

1896.

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, 1st June, 1896.

I have the honour to present herewith the fifth annual report of this department. It covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1895, to the 31st March, 1896. 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, &c.,

The Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Labour.

EDWARD TREGEAR, Secretary.

LABOUR.

In my last report, covering the year 1894–95, I expressed the opinion that, despite the disastrous effects of depression during the last year or two, there was a strong tendency to improvement in trade and to a firmer market for labour. That upward tendency has been well sustained. There can be no doubt that, owing to many different causes, the outlook at the beginning of 1896 shows a marked improvement on that of the same season last year. The great advance in the price of wool has gladdened the hearts and helped towards refilling the pockets of stock-breeders and runholders. The splendid harvest, in which fine weather for cutting crowned a bounteous yield and increased area of crop, had the same inspiring effect upon the agriculturist as the buoyant wool-market had upon his pastoral brother. The rise in the price of products set free in some degree the tide of monetary circulation, stimulating the skilled trades, especially the building trade, to renewed activity. Even the feeling of hopefulness is no slight factor towards national prosperity, encouraging as it does an outlay of capital which would otherwise lie dormant and frozen up.

Unlike the grain-yield, the grass-seed harvest was uneven. At Gisborne it was the best season ever known; at Pahiatua it was a failure. The timber trade has been good. In Greymouth the sawmills are cutting for the South African market. Woollen mills are in full swing, some of them employing large staffs of hands, and extensive alterations are being made in premises in order to cope with new business. The importance and extent of our mineral deposits, and the increase in the output of gold from our mines, attracted the attention of investors in other parts of the world; and, occurring just at the time when enterprise in South Africa was momentarily paralysed through political events, a stream of capital has flowed, and is flowing, into New Zealand, which promises to give the great mineral wealth of the colony a chance to be prospected and developed such as it has never before possessed. These circumstances, springing some from external and some from internal sources, have commingled into a current of national activity whose present potency and future promise exceed anything one would have ventured to predict at this time last year.

There have been during the year “unemployed” agitations at various centres of commercial life within the colony. Concerning the cause of these agitations, mention will be made at greater length further on. Some have been the outcome of pressure on honest industrious men in want of work; others have been the expression of ideas by men not so industrious with their hands as with their tongues; and they all have been the fruit of changing social relations, not at all to be understood by most and only half understood by an intelligent few. That this is the case it is only necessary to look round outside New Zealand to prove. In every civilised country there is to be found the same pressure against the means of subsistence, the same discontent with things as they are, and the same helpless feeling-out in every direction for new openings to which the superabundant labour of growing populations may apply itself. It is almost certain that during the coming year labour will become in this colony more sure of employment, and it is to be hoped that the next annual report of this department will show by the decrease in the number of men assisted that the necessities of the masses have been less, and the general prosperity greater, than the figures in the present document indicate.

The total number of men assisted during the year was 2,871. This shows a decrease from last year of 159. The figures for the successive years since the founding of the department are as follows:—

	Men.	Dependents.
June, 1891, to 31st March, 1892	2,593	4,729
1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893	3,874	7,802
1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	3,371	8,002
1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895	3,030	8,883
1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	2,871	8,424
	15,739	37,840

Total assisted, 53,579 persons. (For detail, see page 1.)

THE LABOUR MARKET.

Skilled labour was subject to great fluctuations during the year, especially when considered locally. In Auckland, Christchurch, and Wellington the building trades were often doing a brisk business. In Wellington there was a great falling-off in trade in engineering workshops and foundries. The boot-manufacture also suffered considerably, but these branches of business are recovering fast. In Christchurch a similar improvement is very marked.

Unskilled labour felt acute pressure on its resources at times, and reports from the country districts showed that large bodies of "swaggers" were on the roads. The number of these has gradually diminished until there is now comparatively little wandering labour. Work for the winter promises well, as many improvements are contemplated by landholders in the way of clearing their properties of bush, scrub, &c., while there will be a very large area prepared for grain-raising in the prospect of another favourable season. It is to be hoped that much of the very large surplus received this year for wool and grain may be spread abroad by the recipients, both as seed for their own prosperity and as a means of living for their poorer or less fortunate brothers.

FACTORIES.

There is a considerable increase in the number of factories and of factory-hands. The returns for the last three years are as follows: March, 1894, 25,851; March, 1895, 29,879; March, 1896, 32,387. To these numbers should be added 768 men and 129 apprentices in the Railway Department service (workshops and maintenance).

The factories have increased in number also, rising from 4,109 last year to 4,647 this year, an addition of 538.

Part of this increase in numbers, both of factories and of factory-hands, may be owing to more complete registration of small establishments, but not all such increase. The Act which extended the definition of "factory" to places where two persons worked at a handicraft for gain was the Act of 1894, and most of the workpeople were included in my last annual report. It will be seen from above figures that there was a rise of 4,028 last year in the number of hands employed, and this year another rise of 2,508. The Town of Wellington shows a singular exception to the general advance, inasmuch as fewer workers were employed this year than last, a fact arising from the lassitude felt in the engineering-shops and boot-factories, and the consequent large reduction in the number of workpeople. On the other hand, Dunedin shows an increase of 500 persons employed. The action of the Government in reducing to 1s. the former five-shilling fee for small factories in which only two persons are employed has given universal satisfaction. The very slight loss in revenue is amply compensated by the reduced burden borne by struggling people, many of whom were carrying on work in straitened circumstances or under conditions of extreme poverty.

Fourth Standard.—Some difficulty has been experienced by Inspectors in regard to the educational limit of employment for young people being fixed at a Fourth Standard pass. That a certain limit of proficiency in scholastic education should be insisted on before a life of manual labour is commenced is an admirable and wise legislative provision. It tends at once to raise the intellectual status of the working-class, and to check the greed of some parents, who care more for the shillings their children can earn than for the mental and moral welfare of their offspring. In some cases, however, peculiar circumstances make the rule one of serious hardship. Boys well fitted physically to earn their living are hereby sometimes prevented from doing so at any manufacturing operation. Girls who have been taken from school after the Third Standard has been reached, and who have worked for a few years as nursemaids, &c., are thereby precluded from entering a factory as a working-hand until the age of sixteen is passed. The matter will, no doubt, right itself in time, when parents have learnt the necessity of a Fourth Standard pass for their children; but it is proper to point out that at present this difficulty exists.

Overtime.—The permission to allow overtime-work has very largely been taken advantage of. There has been little grumbling among the workers themselves on this account, because the Act compels payment for every hour of overtime-work, and this brings very considerable additions to the slender earnings of the employés. The statutory 6d. per hour as the minimum wage for overtime sometimes gives to a girl working for 5s. a week an added 6s. Inspectors take much trouble to see that the overtime-work does not tell to disadvantage upon the physique of those employed; and, considering that at times of the year work in some trades almost ceases, or only half-time is allowed, the extra pay in busy seasons is as much an object to the factory-hand as the elastic extension of business is to the employer. On the other hand, there is grumbling both loud and deep from unemployed persons, and from trade-unions having the welfare of many persons to super-

intend. They cry out for the abolition of all overtime, on the ground of unfair and unequal distribution of employment, urging that one person is worked too much and so prevents another getting a fair share. The employers, however, are firm in this matter, saying that it is impossible, for instance, to relieve one who is weaving a particular web on a loom and supply his place after hours by "the man in the street." Orders must be met or trade will go elsewhere. There is no doubt much to be said on both sides of the question, there being, unfortunately, sometimes as good workers in the street as inside the factory.

One very great drawback upon overtime labour, especially for girls, is that they have to work at night, and this is for many reasons very undesirable. Parents complain that proper supervision of their children's conduct is impossible, and there is little doubt that night-work of any kind for women is open to grave objection.

The Eight-hour Day.—It is urged that the eight-hour day for women and young persons in factories is destroyed by the substitution of a forty-eight-hour week and a compulsory half-holiday. The Act of 1891 prescribed an eight-hour day, and also a half-holiday after 1 p.m. on Saturday afternoon. This gave five days at eight hours = forty hours, and five hours on Saturday, totalling forty-five hours. It might have been the intention of the Legislature to make a forty-five-hours week, or, on the other hand, it might have been the overlooked consequence of amendments, &c., causing the insertion of two conflicting sections—viz., that prescribing the eight-hours day and that prescribing the holiday. However, the forty-five-hour week having been for some time enjoyed by the workers, there has been expressed a very natural dislike to the enactment of the Factories Act of 1894, which practically abolishes the eight-hour day. At present, for the sake of the half-holiday, an extra hour (or part thereof) is worked each day, and in some cases harm is done to the health of the girls by time being voluntarily taken from their dinner-hour. It is, indeed, difficult in the war of conflicting interests to lay down rules of general benefit without sometimes trenching on the lines which limit the boundaries of each individual's interest and welfare, and the problem as to the better value of the eight-hour-day or the forty-eight-hour week has yet to be solved.

Shearers' Accommodation.—A very considerable addition to the work of Inspectors and to the expenses of the department was made when the section relating to shearers' accommodation was inserted in "The Factories Act, 1894." Stations in the wilds and the back country have to be visited, with much loss of time and expenditure for horse-hire. As most of the Factory Inspectors are police officers, and as some of these are unable to leave their posts for protracted periods, temporary officers had to make the visits. Stations in the Taupo country of the North Island or the Lake districts of the South are far outside the usual range of factory inspection; but it is in such places that shearers' accommodation has to be most strictly looked after. If in the future an amendment of the Factories Act should be thought desirable, I suggest that rules deciding to some degree what is proper accommodation should be defined somewhat more closely than at present, it being left in the existing Act entirely to the Inspector's discretion. Of course he can see (if he is able to visit just when shearing is on) that "their dwelling-places and working-places are in a cleanly, fit, and proper state"; but, when it is added that he shall decide whether "necessary accommodation is provided," too much is left to the individual judgment. One Inspector may have very different ideas as to what constitutes "necessary accommodation" to that possessed by another Inspector in the next district, if no common guide is set up, even in outline. It is certainly hard upon one stationholder that he is ordered to provide extensive and costly accommodation for shearers, when his neighbour a few chains away, but in another district, is let off with far less expensive requirements. In Native districts, too, there is this difficulty. An employer will plead that he has always had Maori shearers who provide their own sleeping and cooking accommodation, and who would not make use of any buildings, even if the owner erected them. On the other hand, the white shearers say that Natives are employed by some runholders out of meanness in outlay, and lately (it is asserted) from a desire to boycott men of their own race. Therefore, if such a squatter is not compelled to put up decent premises, he never will employ white men, and thus the liberal employer who has had to put up proper houses for his men is handicapped by being compelled by Inspectors to comply with regulations. I also suggest that to the words "amend or enlarge," in the second paragraph of section 52 of the Factories Act, should be added the words "or supply."

Sweating.—Again and again accusations of "sweating" are made in reference to the manufacturing industries. It is probably only in individual cases here and there that real sweating is existent in New Zealand. The provisions of the Factories Act prescribing that goods even partially made outside registered factories should have a ticket to that effect fastened upon them when exposed for sale practically stopped the issue of material for "home" manufacture to a great extent. It is doubtless evaded sometimes, as all industrial laws are evaded, by unprincipled employers or by desperate seekers for work, but the issue of material by respectable firms to women engaged in a murderous competition of cutting prices has virtually ceased. So, too, the regulation which constituted as a factory the place wherein two persons worked together at a handicraft has enabled a mother and daughter or two sisters to take "home-work" without the depreciatory label having to be affixed thereto. The price of such work is often low, but its cost and the worker's address have to be kept in the records of the employing firm, and the Inspector is able to visit such workrooms to see that the public health is not endangered by garments being made for sale in fever-dens or under insanitary conditions.

As to the "starvation prices" which are complained of as being paid to workwomen, especially in the north, there is no remedy for this but by giving every possible help to such workers to organize unions among themselves. It is not only that a solid body of workers could prevent cruel depreciation of prices, but the gain socially would be enormous. The possession of comfortable sitting-rooms, tea-rooms, and libraries belonging to a trade-union or to a woman's club would prevent many a girl from having to choose between having to sit all the evening in a gloomy bed-

room (probably her only apartment) or going out into the lighted streets for amusement. In times of sickness or of temptation the presence and comradeship of other girls would give moral as well as material support to one another, and tend to prevent temporarily destitute women from being driven to desperation and ruin. In this connection it is well that some plain truths should be told. If we leave out the regular factory-hands—a class of whose appearance, education, and good character New Zealand is justly proud—there are a great many other women and girls who should be at work and are not. On the attention of a very capable sergeant of police in one of our large towns being drawn to the numbers of women and girls idling about the streets, he remarked that they could not be expected to work steadily if the pay did not give them even a living. He affirmed that, except for the more experienced hands, the wages paid in factories were not sufficient to sustain life, and this is certainly true for girls who are without support from their families. Rent, food, clothes, boots, medicine, &c., cannot be paid for out of seven or eight shillings a week, and although, as before remarked, the older hands in many factories are fairly well paid, it is only necessary to consult the tables in this report to see how many young people are scarcely earning bread and butter. In New Zealand there are 591 factory-girls who are getting no pay whatever for their work, and 175 who are earning half-a-crown a week or less.*

At the time before alluded to, when inquiries were made as to the number of girls and women idling about, the manager of the largest manufactory in the town made the remark that his firm were thinking of importing a lot of girls from Sydney and Melbourne, as they could not get hands in New Zealand to carry on their work.

In the face of such facts, it must be seen that benevolent people who support the Refuges, Magdalas, &c., are attacking the evil at the wrong end. It is better to help a trade-union than a Magdala.

THE SHOPS ACT.

There is not much to report concerning this Act. It has worked with little friction during the year, and there has been a marked improvement in its observance and in the temper with which it has been received. This is doubtless owing to the amending Act of 1895 having removed many little points of irritation which had not been foreseen when the original Act was passed. Many of the Inspectors of Factories report that if no exemptions from closing were allowed to small shops on the weekly half-holiday almost all objections on the part of employers would be removed. At present these shops may choose on which day of the week each may observe its half-holiday, while the larger establishments have no such choice; thus jealousy is provoked. In a large town, where the Inspector of Factories has many duties, the work of visiting hundreds of shops scattered along miles of streets and suburbs (as in Auckland and Christchurch) is incessant, so long as each small shop has its own afternoon for closing.

There can be no doubt that the health and comfort of both employers and employed have greatly gained by the exercise and relaxation in daylight hours obtained through the passing of the Shops and Shop-assistants Acts.

A report of the prosecutions, fines, &c., on those not complying with the Act is to be found in this report.

THE TRUCK ACT.

The principles which actuated those who promoted the passing of the Truck Act have been amply vindicated by the general good which has been wrought by its provisions. It is one of those strong silent measures which has for its province the upholding of the bases of modern industrial life, and perhaps there could be no greater calamity to the working-man or to the working-woman than the withdrawal of the Act or the reversion to the old system when employes had to accept stores, furniture, clothes, and other truck in payment or part-payment of wages. It is well known that in the past there were hundreds of workmen in this colony who never saw money for themselves and families, but who were, according to the showing of the masters' accounts, always in debt, and so in bondage, to the employer.

On the other hand, during the past year there have been two or three notorious cases in which rascally workmen have been guilty of defrauding their employers by obtaining goods from the establishments in which they worked and then repudiating the debt on account of the provisions of the Act. In one case a sawmill hand obtained timber not only for his own use but for erecting buildings which he sold to others, and then objected to pay. In another case furniture was obtained to a large amount, which was to be paid for by instalments, but payment was repudiated, and the owner was unable to obtain judgment in his favour because he had supplied the articles to his own workman.

Both these cases were disgraceful prostitutions of the Truck Act. It lies with every trade-union, and with every working-man proud of his own integrity, to scout with contempt and scorn the delinquent who tries to bring into discredit the enactments that protect the workers. No enemy to the artisan or labourer is so deadly as the traitor within his own ranks, and they who so dishonour the labour laws and make them the stalking-horse of their own villainy should be punished by being made outcasts from industrial fellowship.

* It is said in defence that, in the dressmaking business, for instance, the girls are taught how to make their dresses in return for the work they do. This is not the case, at all events in the large establishments, where work is subdivided; very few girls learn how to make a complete dress, but only parts, or a part, of it. There are cases to be cited where young girls have spent their time in running up and down long flights of stairs between the drapery shop and the workrooms, matching materials, carrying messages, &c., and at the end of the year have been discharged, fresh "apprentices" (!) being installed in their vacant places, at the same pay—viz., nothing.

Now that the Truck Act has been some years in force, its provisions should be as well known to the workman as to the master, and it is as great a moral wrong for the workman to allow the mulcting of his wages without complaint as it is for the employer to deduct for goods supplied. Practically, of course, the workman is the weaker, and does not like to complain to the authorities; but it is his duty to do so, for the sake of others as well as himself.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

It was found necessary last session to amend "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," by lowering the minimum number of persons forming an industrial union of employers to five instead of seven. The provisions of the Act as to registration have been widely taken advantage of during the year by trade-unions of workmen, but employers have not availed themselves to any extent of the facilities offered for registration. The following list gives the names of trade-unions and other societies registered under the Act. They appear in the order of their registration:—

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS REGISTERED UNDER "THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1894."

Wellington Operative Bakers.	Christchurch Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Wellington Tailors.	Lyttelton Casual Wharf Labourers.
Wellington Tailoresses.	Winton Branch New Zealand Workers.
Southland Trades and Labour.	Dannevirke Branch Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.
Theatrical Employés' Association of New Zealand.	Midland Branch Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.
New Zealand Boot Manufacturers' Association.	Wellington Shipwrights.
Dunedin Boot Machinists and Fitters.	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers.
Wellington Carriers.	Oamaru Branch Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.
Invercargill Bootmakers.	New Plymouth Branch Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.
Federated Seamen.	Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners.
Christchurch Tailoresses and Pressers.	Dunedin Branch Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, Christchurch.	Christchurch Branch New Zealand Workers.
New Zealand Bookbinders and Paper-rulers.	Wellington Branch Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
Wellington Operative Bootmakers.	Tapanui Branch New Zealand Workers.
Wellington Typographical.	Denniston Coal-miners.
Thames Miners.	Dunedin Tailoresses.
Napier Branch Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.	Auckland Operative Bootmakers.
Wanganui Branch Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.	Dunedin Operative Tailors.
United Employés' Society of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.	Mokihinui Coal-miners.
Christchurch Branch Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	Wellington Branch Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Hawke's Bay Operative Bootmakers.	Wellington Branch New Zealand Workers.
Piiton Branch Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.	Waimate Branch New Zealand Workers.
Whangarei " " "	Wellington Branch Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand.
Otago " " "	Auckland Tailors.
Auckland " " "	Timaru Branch New Zealand Workers.
Nelson " " "	Wellington Plumbers.
Canterbury " " "	Invercargill Women Workers.
Invercargill " " "	Dunedin Operative Stonemasons.
Wellington " " "	Wellington District Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers.
Palmerston N. " " "	Auckland Tailoresses.
Kawakawa " " "	Wellington Operative Carpenters.
Canterbury Typographical Association.	Wellington Building Trades Labourers.
Westport Branch Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.	Wellington United Furniture Trade.
Timaru Branch Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.	Otago Typographical.
Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society.	Dunedin Branch Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
Pressers and other Clothing Factories Operatives of Dunedin.	Grey Valley Union.
Wellington Painters.	
Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters.	

