbers.

They also complain in having to give a half-holiday when there has been public holidays during the week.

With regard to bakehouses, every attention has been paid to the 41st clause of the Act, and the renovation regularly made.

With regard to the 51st clause of the Act, where overtime is allowed, I would suggest that, if the number of hours allowed were specified as so many hours per year—not more than three hours per day—the amendment would be more workable, as in some instances the employers only require their hands for one hour over their regular time.

THE SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act has been fairly carried out, the assistants getting their regular holidays. There have not been any prosecutions under this Act during the year; neither have I received any complaints from the assistants.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &c.,

H. HALLETT, Inspector of Factories.

ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

Ashburton, 2nd May, 1894.

There has been neither increase nor decrease in factories here during the last twelve months. There are only two factories in the ordinary sense of the word—namely, the woollen factory and Rollitt's flour-mill. The woollen factory has not been employed full time since Christmas, as business is slack; but the flour-mill has been going as usual. Both are remarkably well conducted, and keep to the letter of the law. All the other places are only shops for work, and are fairly well conducted. I do not think there is any glaring breach of the law, and I am sure there is no "sweating" here. Business has been very dull in all trades, excepting the building trade, which was pretty brisk for a while, but is now quite stagnant. This being essentially a wheat- and sheep-growing locality there is no employment for labour except during shearing and harvest, and much less area is put under crop this year than last year, and even the winter ploughing is curtailed. Landowners will only spend as little money as possible, and will leave the land for grass; farmers are disheartened at the bad harvest and poor prices, and numerous farms are in the market for sale.

S. MOLLER, Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 21st May, 1894.

In reply to your telegram *re* annual report, I beg to state that since the 1st June, 1893, the number that has been sent through this office to be employed on public works and survey is 303, and the number drafted to private employment is 107, or equal to a total of 410, including wives and children.

Last year those sent to private employment were 411, and to public works and survey 325, making a total of 736, or, in other words, 326 more than have been employed throughout this year by the Labour Department here. There is one notable feature in the above, and that is the small amount of private demand for labour in comparison with the previous year. As I pointed out formerly, this in a great measure arises from the Victorian crisis causing much distress, and, connected with a corresponding want of employment over there, inducing a large number to seek relief here, and distributing themselves over the country districts, supplying farmers and others with their labour. But I think the principal cause is the low price of grain, impoverishing the farmer to such an extent that he cannot afford to employ the same amount of labour as formerly.

The men here, on the whole, have been reasonably quiet during the year. They are beginning to appreciate the fact that the Government are striving their utmost to attend to their interest in the only possible way in which it can be done at present.

With regard to the Catlin's district, there has been more or less suffering amongst the struggling settlers, whose finances are too limited to do much in the way of improving their holdings, and who rely principally on the road- and railway-works as the chief means of subsistence; but after the railway is complete to Vial's Hotel their trouble will be considerably lessened, as they will be able to fall back on their ground, and increase their means of living, by getting their timber and other produce into the Dunedin market at less than one-half of the cost they are paying at present.

Business, on the whole, is on the ascending line. There has been throughout the year a vast increase in the building trade, and that always appears to me to be a sure sign of improvement in trade generally.

E. Tregear, Esq.,  
Secretary, Department of Labour, Wellington.

I have, &c.,

WM. FARNIE,  
Agent, Labour Department.

FACTORIES.

The continued illness of Mr. T. K. Weldon, the late Inspector of Factories, at the time when the local report was required, prevented any return from Dunedin being inserted this year.

## INVERCARGILL.

SIR,—

Bureau of Industries, Invercargill, 5th May, 1894.

I have to report that during the year ending the 31st March, 1894, the labour market has been kept in a fair balance through the new system of co-operative contracts, which takes the place of relief-works, especially in remote or out-of-the-way localities, which cause some men to look about for employment rather than be sent there. In this district the Bureau has found work for 302 men, whose earnings have to support 770 women and children. These figures do not include persons who, when I got them work, were too indolent to profit by it, and seemed to prefer worrying the members of the House of Representatives and Government generally.

I have had some difficulty, in selecting men for work, to know the new arrivals from those resident in the colony, and likewise to know the single from the married men. In many instances I have had to visit their houses and see the wife and family before giving them work, and in some instances I have found that the wife and family were not in existence. In such cases the applicants did not again visit me.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. B. GREIG, Agent.

SIR,—

Invercargill, 2nd May, 1894.

I have the honour to forward you a report on the Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts for the year ending 31st March, 1894.

There are seventy factories and workrooms registered up to date for 1894, employing 839 persons. There are a few other places which I expect will soon come under the Act, and will be registered.

There have been few evasions of the law during the year; these were dealt with in Court. I have frequently visited the factories, and found some without sufficient light and ventilation. On bringing the matter before the notice of the employers, they at once very willingly complied with my request to have the necessary improvements made to suit. I find in some shops boys and girls are employed, but less than three which in my opinion should receive the same protection as others do who are employed in similar occupations and under the Factories Act.

Speaking generally, the Factories Act in the Invercargill District has been carried out by employers and employés in a most satisfactory manner.

With reference to "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892," I beg to call your attention to section 4, which provides for women and for young persons under eighteen years of age working fifty-eight hours in any one week; but it does not limit the employer to any number of hours in the one day; therefore he can keep them to any hour he likes provided he does not exceed the number of hours stated—namely, fifty-eight. All the shopkeepers strictly observe the Wednesday half-holiday except fruiterers.

Clerks in large shops, &c., have informed me that they work very long hours, and receive small wages. They are very anxious to be protected. I know this to be correct, and would respectfully recommend that all clerks should be included under section 4 of "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892."

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &amp;c.,

MICHAEL GREENE, Inspector.

## TOTAL NUMBER of MEN EMPLOYED by RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS (Workshops and Maintenance Dépôts).

		Men.	Apprentices.			Men.	Apprentices.
Auckland	...	80	19	Wanganui	...	51	11
Christchurch	...	224	39	Westport	...	16	3
Timaru	...	4	...	Greymouth	...	20	1
Dunedin	...	142	27	Picton	...	4	...
Wellington	...	82	18	Nelson	...	4	1
Invercargill	...	18	2	Totals		670	127
Napier	...	19	6				
Waipukurau	...	6	...				

[For details see next page.]

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.—BUILDING and REPAIRING ENGINES and ROLLING-STOCK.