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS REGISTERED UNDER "THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT 1894."

Canterbury Trades and Labour Council.	Wellington Trades Council.
New Zealand Federated Boot-trade Association.	Otago Trades and Labour (Association).
Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.	

Strong representations have been made by delegates of unions not affiliated to trade councils as to their having been allowed no voice in the nominations of the Court of Arbitration. On its being pointed out that provision was made in the Act for their voting by associations or groups of unions, they explained that the Act had not been understood properly when nominations for the Court were made, but that, even if understood, some powerful unions could not have taken advantage of the existing law. The engineers, for instance, have to take orders from their headquarters in London, and would not be able to join a group having rules and by-laws as a separate association. Several of the large trade-unions, such as federated seamen, engineers, tailoresses, &c., considered that they should have direct voting-power without having to affiliate with any other society.

Dissatisfaction has also been expressed as to equal voting or nominating power being given to unions without consideration of their strength. At present all unions are on the same ground if registered, but the large societies do not believe that the voice of some small union of fourteen or fifteen members should have equal weight with that of a powerful organization having a thousand or two thousand persons on its roll. There should be some approach to "adult suffrage" being the rule in such matters.

The Court of Arbitration, having Mr. Justice Williams, of the Supreme Court, as its president, has been formed and gazetted. Boards of Conciliation have been set up in several of the industrial districts of the colony. It has been found necessary that His Excellency should take advantage of the powers conferred upon him under the Act to fill up vacancies left on the Boards by failures to elect, and direct appointments have therefore been made to these positions.

The Boards of Conciliation in Westland and Canterbury have had cases brought before them for hearing. An account of the proceedings of the Board sitting in Christchurch may be found printed on page xxviii. *et seq.* of this report. It will be of interest to those concerned in trade, or to students of social evolution, because a statement of some of the difficulties troubling those engaged in manufactures is there set forth at length. The great value of the Act, however, will not be in the adjudication on cases brought before the Board of Conciliation, but in the fact of a law being in existence which allows to the Court of Arbitration compulsory powers, and thus tends to prevent a multitude of petty bickerings and small disputes to grow into open rupture, or from assuming too pronounced a tone.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY-OFFICES.

The new Act has been received with general satisfaction. The main difference between it and its predecessor is the change of authority from that of the municipalities to that of the Labour Department. The many avenues of information which are open to the Inspector of Factories often bring to his knowledge cases of injustice to domestic servants which would escape the notice of municipal officers. Especially in country districts have Inspectors been able to forward to headquarters accounts of cases where girls and women have been sent from the towns long distances to houses wherein the circumstances were far from what they had been represented, and to persons to whom no woman of good character should intrust herself. By this centralisation of information it is to be hoped that both the excessive charges and careless (or worse) agency in procuring servants for unknown or improper persons may be finally put an end to. Those who may dispute that such facts have existed in the recent past will do so because they have not had access to statements and information now in the possession of the department.

With the operation of the new Act much will be done to benefit a peculiarly weak and helpless (in a business sense) class of workers. The insistence on one uniform scale of agency rates for the whole colony, the examination of account-books by Inspectors, the compulsory hanging up of the printed scale of charges in all registry-offices, and the certificate of character of the registry-office keeper (signed by the Stipendiary Magistrate), all tend to the protection of servants seeking situations. We have had few cases for prosecution this year, because there is a general inclination among the respectable keepers of registry-offices to support the Act, on account of its freeing their trade from a very undesirable class of persons formerly infesting it, and who are now being steadily eliminated.

WOMAN'S BRANCH, LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Reeves, during the time he held the portfolio of Minister of Labour, was approached by several of the women's societies on the subject of opening an office for the provision of employment for women out of work. It was urged, and with reason, that, if the Government endeavoured to assist "unemployed" men, the claims of women citizens when destitute and workless should also meet with consideration. The Minister acceded to the request, and a branch office for women was opened in the Government Buildings, Wellington, and placed under the charge of Miss Margaret Scott. In spite of the strenuous efforts of that officer, the relief given to the applicants scarcely promised success to the attempt. Although she recorded 360 applications from women and girls wanting situations, the response on the part of employers was discouraging. Through either a prejudice against the attempt as something new, or a dislike on the part of mistresses to seek for an agency in the Government Buildings, or perhaps for both these reasons, the result was disheartening. It must be remembered that a similar failure would probably have met the efforts of those in charge of the men "unemployed" if it had not been that Government had public works in hand to which in cases of extreme pressure labourers could be drafted off. Nor have the women "unemployed" yet called the attention of the people to their necessities by means of public meetings.

On the appointment of Miss Scott as Inspector of Factories, Mrs. Staveley took charge of the women's office. At her suggestion a room has been taken in an office near the centre of the town, and, owing to her unrelaxing perseverance, the new departure shows better prospects than the old. The reports of Miss Scott and Mrs. Staveley are printed herewith, and they present suggestions well worthy of consideration to those who have the interests of women at heart.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

It is impossible that a high level of general prosperity can be obtained in any country unless the people are prepared to close the gaps through which a flood-tide of pauperism may find entrance. Whether this pauperism is Asiatic or European the effect is the same, except that in the one case racial antipathy is added to the other evils. Of course, by pauperism is not here meant that of the perfectly helpless poor; it is the desperate poor, ready to grasp at any floating industrial wreckage to sustain life, that is to be feared. How to classify such persons, how to winnow the chaff from the wheat among such immigrants, is difficult indeed. That such a one is penniless seems, indeed, an inhuman reason for preventing him entering the colony. Nothing is more base, or, indeed, more foolish, than to judge the value of a man by the amount of money he possesses. If similar judgment had been backed in the past by the exclusion of those persons who had little or no coin in their possession, New Zealand would have lost some of its most valuable settlers. On the other hand, to allow the degradation of the classes which subsist by manual

labour; to introduce "sweating" with all its horrors; to make competition deadly; to have refuges, gaols, hospitals, asylums all filled up and crowded out with the destitute and unscrupulous overflow of other countries, would be a neglect of the welfare of the colony to be counted as a crime against public men. Without falling wholly to the money standard of classification, an Act similar to that which has proved successful for four years in South Australia might be introduced here with benefit. At all events, some scheme must be devised which shall prevent the social inundation of a colony reclaimed from the barbaric waste with so much courage, bloodshed, and self-denial as the settlers of New Zealand have expended.

The steady absorption of many employments by the Chinese appears threatening in some parts of the country. They have gained control of certain branches of business, and are invading not only commercial but industrial life. It is to be regretted that members of a lower and alien race should dispossess shopkeepers, but it is much more dangerous when working-men and -women are in peril of being ousted by men whose wants are fewer and domestic burdens lighter than our own. It must not be forgotten that it is possible we might have to protect ourselves against a far more formidable immigration than that of Chinese—viz., from the swarming millions of Japan. The Japanese are a people, proud and fiery; they very probably would not brook interference or stoppage if once their human tide had begun to flow over our shores. The Japanese, while as frugal in expenditure and food as a Chinese, is much more clever and far more dangerous to the craftsman and factory-hand. A Japanese can live and prosper where a Chinese would starve. As an object-lesson to this effect, we may glance at statistics from Honolulu (Sandwich Islands). There the Chinese had gained considerable ground, and were fast dispossessing the natives when the Japanese appeared. The following figures will be of interest for that locality:—

						Chinese.	Japanese.
In 1890	...	...	...	...	...	15,300	12,620
In 1893	...	...	...	...	...	15,100	26,000

showing in three years a decrease of 200 Chinese and an increase of 13,380 of the indomitable little brown men.

This points out that it is the Asiatic, whether Hindoo coolie, Chinese, Japanese, or so-called "Assyrian,"* that is to be feared, and not one nationality alone.

STATE FARMS.

The State Farm at Levin has by this time proved its thorough usefulness. It has been valued, and the improvements made have justified the expenditure. This is much to say, even for a well-managed farm in private hands, because a bush farm in New Zealand can hardly be expected to make return or do anything but absorb money for the first few years, while the Levin State Farm has only been in existence two years and one month. If cut up and sold at the present moment the enhanced price would repay the Government all cost. It must not, however, be forgotten that to make a financial success or a "show farm" for agricultural example was not the intention with which the State Farm was initiated. It is a reservoir or storage-place where labour can be temporarily placed till other channels are opened. This intention has been carried out. Labouring-men—generally elderly men with families—have been given some weeks' or months' work until they have got a few pounds together or found fitting employment. Those persons who try their utmost to depreciate or mock at the attempt to alleviate distress by the institution of State farms should refrain from criticism until they have paid a personal visit to the farm at Levin—should see the good quality of the work done, and then, remembering the class of labour employed, and the object of its employment, utter coarse strictures if they can.

Mr. Mackay, the chief clerk of the department, who has had considerable experience on farms and stations in New Zealand, has taken great interest in the State Farm, and, as it is situated in Wellington District, much of its control has been under his superintendence. For the particulars, therefore, concerning details, I will refer those interested to his report on page x.

One State farm has its use—viz., to see if such establishments are practical and useful. That point having been decided, other farms, at least one for each province, should be established. The use of a State farm in Wellington for labourers in Invercargill or Auckland is nil. Nor is one place, to which twenty or thirty men can be sent, to be considered as an exhaustive remedy if three or four hundred men are out of employment.

I am more and more impressed with the necessity that exists of establishing farms which shall be used as places of restriction for the incurably vagrant atoms of the population. The State farm does not and should not fulfil this purpose; it is for the disposal and help of worthy persons, unsuccessful for the time, or failing through advancing years. What is required is a place of detention and discipline. There exists in every town a certain number of men whose position vibrates between that of the loafer and the criminal: these should be altogether removed from cities. The spieler, the bookmaker, the habitual drunkard, the loafer on his wife's earnings, the man who has no honest occupation, he whose condition of "unemployed" has become chronic and insoluble, all these persons are evil examples and possible dangers. Such a one should be liable, on conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate, to be removed for one or two years to a farm, where simple food and clothes would be found for him in return for his enforced labour. The surroundings would be more healthy, the open-air life and regular occupation would induce more wholesome habits and principles than the hours formerly spent in the beer-shop and at the street-corner, while the removal from bad companionship would liberate from the pressure of old associations. He would, on his discharge, probably value more highly his liberty to work as a free man for the future, and, as the State would have been to no cost for his maintenance, it would be a gainer by his temporary

* The dark-skinned hawkers who roam about New Zealand, whether gypsies, Hindoos, Sikhs, or Levantines, are called "Assyrians" for some curious but unknown reason—perhaps because they "came down like a wolf on the fold."

removal from crowded centres. There need be no more trouble than before in regard to the sustentation of the restricted person's family, as such a vagrant is of no use to his family, but only an added burden. While for the honest workman, temporarily "unemployed," every sympathy should be shown and assistance to work given, for the other class, the "unemployable," there should be compulsory labour, even if under regulations of severity such as obtain in prisons.

On the Continent similar schemes have been tried with complete success, and accounts of them have been published in detail in the *Journal of the Department of Labour*, New Zealand. The United States have also begun to apply Government solutions to the beggar and tramp problem. Massachusetts has purchased 2,000 acres of cheap but improvable land. The soil is both marshy and rocky, but it can be cleared and made profitable for agriculture. To this farm every tramp legally convicted of vagrancy will be sent for two years. He will be employed in making roads and building houses on the farm, in digging drains, in clearing, ploughing, sowing, reaping, and in all the labour of a farm that has to be created from a wilderness. The tramps will be well fed and comfortably housed during the period of their detention. Any man who "asks for a home" can be sent to the farm for one year, but those convicted of vagrancy are sentenced for two years.

When the relief of Government subsidies now given to Charitable Aid Boards is considered, the above plan may prove to be a very cheap and effective mode of dealing with a corroding social ulcer. As soon as the farm is roaded, cultivated, fenced, &c., the place could be disposed of, and a new start in the wilds commenced.

CO-OPERATIVE WORKS.

Although no actual administrative power rests with the Labour Department, but is entirely in the hands of the Crown Lands and Public Works Departments, still, as men are sent to these works through the Labour Department agencies, we hear a great deal that men have to say as to the way the contracts are let, paid for, &c. It appears to be a fact that not only is the work as cheaply done, but as perfectly done as by the tender system. More work in superintendence is required from the Government officers, but the cost of the extra time spent by the staff in doing this is more than made up by the elimination of the middle-man's profit. The moral effect upon the workman certainly should not be lost sight of; it is a pleasure to watch men working straightforwardly for themselves, and not with a continual glance over the shoulder at a master.

The regulations lately issued, to the effect that co-operative works should be visited at short intervals by the nearest agent of the Labour Department, will doubtless have a good effect. If the men believe that they have a grievance, it is far better that it should be known and remedied, if found to really exist, than that they should go on working under a sense of injury. One source of trouble has been that the earnings of men employed by the Public Works Department are said to have been calculated at a rate of 1s. a day higher than those similarly engaged under the Crown Lands Department. The assertion is made that, if the lower rate is based on current wages, so many wet days intervene (especially in bush country) that only very exceptional men can make a proper wage and support their families. On the other hand, it must be said that very decent earnings have been made by some of the men employed under the Crown Lands Department.

There can be little doubt that the one thing needful to make co-operative works successful would be the complete carrying-out of the "alternate" system. This allows a labourer to work half-time on a Government road or railway and the other half of his time on some adjacent land allotted to him. This mode of at once conducting public works and settling people on the land was the strongest plea for the institution of the Department of Labour. The intention was not only to assist men to leave the crowded towns, but to settle them and their families in the rural districts, and thus to destroy the incentive to disastrous centralisation of labour. The same defect—or, rather, misfortune—that has crippled to a great extent the mission of this department—viz., the want of suitable land upon which men are to be placed, still acts as a drag upon the very admirable "alternate" system of public works. There are many things necessary for the success of such a system, and they do not always group themselves into a required position. A railway or road for which money has been voted by Parliament (an important item in the consideration) is not often found with suitable land alongside. It may be that the road or railway passes through a Native block, or through broken country, or through land already in private hands. It is perfectly useless giving to poor men broken land in back districts, nor can they be given titles to other people's property. So it follows that unless land can be resumed from private persons under the Land for Settlements Act, or purchased from the Natives, and that these lands require roading or are traversed by a railway in course of construction, no large extent of work under the "alternate" system will be gone on with at present, but the ordinary co-operative contract must keep its place. It is to be hoped that the work, now under consideration of Government, of draining a large swamp in the North Island by means of labour employed on the "alternate" system may prove as successful as the same system when it was applied to the Koo-wee-rup Swamp in South Australia, and on which hundreds of industrious families are now settled.

DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

This has been constantly increasing as the department gained in experience and usefulness. Its first powers were exercised upon the "unemployed" question and the distribution of labour. To this was added the supervision of factories (employing about thirty thousand hands), then of shops (seven thousand), then of the labour laws generally, including Truck, Employers' Liability, Workmen's Wages, Shipping and Seamen, &c. Latterly has been added Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration, the woman's branch office, the inspection of shearers' accommodation, and of registry-offices. These duties, requiring incessant watchfulness and tact on the part of the departmental

officers, have been carried out everywhere with, I believe, as much success as is possible for those in charge of new laws to meet. Legal expenses have been heavy, but are getting lighter as the labour laws are better understood and complied with. The *Journal of the Department of Labour* has been issued regularly, and has a distinct sphere of usefulness in regard to the circulation of information and of thoughtful literary work touching on labour questions.

The whole staff of the department has contributed its best energies to extend operations so far as was consistent with the severe economy necessary in expenditure of a small parliamentary vote.

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

Sir,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 22nd May, 1896.

I have the honour to submit my annual report, as follows:—

During the year 1,896 persons have registered their names at this office for employment. Of this number, 422 were sent to private employment, and 430 to Government works. The total number of persons assisted for the whole colony was 2,871, with 8,424 dependents. Work in the country seems during the last year to have been more scarce than formerly. Day after day men come into the office saying that squatters and large farmers are only doing what they are actually compelled to keep their places in order. There are many men who register their names as applicants for work and never return. These, I presume, get work outside, and have no need to again trouble the department. Wellington seems to be the centre of attraction for men from all parts of the colony. In visiting co-operative works in various parts of the country, I am continually being asked to give passages to Wellington, the men seeming to think if they were only here that work could be had in abundance. No doubt this is owing to Wellington's geographical position, and owing to the rapid progress Wellington has made as a commercial centre, also from the fact that the North Island for some years has been much more active as regards employment than in the South. I have had many interviews with men who have settled on land, and are now working on the alternative and other systems. With few exceptions they have expressed themselves very well satisfied. Many of them have a hard struggle to make ends meet, owing, in many cases, to the high prices they have to pay for provisions, consequent on the distance from a township and bad roads. I have on other occasions recommended that in summer time, when the roads are good, the Government should lay in a stock of provisions and supply the men. By this means the men would be able to get their goods at, in many cases, 50 per cent. less than they have to pay during the winter months. A Government store has been in existence on the Alfredton-Weber Road ever since Captain Turner and I went out with the men last April, and, I understand, it has paid its way splendidly, and the men have benefited by getting their goods at a much cheaper rate than they otherwise would have done. I know that the idea of the Government doing this sort of thing does not meet with much favour, but I think if it can be done without any loss to the Government, and be the means of the workers saving any money, it certainly should be carried out in all places where there are any difficulties in the way of transport, &c. According to general instructions from the Hon. the Minister, I have visited various co-operative works, and find the men fairly well satisfied. There has, of course, been grievances, but, on their being explained to the department having charge of the work, they have invariably been remedied.

As will be seen from the various reports from inspectors appointed to visit sheep-stations *re* accommodation for shearers that, in many cases, the premises provided were totally unfit for the purpose. With one or two exceptions, the owners at once agreed to make alterations, and in some instances have erected new buildings. There were two prosecutions under the Act, one being decided in our favour the other in a compromise.

FACTORIES ACT.

The provisions of this Act continue to be well observed in this city, and during my visits to other parts of the colony I found the same. The Act, in my opinion, has been of great benefit to the workers of the colony, especially to women and young persons, and has been the means of preventing many evils which, in older countries, have been of great harm to workers in factories and workrooms. Employers also have come to see that the Act is really not an oppressive one, and many of them have told me that they get better and more work out of their employes, owing to the conditions under which they work being so much improved, such as giving them better light and ventilation, perfect sanitary arrangements, &c. There have been thirteen prosecutions under this Act during the year, none of them being in Wellington. Miss Scott, the lady Inspector, has done good work during her connection with the department. Having been a worker herself, she is conversant with the needs of women working in factories. Many improvements have been made at her suggestion in factories throughout the colony. The total number of accidents is eighty-one, two of which were fatal. Twelve occurred in Wellington, none of them being of a very serious character.

SHOPS ACT.

This Act is now working very well both in Wellington and other parts of the colony. The greatest cause of complaint is in regard to the exemptions. Fancy-goods dealers complain that chemists invade their trade, and that, in fact, some of their shops are more of a fancy-goods

emporium than a chemist's. A test case was brought in Wellington, but the Stipendiary Magistrate decided against the department, holding that brushes, combs, and other articles were a part of a chemist's usual stock in trade. If this be good law, it is very hard to decide where a chemist's legitimate business begins and ends. The total number of prosecutions were forty-six, five being dismissed and forty-one decided in favour of the department. Wellington contributed thirteen, twelve being in favour of the department and one dismissed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE ACT.

This Act has been of immense service to domestic-servants and others in limiting the amount chargeable as a fee. There used to be great complaints made of the extortionate rates charged by some registry-office keepers. A marked improvement is the result of the Act. I am convinced that in many cases the law is deliberately violated, but it is very difficult to obtain proof. Girls who have been victimised are reluctant to give evidence, as they think that in the event of their wanting another situation they might be boycotted by registry-office keepers as a body. There have been two convictions under the Act, both being in Dunedin.

The women's branch of the department, which was started by the Hon. W. P. Reeves as an experiment, to see what support would be accorded to it, still continues, and has during the last few months gained greatly in public favour. To endeavour to extend its utility still further, it is proposed to remove the office to a more central position in the town, and also to keep it open for business during the evening.

STATE FARM.

The farm consists of 800 acres of flat land, being part of the Horowhenua Block, and is about one mile and a half from the Levin Railway-station. Operations were started on the 28th February, 1894, the whole of the land being then covered with dense bush. There is now some 500 acres felled and grassed, a large portion of it being also logged up. This is an increase of 100 acres under grass since last year. The land cropped during the year consisted of 15 acres in oats, 5 acres in turnips and mangles, 8 acres in potatoes, 1 acre in vines, pumpkins, marrows, &c.; the yields being, oats equal to 42 bushels per acre, potatoes 13 tons to the acre, while the turnips and mangles yielded a fairly good crop. The whole of the 2,000 fruit-trees show splendid progress, and, if all goes well, next season should give a very good yield, for which I hope we will find a profitable market. The potatoes have been selling at fair prices. They are being put in pits, and, no doubt, as the winter goes on higher prices will be realised. Other produce has been sold, all at satisfactory prices.

During the year a large expenditure has been incurred in the purchase of stock. By taking advantage of the markets they were purchased at fairly low prices, and those turned off as fat stock have returned a handsome profit. Another ninety head will be ready for the butcher in a few months, just at the time when prices are, as a rule, high for fat stock. It is proposed to purchase another thirty or forty cows, so as to have them in for milk during the next season. This will give a large amount of work to women and old men. It is proposed to do this work on shares, which, in my opinion, will be the most satisfactory way. I am at present making arrangements with the Farmers' Dairy Union *re* the milk. There are now something like 120 to 130 pigs on the farm, some of which are being turned off to the butcher every week, and replaced by other stores. We have not yet attempted bacon-curing, but have no doubt that as we get on this will ultimately be undertaken. We have also started bee-keeping, and intend to develop this industry to a large extent. Fowls are also to be added in the near future; all these occupations being peculiarly suited to the class of men we have on the place, the majority being elderly men past the prime of their days, but who yet are quite able to do orchard-work, pig-feeding, milking, bee- and poultry-rearing, &c. During the year we have been enabled to get a large area of ground cleared by means of the sales of firewood, the current rates being paid to the men for splitting, and the current rate being charged to the purchaser. Some little agitation against this was made, but work had to be provided for the men during the winter, and so long as the Government did not undersell I could not see any objection to it. If it had not been for this many more men would have been unemployed and wandering the streets of Wellington and elsewhere. Appended is a table which shows the number of men employed during the year, also the number of families and dependents. A new stable and store-room has been built during the year. A large quantity of fencing has been done, stockyards erected, and some hundreds of walnut, ash, elm, and larch and other trees planted for shelter and future profit; road-making and -metalling, well-digging, erection of windmills, building cottages, besides all the hundred and one jobs that are incidental to the work of a farm. It has been asserted by some that all the money has been going out and none coming in. The only answer I can give to that is to say that the farm last year paid good interest on the cash outlay. This year it will not be quite so good, for one reason, that the returns from a very large portion of the expenditure will not be in till 1896-97—viz., cattle, pigs, bees, &c. Authority has been given by the Hon. the Minister to build four new cottages, which will enable us to dispense with four of the worst of the temporary cottages which the people have been living in. As circumstances admit others will be built.

I have on many occasions pleaded for more of these farms to be established, and now that the Levin one is past the experimental stage I am sure that others, established on the same lines, would be of great benefit to the Government as one means of reducing the charitable-aid expenditure. There are men on the Levin farm who, if not there, would be living at the expense of the taxpayer. As it is, they are paid a small sum per day for their labour, and are therefore free from that degrading feeling which is inseparable from charity when no equivalent is given in return. We shall be enabled, now that most of the heavy work is done, to employ more of this class of labour. There is also another class that State farms are peculiarly suited for—viz., young able-bodied men

who have been brought up as clerks, shop-assistants, &c., but who, from the intense competition that exists in these occupations, have been thrown out of employment. They are willing to tackle manual labour, but have no knowledge, therefore contractors and others are chary of employing them. We can put them on the farm, paying them what they are worth. In a few months' time they will have gained sufficient knowledge to go out and undertake any work for private employers. This would have the effect of taking off the streets of our cities hundreds of men who at present we do not know what to do with.

I may say, in conclusion, that a short time ago a well-known land expert, who occupies a high position, paid a visit to the farm, and said, if the Government were to cut it up and sell in small areas, the price paid would recoup the Government for all its outlay.

LIST OF MEN EMPLOYED (STATE FARM).

April,	1895	...	...	37	October, 1895	...	...	39
May,	"	...	...	40	November, "	...	...	35
June,	"	...	...	46	December, "	...	...	26
July,	"	...	...	47	January, 1896	...	...	25
August,	"	...	...	49	February, "	...	...	27
September,	"	...	...	44	March, "	...	...	30

E. Tregear, Esq.

J. MACKAY.

SIR,—

Labour Department, 20th April, 1896.

I have the honour to report that, under instructions from the Hon. W. P. Reeves, on the 1st April, 1895, I took charge of the women's branch of the Labour Department, which I held up to the time of my appointment as Inspector of Factories. I was then succeeded by Mrs. Staveley. I regret that during the eight months for which I was in charge I cannot report the amount of success which I consider the undertaking merits. During that time there were 362 women and girls applying for employment, which to my mind proves the necessity of having such an office for women. At that time the Bureau was not much patronised by employers of female labour; but, through the sending out of circulars, and a little advertising, it seems to be gradually growing in favour with those requiring women labour. Of course, domestic servants at the present time are a class of workers who are very difficult to deal with, the reasons being many and obvious—such as small wages, overwork, and very little comfort. Seldom or never have they any social life within the walls of the houses where they are employed. In fact, the position of a general servant is a very isolated one indeed. Domestic service is unattractive, as compared with the life of the factory-workers. Our factory-worker has her half-holiday once a week, all day on Sunday, and a number of public holidays during the year, and usually the comforts of a mother's home. All these privileges the servant-girls are denied, consequently they are continually changing about from place to place, thus making it very difficult to give a correct estimate of the number of unemployed women in the city; but I believe there are a great many at present. Domestic servants require to be well organized, and a good domestic training-class should be established, which I am sure would prove of inestimable value to both mistress and maid. Young girls going out to service seldom have the experience required, yet they must earn something, for, as a rule, they have to help with the support of younger brothers and sisters, and, through lack of method or system, their work is rendered doubly difficult. This is a matter that could easily be settled by mistresses, and, if once established, would render homes much more happy.

Since my appointment as Inspector of Factories, and acting under instructions from you, I have visited factories and workrooms where women are employed in the industrial centres of both islands and country districts. Speaking generally, I have to report that I have found the condition of these workers fairly satisfactory. The workrooms of Dunedin, Christchurch, and many of the small towns of the South Island are, as a rule, well-ventilated roomy apartments, those of Auckland coming next. Wellington is labouring under many disadvantages, such as places which are now being used as workrooms were never intended as such, scarcity of building-ground, &c. While in Auckland I must state that I was very much struck with the very high percentage of young girls employed in the factories and workshops. Girls of sixteen or eighteen years are occupied and are carrying out the same lines of work as women of twenty-five or thirty seem to do in other centres. I spoke to many employers on this matter, and the reply invariably was that they were not in the habit of dismissing their hands, but that they could not get older women to continue at the work; so it just suggested to my mind that probably the wages offered were too small to induce women of mature age to follow up their occupation. I believe this to be an important point, and would commend it to your careful consideration. Of women employed in all the different trades, tailoresses seem the most comfortable. Among these there are much individuality and self-reliance displayed, and so also it is with girls employed at the boot trades. This, of course, can be accounted for through the fact that they are more closely associated with men, and in most centres they have the protection of their unions. In the South Island especially these workers are very strong and well united. Moreover, the employment of tailoresses and women working at the boot trade is more constant than that of women at other trades, such as dressmaking, &c., and the wages of a tailoress is considerably better than that of the average dressmaker. Dressmakers are indeed suffering very much through the fact that there is no uniformity or organization among them, and among this class of workers is much to be observed a great lack of that personality or businesslike tact which is so necessary among women who have to work for their living.

In visiting the woollen mills, I must say that without exception I was much pleased with the condition of the workers. These workrooms are clean, well ventilated, and lofty. I notice that women attending looms, &c., are kept constantly standing, and, as it is known to be injurious to the health of women to be kept standing for such lengthened periods, I would suggest that some provision be made whereby persons so employed should be enabled to rest for at least ten minutes morning and afternoon. Laundry-women are also subject to much of this long standing.

Sanitary conveniences in country districts are not all that could be desired, and there is still much need for watchful supervision on the part of local inspectors to guard against breaches of the law in this respect.

E. Tregear, Esq.

MARGARET SCOTT, Inspector of Factories.

SIR,—

Women's Branch, Labour Department, 10th April, 1896.

I have the honour to report that, under instructions from the Hon. W. P. Reeves, I took charge of the women's branch of the Labour Department on the 12th November, 1895, when my predecessor, Miss Margaret Scott, was appointed Factory Inspector. During that time 205 women have applied here seeking for employment. Seventy-seven employers called, of whom forty-nine have been supplied with women or girls to help in household work. There are many women still waiting to get employment, a large percentage of whom are charwomen. They are in poor circumstances, they tell me their husbands are delicate or cannot get work. A good many of them are widows. All of them have families to support, in many cases very young children who are quite unable to earn a living for themselves.

I have made it a point during the time I have been here to notice particularly the relations existing between mistress and maid, and I regret to say they seem anything but satisfactory. A good deal of the remedy for such a state of things is with the mistresses, if they only could be induced to take a little more interest in the welfare and comfort of their maids. I feel sure they would be amply repaid for the trouble by the increased diligence, deftness, and cheerfulness of their servants. The servants themselves (with many excellent exceptions) are most incompetent. They leave school, and, as they have to contribute their mite to the general fund, they set about getting a situation, when their utter ignorance of the most ordinary household duties drive their mistresses nearly distracted. The small opportunities their mothers have of teaching them the work required to be done in the most humble homes they often will not avail themselves of. They think domestic duties can be picked up and learned at any time without practice. Under such circumstances it is impossible for them to do well, let alone excel in such a very essential branch of labour. I think it is a great pity that young girls cannot get some sort of practical training before they enter service. If they were placed where they had certain duties assigned to them, and were expected to do them well, they would get confidence in themselves, and have pleasure in performing their work properly. It would be a great boon to employers of domestic servants, and, indeed, to the public at large, and I feel sure employers with few exceptions would be ready and willing to pay fair wages for work well done.

The number of women and girls who have called at the Labour Bureau seeking employment is 567, the number of employers 172, and the number of mistresses supplied 112.

E. Tregear, Esq.

HELEN STAVELEY, Officer in Charge.

AUCKLAND.

Department of Labour, Auckland, 31st March, 1896.

SIR,—

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

LABOUR.

Since my last report, dated the 31st March, 1895, 243 men have been assisted to work through the Bureau, of whom 177 were married, with 765 persons dependent on them, and 66 single. Of these, 54 were sent to private works and 189 to Government works.

Through being enabled to send men seeking work to the different sources of employment open, the "unemployed" difficulty was fairly overcome, and the year passed over in comparative quietness. The goldfields gave a good opening to miners and practical workmen, but unfortunately caused an influx of unsuitable workmen, who, being unfitted for the work, drifted to town. Tradesmen, on the whole, had a better year than for some time past. Between Government and private work, I do not think that good men had much idle time.

I lately made a tour of inspection through the principal co-operative works carried on by the Public Works Department. In all instances the workmen expressed satisfaction with their treatment and the officers in charge. Payment is based on a scale not to exceed current wages, and it takes good workmen to work hard to earn this. The work done is highly creditable to all concerned—buildings, cuttings (rock and earth), and various formations having been completed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and, from information I received, comparing favourably in cost to similar work let by contract.

The working-class are now looking anxiously to the land settlement, in the hopes of securing a permanent home.

FACTORIES.

For this year 566 factories have been registered, employing 5,649 hands—3,908 males and 1,741 females, this being an addition to last year of 121 factories and 1,045 persons.

Permits to work have been granted, under clause 58, to 293 persons under the age of sixteen years. The stipulation that these young persons must have passed the Fourth Standard at school

(though in general it will, no doubt, be productive of good in a number of individual cases) is a hardship, preventing otherwise fairly good boys and girls from getting a trade or taking to work they would like.

The privilege to work overtime has been largely taken advantage of, especially in the clothing trades, and, as the scale of payment has been on a fair basis, satisfaction has been given to all parties concerned.

During the year three owners of factories were charged with breaches of the Act, against whom six convictions were recorded.

Twenty-nine accidents have been reported, none fortunately of a serious nature, inquiries showing them all to be purely accidental.

On clause 54 I wish to repeat my opinion given last year—viz., that its provisions give too wide a latitude to employers in fixing the hours of work for this class (females and youths), hence factories all over the city have different hours of work, and the nine hours per day is generally exacted. Condemnatory of this clause is the fact that females and young persons are in the habit of working during the dinner-hour to avoid being kept late in the evening.

This Act is now fairly established, and looked on with favour from all sides, and is, I am of opinion, carried out fairly in this district. Factories have been nearly all more or less improved, and new ones are on better lines than formerly. Attention has been given to the requirements of the Act, employers willingly acquiescing, and as this has been what is considered a season of prosperity their tone is very cheerful. I trust the time is near at hand when employées will also benefit by a corresponding rise in wages and prices paid for work.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS.

Under the amendment this Act is working a good deal better than heretofore, as shopkeepers who were for Saturday and those who favoured Wednesday had the option of choosing which day they liked. Had it stopped here all would have been well; but granting the choice of any day in the week to small shopkeepers spread it over the whole week, consequently making it unsatisfactory and difficult to work. The general opinion among these small shopkeepers is that this is a mistake. Three shopkeepers were charged with breaches of the Act; seven convictions were recorded, and one dismissed owing to interpretation of *Gazette* notice. One publican was charged and convicted.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY-OFFICES ACT.

This is a new Act, and as the scale of fees has only recently been gazetted, action could not be taken. Each place is now registered, and from investigation and information received it was a much-needed Act.

I have, &c.,

H. FERGUSON,
Inspector.

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

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 31st March, 1896.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report for the year ending 31st March, 1896, and to state that the Factories Act is very generally accepted as a useful measure, and is well observed by all persons concerned in it in this district.

There are to date 466 factories and workrooms in this district, employing 3,537 persons—i.e., 2,576 males and 1,011 females, against 430 factories, &c., employing 3,640 persons—i.e., 2,650 males and 990 females, last year, showing 76 males less employed than last year. That falling-off is chiefly in the boot and iron trades, both of which, I regret to say, have been very slack during the year just ended.

There has been a considerable falling-off in the number of permits granted to young persons under sixteen years desirous of going to work, 153 being granted to end of year, 31st December—i.e., fifty-nine boys and ninety-four girls. Many more applied for permits, which were not granted for various reasons, chiefly through their being under fourteen years of age.

Permission to work overtime has been granted to 4,111 persons, to work 12,207 hours, being an increase of 1,821 persons, working 5,522 hours more than last year; the Government Printing Office, tailoring factories, and laundries contributing largely to the increase, whilst dressmakers and bootmakers show a falling-off from last year. The following list will show the number of persons and the hours they worked:—

	Persons.	Hours.
Printers ...	1,106	3,308
Tailoring...	882	2,629
Laundries ...	624	1,962
Waterproof clothing	624	1,872
Dressmakers ...	510	1,530
Weavers ...	171	413
Tent-makers ...	50	150
Packing factories ...	43	129
Bootmakers ...	35	105
Brickmakers ...	24	72
Hat- and cap-makers	12	36
Totals ..	4,081	12,206

Whilst holding strong opinions on the whole question of overtime, yet I think it is a necessary and wise provision in the Act that empowers Inspectors to grant overtime, more especially in the case of laundries in seaport towns, where the urgent necessity to work frequently on Saturday afternoons is so patent that to refuse a permit must necessarily lead to a breach of the Act.

There have been twelve accidents, fortunately all of a slight nature, and in each case it has been the result of pure accident.

Previous to the commencement of the shearing season I visited most of the sheds coming within the range of the Act in this district. I found the accommodation provided for shearers in most cases very good, and in no case was there reasonable grounds for interference. Yet I think it would be better if the inspection was made in future whilst the shearing is proceeding. The feeling amongst sheepowners is that too much power is given to Inspectors under section 52, and that the Act should define the required accommodation. No doubt it would be more satisfactory if the section was more definite.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT AMENDMENT ACTS, 1894-95.