	Men.		Apprentices.			Men.		Apprentices.	
	Number employed.	Average Wages per Day, Timework.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.		Number employed.	Average Wages per Day, Timework.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.
NEWMARKET, AUCKLAND.					GREYMOOUTH.				
Labourers .. .. .	12	0 5 7	..	..	Fitters .. .. .	2	0 9 3	1	0 9 0
Lifters .. .. .	2	0 6 0	..	..	Blacksmiths .. .. .	1	0 10 0	..	..
Machinists .. .. .	3	0 6 2	..	..	Strikers .. .. .	1	0 4 0	..	..
Improvers, Painters'	1	0 6 6	2	0 5 0	Boilermakers .. .. .	1	0 10 0	..	..
Fitters .. .. .	10	0 9 3	6	0 11 4	Carpenters .. .. .	5	0 10 0	..	..
Improver, Fitters'	1	0 6 6	..	..	Painters .. .. .	1	0 10 0	..	..
Coppersmiths .. .. .	1	0 10 6	1	0 15 0	Labourers .. .. .	9	0 5 0	..	..
Brassmoulders .. .. .	1	0 9 6	1	0 9 0	WESTPORT.				
Turners .. .. .	3	0 10 0	2	0 13 6	Fitters .. .. .	2	0 10 6	2	0 8 6
Blacksmiths .. .. .	5	0 9 8	2	0 10 6	Blacksmiths .. .. .	1	0 10 0	1	0 18 0
Sawyers .. .. .	1	0 9 0	..	..	Turners .. .. .	1	0 10 0	..	..
Trimmers .. .. .	1	0 9 0	..	..	Carpenters .. .. .	3	0 9 2	..	..
Sailmakers .. .. .	1	0 8 0	..	..	Boilermakers .. .. .	2	0 10 0	..	..
Painters .. .. .	3	0 8 4	..	..	Holder-up .. .. .	1	0 7 0	..	..
Polishers .. .. .	1	0 6 6	..	..	Painters .. .. .	1	0 8 6	..	..
Enginemen .. .. .	1	0 8 0	..	..	Enginemen .. .. .	1	0 7 6	..	..
Watchmen .. .. .	2	0 6 6	..	..	Labourers .. .. .	4	0 5 5	..	..
Boilermakers .. .. .	2	0 9 9	1	0 5 0	ADDINGTON (CHRISTCHURCH).				
Improvers, Boilermakers'	1	0 6 6	..	..	Labourers .. .. .	40	0 6 0	..	..
Pattern-makers .. .. .	1	0 9 0	..	..	Lifters .. .. .	6	0 6 6	..	..
Spring-makers .. .. .	1	0 9 0	1	0 12 0	Strikers .. .. .	19	0 6 3	..	..
Carpenters .. .. .	9	0 8 8	2	0 10 6	Storemen .. .. .	1	0 7 6	..	..
Improvers, Carpenters'	1	0 6 6	..	..	Fitters .. .. .	29	0 9 1	14	0 11 4
Strikers .. .. .	9	0 6 6½	..	..	Improvers, Fitters'	2	0 7 0	..	..
Wheel-tappers .. .. .	2	0 7 0	..	..	Watchmen .. .. .	2	0 7 3	..	..
NAPIER.					Carpenters and Sawyers .. .. .	16	0 9 10	4	0 13 6
Fitters .. .. .	3	0 9 6	2	0 7 0	Patternmakers .. .. .	1	0 10 6	1	0 12 0
Carpenters .. .. .	2	0 9 0	1	0 9 0	Crossing Fitters .. .. .	2	0 8 6	..	..
Blacksmiths .. .. .	1	0 10 6	1	0 12 0	Boilermakers .. .. .	12	0 9 8	3	0 9 8
Boilermakers .. .. .	1	0 10 6	1	0 15 0	Improvers, Boilermakers'	3	0 7 0	..	..
Strikers .. .. .	1	0 8 0	..	..	Grinders .. .. .	2	0 7 3	..	..
Painters .. .. .	1	0 8 0	1	0 15 0	Machinists .. .. .	11	0 6 10	..	..
Lifters .. .. .	2	0 7 0	..	..	Improvers, Machinists'	1	0 7 0	..	..
Labourers .. .. .	3	0 5 4	..	..	Turners .. .. .	14	0 9 4	3	0 7 8
Sailmakers .. .. .	1	0 7 0	..	..	Blacksmiths .. .. .	12	0 9 5	5	0 10 9
Watchmen .. .. .	2	0 7 0	..	..	Spring-makers .. .. .	1	0 10 6	1	0 7 0
Enginemen .. .. .	1	0 7 0	..	..	Tinsmiths .. .. .	1	0 9 0	1	0 12 0
Storemen .. .. .	1	0 8 0	..	..	Coppersmiths .. .. .	1	0 10 0	1	0 7 0
WANGANUI (EAST TOWN).					Furnacemen .. .. .	1	0 9 0	..	..
Labourers .. .. .	9	0 4 6	..	..	Enginemen .. .. .	3	0 7 10	..	..
Blacksmiths .. .. .	2	0 9 9	1	0 5 0	Forgers .. .. .	1	*	..	..
Improvers, Blacksmiths'	1	0 6 6	..	..	Forgers' Helpers .. .. .	3	0 7 2	..	..
Spring-makers .. .. .	1	0 8 6	1	0 7 0	Trimmers .. .. .	1	0 9 0	1	0 18 0
Coppersmiths .. .. .	1	0 10 0	1	0 9 0	Painters .. .. .	6	0 8 8	3	0 17 0
Boilermakers .. .. .	5	0 9 8	2	0 11 6	Sailmakers .. .. .	6	0 7 9	..	..
Improvers, Boilermakers'	1	0 6 6	..	..	Brassmoulders .. .. .	1	+	1	0 15 0
Boilermakers' Helpers	1	0 7 0	..	..	Riveters .. .. .	1	0 7 0	..	..
Strikers .. .. .	2	0 6 3	..	..	Oliversmiths .. .. .	1	0 9 6	..	..
Fitters .. .. .	6	0 8 8	3	0 10 4	Holder-up .. .. .	7	0 7 1	..	..
Turners .. .. .	2	0 10 0	1	0 9 0	* Piecework, £6 ls. per week. † Piecework, £4 6s. per week.				
Carpenters .. .. .	5	0 8 10	2	0 7 0	HILLSIDE (DUNEDIN).				
Lifters .. .. .	4	0 6 3	..	..	Strikers .. .. .	14	0 6 6	..	..
Painters .. .. .	4	0 8 7½	..	..	Lifters .. .. .	8	0 6 3	..	..
Machinists .. .. .	2	0 7 3	..	..	Labourers .. .. .	14	0 6 3	..	..
Sailmakers .. .. .	1	0 7 0	..	..	Boilermakers .. .. .	5	0 9 10	2	0 8 6
Trimmers .. .. .	1	0 7 0	..	..	Blacksmiths .. .. .	8	0 9 8½	3	0 8 4
Watchmen .. .. .	2	0 7 0	..	..	Improvers, Blacksmiths'	1	0 6 6	..	..
Enginemen .. .. .	1	0 8 0	..	..	Watchmen .. .. .	2	0 6 6	..	..
PETONE (WELLINGTON).					Machinists .. .. .	10	0 7 2	..	..
Labourers .. .. .	11	0 5 0	..	..	Turners .. .. .	8	0 9 3½	3	0 9 0
Watchmen .. .. .	2	0 7 0	..	..	Enginemen .. .. .	3	0 8 0	..	..
Enginemen .. .. .	1	0 8 0	..	..	Fitters .. .. .	22	0 9 6	9	0 12 1
Machinists .. .. .	5	0 7 8½	..	..	Tinsmiths .. .. .	1	0 8 6	1	0 12 0
Moulders .. .. .	1	0 10 0	..	..	Coppersmiths .. .. .	1	0 10 0	1	0 9 0
Fitters .. .. .	10	0 9 1	5	0 8 10	Spring-makers .. .. .	1	0 10 6	1	0 9 0
Turners .. .. .	5	0 9 7	2	0 12 0	Oliver-men .. .. .	1	0 8 6	..	..
Blacksmiths .. .. .	4	0 10 0	2	0 7 0	Carpenters .. .. .	13	0 9 0	4	0 12 9
Spring-makers .. .. .	1	0 10 6	1	0 12 0	Trimmers .. .. .	1	0 9 6	1	0 9 0
Coppersmiths .. .. .	1	0 10 0	1	0 18 0	Improvers, Fitters'	2	0 7 0	..	..
Carpenters .. .. .	10	0 8 11	3	0 10 8	Painters .. .. .	4	0 8 10	1	0 5 0
Strikers .. .. .	7	0 7 0	..	..	Improvers, Painters'	1	0 7 0	..	..
Riveters .. .. .	1	0 8 6	..	..	Grinders .. .. .	1	0 7 0	..	..
Holder-up .. .. .	2	0 7 3	..	..	Boilermakers' Helpers	3	0 7 2	..	..
Boilermakers .. .. .	5	0 9 11	2	0 8 0	MAINTENANCE DÉPÔTS.				
Painters .. .. .	2	0 9 0	1	0 18 0	GENERAL ARTISANS' WORK.				
Lifters .. .. .	7	0 5 10	..	..	Carpenters .. .. .	20	2 7 10	..	..
Trimmers .. .. .	1	0 8 0	..	..	Carpenters' Improvers	5	1 16 0	..	..
Brassmoulders .. .. .	..	..	1	0 5 0	Leading Carpenters	2	3 9 0	..	..
NELSON.					Apprentice Carpenters	..	..	3	1 0 0
Fitters .. .. .	1	0 10 6	1	0 7 0	Leading Fitters .. .. .	1	3 0 0	..	..
Blacksmiths .. .. .	1	0 10 0	..	..	Fitters .. .. .	4	2 12 6	..	..
Boilermakers .. .. .	1	0 8 6	..	..	Painters .. .. .	2	2 17 0	..	..
Painters .. .. .	1	0 8 6	..	..	Apprentice Painters	..	..	1	0 18 0
PICTON.					Blacksmiths .. .. .	12	2 15 9	..	..
Fitters .. .. .	1	0 9 6	..	..	Strikers .. .. .	12	2 1 0	..	..
Carpenters .. .. .	1	0 9 0	..	..	Engine-drivers .. .. .	1	2 14 0	..	..
Painters .. .. .	1	0 9 0	..	..	Labourers .. .. .	2	2 0 6	..	..
Cleaners .. .. .	1	0 7 0	..	..	Skilled Labourers	1	2 2 0	..	..
INVERCARGILL.					Plumbers .. .. .	2	2 15 6	..	..
Fitters .. .. .	2	0 9 9	1	0 9 0	Plumbers' Improvers	1	1 16 0	..	..
Enginemen .. .. .	1	0 7 6	..	..	Signal-cleaners .. .. .	3	2 5 0	..	..
Blacksmiths .. .. .	1	0 10 6	..	..	Shop Foremen .. .. .	1	3 3 0	..	..
Carpenters .. .. .	1	0 8 6	..	..					





FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

AUCKLAND—continued.

Carriage and Coach Building.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	4	..	0	8	3					
15	9	..	0	7	11	..	0	10	0	
16	13	..	0	7	3					
17	12	..	0	9	0					
18	10	..	0	11	0					
19	8	..	0	15	0					
20	1	..	0	14	0					
Over 20	96	..	2	2	4	..	2	10	0	
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting Works.										
14	7	..	0	7	4					
15	13	..	0	7	0					
16	12	..	0	8	0					
17	7	..	0	11	3					
18	11	..	0	15	5					
19	5	..	0	19	0					
20	3	..	1	3	6					
Over 20	42	..	2	7	4					
Pottery-works.										
17	2	..	1	3	6					
18	4	..	1	10	0					
19	1	..	1	10	0					
Over 20	43	..	1	14	1	..	2	5	0	
Meat-freezing and -preserving Works.										
15	3	..	0	12	0					
17	1	..	0	15	0					
18	1	..	1	0	15	0	14	0		
Over 20	39	..	1	3	14	8	1	15	0	
Gasworks.										
14	1	..	0	8	0					
15	1	..	0	8	4					
16	1	..	0	8	8					
Over 20	62	..	2	3	8					
Sail and Tent Making.										
15	1	..	0	15	0					
18	1	..	0	10	0					
19	1	..	1	5	0					
20	1	..	1	10	0					
Over 20	9	..	2	5	0					
Rope and Twine Manufacturing.										
14	24	..	0	7	7					
15	10	..	0	8	9					
16	6	..	0	9	8					
17	3	..	0	11	8					
19	1	..	0	18	0					
20	1	..	0	18	0					
Over 20	15	..	2	4	1					
Flax-milling.										
14	5	..	0	15	10					
15	3	..	0	14	8					
16	25	..	0	18	2	..	0	5	8	
17	6	..	0	17	4					
18	13	..	0	17	3	..	0	16	0	
19	2	..	0	19	0					
20	3	..	1	8	0					
Over 20	29	..	1	5	1	..	1	11	0	
Woollen-mills.										
15	2	..	0	11	0					
16	2	..	0	12	0	0	12	0		
17	3	..	5	0	13	6	0	16	0	
18	4	..	4	0	18	0	18	6		
19	2	..	5	1	0	0	1	3	0	
20	4	..	5	1	4	0	1	3	0	
Over 20	23	..	12	2	10	0	1	5	0	
Photographic Studios.										
16	2	..	3	0	8	9	0	10	0	
17	..	..	1	..	0	10	0			
18	1	..	1	0	12	6	0	14	6	
19	..	..	1	..	1	5	0			
Over 20	4	..	1	2	5	0	1	5	0	
Oilskin-clothing Manufacturing.										
14	4	..	0	7	0					
15	1	..	0	8	0					
16	1	..	0	14	0					
18	..	..	1	..	0	9	0			
19	..	..	1	..	0	8	0			
Over 20	..	..	7	..	0	10	4			