Since the coming into operation of the amended Act, 1895, this Act may be said to work very well, as almost all shops have to close one half-day each week. Yet it would be more satisfactory if all shops closed on the same day.

There have been nineteen prosecutions during the year—viz., fifteen under the Act of 1894 and four under the Act of 1895: *i.e.*, twelve cases failing to close shops on half-holiday; eleven convictions (penalties £15 9s., and costs £13 9s.), one case dismissed without costs. One case against a chemist, failing to close shop at 9 p.m. on half-holiday; dismissed without costs. Two cases failing to grant half-holiday under section 8; penalty 10s., and costs £1 8s. Working assistant excessive hours, same person; penalty 1s., costs £1 8s. Amended Act, 1895: Four cases—three against hotelkeepers, failing to grant weekly half-holiday; penalties—in one case 5s., costs £1 10s.; the others, each, penalty £1, costs £1 8s. The other case was brought against a chemist as a test case, our contention being that a chemist's shop, as existing in this district, was not exclusively so, and, therefore, that they were not entitled to remain open, as provided by section 3, whilst they continued to sell cutlery and fancy goods; case was dismissed, the Stipendiary Magistrate ruling that a chemist's shop is not affected by the Act. In this case counsel for the defence applied for costs, but the Stipendiary Magistrate declined to allow costs against the department, as the case was brought in the public interest and was not officious or vexatious.

I have every confidence that this Act will work satisfactorily, and that friction will be reduced to a minimum. Of course you will always have the trickster, who closes his door and carries on his business by the back door, to deal with, but a few convictions, with sharp penalties, will bring even that class to their senses.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SHANAGHAN, Inspector of Factories.

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

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 31st March, 1896.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a condensed report of the work done by this office of the department for the year now closed.

LABOUR.

The condition of the labour-market has on the whole been much more encouraging and satisfactory than for several years previously, and the general prospects are very much brighter. The improved tone in the local grain and produce markets has given an impetus to most of our manufacturing industries; these have been kept fairly busy during the year. The engineering and iron trades have been steadily expanding, and given better and more regular employment than has been the case for some time past, and are much nearer reaching their normal condition; the result is that the outlook is generally more cheerful. The boot trade is unquestionably in a much more healthy state than it has been for at least two years past. Whether the revival in this branch of our industrial life is of a permanent character or not it would be difficult for any one outside of the trade to define; good time, however, has been made by these workers during the year, and, judging from the development of the local tanneries, the indications are favourable to a reasonable continuance of prosperity. The building trade has manifested signs of unusual vigour during most part of the year, and a fair amount of employment has been obtainable in this trade, still there has been nothing to warrant any influx of carpenters and builders.

The unskilled labouring-class have been much less fortunate; the little work they get is of such an intermittent nature that it is simply amazing how they manage to exist. Amongst this class which look specially to the Government for work are a number who have long since passed the meridian of life, and are not physically equal to the rough and arduous life of co-operative railway and road-works. It would be positively unkind to put many of these infirm elderly men on to the average co-operative works; yet in their zeal to obtain employment they often press unduly to be sent to such works. There are, however, numbers of able-bodied willing workers in these ranks who are continually in a semi-starving condition, due to the uncertain demand for unskilled labour. In some instances it might have been much better with them if they could have been induced to shake the dust of city life from their feet, and been prevailed upon to settle in the country; others might have very materially improved their chances in life by availing themselves of the provisions made by the Government to get upon the land.

FACTORIES.

This Act is now comparatively easy to administer; the reduction of the registration-fee to 1s. for small workrooms has given general satisfaction; the section which provides for overtime is so elastic that all temptation to evade the law in this respect has been removed. I think, however, it would be better for all concerned if less overtime was made. It must be somewhat unpleasant for many of the girls to return to their homes in the suburbs at such late hours.

This year 689 factories have been registered in this district, in which 5,984 hands are employed—namely, 4,273 males, and 1,711 females. The amount received for registration-fees is £239 14s. There have only been two convictions under this Act—in one case a fine of 5s., and in the other 10s.; the costs in each case were £1 8s. Permission has been given to work overtime to 2,615 persons, who have worked 7,845 hours on ordinary days; 324 persons have also worked 895 hours on Saturday afternoons; 240 certificates have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age.

Seventeen accidents have been reported, one of which was fatal; all the others, with the exception of two, were slight, one being caught by the express train and received a severe cut on the thigh, the other being a compound fracture of the left arm. Fire-escapes have been erected where necessary.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACTS.

These Acts have not worked so smoothly as could have been wished. Some of the smaller shopkeepers who were exempt under the Act of 1894 did not very readily comply with the provisions of the Amendment Act of last year. In two instances I had to enforce the law under the Stipendiary Magistrate's decision. However, it is now working much better; but the complex and comprehensive nature of these Acts makes it practically impossible for them to be carried out with due efficiency in the larger factory districts. The fact that some shops close on every day of the week, and often these shops are miles apart, necessitates the Inspector being on the streets every afternoon and evening. It would greatly facilitate matters if we had one uniform day in each factory district. There have been eight convictions under these Acts, and in every case fines were imposed, amounting to £3 7s.; with £11 4s. costs.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY-OFFICES ACT.

This Act so far has worked well, and I believe that the license-holders are quite satisfied with the new regulations. I have ten registry-offices under my charge, five having been opened since the Act came into force. The amount received in license-fees is £2 10s.

In closing this report I desire to repeat that, with the exception of two or three small shopkeepers, I have met with the greatest possible kindness from owners and occupiers of both shops and factories.

E. Tregear, Esq.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LOMAS.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 10th April, 1896.

I have the honour to submit my report of the department under my charge during the past year.

“FACTORIES ACT, 1894.”

The provisions of which, now that they are commonly understood, appear to be generally approved by all concerned. During the period under review there has been only a moderate increase in the number of registered factories over those of last year—viz., forty-one, the total now being 483 factories, employing 3,329 males and 1,943 females, a total of 5,272 employed. While the increase in registrations is comparatively small, there have been five hundred more persons employed during the present year, which may be deemed a sure sign of increasing activity in trade and corresponding prosperity in the community. This fact is also emphasized by the large amount of overtime worked, exceeding last year's operations by 300 per cent. This overtime has been distributed mainly amongst the following industries: Clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, waterproof, hosiery, card-board box, stationery manufacturers, and laundries.

I am pleased to state that many marked improvements have been effected by various factory-proprietors in the general condition of their workrooms, both in regard to sanitation and accommodation, improvements which must of necessity conduce to the moral and physical welfare of the persons employed therein. I beg to again draw your attention to section 54 of the above Act, which increased the weekly hours of labour for women and young persons from forty-five to forty-eight hours per week. This causes considerable dissatisfaction amongst those affected, necessitating as it does an encroachment on the eight-hours principle, and which could be easily obviated by reverting to the provisions of the Act of 1891.

Twenty accidents have been reported, but it is satisfactory to note that there has been a comparative immunity from serious accidents from machinery. Those accidents that have occurred are mostly of a slight nature, with one exception, which unfortunately resulted in one lad losing his life and another having his leg broken. It is only fair to state, however, that in this case no blame was attachable to any defect in the machinery or neglect on the part of the employers, the accident being caused through the boys improperly tampering with a hand-crane during the dinner-hour.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

The amended Act of 1895, which came into operation on the 1st February, 1896, appears to give greater satisfaction to a very large majority of the shopkeepers than the previous regulations. This is owing to the exemptions in regard to the closing of small shops being narrowed down to those

stipulated in section 3 of the principal Act, which obviates any advantage being given to any particular section of shopkeepers. There is still, however, a certain amount of friction among the shopkeepers, caused through the small shopkeepers being allowed to choose their own closing-day. The consensus of opinion appears to be that all shops should observe the closing-day as fixed by the Act in sections 10 and 11. If this were done it would most effectually silence any complaints which may arise in this connection. In support of the foregoing opinion, I may state that, out of 134 small shopkeepers in this district who have the option of choosing their own closing-day, only some fourteen have signified their intention of keeping open on the recognised day of closing.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

There is grave cause for complaint amongst certain sections of workers in this district in respect of the arbitrary manner in which deductions are made from men's wages by employers to provide premiums for accident insurance. In many instances the employes' wishes are never consulted, and they are not aware of such an arrangement being in existence till pay-day arrives. Where work is constant the deductions are not so severely felt, but instances have come under my notice where sums of 10s. and under paid for casual labour have been taxed to provide premiums. In the latter cases no intimation is given to those concerned as to what benefits they are entitled to, or how long they continue; and it is very problematical whether any would be forthcoming in the event of accident or disablement. It is, moreover, doubtful whether this scheme of insurance is beneficial to the employé. If an accident happens, the employer is powerless to pay the claim unless the insurance company permit him to do so, and the company can fight a claimant from Court to Court until the latter's means fail, and he has to abandon his case; in fact, the employé is fought with funds found by himself and his co-employés.

"SERVANTS REGISTRY-OFFICES ACT, 1895."

In accordance with the powers vested in me by the above Act, I have taken over from the City Council all books and documents in connection with this department.

There are twenty offices on the register for Dunedin and suburbs, whom I have notified of the alteration of the law, likewise given personal explanations on its application; and have also served them with the new scale of fees chargeable to employer and employed. Notwithstanding this, I have had to prosecute one of those who come under its provisions for a deliberate breach of sections 8 and 16, when substantial penalties were inflicted. I successfully opposed the granting of a license in the case of a person who was practically put up as a dummy for a licensee whose license had two convictions indorsed thereon.

I have, &c.,

H. MAXWELL, Inspector.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 8th April, 1896.

I have the honour to present my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1896:—

The year just ended has been characterized with a growing improvement in trade. Especially so has this been the case in the building line, which may be attributed to the lowering of the rates of interest, along with a more hopeful view of things generally.

During the year 226 men have been sent to Government works, also 87 to private employment, making a total of 313 adults, with 941 persons depending on them. Comparing the two last years, there is a falling-off in the numbers so employed this year by 190. This can be partly accounted for from the fact that the number of men usually sent from here to the Catlin's district has been greatly lessened. In fact, the number now sent is almost nil, in consequence of the settlers there having, it is averred, a preferential claim to the work in that district. In viewing this change, I cannot help thinking that the idea may be prosecuted to too great an extent, which will ultimately tend to create jealousy among the men as a whole. At the same time this may help to increase the spirit of selfishness among those who get the monopoly of the work.

It will be conceded, I think, that men in the country districts, with their little plots of ground from 10 to 100 acres, are in a far more impregnable position in keeping the wolf from the door than the class of unemployed who frequent the towns. Most of them are aged, and burdened with large families. If some scheme were devised in which the latter could be put in possession of a few acres of ground at a small rental in close proximity to the town, it certainly would obviate the difficulty to a large extent. Along with this I feel convinced that a State farm in Otago, systematically managed, would also tend to lessen considerably the ranks of the unemployed, and at the same time make the farm a paying concern.

In going amongst the men from time to time on the different co-operative works, and closely observing their movements, I have been agreeably surprised to witness them working so energetically, without that eternal slavish supervision which becomes so necessary under the old contract system. This fact, I think, goes to prove beyond a doubt that the co-operative system of labour is far more natural and consonant to men's minds than the one above-mentioned.

It was also satisfactory to notice that some of the men had been able to take up land, and were improving it, while others, who were at one time engaged on the Otago Central Railway, had found remunerative employment in one district prospecting for gold. Speaking of this, I am credibly informed that one of our Dunedin mechanical engineers has patented a cheap and simple machine which will fall within the means of a few working-men. As the demand for them increases, it is expected that they will entirely revolutionise the gold-dredging industry of our riverbeds, and also give employment to vast numbers of men.

Some trouble has been experienced in the past by a few of the men seeking to take advantage of the Truck Act, and refusing to pay for their stores. This evil, however, has been considerably lessened through the power given to the different agents to refuse work to such men. One case this year in particular has been dealt with in this way, and has proved a wholesome example to the others.

E. Tregear, Esq.

I have, &c.,

WM. FARNIE, Agent, Labour Department.

RUSSELL.

SIR,—

Police-station, Russell, 1st April, 1896.

I have the honour to report for your information that the Factories Act has worked smoothly during the year. There has been no complaints from employers or employés, and no prosecutions.

During the year a factory for converting the refuse carcase of the whale into manure has been erected by Messrs. Cook Brothers at their whaling-station at Whangamumu. This is practically a new industry, but I am pleased to report it has emerged from the experimental state, within which many were inclined to regard it upon its inception. I have heard the opinion freely expressed that the carcase of the whale would be valueless as a fertilizer. Results, however, have proved the reverse. Mr. H. Cook informs me he could have sold 100 tons more of his bone-dust to farmers who ventured to give the first lot a trial.

There are two factories here engaged canning mullet. During the past season fish were scarce, and the fishermen had great difficulty in getting supplies, their earnings being a bare existence. The fishermen find boats and gear, and are paid 6s. per hundredweight for fish delivered at the factory, subject to deduction for any that become stale before treatment. At this price, when fish are plentiful, they do very well occasionally; but at one factory, where a number of boats are employed fishing, when the fish are abundant each boat is limited to twenty-five dozen—about 5cwt. This arrangement gives the men little chance to make up for poor spells—days, even weeks, when they catch little or nothing. Hence, at the end of the season, the average earnings are small and the men are in a poor position to face three months' close season, especially where they have families depending upon them. The close season, however, appears to be necessary in the interest of the industry. It affords a season of rest to the fish during spawning, when they may deposit the ova undisturbed. But this is a subject upon which there is a great diversity of opinion amongst those engaged in the business, and one where careful investigation by a disinterested person would lead to good results. It would be free, at least, from the suspicion of self-interest which invariably suggests itself where there is either loss or gain concerned in the matter, and it would enable the authorities to declare the close season for a time when it would best answer the purpose in view. The mullet-canning industry does not afford that general benefit to labour which might reasonably be expected from it. Fishermen barely exist. One skilled workman, with the assistance of a few youths or poorly-paid men, can run a factory, so that the profit goes to the owner. It appears to me, however, to be peculiarly an industry where co-operation, or assistance such as is given to sugar-cane farmers in Queensland, might be successfully applied. The plant is simple and comparatively inexpensive. Colonies of fishermen established at various points on the coast, and equipped with a plant, could carry on the business amongst themselves, thus turning the natural wealth of our fisheries into a general instead of a special benefit.

The Colonial Exploitation Company have commenced operations at the Ohaeawai quicksilver-mines, opening up the mine, and getting material on the ground for the erection of their plant. When in full swing, this should be an important industry in the district, giving employment to a good deal of labour.

E. Tregear, Esq.

I have, &c.,

D. GORDON, Inspector of Factories.

GISBORNE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Gisborne, 14th April, 1896.

In reviewing the events affecting labour and trade in this district for the past year, it is exceedingly gratifying to report that at the close of the period the general outlook is much more favourable and promising than it was at its commencement. There now prevails an unmistakable appearance of prosperity, and a healthier tone of hopefulness pervades the whole community. Of this there is complete and undeniable evidence. It is made manifest by many indications, not the least of which are the undertaking of works of improvement and utility on farms and stations, the erection of dwellings in town and suburbs, and the settlement of a considerable number on Crown lands which have been thrown open for occupation.

The demand for agricultural land in small areas in proximity to Gisborne has increased of late, and some owners, recognising the fact, have subdivided their estates, and have profitably disposed of greater portions of them. Reports from all parts of Cook County concur in stating that most creditable progress has been made by settlers in preliminary work on lands which have been recently acquired in remote localities, despite the many hindrances from bad roads, and, in many parts, no roads whatever. Every encouragement should be given to these pioneer settlers by providing means of access, and helping them in their initial struggles by finding occasional work exclusively for them in the construction of roads in the vicinity of their settlements. It is now generally admitted that the settlement of the population on land is one of the principal factors in the solution of the "unemployed" problem. Hence every effort put forth in this direction, every system, however imperfect at the start, devised to promote this object, should be encouraged and assisted by the Legislature. Experience in the practical part of the work will bring more

intelligence and better methods in dealing with the question, until ultimately the desired end is attained. The land-laws of the colony are in every way excellent, and adapted to the conditions and requirements of those who are desirous of occupying land, but it is essential that facilities should be given to go upon the land by opening means of communication with the chief centres and ports of this East Coast, in order that a greater number could avail themselves of the favourable terms upon which Crown lands can be acquired. A plea may be made that this district has a just, if not exceptional, claim upon the Government in the matter of roads, as it has not participated in the expenditure of the many millions of borrowed money in the construction of railways and other public works in more favoured parts of the colony, while it has contributed its quota in revenue to meet the interest-charges.

It may be mentioned here that, as a result of the recent visit of the Hon. Minister of Lands, negotiations are being made, under the Lands for Settlements Act, for the acquisition of some estates adjacent to Gisborne, with the view of subdividing and throwing them open for close settlement under the lease-in-perpetuity tenure. The lands offered are all served by good metalled roads, and are suitable as respects soil and locality for dairy-farms, orchards, and other industries. This forward step meets with general approval, and numbers are awaiting with eagerness the announcement that these lands have been acquired and are to be thrown open. It is also stated that the Paremata Block, situate near Tolaga Bay, is to be dealt with in a similar manner by the Receivers, appointed by the Validation Court. This is a fine estate, which, if cut up and settled as proposed, should be able to support a large number of families. If this is effected, other blocks now locked up and unprofitable at present will be dealt with, and the progress and prosperity of the East Coast will no longer be retarded, as it has been, by large areas of Native land lying waste and unutilised.

As respects labour and the conditions of employment during the year, the chief features to record are that on two occasions there was a great dearth of work, that the difficulties were promptly met and dealt with as they arose, and that at present there cannot be said to be a scarcity of employment, though there is a sufficiency of labour here to meet ordinary requirements. In January of 1895 the first crisis arose, the names of no less than sixty-five men being registered as unemployed. The cause which may be assigned for this is the cessation of work on several large contracts for road-work. Immediate steps were taken to provide employment by engaging men for Government co-operative road-works, under the administration of the Lands and Survey Department. Before the close of the month most of the men were placed on work on the following roads: Awanui-Hicks Bay, Ormond-Opotiki, and Mahaka. This relieved the temporary congestion, and matters so remained until May following, when the urgent claims of a large number of unemployed had to be met. From this date, and throughout the winter months until the end of September, fifty-eight men, of whom forty-two were married, were found employment at co-operative road-works in various localities. Ten men were also forwarded for work in Auckland Provincial District, being sent to Opuatia. Of this party, however, five declined to work for 6s. per day, saying they did not leave Gisborne to work for such wages, as they were accustomed to 7s. and 8s. per day. Their action certainly deprived the same number of men who were only too eager for employment from getting work on terms which would have been willingly accepted. This incident shows the necessity of some regulation applicable in such cases.