Laundry-works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	..	1	..	0	15	0				
17	..	3	..	0	12	8				
18	..	2	..	0	13	0				
Over 20	..	9	..	0	16	10				
Tanning and Currying.										
15	8	..	0	9	4					
16	8	..	0	13	10					
17	7	..	0	14	7					
18	8	..	1	0	5	..	1	17	0	
19	5	..	1	5	0					
20	2	..	2	0	0					
Over 20	127	..	2	7	4	..	2	10	8	
Saddle and Harness Making.										
14	14	..	4	0	5	8	0	5	0	
15	20	..	1	0	6	9	0	10	0	
16	25	..	0	7	10					
17	28	..	0	9	8	..	0	8	9	..
18	24	..	1	0	12	5	0	12	6	
19	21	..	0	17	4	..	1	15	0	
20	3	..	1	5	0					
Over 20	55	..	3	2	0	2	0	18	8	1
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.										
14	31	..	4	0	5	8	0	3	0	
15	35	..	21	0	7	6	0	6	5	0
16	41	..	20	0	9	6	0	8	0	0
17	57	..	26	0	12	2	0	11	9	0
18	49	..	21	0	14	1	0	14	4	1
19	30	..	15	0	14	8	0	16	1	0
20	8	..	8	0	18	1	0	15	9	1
Over 20	251	..	47	2	4	3	0	7	1	5
Chemical Manufacture.										
16	..	3	..	0	8	0				
17	4	..	2	0	17	0	0	8	0	
18	2	..	2	1	0	0	0	10	0	
19	1	..	1	0	0					
20	16	..	2	10	0					
Over 20	11	..	1	1	18	9	0	19	0	2
Tea Blending and Packing.										
14	4	..	0	5	6					
15	3	..	0	8	0					
16	5	..	0	9	0					
17	2	..	0	12	6					
18	3	..	0	14	2					
19	2	..	1	8	0					
20	1	..	1	5	0					
Over 20	2	..	1	18	6					
Cigarette and Tobacco Making.										
14	4	..	6	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
15	2	..	9	0	8	0	0	6	2	..
16	2	..	8	0	8	9	0	6	0	..
17	2	..	10	0	8	9	0	8	6	..
18	1	..	12	1	1	3	0	10	6	..
19	4	..	4	1	1	3	0	12	0	..
20	1	..	1	1	0	0	..	..	1	5
Over 20	16	..	11	2	10	11	1	2	6	2
Flour-milling.										
14	2	..	0	12	0					
15	6	..	0	9	10					
16	3	..	0	11	0					
17	3	..	0	11	6					
18	3	..	0	16	0					
19	4	..	1	4	4					
20	2	..	1	4	0					
Over 20	47	..	2	4	1					
Watch and Jewellery Making.										
16	1	..	0	5	0					
17	1	..	0	15	0					
18	2	..	0	10	0					
19	2	..	0	17	6					
20	1	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	6	..	2	4	0	..	2	10	0	
Gum Packing and Sorting.										
14	3	..	0	10	2					
15	4	..	0	13	3					
16	8	..	0	11	11					
17	4	..	0	10	2					
18	2	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	115	..	2	1	7					

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

AUCKLAND—continued.

Brush and Broom Making.												
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
14	1	..	0	7	0							
15	2	1	0	9	6	0	6	0				
17	1	..	0	14	0							
18	3	..	0	11	6	..	1	5	0			
19	1	2	0	18	0	0	10	0	..	0	8	0
20	2	1	1	0	0	..	1	6	6	0	10	0
Over 20	4	3	2	11	0	..	1	5	0	0	14	2
Paper-bag and -box Manufacture.												
15	..	3	..	0	8	0	..	0	10	0		
18	..	2	..	0	14	0	..	0	11	0		
20	..	2	..	0	9	0	..	0	11	6		
Over 20	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	0		
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
16	3	..	0	10	0							
17	2	..	0	11	0							
18	4	..	1	1	3							
19	1	..	1	0	0							
20	1	..	1	15	0							
Over 20	19	..	2	0	3							
Brewing and Malting.												
14	3	..	0	8	0							
15	1	..	0	8	0							
16	2	..	0	13	6							
17	2	..	0	11	3							
18	3	..	0	15	8							
19	3	..	0	18	4							
20	1	..	1	10	0							
Over 20	74	..	1	19	7							
Soapworks.												
15	2	..	0	6	9							
16	1	1	0	12	0	0	8	0				
17	2	..	0	13	9							
18	3	..	1	5	0							
19	7	..	1	9	3							
20	2	..	1	6	0							
Over 20	95	..	1	17	0							

Coopering.									
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
14	2	..	0	9	0				
16	2	..	0	6	0				
17	2	..	0	8	2				
Over 20	3	..	1	12	0				
Umbrella-making.									
17	1	..	1	0	0				
18	..	1	..	0	10	0			
Over 20	5	..	2	12	0	..	1	5	0
Gun Making and Repairing.									
14	1	..	0	7	6				
15	1	..	0	7	0				
17	1	..	0	15	0				
19	2	..	2	5	0				
Chaff-cutting.									
19	1	..	1	0	0				
20	6	..	2	1	8				
Wine and Spirit Manufacturing.									
14	1	..	0	10	0				
Over 20	18	..	2	7	4				
Shirt-making.									
15	..	2	..	0	7	6			
16	..	4	..	0	8	0			
17	..	2	..	0	9	0			
18	..	2	..	0	12	0			
19	..	3	..	0	10	0			
Over 20	2	13	2	2	0	0	12	4	
Hosiery-making.									
16	..	1	..	0	6	0			
19	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
20	..	1	..	0	8	0			
Over 20	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Joinery and Sash and Door Making.									
14	1	..	0	8	0				
19	2	..	0	15	0				
20	1	..	1	16	0				
Over 20	2	..	2	2	0				

WANGANUI AND TARANAKI.

Biscuit and Confectionery Making.														
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
16	1	..	0	10	0									
Over 20	5	..	1	19	7									
Bakeries.														
16	2	..	0	19	6									
17	..	1	..	1	0	0								
18	2	..	1	7	6									
19	1	..	1	0	0									
Over 20	6	1	1	11	8	1	10	0						
Butter-making.														
14	2	..	0	9	0									
15	1	..	0	15	0									
16	1	..	0	6	0									
17	1	..	0	10	0									
18	1	1	0	12	0	0	15	0						
19	1	..	1	0	0									
Over 20	7	1	1	15	9	0	15	0						
Tailoring.														
14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..						
15	1	3	0	8	0	0	7	6	..	1	0	0		
16	1	2	0	7	6	0	5	3						
17	2	4	0	10	6	0	10	0	..	1	0	0		
18	2	5	0	12	6	0	6	0	..	1	1	3		
19	5	7	1	6	8	0	19	2	1	3	0	1	0	0
20	1	8	..	1	0	3	2	0	0					
Over 20	14	24	3	5	0	1	0	9	2	8	0	1	3	5
Dressmaking and Millinery.														
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	8	..	0	4	2								
16	..	8	..	0	4	6								
17	..	4	..	0	5	2	..	0	7	0				
18	..	7	..	0	5	8								
19	..	5	..	0	8	7								
20	..	3	..	0	8	9								
Over 20	..	19	..	1	7	5	..	1	10	0				

Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.												
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
14	13	..	0	7	11							
15	7	..	0	9	8							
16	10	..	0	12	2	..	0	9	8			
17	9	1	0	15	5	0	10	0	0	12	0	
18	5	1	1	0	8	0	8	0				
19	6	1	1	1	7	..	..	0	15	0		
20	4	..	1	11	8	..	3	0	0			
Over 20	39	..	2	10	9							
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.												
15	5	..	0	5	11							
16	5	..	0	9	8							
17	2	..	0	16	6							
18	2	..	1	0	0							
19	2	..	1	0	0							
20	2	..	1	2	6							
Over 20	23	1	2	4	9	0	10	0				
Engineering, Boilermaking, and Blacksmithing Works.												
17	2	..	0	10	0							
18	1	..	0	15	0							
19	1	..	0	15	0							
20	5	..	1	0	0							
Over 20	16	..	2	12	8							
Carriage and Coach Building.												
14	1	..	0	6	0							
15	3	..	0	5	2							
16	6	..	0	7	8							
17	7	..	0	11	4							
18	6	..	1	0	0							
19	4	..	0	15	6							
20	2	..	1	5	0							
Over 20	39	..	2	9	6	..	2	0	0			
Fellmongery and Wool-scouring.												
15	1	..	0	12	0							
16	1	..	0	18	0							
Over 20	4	..	1	19	0							

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

WANGANUI AND TARANAKI—continued.

Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting.									Flour-milling.											
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
15	1	..	0	7	6						Over 20	3	..	1	10	0				
16	4	..	0	10	4															
17	4	..	0	11	4															
20	3	..	1	12	6						16	1	..	0	15	0				
Over 20	17	..	2	4	9						Over 20	2	..	3	0	0				
Meat-freezing and -preserving Works.									Watch and Jewellery Making.											
14	1	..	0	15	0						15	1	..	0	12	0				
15	3	..	0	17	6						16	2	..	1	1	0				
16	2	..	0	13	9						17	2	..	1	2	6				
17	5	..	0	17	6						18	2	..	0	15	0				
18	4	..	0	19	0	..	2	0	0		19	1	..	1	4	0				
19	2	..	1	0	0						20	1	..	1	16	0				
20	1	..	1	10	0						Over 20	84	..	2	1	9	..	2	8	0
Over 20	55	..	1	16	0	..	2	5	0											
Wool-dumping.									Sawmilling.											
Over 20	6	..	2	8	0						14	1	..	0	5	0				
Gasworks.									Blacksmithing.											
Over 20	5	..	2	18	0						15	2	..	0	9	0				
Sail and Tent Making.									Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
16	..	1	..	0	10	0					16	2	..	0	14	9				
17	1	..	0	15	0						17	1	..	0	12	6				
20	..	1	..	0	15	0					Over 20	10	..	2	11	0				
Over 20	1	1	2	8	0	0	14	0												
Flax-milling.									Brewing and Malting.											
16	1	..	1	2	0						18	2	..	0	16	3				
18	2	..	1	7	6						Over 20	12	..	2	9	10				
Over 20	11	..	1	12	9															
Saddle and Harness Making.									Coopering.											
15	1	..	0	11	0						17	1	..	0	7	6				
16	1	..	0	12	6						19	1	..	1	10	0				
17	1	..	0	15	0						Over 20	3	..	1	16	8				
Over 20	4	..	2	0	0															
Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.									Farm-implement Making and Repairing.											
14	2	2	0	5	0	0	5	0			Over 20	7	..	1	17	5				
15	6	1	0	5	10	0	6	0												
16	4	1	0	7	6	0	7	6			14	3	..	0	8	4				
17	3	1	0	10	0	0	10	0			15	1	..	0	10	0				
18	4	2	0	12	6	0	15	0			16	11	..	0	11	7				
19	1	1	0	15	0	0	15	0			17	5	..	0	10	4				
20	..	3	..	1	0	0					18	4	..	0	18	9				
Over 20	17	..	2	10	0						19	1	..	0	12	0				
											Over 20	49	..	2	10	2				

HAWKE'S BAY.

Buttermaking, &c.									Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.													
Over 20	2	..	1	15	0						14	6	..	0	5	0						
Bakeries.									Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.													
15	1	..	0	10	0						14	2	..	0	6	6						
16	3	..	0	12	6						15	3	..	0	6	0						
17	2	..	0	10	0						16	5	..	0	8	2						
18	5	..	1	2	5						17	3	..	0	10	10						
19	4	..	1	10	0						18	3	..	0	12	0						
20	4	..	1	7	6	..	..	..	1		19	6	1	0	15	3	0	12	0			
Over 20	25	2	2	1	9	1	0				20	2	..	1	5	0						
Tailoring.									Engineering, Boilermaking, Blacksmithing, &c.													
14	1	..	0	6	0						14	1	..	0	8	6						
16	3	4	0	5	0	0	8	9	1	0	0	15	1	..	0	6	0					
17	3	4	0	13	4	0	10	8			16	3	..	0	13	0						
18	2	9	0	14	0	0	12	9	..	1	0	0	17	1	..	0	10	0				
19	4	5	0	16	8	0	13	8	2	10	0	1	2	0								
20	3	2	2	2	6	..	2	15	0	0	18	0	18	4	..	0	10	9				
Over 20	1	12	2	13	8	1	5	3	2	10	9	1	10	5	..	2	8	1	..	3	0	0
Dressmaking and Millinery.																						
14	..	..	4	..	0	2	6	..	..	..	3	14	1	..	0	8	6					
15	..	..	10	..	0	5	4	..	..	..	7	15	1	..	0	6	0					
16	..	..	13	..	0	7	2	..	..	..	8	16	3	..	0	13	0					
17	..	..	9	..	0	7	10	..	..	..	2	17	1	..	0	10	0					
18	..	..	10	..	0	9	8	..	..	..	1	18	4	..	0	10	9					
19	..	..	13	..	0	13	2	..	..	..	1	19	3	..	0	19	10					
20	..	..	32	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	1	20	3	..	0	18	6					
Over 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Over 20	47	..	2	7	10					

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

HAWKE'S BAY—continued.

Carriage and Coach Building.									Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.													
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
14	1	..	0	7	0						14	4	1	0	8	9	0	5	0			
15	2	..	0	5	0						15	4	..	0	8	8						
16	3	..	0	10	8						16	1	1	0	10	0	0	10	0			
17	3	..	0	10	0						17	2	..	0	10	0						
18	3	..	0	17	4						18	1	..	0	10	0						
19	4	..	0	18	0						19	1	..	1	0	0						
20	1	..	1	0	0						Over 20	26	5	2	5	0	1	5	6	2	9	7
Over 20	47	..	2	7	1	..	4	0	0		Monumental Mason Works.											
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting.									Sawmilling.													
14	1	..	0	6	0						20	1	..	0	15	0						
15	3	..	0	6	2						Over 20	1	..	2	2	0						
16	4	..	0	7	0						15	3	..	0	12	8						
17	4	..	0	10	9						16	2	..	0	16	9						
19	1	..	0	17	6						17	3	..	0	10	10						
Over 20	11	..	2	10	4						18	2	..	1	7	6						
Brickmaking.									Blacksmithing, &c.													
Over 20	11	..	2	7	4	..	2	12	0	15	1	..	0	10	0							
Gutworks.									16	1	..	0	5	0								
17	1	..	1	0	0																	
18	2	..	1	9	0																	
20	1	..	1	12	0																	
Over 20	8	..	2	6	9																	
Meat-freezing.									17	2	..	0	10	0								
14	1	..	0	15	0																	
16	4	..	0	18	1																	
17	2	..	1	0	0																	
18	3	..	1	2	8																	
19	4	..	1	4	4																	
20	5	..	1	16	0																	
Over 20	160	..	2	8	2	..	2	18	0													
Gasworks.									18	1	..	0	10	0								
15	1	..	0	10	0																	
17	3	..	0	19	0																	
Over 20	20	..	2	7	10																	
Sail and Tent Making.									20	1	..	1	5	0								
16	1	..	0	15	0																	
17	1	..	1	5	0																	
Over 20	1	..	2	8	0																	
Photographic Studios.									Over 20	63	..	1	12	11								
14	1	..	0	6	0																	
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1													
16	..	..	2	..	0	7	6	..	..													
Over 20	2	..	2	10	0																	
Saddle and Harness Making.									Wool-dumping.													
14	1	..	0	7	6																	
15	1	..	0	7	0																	
16	3	..	0	7	2																	
17	2	..	0	8	6																	
18	5	..	0	15	0																	
19	4	..	1	0	0																	
20	3	..	1	3	4																	
Over 20	25	..	2	10	4																	
Watchmaking and Jewellery.									Brewing and Malting.													
14	1	..	0	5	0																	
16	1	..	0	12	0																	
19	2	..	1	0	0																	
Over 20	2	..	3	5	0																	
Biscuit and Confectionery Works.									Agricultural-Implement Making and Repairing.													
14	1	..	0	10	6																	
15	1	..	0	11	0																	
16	2	..	0	8	6																	
17	3	..	0	9	10																	
18	1	..	0	17	6																	
19	3	1	1	0	4	0	9	0														
Over 20	8	..	2	14	8																	
Bakeries.									Flour-milling.													
14	7	..	0	7	0																	
16	2	..	0	12	6																	
17	3	..	0	16	0																	
18	6	1	0	17	0	0	12	0														
19	3	..	1	7	4																	
20	4	..	1	16	0																	
Over 20	44	1	2	8	5	0	10	0														
Butter and Cheese Making.									Hat and Cap Manufacturing.													
16	2	..	0	19	0																	
20	2	..	1	10	0																	
Over 20	11	..	2	0	0																	
18	..	..	..	..	0	7	6															
19	..	..	1	..	..	..	0	15	0													
Over 20	3	4	3	1	8	1	7	6	..	0	15	0										
Shirt-making.									Hosiery-manufacturing.													
14	..	1	..	0	8	0																
15	..	2	..	0	5	0																
16	1	..	0	8	0																	
17	2	3	0	12	6	0	7	6														
18	1	6	0	14	0	0	8	3	..	0	11	3										
19	..	5	..	0	8	8	..	..	..	0	15	0										
20	..	11	..	0	13	9	..	..	..	0	15	4										
Over 20	4	12	2	13	4	0	19	0	2	0	0	17	5									
15	..	5	..	0	5	0				0	8	0										
16	..	4	..	0	6	0				0	8	0										
17	..	2	..	0	12	0				0	6	0										
18	..	1	..	0	10	0																
19	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	17	6										
Over 20	..	6	..	0	10	0				0	15	0										

WELLINGTON.

Biscuit and Confectionery Works.									Hat and Cap Manufacturing.														
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
14	1	..	0	10	6						18	..	..	0	7	6							
15	1	..	0	11	0						19	..	1	..	..	..	0	15	0				
16	2	..	0	8	6						Over 20	3	4	3	1	8	1	7	6	..	0	15	0
17	3	..	0	9	10						Shirt-making.												
18	1	..	0	17	6						14	..	1	..	0	8	0						
19	3	1	1	0	4	0	9	0			15	..	2	..	0	5	0						
Over 20	8	..	2	14	8						16	1	..	0	8	0							
Bakeries.									Hosiery-manufacturing.														
14	7	..	0	7	0																		
16	2	..	0	12	6																		
17	3	..	0	16	0																		
18	6	1	0	17	0	0	12	0															
19	3	..	1	7	4																		
20	4	..	1	16	0																		
Over 20	44	1	2	8	5	0	10	0															
Butter and Cheese Making.									Hosiery-manufacturing.														
16	2	..	0	19	0																		
20	2	..	1	10	0																		
Over 20	11	..	2	0	0																		
15	..	5	..	0	5	0				0	8	0											
16	..	4	..	0	6	0				0	8	0											
17	..	2	..	0	12	0				0	6	0											
18	..	1	..	0	10	0																	
19	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	17	6											
Over 20	..	6	..	0	10	0				0	15	0											



FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

WELLINGTON—continued.