In connection with co-operative works generally, it is urged that uniform conditions or rules be framed as to the mode of ballot, the obligations of mateship, the priority of engagements, and the preference (if any) to be given to local residents as against recent arrivals, and also of married men as against unmarried. The regulation issued this year as a condition of employment of married man on Government co-operative works, that one-half of the wages shall be retained to be paid over to the wife if applied for by her, has given general satisfaction. In no case has any married man objected to sign his consent to this condition. One other matter which may be brought under notice is the advisableness, when work is situate at a distance, that the sections of road given should be such as to find work for men for an extended number of working-days, as a set-off against the extra cost of transport of provisions, &c. It is also desirable that some simple and effectual method be introduced in the settlement of minor disputes as to quantities and prices which sometimes arise in connection with work under this system. It may well be thought out if such matters might be referred for local arbitration.

In other work there has been an intermittent briskness. The local bodies have spent considerable sums in road-works and draining, though for a few months past, for financial reasons, very little new work has been undertaken. About 8,000 acres of land have been felled and burned this season, affording employment to a large number. It may be mentioned that in some cases the co-operative system has been adopted by employers at this description of work, with satisfaction to themselves and the workers. During this winter it is anticipated that as large an area of bush will be felled.

The grass-seed harvest this year is reported to be the best on record, and owing to favourable weather it was all saved. In cereals, those who have grown crops have had an abundant yield. One noticeable fact, indicating that agriculture has been a thriving industry, is the unusually large importations of farm implements and machinery of late. In pastoral pursuits the flockowners have had great encouragement from their wool-clips, and the enhanced price of this commodity. The establishment of a second freezing establishment at Gisborne has resulted to their advantage in the increased price given for sheep, and the benefit thereby has been distinctly felt all round. The erection of this establishment in our midst is certainly a notable event of the year, and demonstrates the growth and capabilities of this district more forcibly than any words. Besides finding work for a large number of tradesmen in its erection, the establishment gives continuous employment to about forty hands.

In the building trade work has been moderately brisk throughout the year, and at present there are but few out of employment. There is a movement on foot to establish an industrial

union in connection with carpenters and allied trades, under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," recent events in their trades having impressed upon tradesmen the necessity of forming a registered union.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY, Agent.

WAIPAWA.

SIR,—

Waipawa, 18th April, 1895.

I beg to report that there were no complaints from any person employed in factories, and the employers evidently dealt with employés in a fair manner. I visited factories and workrooms, but discovered no breaches of the law during any of my visits.

With respect to labour during the first five months or more of the year, a large number of men found employment on the railway co-operative works who resided in and about Woodville—more in proportion than in many other districts, and but for which some of the men and families would have been in great poverty. After the completion of the earth-works and fencing there was no opening save for a few very needy cases on the railway. Shortly after this some got employment on road-works on the Mangatoro Valley, Tawai, near Coonor, the Waikopiro, and Hall Blocks. And there is no doubt that, so far as Woodville district was concerned, the co-operative works were a great boon, and realised a good wage to those who could work with a moderate amount of experience and attention. Although there was a lot of grumbling it made no difference to the great desire of the grumblers to get fresh contracts. It was well on in spring before the completion of the co-operative works at Woodville; and, when it was evident no further work was obtainable, openings occurred by degrees at other private works, and in a short space of time there were but few applications at the bureau. A decided improvement was therefore noticeable from that of the previous year about the same period, and there was comparatively no poverty. Any real needful cases, when represented to Wellington, were responded to with the least possible delay, and every assistance rendered at all times, for which the applicants were grateful.

The swaggers during the last winter were numerous, but relief was afforded them by the Napier Charitable Aid Board authorising the issue of rations until a time when work became fairly plentiful.

E. Tregear, Esq.

I have, &c.,

J. TREANOR, Labour Agent for Woodville.

WANGANUI.

SIR,—

Factory Office, Wanganui, 22nd March, 1896.

I beg to report having registered 116 factories up to date for 1896, employing 554 males and 114 females, and there are a few more to register, which will make up the number to 120, being an increase of sixteen from last year.

The state of trade in Wanganui has been very good for the last twelve months, and the town is rapidly going ahead, a large number of new buildings having been erected, and a number still in course of erection; still the demand for houses is unsatisfied.

The Sedgebrook Estate, in the vicinity of Wanganui, has been cut up and sold at large prices, and no doubt a number of new buildings will be erected there very shortly.

The large factories here have been mostly running full time during the year, with the exception of the freezing-works, which closed for three months only this year. There has been very few skilled workmen out of employ, and good men can always generally get work during the year.

With regard to unskilled labour, there were a large number of men out of employ last winter, but since then the demand for labour has been good. Very few good men looking for employment lately, with the exception of some men who have been knocked off co-operative work, and have not yet succeeded in finding work; but as there will soon be some contracts out they will likely find employment.

With regard to the Shop-assistants Act, I find it works very smoothly here, the various shopkeepers rigidly complying with the Act; and the Council having fixed Thursday afternoon for all shops to close, it has given general satisfaction. The drapers and milliners here have changed the day, through the Council, under the Factory Act, to Thursday afternoon, so as to let all their employés go on one day; it appears to work very well as yet.

There has been nothing special to report, no accidents in factories having occurred during the year, and only three breaches of the Shop-assistants Act against tobacconists for keeping open on Thursday evenings (the half-holiday); they were fined, and since then there has been no breaches of the Act.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD VILLARS, Inspector of Factories.

EKETAHUNA.

SIR,—

Eketahuna, 31st March, 1896.

I have the honour to submit my labour reports and the Acts affecting it for the year ending 31st March, 1896, in my district.

Up to date there are twenty factories registered, employing eighty-six persons—principally male adults, two of that number only being females, with about three hundred and fifty others depending on them. Taking into consideration the locality and the general roughness of the country, and the scattered positions of a number of the factories, the Act is fairly complied with. The owners exhibit every tendency to comply with the different provisions of the Act. Any suggestions are met in the same spirit as proposed, and cheerfully carried out, rendering friction scarcely possible.

The chief industry under the heading of factories is sawing and planing timber, the mills used for that purpose employing a large percentage of labour directly and indirectly, several new mills being in the course of erection. The Government, I am pleased to note, granted a concession to the sawmillers by opening the railway-line as far as Newman for the conveyance of timber. This is a great boon to sawmillers whose sawmills are near the main road, as it enables them to save a considerable expense in the shape of horse labour, and to put a greater amount of timber on the market, thereby increasing the industry, the settler being a gainer by increased clear land, and the labourer by more demand for his labour.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, with reference to closing, is not compulsory in this district. The shopkeepers, with the exception of one or two, close their shops on the same afternoon—viz., Thursday, their employes thus having one half-day during each week for recreation.

The building trade has been very fair during the latter portion of the year, with a tendency to improve, several new shops and other buildings having been erected, and others being in the course of erection. A number of bridges have been completed during the year, several others being nearly completed. These works have, to a considerable extent, relieved the pressure of skilled and unskilled labour in the market.

A number of miles of road-metalling and road-formation has been completed during the year, and similar works are in the course of completion, which, combined with fencing and Government works, has absorbed a great deal of surplus labour. The season being fair and wages good, the artisan and labourer, I opine, has nothing to complain of. Still there is a tendency in both these classes, unfortunately, to spend their earnings in a reckless manner, electing to spend their earnings in the various hotels sooner than put by for a rainy day, the consequence being that a number are swagging on the roads in search of work and hoping not to find it. Were the average workman and labourer more careful in their habits, they would be in a better position to stand the depression caused by winter months and rough weather.

Under the heading of "Labourers," my monthly schedules will show how many have passed through my books, and been employed on co-operative works.

There is not now the number of swaggers to be noted coming into the district that there were in the earlier part of the year. They do not receive the same encouragement as formerly, and are beginning to realise the fact that they are not required. Of those who come a large percentage are what could be called criminally lazy men, who are unfit to work, and who prefer a loafing life round the different camps and hotels to doing an honest day's labour. There are exceptions, but they are in the minority, the generality prefer living on the settler and genuine labouring-man to working themselves. My experience is that swagging tends to demoralise, and that to improve the principles lost by laziness, swagging, at all hazards must be stopped, and a certain amount of force used to revive those who have fallen into the habit, which, I have no doubt, would be a warning and act as a preventative to those who have fallen into the habit or are inclined to do so.

I notice, with regret, that the custom still prevails of cutting down the bush in a promiscuous manner, a considerable quantity of valuable timber being wasted and destroyed. A considerable portion, instead of being allowed to lie on the ground and rot, could be, with a little labour, put on the market at Wellington as firewood, and, as the freight is reduced on that commodity, made to pay. I think with a little capital this could be made to pay, and give employment to many.

The grass-seeding has not been so successful this season as in the past. A larger area of land being under grass and reserved for seed, the supply is greater than the demand, consequently the market in a sense is glutted and prices lower. Rain commenced much earlier this season than the preceding one, causing a considerable loss to those engaged in the industry. From inquiries made, I am of opinion that there will be a considerable increase in bush-felling during the year.

Sheep and cattle are not in as great demand as would be expected, and prices are not high. There have been one or two good sales, and fair prices realised, but they have been the exception and not the rule. There does not appear to be the amount of money in the district that would lead to speculation. Owing to low prices of cattle, and difficulty to find a market, many of the settlers are compelled to seek work on roads and other works; therefore the settler deserves every encouragement. The idea of employing him alternately on public works and his section is to be commended, as it works in a similar manner with the labourer, causing him to become a settler, and instilling in him frugal habits.

Blacksmithing, wheelwrights, and other trades mentioned in my monthly reports are doing good trade and fully employed. Bricklayers have been working full time, but at present there is a tendency to slackness.

The various shops in the district appear busy. I am of opinion the coming year will show a great improvement in the prosperity of the district.

No prosecutions under the various Acts affecting labour were required, and none have been undertaken.

E. Tregear, Esq.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES GREY, Agent.

PAHIATUA.

SIR,—

Police-station, Pahiatua, 24th March, 1896.

I have the honour to submit for your information my report of the labour-market and the operation of the various Acts affecting the same during the year ending on the 31st instant in the Pahiatua district.

During the twelve months work has been fairly plentiful in all trades and callings. The co-operative works relieve the labour-market pretty considerably here. For the past two years extensive works have been carried on, roading the new district of Pongaroa, situated about forty

miles from Pahiatua. Work on these works is still pretty largely carried on, and private employment is becoming more plentiful there, owing to the people that have taken up the country getting their bush felled, grassed, and fenced. Another thing that has in no small way helped things here lately is the improved prices that have obtained for all the staple products of the district. Stock of all kinds has been realising fairly satisfactory prices. Wool has been eagerly snapped up at prices ahead of anything that has been got for some years. The dairy industry is another most important factor to the general prosperity of this district. The settlers complain that they do not receive enough for their milk, but they all admit that the present system is a long way ahead of that to be found in some country districts, where farmers make their butter themselves, and then have to almost make a present of it to the local storekeeper, and take the value of it out in stores at a most extortionate charge. As a pastoral district Pahiatua has few equals, if any, in the colony, and, so long as prices keep anything near the mark, the district must be prosperous.

Trades such as carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, coachbuilders, and plumbers all seem to do a fairly good trade. The different retail businesses also seem to do a good average business.

The different Labour Acts are well observed, and the enforcing of them causes but little trouble.

One cause of complaint that has existed on the co-operative works for some time has recently been removed, and gave very general satisfaction—that is, the removal from the works of men who had constant employment on them for nearly three years, in some cases the men being single. This state of things was attributed to favouritism, and was severely criticized. My own opinion is that single men should not be employed on the works while there is a married man with a wife and family depending on him out of work, and that no man should be employed at the longest more than twelve months. A single man who cannot keep the wolf from the door without coming to the State to find employment for him has a screw loose somewhere.

Taken as a whole, the year that ends on the 31st instant may be considered a fairly prosperous one from every point of view for this district; prices have improved, labour has been fairly plentiful, and business-men seem to be satisfied with the business that they are doing. Property is also steadily improving in value, and is in good demand. I think that Pahiatua, as a district, may be safely considered to be a very prosperous one, with the prospect of being still more prosperous as the unoccupied portions of the country are taken up and occupied.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq.

CHAS. COOPER, Labour Agent, Pahiatua.

BLLENHEIM.

SIR,—

Blenheim, 31st March, 1896.

I have the honour to forward you a report of the Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts for the year ending 31st March, 1896.

There are sixty-four factories registered here, employing 280 males and 18 females, against sixty-three last year, employing 219 males and 24 females.

Trade on the whole has been very quiet; a number of men have left this district. There are no mining or public works in this district. The labouring-class are entirely depending for work on the land. Work on sheep-stations has been reduced about 25 per cent. There was a small rise in the price of flax at the latter end of last year. Flax-mills started work and engaged a lot of hands. I am sorry to say that flax at present is very low in price; owners are talking of closing up several of the mills. If so, it will throw a large number of hands out of employment.

The Acts in this district have been fairly observed, both by employers and those employed; no complaints have been brought by either side or any person during the year. On each visit I have found no complaints; and, in like manner, as regards the working of the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, I may say that the spirit of the Act on the whole has been fairly observed. There have been two convictions within the year under this Act.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq.

JAS. SHEARY, Inspector.

BRUNNERTON.

SIR,—

Brunnerton, 31st March, 1896.

I beg to report for your information *re* the state of Brunnerton district for year ending 31st March, 1896, which, I very much regret to have to say, was by no means a prosperous one.

During the year a great number of changes have taken place here. On the 28th of September last 105 men and boys were discharged from the Brunner Mine, several of whom left the district for Westport, Auckland, and Johannesburg. In the month of October last the Grey Valley Coal Company disposed of their Brunner Mine to the Point Elizabeth Coal Creek Mining Company, which change made but little difference as far as the miners were concerned. There has not been a brisk demand for coal, and, as a consequence, work has been slack. During the year twenty-four men were sent by me to Jackson to work on the Jackson-Otira Section of the Midland Railway, several of whom have left the works, giving as their reason for so doing that the prices paid for doing the work were too small to enable them to make a living. Several single men have been urging me to try and obtain employment for them at Jackson, and, as a rule, when I inform them that only married men or men with parents or relatives dependent on them will be put on the work, they get very angry, and I have had a great deal to put up with from some of them.

A matter of interest during the year was the discovery of a reef containing gold on the Paparoa Ranges by prospectors named Curtis and Feary, and, in consequence, several claims were pegged off, and an attempt is now being made by Mr. Mills, of Greymouth, to float a company in England to work the whole of the claims. The amount of capital proposed to be invested is £42,000, and no doubt if Mr. Mills is successful in floating the company Brunnerton district will advance.

With reference to the very serious disaster which took place in the Brunner Mine at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th March, at the time of the explosion there were sixty-five men and boys in the mine, not one of whom was saved. An inquest was opened on the bodies on Saturday, the 28th March, and adjourned to Thursday next, the 2nd April, and it is generally thought that the cause of the explosion will never be explained. Several of the victims were married (about forty), and have left wives and families, some of whom are in poor circumstances. A relief fund has been started, and it is thought a good deal of money will be collected for the distressed widows and orphans. Through these deaths taking place there will be really no unemployed in this district for some time.

There are six factories registered here under "The Factories Act, 1894," and I have no difficulty in getting the owners to comply with the Act. The Shop-assistants Act is strictly enforced here, but I have very little difficulty in getting the shopkeepers to comply with its regulations.

E. Tregear, Esq.

I have, &c.,

HENRY BEATTIE, Constable.

GREYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Greymouth, 3rd April, 1896.

The number of men assisted during the past year has been the least since co-operative works were started in this district. The number of unemployed registered was 187; assisted, 60.

The railway co-operative works at Jackson's have been lately handed over to the inspection of the District Agent at Kumara, although, as I made several visits to the works under your instructions, I may be permitted to note a few remarks thereon. Of men employed at the works, twenty-three were sent from this district, the remainder coming from Hokitika, Kumara, Brunner, and Christchurch. A number of the men complain that the price given for the work is totally inadequate. In other cases work is overpaid—that is, it would be if paid according to measurement. It is a common saying among working-men that the co-operative system, properly administered, is a blessing, but that local officers are prejudiced against it owing to the extra amount of work entailed, as against the old contract system, when one contractor alone had to be dealt with. The great difficulty at present in this district is in estimating the value of work by standards which have no local application. It may, perhaps, be advisable that in certain cases at least a week's work should be performed at day labour, under supervision of the overseer, before fixing the value of the contract. In justice to the Government, it should be said that they have sent down an independent expert to inquire into the causes of complaint.

The remaining work on the Grey-Hokitika railway was completed during the year. A new drillshed was erected at Greymouth. A Courthouse at Brunnerton was also established, and new Courthouse built. The stoppage of the harbour-works threw about seventy men out of employment. These have mostly gone out into the country prospecting, or have obtained casual work in the district.

All work in connection with the opening of the Coal Creek Mine has been hung up for some time, pending settlement of freight rates. It is hoped that the Government will compel the company to proceed or cancel their lease, as at present a large outlet for labour is blocked. The disaster at the Brunner Mine has caused much suffering and misery throughout the district. A searching inquiry will doubtless be made by Government to find out whether the regulations in regard to mining have been strictly carried out.

The sawmilling industry, which for nine months of the year averaged about three-quarters of a million feet per week, has, owing to the rise in prices introduced by the newly-formed association, again languished, the timber merchants, anticipating a rise, having bought considerable stocks at old prices. A few of the mills are cutting for the South African market, which, if properly developed, will take the timber as fast as boats can carry it. The trial shipment to the English market was a failure, and it will probably be some time before our sawmillers venture again in the same direction.

The late floods caused a great destruction in the country districts of roads and bridges, which will cost thousands to repair, and should provide work for a number. A new industry in the shape of a dairy factory has been lately started in the Grey Valley, which should be a help to our farming community.

The gold-mining industry, which I noted in my last report as showing signs of revival, has kept on the move, and the hope is now that we are on the eve of a boom which will revolutionise the ways and means of developing a large amount of treasure which undoubtedly lies hidden throughout the Coast. I also, in my last, ventured to prophecy that English capital would soon flow in this direction. An English capitalist has already purchased a large number of mines, and attracted the tide of English capital to these shores. Yet why should it not be possible for the Government to act in a similar manner to these same capitalists, by employing the best mining experts to exploit the country, and by treating the found auriferous deposits in the latest scientific manner, and to reap the great harvest which will ere long enrich lucky shareholders, the majority of whom are absentees.

Again I would urge upon the Government the necessity of assisting our mining associations as an indirect means of solving our "unemployed" problems.