Photographic Studios.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	2	0 6 9		
15	2	0 7 6		
17	1	0 12 0		
18	1	1 10 0		
Over 20	9	1 9 5	1 8 3	

Waterproof-clothing Manufacture.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	1	2 0 10	0 6 3	
15	1	6 0 5	0 6 9	
16	3	11 0 10	0 9 1	
17	..	9 ..	0 10 5	
18	..	4 ..	0 8 3	
19	1	3 1 7	6 0 9 0	
20	..	2 ..	0 10 9	
Over 20	5	17 2 5	0 1 4 5	1 15 0

Laundry-works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
15	1	1 0 5	0 10 0	
16	..	3 ..	0 12 0	
17	1	1 0 18	0 15 0	
18	..	9 ..	0 14 11	.. 0 12 0
19	2	2 0 18	0 18 0	
20	..	2 ..	1 1 0	
Over 20	9	14 1 9	4 1 3 3	

Portmanteau and Bag Making.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	1	.. 0 5 0		
17	2	.. 0 10 0		
19	..	1 ..	0 10 0	
Over 20	4	.. 2 10 0		

Tanning and Currying.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	3	.. 0 16 8		
15	2	1 0 15	0 5 0	
16	2	.. 0 17 6		
17	4	.. 1 8 9		
19	5	.. 1 10 5		
Over 20	114	1 1 12	1 .. 2 1 10	1 5 0

Saddle and Harness Making.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	3	.. 0 7 0		
15	1	.. 0 7 6		
16	3	.. 0 12 6		
17	4	.. 0 13 9		
18	8	.. 0 16 7		
19	4	.. 1 6 3		
20	6	.. 1 3 3		
Over 20	27	1 2 13	2 2 0 0	

Whip-thong Manufacture.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
15	1	.. 0 8 0		
16	1	.. 0 8 0		
18	1	.. 0 18 0		
Over 20	1	.. 2 2 0		

Boot and Shoe Manufacture.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	7	1 0 7	6 0 5 0	
15	10	14 0 7	10 0 5 5	
16	19	22 0 9	4 0 8 8 0 9 8	
17	16	4 0 10	7 0 10 0 0 18 5	
18	7	14 0 15	0 0 12 8 1 0 9 0 14 4	
19	9	4 0 17	6 0 11 6 1 5 0 1 6 1	
20	2	.. 1 2 6		
Over 20	166	72 2 8	2 1 5 9 2 2 10 1 19 6	

Repairing and Dyeing Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
15	1	1 0 14	0 0 5 0	
17	1	.. 0 14 0		
19	1	1 1 0	0 0 10 0	
Over 20	11	2 2 15	2 0 15 0	

Tea Blending and Packing.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	4	.. 0 8 9		
15	7	.. 0 8 4		
16	8	.. 0 9 8 1/2		
17	3	.. 0 14 5		
18	6	.. 0 18 0		
19	2	.. 0 17 6		
20	1	.. 1 10 0		
Over 20	6	.. 2 7 1		

Flour-milling.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
19	1	.. 1 15 0		
Over 20	12	.. 2 10 9		

Watchmaking and Jewellery.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
15	2	.. 0 14 3		
16	3	.. 0 8 0		
17	1	.. 0 10 0		
18	4	2 0 16	0 0 11 9	
Over 20	11	.. 2 13 2		

Candle and Soap Making.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	1	1 0 7	0 0 6 0	
15	3	2 0 9	0 0 7 0	
16	3	.. 0 12 0		
17	3	2 0 18	0 0 14 9	
18	1	1 0 18	0 0 12 6	
19	2	3 1 0	0 0 14 2	
Over 20	24	.. 2 4 4		

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	3	.. 0 6 8		
15	3	.. 0 10 0		
16	6	.. 0 14 11		
17	2	.. 1 2 6		
18	5	.. 1 4 0		
19	2	.. 1 7 6		
Over 20	27	.. 1 13 4		

Fellmongery and Woollscouring.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	3	.. 0 8 0		
15	1	.. 0 12 0		
16	1	.. ..	.. 0 10 0	
17	4	.. 1 4 9		
18	2	.. 1 10 0		
19	1	.. 1 16 0		
20	1	.. 1 10 0		
Over 20	42	.. 2 1 2	.. 2 10 0	

Brewing and Malting.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
Over 20	27	.. 3 8 1		

Coopering.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	5	.. 0 6 10		
15	8	.. 0 10 0		
16	8	.. 0 12 0		
17	10	.. 0 15 2		
18	9	.. 0 18 1		
19	8	.. 0 18 8		
20	2	.. 1 12 4		
Over 20	121	.. 2 6 11	.. 3 0 0	

Drugs and Herbal Remedies Manufacturing.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
14	..	4 ..	0 7 6	
15	1	4 0 10	0 0 7 6	
16	1	.. 0 15 0		
17	1	2 1 0	0 0 10 0	
18	1	.. 1 5 0		
19	..	1 ..	0 10 0	
20	..	1 ..	0 15 0	
Over 20	2	.. 2 2 6		

Monumental Mason Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
17	1	.. 1 0 0		
Over 20	2	.. 2 0 0		

Agricultural-implement Repairing and Making.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
17	1	.. 0 12 6		
Over 20	2	.. 2 1 6		

Boat-building.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
Over 20	5	.. 1 16 0		

Brush-making.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
15	1	1 0 8	0 0 7 0	
16	1	.. 0 10 0		
17	..	1 ..	0 11 0	
18	1	.. 0 17 0		
19	..	1 ..	0 17 0	
Over 20	3	1 1 18	9 1 6 0	

Marine Repairing-yards (Union S.S. Company).

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
16	1	.. 0 18 0		
Over 20	10	.. 3 0 0		

Sewing-machine Repairing.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Male. Female.
15	1	.. 0 10 0		
Over 20	4	.. 2 8 1		







FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.											
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.										
<b>CHRISTCHURCH (CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT)—continued.</b>																											
Rope and Twine Works.									Coffee and Chicory Mills.																		
14	2	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	18	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..										
16	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0	Over 20	5	..	1	13	11	..	..										
Over 20	1	..	1	16	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	..	..	..										
Flax-milling.									Ham and Bacon Curing.																		
14	2	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	Over 20	12	..	2	1	8	..	..	..										
15	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	Flour-milling.																		
16	5	..	0	11	4	..	..	..	14	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..										
17	6	..	0	11	7	..	..	..	15	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..										
18	9	..	0	14	4	..	0	7	0	16	4	..	0	10	10	..	..										
19	8	..	0	18	6	..	..	..	17	4	..	0	13	2	..	..	..										
20	7	..	1	11	0	..	..	..	18	4	..	0	19	5	..	..	..										
Over 20	19	..	1	11	9	..	1	17	6	19	6	..	0	19	7	..	..										
Woollen-mills.									Chaff-cutting, Corn-crushing, &c.																		
14	15	3	0	8	5	0	7	0	16	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..										
15	14	14	0	9	7	0	7	11	..	0	12	6	..	1	2	6	..										
16	22	19	0	11	4	0	9	0	..	0	12	8	Over 20	20	..	1	9	2									
17	9	19	0	16	4	0	10	9	..	0	12	8	14	1	..	0	5	0									
18	9	15	0	17	6	0	13	3	1	2	8	0	14	7	..	..	..	..									
19	6	12	0	19	0	..	..	1	6	0	0	14	7	15	1	..	1	10	0								
20	3	9	1	3	9	0	15	0	..	0	18	11	Over 20	87	..	2	6	4									
Over 20	138	97	2	5	2	1	2	0	2	0	11	1	4	8	..	..	..	..	..								
Flock-making.									Watch and Jewellery Making.																		
16	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..								
Carpet-weaving.									15	1	..	0	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	0	16	3	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..							
Photographic Studios.									17	3	..	0	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	..	..	2	0	7	6	0	5	0	18	3	..	0	16	6	..	..	..	..	..							
15	4	2	0	7	6	0	5	0	..	18	4	..	0	18	1	..	..	..	..	..							
16	3	4	0	10	10	6	0	0	..	19	2	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	..	..							
17	1	4	0	10	0	6	1	..	..	20	3	..	1	15	0	..	..	..	..	..							
18	1	2	1	0	0	0	10	6	..	Over 20	15	..	2	13	1	..	..	..	..	..							
19	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	15	2	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
20	2	3	0	16	3	0	10	2	..	16	3	..	0	12	4	..	..	..	..	..							
Over 20	4	2	2	5	0	1	5	0	17	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Laundry-works.									18	..	1	..	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	..	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	18	1	..	1	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Over 20	..	13	..	1	0	0	..	..	19	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Tanning and Currying Works.									20	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	8	..	0	15	7	..	..	..	Over 20	7	1	1	16	0	1	5	0	2	15	0							
18	2	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	14	5	..	0	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..							
19	3	..	1	12	0	..	..	..	15	5	..	0	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..							
20	1	..	1	10	0	..	..	..	16	13	..	0	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Over 20	55	..	2	5	7	..	2	4	3	17	12	..	0	10	5	..	..	..	..	..							
Saddlery and Harness Making.									18	6	..	0	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	1	0	7	6	0	3	0	19	6	..	0	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..							
16	2	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	20	6	..	0	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..							
17	5	..	0	11	5	..	..	..	Over 20	30	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..							
18	2	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	15	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
19	3	3	0	16	8	0	7	0	16	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
20	2	..	1	6	3	..	..	..	17	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Over 20	22	..	2	6	9	..	1	18	9	18	2	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..							
Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.									Venetian-blind and Shutter Making.																		
14	6	4	0	5	4	0	4	3	15	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
15	31	35	0	5	7	0	5	9	16	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
16	47	23	0	7	3	0	7	5	17	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
17	44	33	0	9	10	0	9	7	0	18	2	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..							
18	24	15	0	13	7	0	10	2	Over 20	2	..	2	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
19	29	11	0	18	8	0	13	6	14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
20	16	10	1	3	2	0	13	11	1	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Over 20	379	74	2	5	2	1	9	1	15	10	1	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Tea Blending and Packing.									Wood-turning, &c.																		
14	3	..	0	7	0	..	..	..	14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
15	4	..	0	6	10	..	..	..	15	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..							
16	10	..	0	7	11	..	0	9	6	16	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..							
17	6	..	0	9	10	..	..	..	Over 20	1	..	2	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
18	3	..	0	14	0	..	..	..	16	2	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
20	1	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	17	3	..	0	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Over 20	9	..	1	15	4	..	2	0	0	20	2	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..							
Pickles, Sauce, and Vinegar Works.									Piano Making and Repairing.																		
16	..	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	16	2	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
17	4	..	0	11	2	..	0	9	9	17	3	..	0	11	0	..	..	..	..	..							
18	..	4	..	..	0	9	9	..	20	2	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
19	..	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	Over 20	7	..	2	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..							
20	..	2	..	0	9	0	..	..	14	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Over 20	1	2	3	0	0	0	13	6	15	4	..	0	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Blacksmithing and Millwrighting.									16	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	5	..	0	9	11	..	..	..	17	5	..	0	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..							
19	3	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	19	3	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..							
20	3	..	1	10	10	..	..	..	20	3	..	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Over 20	26	..	2	6	4	..	2	10	0	Over 20	26	..	2	6	4	..	2	10	0	..							