E. Tregear, Esq.

I have, &c.,

WM. H. BOASE, Agent.

METHVEN.

SIR,—

Police-station, Methven, 26th March, 1896.

I beg to submit for your information the annual report of my district.

Agriculture is now in a prosperous condition, owing to the prices ruling for all kinds of farm produce. The yield of grain has been small this season, owing principally to the severe drought and high winds which prevailed during the summer. Should present prices continue, the area sown with grain during the coming season will be large, and give a good deal of employment.

The timber industry is now pretty brisk, and hands well employed. The coal trade is doing pretty well, but the high railway freight on small quantities curtails the output. The lime industry is doing pretty well, but requires a still further reduction in railway freight. This class of industry requires fostering, as by so doing a large amount of labour would be employed in working it. There is nothing doing in building-stone; the trade being in the hands of one person, who does not push it, a large trade is lost to the district.

Blacksmiths are well employed now. They inform me trade is better this season than for some years past. Carpenters and builders are also fairly well employed, and now land is being acquired for settlement they will be fully employed for some time to come. Wheelwrights are fairly well employed; a few months hence they will be brisker. Saddlers are fairly well employed. Tailors and bootmakers are busy, and trade is improving.

Unskilled labour is, of course, the principal occupation in this district, and I am pleased to say they are fairly well employed. There are a few idle just now, but they are either men who are taking a well-earned rest after several months of toil, or else a few worthless creatures who seldom do any work, but make a deal of noise, ever looking for that which they do not want. These last are a curse to the honest working-man, but they are gradually getting less, as every year brings fewer of them. In my last report I mentioned the Government were negotiating for the purchase of an estate here, which would be a boon to the working-classes, and I am now pleased to say this has become an accomplished fact, and when this estate is settled it will contain many who are now much in want of a piece of land. I think the working-classes are much steadier now than formerly, and each year the number of small debt cases in the local Court grows less, so matters look healthier. The condition of the workers on the stations and farms is now much better than formerly, and I hear very few complaints, so I am of the opinion the various factory laws are working satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq.

ANDREW MORGAN, Inspector of Factories, Methven.

OAMARU.

SIR,—

Police Office, Oamaru, 31st March, 1896.

I have the honour to report for your information upon the working of the Factories Act, the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, and the Bureau of Industries in this district during the past year.

FACTORIES ACT.

This Act I am glad to say is now working very smoothly, and has given me little trouble during the year. I have, however, found some little difficulty in getting the occupiers of rented premises to make some slight improvements and alterations in the closets and fences round their premises. The tenants endeavoured to make use of the Inspector with the view of compelling the owners to effect the necessary repairs; but, finding I could not touch the landlord, the tenants had to do the work. I may at once say that proprietors are careless in attending to sanitary matters, and it has taken some time and many visits to impress upon them the great necessity for such precaution. I have, however, noticed that the more the employers study the Act they show a willingness to comply with its provisions.

I have found employers careless by admitting boys under sixteen to work without first procuring a permit; and a short time ago I found a boy at work in a tailoring room. He was only fifteen years and three months; but, on questioning him, I found he had not passed the Fourth Standard. I sent him home, and was interviewed the next day by Mr. Earl, the head-master of the Middle School, who came to me at the instance of the boy's father. I showed Mr. Earl section 57 of the Act, and asked him to satisfy me on the subject, but he at once said he could not, and declined to interfere.

I have been particular with bakers' shops and yards, and am glad to report them in good order.

I have in Oamaru seventy-four factories, most of which are now registered. I will at once complete them. I was glad of the alteration in the schedule of fees for two persons to 1s., which will work well.

I was very glad of the visit of Miss Scott to my district. I noticed with pleasure the masterly manner she grasped the situation in every case on entering the various workrooms. She directed several improvements, which I am now carrying out. Occasional surprise visits by this lady would, I feel sure, have a beneficial effect in the carrying-out of the provisions of this Act and the comfort of employés.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is now working well in this district. I have now very little trouble with it. The half-holiday in Oamaru is Thursday, when shops and factories are all closed. This works satisfactorily, as all participate in the half-holiday.

With respect to my connection with the Labour Bureau, I may say I have been fairly successful in meeting the very many unreasonable complaints of the unemployed and the agitators,

who lose no opportunity of blackballing the unfortunate agent. I can only inform you, sir, that the position of Bureau Agent at Oamaru is not a very enviable one, and, as you are aware, the work is of considerable magnitude. I do my best for the men, and endeavour to be as fair as possible.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq.

THOMAS O'GRADY, Inspector of Factories, &c.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,—

Invercargill, 31st March, 1896.

I have to report that during the year ending 31st March, 1896, this agency has been of use to the public generally, and especially to the working-classes, 198 of whom, through it, have found employment on various works, principally those of the Government; and the earnings of those 198 men had to support 870 beings, composed of their wives and children, making a total of 1,068 persons who have been directly benefited by its existence.

Most of those who seek assistance through this office are of the unskilled class, most of whom have spent the earlier part of their lives at sawmills (which each year are becoming fewer), making it not easy for the overflowing supply of sawmill-hands to find employment. The way in which this supply is kept up is that, when a boy has attained the age (thirteen years) that he is permitted to leave school, and happens to live near a sawmill, he very often manages to get employment in wheeling sawdust at the mill, driving a horse, or stacking timber or firewood, and he slowly blossoms into a full-blown sawmill-hand, living in a hut built by himself on the land belonging to the mill, with his wife and five or eight children; and when another boy has so far advanced to do his work for 3d. per day less, he has to go, and generally seeks employment on the Government co-operative works, and sometimes the more imprudent one, after having worked as a carpenter's labourer for a month or so, will offer himself as a carpenter. It is very difficult to know these imposters without seeing some of their work, and in many cases annoyance and expense result to the public.

In this town we have four or five timber-working factories, the largest of which uses up 313,000 superficial feet of timber in manufacturing about 8,000 doors, 6,000 pairs of sashes, furniture to the value of £2,100, and joinery to the value of £1,200. This factory employs about fifty hands, two-thirds of whom are boys. The men, who are all good tradesmen, make from £2 5s. to £3 per week, and the boys vary from 5s. to 15s. according to their ability and the time they have been at the trade. At about thirteen or fourteen years of age they start work at 5s. per week, and at the end of three months, if they prove not to be worth it, are dismissed; but if they seem adapted to turn out tradesmen, then they get an increase of 1s. per week for the following three months, and so on, 1s. increase each three months until they get 10s. per week, at which they remain until they are drafted out into the lines for which they are best fitted, or they leave to join other factories, so that this factory in itself forms a very good technical school.

There are two twine- and rope-factories in this part of Otago. The larger of them is fitted with the latest machinery, made by Lawson, of Leeds. This factory employs about fifty hands, counting those working at the flaxmills belonging to the factory. This industry does not do much in educating or training men for the battle of life; it merely gives employment to a class of persons who are not fitted for anything better, and are made able to maintain themselves from a natural product by the better intellect of their enterprising employer, who, with his factory, each year produces 250 tons of binder-twine, worth £30 per ton.

There are six iron-foundries, the two largest being the Southland Farmers' Implement and Engineering Company and the Vulcan Foundry. The first employs sixty-five hands, and uses up about 195 tons of metal in castings and 170 tons of wrought iron in smith-work. These 365 tons of iron are manufactured into all kinds of agricultural machinery. They employ about a dozen boys, who are learning the various branches of foundry-work, and are paid from nothing up to £1 10s. per week. The tradesmen's pay ranges from 8s. to 11s. per day. The Vulcan Foundry employs about twenty-five hands. They use up about 55 tons of cast iron and 35 tons of wrought iron during the year in making and repairing all kinds of dredging, mining, and milling machinery. They manufacture all kinds of pumps and engines up to 30-horse power. They employ seven or eight apprentices, who are paid from 5s. to £2 per week, and the tradesmen get from 10s. to 12s. per day. Both of these foundries have been kept fairly busy during the year. Besides these, there are a number of smithies, some of which put through one ton of horseshoes per week, independent of other work, and employ from two to fourteen hands, occupied in making every description of smith and wheelwright work.

The knitting-factory employs only women, to the number of twenty-four. They merely knit the yarn into all kinds of clothing; their earnings vary from 6s. to 18s. per week. This industry will improve.

There are various other factories, information of which you will have from the Inspector of Factories. I have only mentioned the more prominent.

The retail places of business have managed to do a fair business during the year. They are all trying to do a cash business, but find it very difficult.

The different Government works in this part of the colony have been a great source of relief to the unemployed, also to the gentleman whom the said unemployed badger both night and day—viz., the M.H.R. for the district, whom they look to as a father, and one responsible for their maintenance, and who at times would almost require police protection to permit him to get his meals and rest.

There is a strange difference in the rate of pay between Public Works and the Lands—namely, the Public Works gauge all their unskilled labour at the rate of 7s. per day, and the Lands at 1s. less—viz., 6s. per day. This difference has been the cause of very considerable dissatisfaction and discontent, being the principal cause of many of the petitions and complaints sent to Wellington.

Some of the miners who come from the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland have complained that they are not entitled to a free pass on our railways. They say that in the colonies mentioned they can travel free if on a prospecting tour. I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement.

E. Tregear, Esq.

I have, &c.,

J. B. GREIG, Agent.

Reports have also been received from Inspectors at the following places. They state that the provisions of the Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts have been well observed. In a few places there have been prosecutions (see page 25): Whangarei, Otorohanga, Mercer, Tauranga, Waipukurau, Dannevirke, Feilding, Eltham, Tenui, Picton, Reefton, Kaikoura, Akaroa, Culverden, Oxford, Timaru, Roxburgh, Green Island, Middlemarch, Pembroke, Invercargill, Wyndham, Hokianganga, Onehunga, Mangonui, Port Awanui, Clive, Ormondville, Hawera, Opunake, Masterton, Upper Hutt, Westport, Rangiora, Lincoln, Malvern, Rakaiia, Outram, Cromwell, Mosgiel, Milton, Otautau, Blüff, Mataura, Dargaville, Maketu and Te Puke, Thames, Gisborne, Napier, Palmerston North, Inglewood, New Plymouth, Martinborough, Otaki, Greymouth, Hokitika, Leeston, Little River, Ashburton, Alexandra South, Queenstown, Balclutha, Kaitangata, Waitahuna, and Winton.

LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE YEAR 1ST APRIL, 1895, TO 31ST MARCH, 1896.

APRIL, 1895.

Auckland.—One case under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly holiday. Case dismissed, as *Gazette* notice was informal.

Havelock.—Two cases under “The Factories Act, 1894”: For failing to register factories. Penalties: £5, with £2 9s. costs; and £1, with £2 13s. costs.

MAY, 1895.

Auckland.—One case under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shop on day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Case dismissed, on the ground that the Act does not come into force until January, 1896. Appeal entered against the decision.

Gisborne.—Two cases under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. One case dismissed, on ground that one week’s notice of the meeting at which the special resolution was passed was not given prior to the passage of such resolution, as required by section 2 of the Act. On the other case, a penalty of 10s., and 7s. costs, was inflicted.

Wellington.—On the 12th June Mr. Justice Richmond gave judgment in the shop case sent up from Greytown to be heard in the Supreme Court. In the course of this judgment the ruling was given that the phrase “January next” meant the month of January, 1895, and that therefore the Act was in existence at present. A contrary judgment had been given by Mr. Northcroft, S.M., in Auckland, but appeal was entered against that decision.

Blenheim.—One case under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for half-holiday. Fine of 10s. inflicted, with £1 10s. costs.

Dunedin.—Five cases under “The Factories Act, 1894”: One for refusing to register factory; penalty, 1s., with 17s. 6d. costs. Two for failing to give half-holiday on Saturday to females; penalties, 10s., with 19s. 6d. costs, on each. One for failing to pay employé for statutory holidays; penalties, £1, with £2 1s. 6d. costs. One for not keeping workroom in conformity with the Act; penalty, 1s., with 17s. 6d. costs.

Three cases under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for half-holiday; penalties, 5s. on each case, with £3 0s. 6d. costs.

JUNE, 1895.

Auckland.—One case under “The Factories Act, 1894”: For employing boy under eighteen on Saturday afternoon: three charges. Penalties, £3, with £5 2s. costs.

Wellington.—Four cases under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalties, £1 each in three cases, with £4 6s. costs; £2, with £1 8s. costs, on the fourth case.

Wanganui.—Three cases under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalties, 1s. on each case, with £2 14s. 6d. costs.

Christchurch.—One case under “The Factories Act, 1894”: For employing female on statutory holiday. Penalty, 10s., with £1 8s. costs.

JULY, 1895.

Palmerston North.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalty, £2, with 17s. 6d. costs.

Blenheim.—One case under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalty, 5s., with £1 10s. costs.

Dunedin.—One case under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalty, 5s., with £1 4s. 6d. costs. One appeal entered by defendant against decision of Stipendiary Magistrate in May last was dismissed, with £6 6s. costs.

AUGUST, 1895.

Auckland.—One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894," against a fruiterer, for failing to give half-holiday to employé during the week. Penalty, £1, with £2 4s. costs.

Hawera.—One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894:" For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalty, £2, with 7s. costs.

Wellington.—Two cases under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": One against a confectioner, for failing to grant half-holiday to employé during the week; penalty, 10s., with £1 8s. costs. The other for employing female assistant twenty-two hours longer than the time specified in the Act; penalty, 1s., with £1 8s. costs.

Christchurch.—One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894:" For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs.

Dunedin.—Two charges under "The Factories Act, 1894," against an occupier: First, for occupying factory after the certificate of registration had been suspended—penalty, £1, with 17s. 6d. costs; and second, for failing to provide separate sanitary accommodation for male and female employés—penalty, £2, with £1 10s. costs.

OCTOBER, 1895.

Riverton.—One case, for failing to provide proper accommodation for shearers. Penalty, 5s., with £1 16s. costs.

Invercargill.—One case, for failing to give half-holiday to employé under eighteen years of age. Penalty, 10s., with 7s. costs.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

Wellington.—Three cases, for failing to close shops on afternoon of either Wednesday (the day appointed for weekly half-holiday), Monday, the 11th instant, or Thursday, the 14th instant (public holidays). Penalties, £3 in one case, and £2 each in the other two, with £1 13s. costs in each case.

DECEMBER, 1895.

Wellington.—One case, for failing to grant half-holiday to hotel-assistants. Penalty, 5s., with £1 10s. costs.

JANUARY, 1896.

Auckland.—Four cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One against a hotelkeeper for failing to give half-holiday to assistant; penalty, 5s., with £2 13s. costs. One, four charges—two for employing girls more than eleven hours and a half in one day, and two for employing girls more than fifty-two hours in one week; penalty, £1, with £4 6s. costs. One for failing to grant half-holiday to shop-assistant; penalty, 10s., with £1 13s. costs. One for employing girl more than fifty-two hours in one week; penalty, £1, with £1 11s. costs.

Greytown.—Appeal against the direction of the Inspector of Factories giving notice to provide certain accommodation for shearers: This case was compromised by the Inspector's agreeing to accept a modified plan of building as furnished by appellant.

Wellington.—Three cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: Two against hotel-keepers for failing to grant half-holiday to assistants—penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs in each case; the third against a chemist—dismissed, the Magistrate ruling that, according to the amendment of the Act, a chemist's shop is not affected by the Act.

Dunedin.—Four cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One against a hotelkeeper for failing to grant half-holiday to assistant; penalty, 10s., with 19s. 6d. costs. The second, two charges, for employing person more than half an hour beyond the time prescribed in the Act; penalty, £1, with £1 19s. costs. The third, one charge, for employing assistant more than half an hour beyond the prescribed time; penalty, 5s., with 19s. 6d. costs. The fourth case, three charges—one for not granting half-holiday to assistant, one for employing assistant more than nine hours and a half in one day, and one for employing assistant more than fifty-two hours in one week; penalties, 5s. for each charge, with £1 13s. 6d. costs.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

Christchurch.—Four cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalties, 10s., with £1 8s. costs, each.

Dunedin.—One case under the Factories Act: Six charges, for failing to allow employés the half-holiday on Saturdays; penalties, 5s. on each of first three, and 1s. on each of the other three, with £5 17s. costs. Two cases under the Servants' Registry Offices Act: One for overcharging for fee; penalty, £2, with £1 4s. 6d. costs. One for false entry of previous fee paid; penalty, £1, with 17s. 6d. costs.

MARCH, 1896.

Christchurch.—One case under the Factories Act, before Mr. Beetham, S.M.: For breach of section 63 of the Act; penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs. Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One for failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday; case dismissed. The other for refusing to allow inspection of shop on same afternoon; penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs.

Dunedin.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, before Mr. Carew, S.M.: For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with 19s. 6d. costs. One case under the Servants' Registry Offices Act, before Mr. Carew, S.M.: Brought against the department to show cause why a license should not be granted to the applicant by the Inspector. The license had been refused, firstly, as it would practically have granted a transfer of the license, which is unlawful by section 12; and, secondly, as applicant was interested in a lodginghouse for servants, which would be unlawful by section 17. Application refused.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

Auckland (25).—Two men employed in printing-office: slight injury to hands by being caught in platen-machine. Two men employed at railway workshops: one lost ends of first and second fingers of right hand through being caught in planing-machine; the other caught his foot in the rope of a step-ladder, and fell violently to the ground, injuring his left side. Six persons employed at Kauri Timber Company's mills: a lad fourteen years slightly cut by a circular saw; a man had slight injury by a fitch of timber falling on him; a man had his finger broken by a fitch of timber falling on it; a lad slightly injured by coming in contact with a circular saw; a lad employed at buzz-planer got slightly hurt; a man got slightly cut whilst using a goose-saw; a man got slightly cut whilst using a circular saw. A man employed at a boot-factory got thumb smashed in the press. A lad employed at a box-factory got thumb slightly cut whilst using a circular saw. A lad employed at a biscuit-factory was slightly hurt with a dough-kneader. A man employed at a sawmill was slightly cut by a circular saw. A man employed at a sawmill: slightly injured through being jammed. A man employed at printing-office lost nail of forefinger in cog-wheel of machine. An apprentice at the Sugar-refining Company's works sustained simple fracture of leg by hydraulic lift. A man employed at a sawmill was slightly injured with a circular saw. A lad employed at a printing-office: slightly injured with cog-wheel of printing-machine. A lad employed at furniture-factory: slight injury to thumb by being cut with circular saw. A female machinist at boot-factory severely injured through finger being caught in driving-belt connecting machine; lost part of finger. A lad employed at furniture-factory: slight cut on finger with mitre-machine knife. A man employed at sawmill: slight injury to forefinger of right hand through being jammed with fitch of timber. A man employed as carver at a furniture-factory: slightly injured with moulding-machine. A man employed at sawmill was slightly injured by a chip of wood striking him on the eye. Those accidents were ascertained to be of a purely accidental nature.