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

CHRISTCHURCH (CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT)—continued.

Agricultural-implement Making.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	4	..	0	9	0			
16	7	..	0	8	4			
17	12	..	0	10	11			
18	14	..	0	12	11			
19	13	..	0	17	2			
20	12	..	1	6	7			
Over 20	151	..	2	6	4			
Brush-making.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	8	0	0	8	6
15	1	..	0	8	0			
16	1	..	0	6	0			
17	1	..	0	11	0	0	10	0
18	1	..	0	15	0			
Over 20	6	..	1	11	3	1	9	6
Soap and Candle Works.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	10	0			
Over 20	16	..	2	2	5			
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacture.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	10	0			
15	3	..	0	7	4			
16	1	..	0	12	0			
17	1	1	0	15	0	0	15	0
18	1	..	1	0	0			
19	2	..	0	13	9			
Over 20	16	..	1	17	6			
Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	12	..	0	9	5			
15	4	..	0	9	2			
16	8	..	0	13	11			
17	17	..	0	18	4			
18	15	..	1	3	8			
19	19	..	1	3	3			
20	8	..	1	2	8			
Over 20	179	..	2	10	8	2	7	8
Brewing and Malting.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	10	0			
17	1	..	0	15	0			
18	1	..	0	15	0			
19	1	..	1	5	0			
20	1	..	1	10	0			
Over 20	87	..	2	2	2	2	1	3

Coopering.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	10	0			
17	1	..	0	12	0			
18	2	..	0	16	0			
19	1	..	1	10	0			
20	2	..	1	10	0			
Over 20	13	..	2	6	2			
Monumental Masonry.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	1	..	0	10	0			
18	1	..	0	16	0			
Over 20	7	..	1	16	11			
Wire-working and Nail-making.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	5	0	0	10	0
15	1	..	0	12	0			
16	2	..	0	10	0	0	10	0
Over 20	3	..	1	7	0			
Joinery Work and Sash-door Making.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	3	..	0	5	0			
16	1	..	0	7	6			
18	3	..	0	12	6			
19	1	..	0	15	0			
Over 20	15	..	2	8	7			
Grain and Seed Cleaning.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	2	..	0	13	9			
18	2	..	0	15	0			
20	1	..	1	5	0			
Over 20	29	..	2	1	5			
Dentistry.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	7	6			
19	3	..	0	15	0			
Over 20	1	..	1	7	6			
Portmanteau and Bag Making.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	8	0			
19	1	..	0	17	6			
Over 20	1	..	1	5	0			
Chemicals and Drug Manufacture.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	6	0			
16	1	..	0	10	0			
17	1	..	0	14	0			
18	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	8	..	2	12	1			

WESTLAND.

Bakeries.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	8	0			
17	1	..	0	8	0			
18	1	..	0	10	0			
19	2	..	1	1	3			
20	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	4	..	1	1	3			
Tailoring.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	15	0			
16	..	1	0	5	0			
17	2	..	0	11	3			
18	1	1	0	15	0	0	15	0
19	..	1	1	0	0			
20	..	1	0	10	0			
Over 20	1	2	2	5	0	1	2	6
Dressmaking and Millinery.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	..	2	0	7	6			
18	..	1	0	10	0			
19	..	1	0	15	0			
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	2	6			
15	1	..	0	7	6			
16	2	1	0	7	6	0	10	0
17	2	..	0	9	3			
18	1	..	0	12	6			
19	4	2	1	1	0	0	8	0
20	3	1	1	7	0	0	15	0
Over 20	5	..	2	2	0			

Brickworks.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	2	..	1	4	0			
19	1	..	2	0	0			
Over 20	3	..	3	3	4			
Gasworks.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	3	..	2	10	10			
Coffee-roasting, &c.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	2	..	2	5	0			
Sawmilling.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	10	0			
15	2	..	0	12	6			
16	2	..	1	5	0			
17	2	..	1	3	9			
18	3	..	1	12	0			
19	4	..	1	16	6			
20	1	..	2	8	0			
Over 20	30	..	2	15	9	3	0	0
Brewing and Malting.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	10	..	2	16	0			
Bone-crushing.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	1	..	3	12	0			
Blacksmithing.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	10	0			
17	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	2	..	3	5	0			

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

DUNEDIN.

Jam, Biscuits, and Confectionery Making.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	15	..	0 5 4		
15	17	2	0 7 10	0 5 0	
16	17	19	0 8 7	0 5 2	
17	14	7	0 11 3	0 7 0	
18	6	2	0 13 2	0 6 0	
19	6	4	0 15 5	0 8 0	
20	5	3	0 18 0	0 11 4	
Over 20	56	6	2 3 10	13 6	

Bakeries.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	3	..	0 6 8		
15	7	..	0 7 7		
16	5	..	0 9 7		
17	6	1	0 15 9	0 15 0	
18	11	..	0 16 9	..	1 0 0
19	5	..	1 2 6		
20	5	..	1 4 2		
Over 20	60	1	2 3 11	0 7 0	

Butter and Cheese Making.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15	1	..	0 9 3		
16	1	..	0 12 0		
17	2	..	0 12 6		
20	3	..	1 3 4		
Over 20	6	..	2 10 4		

Hat and Cap Factories.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	1	1	0 6 0	0 5 0	
15	..	1	..	0 5 0	
16	1	..	0 7 6		
18	..	1	..	0 12 6	
19	1	..	1 5 0		
Over 20	1	2	..	1 5 0	2 0 0

Shirt-making.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	..	1	..	0 5 0	
15	..	2	..	0 6 9	
16	..	2	..	0 11 0	
17	..	9	..	0 9 2	.. 0 15 0
18	..	6	..	0 15 0	.. 0 14 8
19	..	12	..	1 0 8	.. 0 16 0
20	..	8	..	..	.. 0 17 8
Over 20	..	37	..	1 2 11	.. 0 17 8

Hosiery-making.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	..	15	..	0 7 0	
15	..	11	..	0 9 2	.. 0 6 0
16	..	15	..	0 9 2	
17	..	21	..	0 11 1	.. 0 10 0
18	..	14	..	0 14 10	.. 0 13 8
19	..	10	..	0 14 0	.. 0 16 8
20	..	10	..	0 16 0	.. 0 18 0
Over 20	..	12	..	0 18 1	.. 0 17 0

Clothing-manufacture.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	3	16	0 5 0	0 2 11	
15	6	32	0 5 5	0 4 8	.. 0 13 3
16	7	38	0 8 3	0 6 4	.. 0 15 2
17	6	54	0 10 10	0 8 5	.. 0 15 5
18	6	52	0 15 0	0 9 7	.. 0 15 8
19	11	53	0 19 6	0 15 9	.. 0 16 8
20	5	29	1 1 10	0 16 7	2 8 0 0 17 8
Over 20	68	280	2 5 5	1 9 9	2 10 1 1 0 3

Tailoring.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	2	..	0 3 9	..	..
15	9	2	0 4 7	0 3 9	..
16	19	21	0 7 7	0 5 6	..
17	17	17	0 9 3	0 9 1	.. 1
18	16	28	0 12 9	0 12 2	..
19	7	12	1 2 5	0 13 8	..
20	7	10	1 5 5	0 18 8	..
Over 20	71	135	2 10 1	1 5 2	14 4 1 5 4

Dressmaking and Millinery.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	..	1	..	0 6 0	..
15	..	39	..	0 3 6	..
16	..	36	..	0 4 6	..
17	..	54	..	0 5 10	..
18	..	64	..	0 5 8	..
19	..	48	..	0 9 5	..
20	..	17	..	0 11 10	..
Over 20	..	157	..	1 0 11	.. 1 2 6

Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	17	2	0 6 8	0 6 8	
15	26	3	0 7 8	0 6 1	
16	25	3	0 8 11	0 7 6	
17	22	2	0 10 4	0 9 0	
18	21	4	0 12 11	0 11 0	
19	28	2	0 18 0	0 14 5	
20	17	..	1 0 7	..	
Over 20	155	13	2 10 11	16 13 3 4 1 5 0	

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	2	..	0 6 3		
15	6	..	0 6 2		
16	5	..	0 6 0		
17	7	1	0 9 0	0 5 0	
18	16	1	0 11 3	0 15 0	
19	8	..	0 13 4		
20	3	..	0 18 0		
Over 20	49	5	2 4 6	1 17 6 1 9 0	

Venetian-blind and Shutter Manufacturing.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	3	..	0 6 0		
15	1	..	0 8 0		
18	1	..	0 12 0		
Over 20	4	..	1 15 6		

Wood Turning and Carving.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	1	..	0 5 0		
15	1	..	0 5 0		
18	1	..	0 15 0		
19	1	..	0 16 3		
20	1	..	1 10 0		
Over 20	16	..	2 11 2		

Box-making.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	1	1	0 10 0	..	.. 0 7 0
15	3	1	0 10 4	..	.. 0 7 0
16	2	..	0 10 0		
19	..	4	..	0 13 7½	.. 0 9 0
Over 20	2	1	2 5 0	..	.. 0 12 0

Piano Manufacturing and Repairing.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17	1	..	0 7 6		
20	1	..	0 15 0		
Over 20	6	..	1 15 0		

Sawmilling.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	1	..	..	..	0 6 0
15	2	..	0 8 9		
16	8	..	0 10 0		
17	7	..	0 15 10		
18	5	..	0 15 10		
19	7	..	0 14 0		
20	10	..	1 2 7		
Over 20	120	..	2 1 1	..	2 0 0

Carriage and Coach Building.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	1	..	0 8 0		
16	1	..	0 5 0		
17	3	..	0 7 4		
18	7	..	0 8 8		
19	9	..	0 10 3		
20	6	..	0 19 1		
Over 20	55	..	2 2 8	..	1 10 0

Engineering, Boilermaking, and Blacksmithing Works.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	5	..	0 6 6		
15	7	..	0 7 3	..	0 15 0
16	12	..	0 8 1½	..	0 15 0
17	19	..	0 11 0		
18	16	..	0 11 2		
19	20	..	0 17 0	..	1 15 0
20	5	..	1 9 10		
Over 20	180	..	2 10 1½	..	2 15 0

Agricultural-implement Making.

Age	Number	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17	15	3	..	0 7 0	
23	16	7	..	0 8 4	
20	6	..	..	..	..
6	17	9	..	0 9 6	
5	18	11	..	0 12 6	
2	19	15	..	0 14 6	
2	20	10	..	0 16 3	
1	Over 20	109	..	2 12 8	

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week:				Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week:				Apprentices.									
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
DUNEDIN—continued.																									
Blacksmithing.									Woollen-mills.																
16	1	..	0	12	6				14	5	5	0	8	9	10	0	..	0	10	6					
18	2	..	0	12	6				15	11	8	0	10	10	10	0	0	15	0	12	3				
19	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	16	17	15	0	10	8	11	6	..	0	14	0					
20	2	..	0	16	0				17	14	20	0	13	6	11	7	..	0	18	0					
Over 20	26	..	2	4	2				18	18	34	0	18	6	11	9	0	17	0	18	5				
Copper and Brass Workings, &c.									19	8	35	1	2	10	10	6	0	17	0	0	19	8			
14	2	..	0	5	0				20	8	36	1	6	10	18	1	..	1	1	11					
15	3	..	0	7	6				Over 20	185	163	2	15	5	1	5	11	2	4	0	1	3	8		
16	7	..	0	10	0				Laundry-works.																
17	10	..	0	14	7				15	..	2	..	0	5	0										
18	9	..	0	18	11				16	..	4	..	0	9	0										
19	10	..	1	2	0				17	..	6	..	0	9	8										
20	4	..	1	7	6				18	..	5	..	0	11	2										
Over 20	55	..	3	0	0				19	..	3	..	0	16	8										
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting Works.									20	1	3	1	5	0	1	0									
14	10	..	0	5	7				Over 20	5	44	1	16	8	1	0	1	17	6	18	8				
15	9	..	0	4	10				Calico-bag Making.																
16	13	..	0	7	8				18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0					
17	13	..	0	9	1				20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0					
18	7	..	0	11	0				Tanning and Currying.																
19	13	..	0	16	5				15	2	..	0	7	6											
20	8	..	1	5	9				16	2	..	0	11	3											
Over 20	75	..	2	0	5	..	1	13	7	17	2	..	0	10	3										
Sewing-machine Repairs.									18	1	..	0	10	0											
Over 20	1	1	2	15	0	10	0		19	3	..	1	0	0											
Brick, Tile, and Drain-pipe Making.									20	2	..	1	5	0											
14	1	..	0	10	0				Over 20	42	..	2	3	10	..	1	18	0							
15	3	..	0	8	8				Saddle and Harness Making.																
16	3	1	0	5	4	0	6	0	14	1	..	0	5	0											
18	3	1	0	7	8	0	16	0	0	15	5	..	0	9	6										
19	1	2	1	10	0	10	0		16	3	..	0	10	0											
20	1	..	0	18	0				17	3	..	0	13	4											
Over 20	30	..	1	18	2	..	2	0	0	18	3	..	0	12	6										
Manure-works.									19	2	..	0	15	6											
Over 20	9	..	1	17	1				20	2	..	1	11	0											
Freezing-works.									Over 20	18	..	1	18	11	..	2	5	0							
14	1	..	0	7	0				Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.																
15	8	..	0	14	2				14	4	2	0	5	3	0	5	0								
16	1	..	1	4	0				15	12	9	0	5	9	0	5	2								
17	2	..	0	17	7				16	14	13	0	8	4	0	8	0								
19	2	..	1	6	2				17	19	14	0	11	10	9	8									
Over 20	35	2	2	2	9	12	0		18	8	4	0	12	8	11	0									
Gasworks.									19	19	9	0	19	0	14	8									
18	1	..	1	0	0				20	7	12	0	17	1	16	6									
Over 20	31	..	2	12	7				Over 20	239	48	2	6	11	0	18	9	2	1	1					
Sail and Tent Making.									Wool, Rug, and Mat-making Works.																
15	1	1	0	10	0	0	5	0	Over 20	2	2	1	17	6	16	0									
17	..	1	..	..	0	10	0		Chemical and Acid Works.																
18	..	1	..	..	0	15	0		14	1	..	0	5	0											
19	1	..	0	15	0				15	2	1	0	6	9	10	0									
20	..	13	..	..	0	13	2		16	4	2	0	8	9	12	3									
Over 20	22	..	1	8	6	..	2	10	0	17	2	..	0	10	3										
Rope and Twine Works.									18	3	..	0	18	6											
14	16	..	0	9	2				19	1	..	1	0	0											
15	7	..	0	10	4				20	2	..	1	5	0											
16	6	..	0	11	8				Over 20	22	1	2	11	0	0	12	0								
17	5	..	0	12	9				Tea Blending and Packing Companies.																
18	3	..	0	14	4				14	1	..	0	7	6											
19	3	..	0	14	8				15	3	2	0	6	8	0	7	6								
20	3	..	1	2	0				16	8	..	0	8	8											
Over 20	15	..	2	10	10				17	4	..	0	12	6											
Flax-milling.									Over 20	2	..	2	10	0											
14	5	..	0	12	5				Coffee and Spice Mills.																
15	1	..	1	5	0				15	1	..	0	7	0											
16	5	..	0	18	9				17	4	..	0	9	8											
17	11	..	0	17	6	..	1	15	0	20	4	..	1	4	4										
18	5	..	1	2	4	..	1	15	0	Over 20	4	..	2	10	0										
19	3	..	1	3	4				Flour-milling.																
20	9	..	1	4	0				15	2	..	0	11	3											
Over 20	23	..	1	13	10	..	2	2	6	16	1	..	0	8	0										
Photographic Studios.									17	3	..	0	18	4											
14	1	..	0	5	0				18	2	..	0	15	0											
15	1	..	0	5	0				19	5	..	0	18	0											
16	2	1	0	7	0	0	5	0	20	3	..	2	5	0											
18	..	1	..	..	0	7	6		Over 20	67	1	2	6	0	1	10	0								
Over 20	5	9	0	19	3	0	15	7																	

## FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

## DUNEDIN—continued.

Watch and Jewellery Making.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0						
16	4	..	0	6	3						
17	2	..	0	8	9						
18	3	..	0	10	0						
19	3	..	0	12	6						
20	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	14	1	1	17	6	1	0	0			

Lapidary-works.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	10	0						
17	3	..	0	10	8						
18	1	..	1	7	0						
19	1	..	0	15	0						
20	1	..	1	16	0						
Over 20	4	..	2	3	0						

Perambulator-making.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0						
15	1	..	0	5	0						
Over 20	2	1	2	2	6	0	15	0			

Cement-making.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	....	0	14	0						
19	2	..	1	2	6						
20	1	..	0	14	0						
Over 20	15	..	2	1	7	..	4	10	0		

Brush, Broom, and Cork Making.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	2	..	0	5	0	..	0	10	0		
20	1	3	..	..	..	2	0	0	15	8	
Over 20	9	1	1	1	3	..	2	2	0	18	0

Paper and Stationery Manufacturing.												
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
14	5	2	0	6	0	0	5	0	..	0	7	0
15	6	..	0	7	2							
16	8	..	0	8	8	..	0	8	4			
17	7	..	0	10	8	..	0	11	2			
18	7	..	0	15	0	..	0	15	0			
19	3	..	1	4	0	..	1	1	5			
20	2	..	1	10	0	..	1	9	0			
Over 20	48	5	2	12	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	

Soap and Candle Making.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	5	0						
15	4	..	..	..	..	0	11	3			
16	2	..	0	8	0	..	0	12	6		
17	6	..	0	11	1½	..	0	12	6		
18	1	..	0	15	0						
Over 20	37	..	2	3	0						

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	4	..	0	10	9						
16	1	..	0	7	6						
17	3	..	0	18	2						
18	1	..	1	0	0						
19	4	..	1	7	6						
Over 20	17	..	2	0	0						

Brewing and Malting.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	7	6						
16	2	..	0	10	0						
17	1	..	0	10	0						
18	3	..	0	14	2						
19	2	..	1	5	0						
Over 20	81	..	2	6	6	..	2	0	0		

Fish-curing.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	17	0						
16	1	..	0	17	0						
18	1	..	0	17	0						

NOTE.—Owing to illness of late Inspector, all the factories in Dunedin were not registered by the 31st March. This will account for apparent fall ing-off in numbers as compared with last year.