Wellington (12).—Two men employed at the railway workshops: one cut his finger slightly in circular saw; the other hurt his foot by a fall of iron, but returned to work immediately. Two apprentices at the railway workshops: one caught his thumb between the slide-rest and the drawing-carrier and lost the nail; the other, working at milling-machine, lost the end of the first finger of his left hand. A boy employed in the spinning department at the woollen-mill put his hand under the headstall of mule (in motion) to lift a piece of iron from the floor when the carriage struck his arm; the injury was slight. A girl at the woollen-mill crushed the thumb of her left hand in paull of spinning-mules; she returned to work in a few days. An engineer in the match-factory hurt his hand by the fall of a machine-knife which he was repairing. A lad in printing-office severely squeezed three of his fingers in the printing-press; returned to work in a fortnight. A man employed at a turning-lathe caught his fingers in the lathe. A boy assisting at a planing-machine lost the top of a finger. A lad employed in a cooperage got his arm cut by a splinter of wood from the saw. A man at a coach-factory was knocked down by a hatch-cover which had fallen from the ceiling; returned to work in a few days.

Christchurch (19).—Two men in railway workshops: one got slight wound to finger in air-pump of oil-machine; the other lacerated forefinger of left hand in milling-machine. Two men in engineering-shops: one cut the point of his thumb in a planing-machine; the other received slight injuries in bolster of punching-machine. Two lads in engineering-shops: one fell on a skylight and was slightly injured; the other burned both feet with molten metal. Two men in cycle-shops: one was slightly burned in a furnace-fire; the other slightly bruised his wrist in belt. Two men in tanneries: one broke his arm by getting it caught in belt which he was cleaning; the other broke his arm in machinery. One man employed in sawmill lost part of the forefinger of right hand, and the second finger was slightly cut, in circular saw. Three lads in sawmills: one chopped his knee with a hatchet, one cut hand in planing-machine, and the third caught his fingers in cog-wheels, receiving a slight injury. One lad in boot-factory crushed two fingers in rolling-machine. A girl employed in a boot-factory while engaged pulling down a window-blind had her hair caught in a shaft, her hair being loose; returned to work in three weeks. One man in boot-factory got slight injury in skiving-machine. Two men at meat-freezing works: one, an engine-driver, fell on to the machinery and was killed by the engine-crank; the other man while driving truck was knocked down by the truck, which passed over his thigh and hip; he was not seriously hurt. One lad, a spinner at woollen-mill, crushed left foot in spinning-machine; the injury was slight.

Dunedin (18).—Two lads in match-factory: one crushed nail of finger in machinery in motion, the other cut tips of two fingers in screw-press. Two lads in paint-factories: one got foot crushed by fall of a barrel, the other burnt his arm; both slight injuries. A man at woollen-mill crushed little finger of left hand in spinning-jenny. A carrier was slightly scalded by steam. Two men at the railway workshops: one, a grinder, was slightly injured; the other, a turner, cut thumb and forefinger in lathe. Three lads in engineer shop: two were playing with a 5-ton jib-crane against instructions; one was killed, and the other got leg broken; the third injured eye by flash of iron. A plumber fell off a scaffold; beyond shock to system and bruises was not injured. A blacksmith hurt thumb-nail of left hand by fall of a piece of iron. A fireman at paper-mill bruised back of his hand by knock from crank in steam-engine; slight injury. A boy in paper-mill crushed second finger of left hand in label-cutting machine. Two lads in biscuit-factories: one crushed thumb in biscuit-cutting machine; the other crushed his hand. A lad at jam-factory lost part of three fingers in steam-press by accidentally setting cutter in motion.

Foxton (1).—A man broke his left arm in scutching-machinery.

Carterton (1).—An engine-driver at a sawmill lost his arm in the circular saw.

Greymouth (1).—An apprentice in the Government Railway Workshops got his little finger of left hand crushed, which necessitated amputation.

Timaru (3).—Two men employed in flour-mill fell off stack of flour: one receiving a severe shake and bruises, the other a depressed fracture of the frontal bone of the skull; the third man

employed at the meat company's works crushed his finger in refrigerating-machinery. He returned to work in the afternoon of the same day.

Balclutha (1).—A man in flax-mill killed while fixing the stripper. One of the pulleys on main shaft flew to pieces and struck him on the forehead.

DAYS APPOINTED FOR WEEKLY HALF HOLIDAY.

The following is a list of days appointed by the different boroughs under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act 1894," and "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act Amendment Act, 1895":—

Tuesday Afternoons.—Foxton, Papakura.

Wednesday Afternoons.—Auckland and suburbs, Wellington and suburbs, Dunedin and suburbs, Palmerston South, Palmerston North, Opunake, Hokitika, Cambridge, Cromwell, Havelock, Kumara, Napier, Pahiatua, Marton, Gore, Milton, Rotorua, Ormondville, Invercargill and suburbs, Hamilton, Arrowtown, Riverton, Onehunga, Woodville, Kaikora North, Waverley, Blenheim, Tolaga Bay District, Queenstown, Winton, Mataura, Turakina, Hawksbury, Tapanui, Lawrence, Hampden, Ross, Bull's, Dannevirke, Richmond, Picton, Port Chalmers, Feilding, Hastings, Brunner, Campbelltown, Nelson, Wyndham, Southbridge, Waipawa, Clinton, Greymouth, Taradale, Clyde, Opotiki, Kaitangata.

Thursday Afternoons.—Christchurch and suburbs, Ashburton, Naseby, Timaru, Akaroa, Lyttelton, Greytown, Rangiora, Whangarei, Westport, Gisborne, Amberley, Kaiapoi, Thames, Roxburgh, New Plymouth, Temuka, Kamo, Geraldine, Stratford, Tauranga, Oamaru, Balclutha, Carterton, Te Awamutu, Featherston, Te Aroha, Wanganui, Alexandra, Ngaruawahia, Allanton.

Friday Afternoons.—Manaiia, Patea, Hawera, Normanby.

Saturday Afternoons.—Outram.

NAMES OF PLACES WHERE INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT ARE STATIONED.

Auckland, Akaroa, Alexandra South, Amberley, Arrowtown, Ashurst, Ashburton, Awanui, Blenheim, Balclutha, Bluff, Brunner, Bulls, Christchurch, Cambridge, Carterton, Clive, Clinton, Coromandel, Cromwell, Culverden, Dunedin, Dannevirke, Dargaville, Eketahuna, Eltham, Fairlie, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Gisborne, Greymouth, Geraldine, Gore, Greytown North, Green Island, Hamilton, Hampden, Havelock, Hawksbury, Hastings, Hawera, Helensville, Herbertville, Hokianga, Hokitika, Hunterville, Invercargill, Inglewood, Kaikoura, Kaitangata, Kumara, Kurow, Lawrence, Leeston, Lincoln, Little River, Lumsden, Lyell, Malvern, Mataura, Maketu, Manaiia, Mongonui, Martinborough, Marton, Masterton, Mercer, Mercury Bay, Methven, Middlemarch, Milton, Mosgiel, Moawhango, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Naseby, Ngaruawahia, Ngapara, Oamaru, Onehunga, Ophir, Opotiki, Opunake, Ormond, Ormondville, Orepuki, Otautau, Otaki, Outram, Oxford, Otahuhu, Ohingaiti, Otorohanga, Palmerston North, Palmerston South, Pahiatua, Papakura, Patea, Pembroke, Picton, Pleasant Point, Pahi, Queenstown, Raglan, Rakaia, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Ross, Roxburgh, Rotorua, Russell, St. Bathans, Stratford, Tapanui, Taradale, Tauranga, Te Aroha, Te Awamutu, Tenui, Temuka, Thames, Timaru, Tolaga Bay, Upper Hutt, Wellington, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Waitara, Wanganui, Waimate, Waverley, Westport, Whangarei, Wyndham and Edendale, Woodville, Waitotara.

LIST OF PLACES WHERE AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT ARE STATIONED.

Ahaura, Bealey, Charleston, Clyde, Coalgate, Collingwood, Cullensville, Denniston, Dunganville, Half-moon Bay, Howick, Huntly, Kaiapoi, Kanieri, Kamo, Kawakawa, Kawhia, Kihikihi, Katikati, Mangawai, Okarito, Paeroa, Pahautanui, Panmure, Port Albert, Pukekohe, Pungarehu, Spring Grove, Stafford, Spit (Napier), Takaka, Taupo, Waipu, Wairoa, Waiuku, Warkworth, Waikaia, Waitati, Whakatane, Waihi.

A P P E N D I X .

BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY.

The Board of Conciliation for the Canterbury District sat at 10 a.m. on Monday in the Provincial Council Chamber. Present — Messrs. Beswick (Chairman), T. Gapes, Frostick, J. Chalmers, and W. Williams.

Messrs. Arnold, Ferguson, and Milligan appeared for the Bootmakers' Union; Messrs. Turner, Bridger, and Pyne for the Manufacturers' Association.

The statement upon which the Board was called upon to adjudicate was as under:—

"Notice is hereby given to the Board of Conciliation that, on the 30th day of March, 1896, the said New Zealand Boot Manufacturers' Association Industrial Union of Employers, of which body Messrs. Skelton, Frostick, and Co., of the City of Christchurch, in said colony, boot-manufacturers, are members, submitted to one William James Osborne, a member of the Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society (hereinafter called 'the said Society'), which Society is federated with the said Union, and all other members of the said Society, and also to the said Union, certain printed conditions of labour, and a partial statement of wages, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed and marked 'A,' for the further employment by the said firm of Skelton, Frostick,

and Company, and all the other members of the said Association, of the said William James Osborne and all other the members of the said Society and the other trade-unions federated with the said Union, and all other persons being workmen in the boot trade. The said William James Osborne and all other members of the said Society and the said Union, and the several other societies and unions federated with the said Union, object to the said conditions and statements submitted by the said Association. The grounds of objection are—(a) That they are unfair and oppressive; (b) that the said Society and the said Union have submitted to the said firm of Skelton, Frostick, and Company, and also to the said Association, certain conditions of labour and statement of wages which they assert to be fair and equitable between employer and employed (a copy of such last-mentioned statement is hereto annexed and marked 'B'). For the information of the said Association, and of all persons and firms connected therewith, also of the Board of Conciliation, the particular and special objections to the said conditions and partial statement, and to the various clauses of the said printed paper marked 'A,' and the reasons therefore, are stated as follows: As regards the 'memorandum' thereon: The said Union takes exception thereto, inasmuch as it draws a distinction between skilled and unskilled labour, and would encourage 'the team system,' a system that is oppressive and injurious to workmen and operatives generally. General rules as regards A of No. 1: This is objected to, inasmuch as employers should employ no others than members of a trade-union of New Zealand. As regards No. II.: (a) This is opposed to the spirit and principles of unionism; (b) again, non-unionists should not be permitted or be able to avail themselves of the decision of the Board upon this 'reference.' As regards No. III.: The rules and conditions therein referred to should be made to apply to operatives employed in clicking, benching, and finishing, or in connection with machinery that may be used in the manufacturing of boots and shoes. As regards B of No. IV.: Weekly hands should only be employed in connection with machinery, and in the instruction of apprentices, and then upon such terms and conditions and in such manner as may be decided by a Local Board constituted in manner as hereinafter provided. As regards C of No. IV.: There should be no distinction between skilled and unskilled labour, and, subject to the conditions stated in B of No. IV. as amended [the last paragraph hereof], no employé should be at liberty to arrange with his employer to work on the weekly-wage system. As regards D of No. IV.: The necessity for the division and subdivision of labour upon the introduction of machinery is admitted, but the method and the prices for the work to be done by the workmen engaged in connection with such machinery should be referred to, and be decided by, a Local Board constituted in manner as hereinafter is provided. As regards A of No. V.: The working-hours should be from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on five days of the week, and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the recognised factory half-holiday, subject to forty-eight hours being considered a full week; any man losing time on his own account during regular hours should be permitted to work overtime to complete the forty-eight hours. As regards No. VI.: The minimum weekly wage for forty-eight hours' work should be £2 in every department; no alteration in the rate should be made except at a conference of employers and employés, who should be members of the said Association and Union respectively. As regards No. VII.: There never has existed any special rates for the class of work mentioned, and the introduction of special rates therefor would seriously affect the earnings of and grievously oppress and injure a large body of operatives. As regards No. VIII.: There should be added to this clause a condition that all work in a 'statement' should be done and performed in the factory or workshop, only except when permits to work at home may be granted to workmen for special reasons. The permits to be obtained from the Local Board. Adjustment of wages: The minimum for skilled and unskilled labour should be the same—in other words, all workmen should stand upon an equal footing. The reference to the Board of Conciliation should be limited to regulating the prices for piecework for any new class that may be introduced during the subsistence of a set of conditions and statements. The Conciliation Board should be the sole referee. Constitution of the 'General Board' as regards A: The Board should consist of six members of the said Association actively engaged in manufacturing and six members of the said Union working *bonâ fide* in union shops. Should any manufacturer or member of the Union cease to be a member of the said Association or Union, as the case may be, during the term for which he has been appointed, he shall be deemed disqualified, and his seat should become *ipso facto* vacant. The vacancy should be filled within twenty-eight days. The provisions under this heading should be registered as an industrial agreement under the said Act. As regards D: Decisions of the Board should be binding on members of the associations and unions that are federated with the said Union. Powers of General Board: The powers should be restricted to confirming or disallowing or altering matters dealt with by the Local Board, to the interpretation of the conditions of labour, and to the adjustment of wages within the limits hereinbefore mentioned. Constitution of private Arbitration Boards: The Arbitrators should be appointed by the said Association and the said Union. Constitution of Local Boards—as regards A: The Board should be composed of three members of the said Association and three members of the said Union; four (or two members from each body) should form a quorum. The Board should meet when required to do so. As regards B: No grounds for disqualification are stated, and in the circumstances it would be difficult to supply them. As regards H: Upon the introduction of a new class or method of work a sample thereof should be immediately submitted by the manufacturers to the Local Board for the purpose of having a price fixed by such Board. Upon the price being considered satisfactory by a majority of the members of the said Board, the work should be added to the statement of prices, and the price so fixed should be paid to the workmen for all work that had been done previous to the fixing of the price by the Board, and such prices should remain in force until confirmed, amended, or otherwise by the General Board of Conciliation. Powers of Local Boards: The powers of Local Boards in matters relating to wages should be confined to fixing a price for new classes of work. As regards second paragraph of B: The general wages of the statement in force should only be altered by a resolution passed at a special meeting composed of ten members of the Association and Union respectively, and either side wishing to effect an alteration should be required

to give notice in writing to other of them, setting forth as fully as may be possible the details of the proposed alterations. Conditions of labour: As before stated, the said Union considers there should be no distinction between skilled and unskilled labour, thus the words 'skilled labour' should be struck out, and in lieu thereof the words 'classification of' should be inserted. There should be added to the classes of work stated the following: 'Machinery department, consisting of operatives employed in working machinery in connection with benching or finishing.' Again, 'Benching should be taken to mean all work that is done or partly done at the bench.' The power conferred upon the Local Board to permit an employé to work below the minimum wage should be exercised only in the clicking department. Employment of apprentices: The trial should be limited as regards clause 3 to two months; as regards clause 4 the proportion of apprentices to men should be one to every three or fraction of first three. Clicking department: The Union objects to extra boys being employed, as proposed by the said Association. Benching department: The proportion of apprentices to men should be one to six or fraction of first six. Finishing department: The proportion of apprentices to men should be one to six or fraction of first six. As regards clause V.: For the purpose of determining the proportion of boys to journeymen, a given number of men should have been employed in a shop or factory for the whole of the previous six months equal to two-thirds full time. As regards clause VII.: One foreman should be allowed in each department when three or more operatives are employed. One general foreman might be employed, but he should not do the work of an operative except in pattern-cutting. No foreman should be a member of a union. The foreman should not count in the calculations to be made under clause V. as amended hereby. Instructors should be members of a union. When there are more than four apprentices in any one department, an instructor should be placed over them. An instructor should not be allowed to receive a commission out of the earnings of the boys placed under his charge. The minimum weekly wage of an instructor should be £2 10s. As regards clause IX.: Ink should be excepted. The said Union considers the base or groundwork for all classes of work should be riveted. As regards clause X.: In substitution for these two paragraphs, the following provision should be made: 'Benchmen shall file tips and toe-plates clean on all first- and second-class work in which he makes the bottoms, and file tip- and toe-plates, nails only on third- and fourth-class work when he makes the bottoms.' Again, 'Finishers shall file tips and toe-plates clean on all first- and second-class work on which he makes the bottoms, and tip- and toe-plates only on all third- and fourth-class work on which he makes the bottoms.' As regards the last paragraph of clause X.: 'Standard screwed work' is partly made by machinery, and is provided for in the 'statement of wages.' The following clauses should be inserted, in the opinion of the said Union. Proposed new clauses: (a.) 'The price of all extras should apply to work as required to be added to the boots before it leaves the hand of the workman to whom it has been given. Extras required after shall be subject to an advance of 25 per cent. upon the price fixed for that extra. If the extra required is nailing, 1d. per pair above the ordinary extra shall be paid for that work. No manufacturer shall give work to boys to complete that has in part been done by men.' (b.) 'Heels built by machinery shall be given to be finished on a similar condition as when built by hand.' 'Manufacturers are to assist the Union in the collection of ordinary subscriptions, but they shall not be asked to collect fines.' Upon the 'dispute' that has arisen between the said Union and the said Association as hereinbefore stated, and upon all matters appertaining thereto, and to this reference the decision and decree of the Board is respectfully requested."

Mr. Gapes, on behalf of the Board, congratulated the employés on their coming to the Board rather than taking any other steps.

Mr. Arnold reciprocated the remarks of Mr. Gapes.

Some discussion arose on the point as to whether the statement put in by the men under clause B of the notice should be withdrawn.

Mr. Bridger, for the Association, required this to be withdrawn, on the ground that it had been withdrawn by the agreement under which the matter had been submitted to the Board.

Mr. Arnold submitted that the Union were ready to withdraw so much of it as related to prices, but he wished the part referring to conditions of labour to stand.

A considerable amount of discussion ensued, the representatives of the Association contending that it was possible to understand the whole matter without admitting the statement at all. The Union representatives still held that it would give the Board a clearer idea of the matter in dispute if it were retained for purposes of comparison. The withdrawal alluded to meant a withdrawal from the enforcement of the statement in the factory, and not a withdrawal from before the Board.