## INVERCARGILL (SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT).

Bakeries.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0						
16	1	..	0	12	6						
17	3	..	0	17	4						
18	3	..	0	13	4						
20	7	1	1	1	10	10	0				
Over 20	11	1	1	16	9	1	0	0			

Butter, Cheese, &c., Making.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	14	..	2	5	2						

Confectionery and Biscuit Making.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	6	0						
15	2	..	0	10	0						
16	2	..	0	12	0						
17	1	..	0	10	0						
19	1	..	0	15	0						
20	1	..	1	15	0						
Over 20	2	..	2	0	0						

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
INVERCARGILL—continued (SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT).																	
Dressmaking and Millinery.									Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting Works.								
14	..	2	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	1	14	1	..	0 7 0				
15	..	1	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	13	15	1	..	0 7 0				
16	..	20	..	0 4 5	..	..	..	..	4	17	4	..	0 10 7				
17	..	20	..	0 5 5	..	..	..	..	9	19	1	..	1 2 6				
18	..	11	..	0 5 10	..	..	..	..	2	Over 20	5	..	2 5 0				
19	..	20	..	0 9 6													
20	..	9	..	0 13 3													
Over 20	..	59	..	1 2 10													
Tailoring.									Rope and Twine Works.								
15	3	1	0 9 6	0 6 0					1	14	8	..	0 8 3				
16	4	16	0 10 6	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	1	15	2	..	0 8 6				
17	3	6	0 11 10	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	1	17	2	..	0 13 0				
18	3	6	0 19 2	0 14 9	..	0 15 0	..	..	1	18	2	..	1 8 9				
19	2	4	1 0 0	0 17 0						19	1	..	1 15 0				
20	1	1	1 5 0	0 18 0						20	1	..	1 10 0				
Over 20	32	17	1 16 0	1 2 18 0						Over 20	14	..	1 13 7	..	1 7 9		
Clothing Manufacturing.									Flax-milling.								
17	..	2	..	0 2 6						14	2	..	0 10 0				
18	..	4	..	0 3 4						16	16	..	0 10 0				
19	..	6	..	0 4 0						17	2	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	2	2	2 0 0	0 15 0						18	3	..	0 10 0				
Hosiery-making.									Photographic Studios.								
14	..	2	..	0 6 0						16	1	1	0 5 0	0 7 6			
15	..	2	..	0 8 6						17	..	1	..	0 8 0			
16	..	6	..	0 9 3						18	..	1	..	0 8 0			
17	..	3	..	0 11 2						19	..	1	..	0 15 0			
18	..	3	..	0 13 6						20	..	1	..	0 11 0			
19	..	2	..	0 15 0						Over 20	..	5	..	0 14 11			
Over 20	..	10	..	1 3 0	..	0 16 0											
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.									Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.								
14	5	..	0 6 8							14	1	..	0 7 6				
15	6	..	0 7 5							15	1	..	0 10 0				
16	12	..	0 8 8							16	1	..	0 10 0				
17	6	..	0 10 6							17	1	1	0 10 0	0 12 6			
18	3	..	0 19 2							18	1	1	0 12 6	0 12 6			
19	6	..	1 2 5							19	1	..	0 12 6				
20	1	1	1 10 0	0 10 0						Over 20	25	8	2 8 0	0 16 7	2 5 0		
Over 20	39	3	2 9 7	0 13 9	3 1 8	1 15 0											
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.									Saddle and Harness Making.								
15	2	..	0 8 6							17	1	..	0 7 6				
16	2	..	0 11 0							18	1	..	0 17 6				
17	2	..	0 15 0							Over 20	3	..	2 8 0				
18	2	..	0 17 6														
20	3	..	1 10 4														
Over 20	6	2	2 11 8	0 13 9													
Engineering, Boilermaking, and Blacksmithing, &c.									Flour-milling, &c.								
17	2	..	0 10 0							16	1	..	0 15 0				
18	2	..	0 10 0							18	1	..	1 10 0				
19	1	..	0 15 0							Over 20	5	..	2 10 0				
20	6	..	0 17 6														
Over 20	12	..	2 14 2														
Carriage and Coach Building.									Joinery and Sash and Door Making.								
15	1	..	0 6 0							15	5	..	0 7 0				
16	2	..	0 11 0							16	6	..	0 7 4				
17	4	..	0 11 10							17	12	..	0 11 6				
18	6	..	0 13 10							18	7	..	0 15 0				
19	1	..	0 12 6							19	3	..	1 0 8				
20	1	..	0 17 6							20	2	..	1 4 6				
Over 20	16	..	2 4 8							Over 20	24	..	2 8 5				
Agricultural-implement Making and Repairing.									Sawmilling.								
14	2	..	0 7 6							14	5	..	0 15 8				
15	5	..	0 7 6							15	4	..	0 14 4				
16	6	..	0 8 7							17	4	..	1 1 10				
17	7	..	0 9 8							18	4	..	1 8 1				
18	2	..	0 12 6							19	5	..	1 8 0				
19	4	..	0 15 6							20	1	..	1 16 0				
20	4	..	1 1 3							Over 20	142	..	2 0 1½				
Over 20	36	..	2 3 9														
Meat-freezing and -preserving Works.									Blacksmithing, &c.								
15	1	..	1 5 0							15	1	..	0 7 6				
16	3	..	1 5 0							17	2	..	0 9 0				
17	2	..	1 7 6							19	4	..	0 18 7				
18	2	..	1 10 0							20	3	..	0 18 4				
19	3	..	1 10 0							Over 20	13	..	2 5 7				
20	1	..	1 10 0														
Over 20	54	..	1 12 11	..	4 10 0												
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.									Fellmongering.								
										18	1	..	0 15 0				
										19	2	..	1 5 0				
										20	5	..	1 12 0				
										Over 20	3	..	1 10 0				
Brewing and Malting.									Brewing and Malting.								
										17	9	..	0 17 6				
										18	2	..	1 0 0				
										Over 20	10	..	2 0 0				
										Over 20	9	..	2 10 7				

## SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Fruit and vegetable evaporating ..	3	6	Match-manufacturing ..	3	2
Sugar-refining ..	119	..	Venetian-blind making ..	24	..
Jams, biscuits, and confectionery manufacturing ..	325	114	Wood-turning ..	45	..
Pickles, sauce, and vinegar manufacturing ..	5	10	Box-making ..	8	7
Fish-curing ..	3	..	Chair-making ..	18	..
Ham and bacon curing ..	12	..	Cabinetmaking, upholstering, &c. ..	567	35
Meat preserving and freezing ..	1,084	14	Coopering ..	205	..
Rabbit-preserving ..	50	..	Joinery and sash-door making ..	199	..
Coffee and chicory milling ..	21	..	Boatbuilding ..	14	..
Tea blending and packing ..	113	2	Sawmilling ..	1,747	..
Butter and cheese manufacturing ..	108	2	Carriage and coach building ..	710	..
Baking ..	432	18	Blacksmithing ..	232	..
Flour-milling ..	296	1	Agricultural-implement making ..	487	..
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	174	1	Engineering, boilermaking, and blacksmithing ..	1,084	..
Brewing and malting ..	408	..	Plumbing, tinsmithing, and gasfitting ..	534	1
Wine and spirit manufacturing ..	19	..	Cycle-making ..	84	..
Chaff-cutting ..	39	..	Sewing-machine repairing ..	6	1
Grain and seed cleaning ..	34	..	Gunsmithing ..	5	..
Flax-milling ..	544	..	Electrical-engineering ..	10	..
Rope and twine making ..	156	..	Galvanised-iron works ..	31	..
Sail and tent making ..	62	35	Wire-working and nail-making ..	27	..
Calico-bag making ..	..	2	Copper and brass works ..	100	..
Umbrella-making ..	6	1	Tinware and japan works ..	9	..
Oilskin-clothing manufacturing ..	6	9	Jewellery and watchmaking ..	103	3
Shirt-making ..	10	181	Lapidary-works ..	11	..
Hosiery-knitting ..	..	185	Monumental-masonry ..	23	..
Tailoring ..	803	983	Lime-burning ..	2	..
Clothing-manufacturing ..	386	1,412	Cement-making ..	19	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing ..	14	109	Pottery-works ..	50	..
Hat and cap manufacturing ..	13	23	Brick-works ..	199	4
Dressmaking ..	..	2,434	Printing ..	1,943	236
Woolen-milling ..	522	537	Paper and stationery making ..	86	7
Flock-milling ..	2	..	Paper-bag and -box making ..	..	11
Wool-dumping ..	25	..	Photographic studios ..	55	67
Boot and shoe manufacturing ..	1,748	638	Piano repairing and making ..	22	..
Saddle and harness making ..	388	14	Brush-making ..	44	15
Whip-thong making ..	4	..	Laundries ..	19	128
Bag and portmanteau making ..	12	3	Soap and candle making and bone-dust works ..	227	10
Perambulator and wickerware making ..	54	7	Manure-works ..	13	..
Tanning and currying ..	422	..	Fellmongering ..	507	..
Wool, rug, and mat making ..	2	2	Sausage-casings and gutworks ..	56	..
Carpet-weaving ..	5	..	Gum-packing ..	136	..
Dyeing and cleaning ..	17	4	Cigarette and cigar making ..	32	61
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing ..	84	12	Dentistry ..	4	..
Manufacturing drugs and herbal remedies ..	6	12	Marine repairing-yards (Union S.S. Co.) ..	42	..
Gas-manufacturing ..	207	..	Totals ..	18,490	7,361
Patent-fuel manufacturing ..	5	..			

## TOTAL number of persons under Factories Act—

1891-92 ..	20,456	1892-93 ..	25,022
1892-93 ..	25,022	1893-94 ..	25,851
Increase ..	4,566	Increase ..	829

These totals do not include employés of the Railway Commissioners.

*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given; printing (2,350 copies), £50 7s. 6d.

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