Finally, the Board decided to admit the statement, the employés withdrawing those parts of it relating to prices, and a note was taken of the employés' objection.

The Chairman then called upon the representatives of the employés to open their case.

Mr. Arnold opened the case for the Union, reading the various resolutions passed at the various conferences, and pointed out that there were really three statements before the Board for consideration. Mr. Arnold proceeded at great length, quoting the correspondence which had passed between the Union and the Association as to the statement of the Union that they were prepared to work under the old statement until the arbitration proceedings could be arranged. The Manufacturer's Association replied to the effect that they would be willing to go on under the old statement if the men would consent to refer the dispute to the Board of Conciliation. The condition was that the men working for the Association should undertake to move the Court of Arbitration, thus taking the whole matter out of the hands of the Union. The correspondence was confined for some time between the parties, and ultimately the agreement before the Court was come to under a communication from the Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Arnold then proceeded to deal with the various clauses in the notice put before the Board as the statement of the Union for consideration. He argued that clause 1 of the

Manufacturers' Association's statement should not be on the statement at all, but, if it were, words should be added so that the employé should be a member of the Bootmakers' Union. The clause referred to the individual right of the manufacturer or the employé to give or accept employment. The Union held, rightly or wrongly, that the clauses 1 and 2 were intended to break up the Federated Bootmakers' Union. That was their opinion, because the clauses would allow every man to pay and receive what wages he liked, and would introduce the system now in force in Auckland, and would induce the introduction of inferior work, so that the public would suffer. He felt sure that if these clauses were tried for a time both sides would be glad to revert back to the Union again, though a great deal of harm would be done which would take a long while to get over. In connection with clause 3, he might point out that a very great deal of machinery was being imported which did the work formerly done by men to a large extent. There were men who were in charge of the machines, and these men were the best in the factory, so now as these men were put with the machine they became unskilled labour, and ceased to be members of the Union, or to have anything to do with the regulation of wages. The Union contended that this should not be so, but that the local Board of Conciliation should regulate the rate of wages to be paid to the men employed at the machines. As to clause 4, the manufacturers under this claimed that they should have as many weekly-wage hands and as many piece-hands as they wished. The Union, on the other hand, held that there was no necessity for weekly-wage hands, or, if they were required in connection with the machinery, the Board of Conciliation should decide how many should be employed. As to clause 5, both sides were agreed that forty-eight hours was a proper week's work, but the manufacturers wanted to have nine hours for a working-day. The Union wished to have the hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. five days a week, and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the recognised factory holiday. It was arranged that no employé should commence to make overtime until he had worked forty-eight hours, but under clause 5 an injustice might be done, because if in the case of a small manufacturer a man did not start until 10 a.m. he could be kept working till 7 p.m. This was what the Union desired to avoid. As to clause 6, fixing the minimum wage, the Union were of the opinion that the wage should be £2 per week, and did not understand what the manufacturers meant by "or such rate as may from time to time be agreed upon." They wanted the minimum rate of wages fixed by the vote of general conference only, and not altered except through a vote thereof. In clause 8 it did not state that the work should be done in the factories. At Home and in the colonies the practice of taking out work—a sweating system of the worst type—was carried out, and therefore the Union urged that, except permission was given in special cases by the Board of Conciliation, all work should be done in the factory. The Union took up this position in order to prevent the growth of the system which prevailed elsewhere, and urged that the Board should insist on a clause being inserted making it compulsory on the employers to have all work done—except in the special cases referred to—in their factories. With reference to the constitution of the General Board on the question of wages, the Union denied that there was any unskilled labour. All the labour was skilled, and that which was called "unskilled" was entitled to be paid as much as that called "skilled." A man who put the heel on a boot in the skilled-labour department was held to be a skilled labourer; but the man who put the heel on in another department was held to be unskilled. That was that every man connected with the manufacture of boots by piecework was a skilled labourer.

In reply to a question from Mr. Frostick,

Mr. Arnold said that the work connected with every section of the manufacture of a boot was skilled labour, and should be paid not less than the recognised minimum wage, whatever that might be. The Union wanted to get a fixed wage for the men who were now called by the manufacturers "unskilled." The rule of the trade since the establishment of the Board had been that there should be a General Board of Conciliation, comprised of six from each side. This Board met every year and dealt with the business which had passed through the local branches. Then it had been arranged that at the end of the period for which the statement had been fixed a conference was held. The Union now asked that, instead of the General Board being allowed to fix the matters of a new statement as now proposed, it should be referred to a conference, who should have power to deal with the adjustment of wages, &c. As regarded the constitution of the General Board, the objection was that it was to be composed only of employés of the Manufacturers' Association. They contended that, as every member of the Manufacturers' Association had a right to be elected a member of the General Board, the members of the Federated Union should be also allowed to be elected as members, and that it should not, as now proposed by the clause under review, be confined only to those employés who were working for members of the Manufacturers' Association. If subsection D of the clause were agreed to, the result would be that only one portion of one side of the two parties would be bound. As a number of members of the Federated Union were not working for members of the Employers' Association, they would not be bound by the decision of the Board of Conciliation or present Board. This the Union objected to, as it was held that all should be bound by the decision of the Board of Conciliation or General Board. The Union also took exception to the large powers given to the General Board. They had under the clause power to deal with the adjustment of wages, and, in fact, all matters; but the Union wished to see these powers given to the conferences, and not placed in the hands of the District Boards. As regarded private arbitration, the Federated Union wished to be able to elect men as arbitrators who did not work for the Manufacturers' Association. The finding of these arbitrators would be just as binding upon all the members of the Federated Union as a decision of the Board of Conciliation itself, because they would be appointed by the Board.

At this stage the Board adjourned until 2 p.m.

On the Board resuming, Mr. Arnold said, with reference to the constitution of the General Board, the manufacturers claimed to be represented by a nominee, which the Union objected to, because it was always better for an employé to deal direct with his employer, and also because

the employer might send a nominee quite outside the trade. As regarded new class of work and the fixing of the price therefor by the Local Board, the Union thought that the new class should be forwarded to the Local Board for its decision. But this rested considerably on the decision of that Board as to whether the machinery department should form a special class. As to the Local Board, the Union was of opinion that it should not have power to arrange wages, as provided in the clause. The Union wished to see another department, which should be called the skilled department. With regard to the employment of apprentices, the Board would find that the difference was a small one, the manufacturers asking that the apprentices should have three months' trial. The Union thought that the trial should only be two months. As to decreasing the proportion of journeymen to apprentices, it would make the trade far worse than it was now, which was not by any means desirable. The proportion on the present statement was 1 to 3 in the clicking department, with 1 to 5 where special work was required. The Union asked that 1 to 3 should remain, but that the extra boys should be done away with. The manufacturers wanted to retain the extra boys, which meant an increase of two boys throughout the clicking department. These boys, who learnt the trade in a way, were not, he wished to point out, apprentices. The objection of the Union to the extra boys was that men would be crowded out. In the other departments the Union asked that the proportion of men employed should be made larger. With regard to the determining of the number of boys to journeymen, the Union wished that men should be on the books for six months, working two-thirds full time, before they could be taken into consideration in counting the proportion. On clause 7, forbidding foremen instructors from becoming members of unions: Foremen—that is, persons in charge of a department—were not allowed by the employés to be members of a union. So far, however, as he knew, foremen instructors for the boys were not looked upon in any way as direct representatives of the employers. The Union were of opinion that they were only journeymen after all, and that they should be allowed to join the unions as now. Evidence would be led in this direction. As regarded clause 9, it was contended that the groundwork should be riveted. He trusted that, when the Board heard the evidence which would be laid before it, it would be able to render such decision as would enable the parties to work on amicably together in the future.

The Chairman said that the Board had better now hear the views of the employers on the question before it, as it might obviate the discussion of various points, until the Board had before it what both parties wanted. Unless this were done, the Board might be hearing evidence which would be unnecessary.

Mr. Turner asked the Chairman whether the Board wished to take the clauses *seriatim*. He suggested that the matters should be taken clause by clause, and evidence led on each, so that the Board might gather the whole facts.

The Chairman pointed out that if the matters were taken *seriatim* they might have the same witness examined twenty times.

Mr. Bridger said that he was strongly in favour of taking the points at issue *seriatim*, and clearing up as they went. Unless this were done the Board would be quite at sea as to really what were the points in dispute.

The Chairman said that the best way would be for the employés to call evidence on each point, and then the manufacturers to give their reasons against.

Mr. Bridger said that he desired to draw attention to a statement reiterated by Mr. Arnold—"that the dispute was between two registered bodies." That was not so; it was between the Manufacturers' Association and the employés working for them.

Mr. Ferguson said that the award of the Court would bind all, not only present members of the Union, but prospective members.

Mr. Milligan said that the whole of the correspondence on the matter had been addressed by the Manufacturers' Association to himself as secretary of the Federated Bootmakers' Union. That showed, as Mr. Arnold had stated, that the dispute was between two registered bodies.

Mr. Turner, representing the Manufacturers' Association, said that he did not wish to traverse the statements of Mr. Arnold. He had had a very difficult duty to perform, and had done it well. As a whole, he had put the matters fairly, but there were one or two circumstances which the Board ought to know. The Union, he might point out, withdrew the statement under which they had worked for years and were now working. To this the employers objected that there were two parties to that agreement, and that both should be consulted before the statement was withdrawn. He might state at once, for the information of the Board and the employés, that they would not for one moment negotiate with outside persons; nor would they deal with any one outside the persons employed by them.

Mr. Chalmers said that this was not a very conciliatory statement.

Mr. Turner said the statement was drawn up for five years, and was in force during that period.

Mr. Arnold said that he understood that Mr. Turner had stated that, whatever might be the decision of the Board, the Manufacturers' Association would deal with no one who was not in their employ.

Mr. Turner said, as regarded the skilled-labour question, Mr. Arnold had said all employed in the manufacture of boots should be regarded as skilled labour. Now, the Auckland strike proved that there were a number of boys who had been working, and who were not fitted to take up the work of journeymen, but had to go as improvers. Any one who knew the trade knew that there were departments that a man could learn in an hour whilst others required years to become acquainted with. There, therefore, could be nothing in Mr. Arnold's contention. As to the individual right of the employer to employ whom he chose, and the right of the workmen to take what work he liked, he took it this was the individual right of all. The workmen exercised this right, and all that the employers wanted was the same. It was a well-known fact that in Christchurch men

worked for non-union shops where union rules were not in force. The employers did not object to union men; all they objected to was that they should be forced to employ only union men. He had had experience of a man being employed by his firm who was not a member of the union, and had to leave his work, and also men who were union members who had been fined, and were not allowed to work till the fine was paid. The men also reserved to themselves the right to start businesses as against the very men who employed them. This was as a union. They not only entered into keen competition with the employers, but wished to rule the price of wages and the business of the factories. They also withdrew some of the best men from the factories to carry on the opposition as against the employers. So far as the manufacturers were concerned, he did not know of any law in any civilised country where an employer was obliged to accept men from a certain organization and nowhere else. As to the union men and non-union men not working together, he called attention to the fact that in connection with the Engineers' Union there was no pressure brought to compel men to join the union, nor were employers compelled to take men only from union organizations. To say that the acceptance of these clauses meant the downfall of unionism was absurd. Let those who run these unions make them popular by showing the advantages of them. The employers simply wished to exercise the same right as the men. They wished to claim the right to select for whom they would work. The employers wished to have the same privilege by selecting the men they might employ without being forced to take them from any organization. This was what they wanted, and which it was their moral right to have, irrespective of any Board or legislation. Now, as to the question of skilled labour. The boot was made in sections, and certain sections did not require skilled labour. These were made by unskilled labour. This unskilled labour the manufacturer claimed should be paid by the week at such rate as the men or boys might agree upon. As to the qualification for "skilled labour," he considered that youths going to the trade should serve at least five years in the skilled-labour departments. If the Board decided to add the machinery branch to the skilled-labour department, he would be of opinion that all employed therein should serve five years as in the clicking, benching, and finishing departments.

Mr. Arnold asked the Chairman whether the Board would examine the witnesses under oath.

The Chairman said he was afraid they could not do so.

Evidence was then called by Mr. Arnold, as follows:—

W. C. Miles stated that he was a boot-finisher, working in Wellington for an employer belonging to the Manufacturers' Association. He had been through the statement of the manufacturers, and had read the memorandum. The words "skilled labour" were used once or twice. As far as the wages of the trade were concerned, all operatives employed in boot-factories were considered to be skilled labour. He did not know any labour connected with bootmaking which could be learnt in one hour. If an operative was making any portion of a boot except putting in eyelets he was, in the opinion of witness, a skilled labourer. What was known as an "eyelet boy" had never been recognised as belonging to the bootmakers' trade. The "team system," as he understood, meant several men working together, the work being handed from one to the other until complete. The system could be worked either under the weekly-wage or the piece system. It was oppressive, because it caused a displacement of labour—that was, a fewer number of men would get through more work. A fast man was generally picked out of a shop as a pacemaker, and the other men would have to keep up to his standard or make room for some one else. In that way it would be oppressive to the operatives. He had never seen the system worked, but had heard of it; nor did he know of any other system. He had read the rule with reference to the individual right of the employer to employ whom he pleased, and the man to take what work he liked. In his own experience it had always been the custom for a man to leave when he liked, and for an employer to employ whom he liked. The objection he had to rule No. 1 was that a third party should not be introduced. By a third party he meant a non-unionist. With regard to clause 2, as to the abolition of distinction between organized and non-organized labour, it was not a fair clause, because he objected that a union man should be able to decide whether he would work with a non-union man. Besides, he objected to non-union men getting the advantage under this clause of the reference to the Board. That was, that a non-unionist should not be allowed to work under the statement, as all the expenses connected therewith were borne by the union. His contention was that the employer should only employ union men in the branches mentioned in the statement. There were plenty of members of unions at the present time to fill all the positions in the various factories. Allowing for increase of trade, there would still be sufficient union men to answer the demand. Whenever there was a rush in trade plenty of men came into town and joined the union previous to getting work. He had been secretary of his union three years and a half. The manufacturers had not been prevented from employing non-union labour so far as he knew. If an apprentice were put into the machinery department he should be compelled to serve for five years.

By Mr. Gapes: He could not tell of any boot-factory where the "team system" was in force.

By Mr. Bridger: He had never seen the team system at work. There would be no difference from a manufacturer's point of view between the team system and subdivision of labour. There should be no subdivision of labour in his opinion unless it were dealt with by the Local Board. The Local Board should have power to deal with this matter. He understood that the team system was carried on in America to a large extent. He should call this the subdivision of labour carried on with the team system. He had no knowledge as to the wages paid in America. He would not disbelieve the statement that higher wages were paid in America than in any part of the world. He would admit that it was possible that higher wages might be made with the team system. The workmen did not admit that the American boots were superior to those made elsewhere. So far as Wellington was concerned, an employer could employ whom he liked without reference to the union. His experience had been that an employer employed a non-union man, but as soon as he got work the man joined the union. There were sufficient unionists here now to grapple with the

present demand for labour. It had not come to his knowledge that manufacturers would employ union men and could not get them. He did not know that in Wellington the manufacturers wanted men and were unable to get them. At the present time there were more men working for them than for three years past. He had seen the union men refused work because there was none.

To the Chairman: The employers might engage any men they chose, whether union or non-union.

By Mr. Turner: The man seeking work went to the foreman, and on getting employment and going to his bench the union representative would come on the scene. He never knew a man who did not join the union. He did not think it possible that a union officer elsewhere than in Wellington would go to a foreman and tell him to discharge a man taken on under threat of a strike. This could only occur in connection with what they in the union called a "bad egg." In his opinion skilled labour included clicking, benching, finishing, and rough stuff departments. That was as far as Wellington was concerned. He knew nothing of machinery. The union men working in non-union shops protected the Manufacturers' Association. So far as the union was concerned, when the union men went to work for a non-union employer, the third party did not come in as in the case of a non-union man working for a member of the Manufacturers' Association.

By Mr. Frostick: The evidence given by witness as to machines used in factories was not from his own knowledge; it was by hearsay. He knew nothing about the team system working in connection with machines. It would surprise him to know that the team system had been obsolete for some twenty-five years, or that it was not worked in America. There was nothing said in the manufacturers' statement about the introduction of the team system. The clause in connection with the engagement of weekly hands without restriction seemed to him to point to the team system being introduced. He knew nothing about the team system which was worked in America in connection with the machine. In Wellington they had a set of local rules, but the federation rules applied to them. If a man had done anything to injure his union, he would not be allowed to go to work until he had complied with the demands of his union. It had not come to his knowledge that a union man had been prevented starting work because he had been fined by his union and not paid his fine. The case of a man named Clifford was before his time. In his opinion, in the present state of the trade in New Zealand, it was necessary that the trade should be conducted in the most modern style, and with up-to-date appliances.

The Board, at 5 p.m., adjourned until 10.20 a.m. Tuesday.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY.

The Board resumed at 10.20 a.m. on Tuesday, and went into committee to consider the matters brought before it at the previous day's sittings. After consultation until after 12 o'clock the representatives of the operatives and manufacturers were called in and the position laid before them. They were asked if they could agree or offer a compromise respecting skilled or unskilled labour, and in regard to Nos. 1 and 11 of the general rules, as the settlement of these points would clear the way for the consideration of the others. If nothing could be agreed upon, then it had been deemed advisable that the points in question should be referred to the Arbitration Court.

The representatives were unable to offer any compromise, and the Board referred the questions on which consideration had been given to the Court of Arbitration.

On the motion of Messrs. Turner and Arnold, a vote of thanks was accorded to the members, after which the Board adjourned.—*Weekly Press*, Christchurch, N.Z., 21st May, 1896.

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1895, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1896.—BY LOCALITIES.

	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.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1895.								
Labourers	7	3	35	7	3	22	10	..
MAY, 1895.								
Labourers	35	14	158	3	46	91	49	..
Compositors	1	1	3	2	..	3	2	..
JUNE, 1895.								
Labourers	19	9	78	3	25	58	26	2
Bushmen	2	..	4	2	..	4	2	..
Carpenters	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..
JULY, 1895.								
Labourers	12	7	71	1	18	36	19	..
Farm hands	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Bushmen	3	1	14	..	4	9½	4	..
AUGUST, 1895.								
Labourers	12	4	43	6	10	13	16	..
Bushmen	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
SEPTEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	20	13	110	1	32	50	32	1
Platelayers	2	1	11	..	3	4	3	..
Chainmen	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Clerks	1	1	5	2	..	2	2	..
Carpenters	2	..	13	..	2	8	2	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	6	..	1	2	1	..

OCTOBER, 1895.								
Labourers	5	6	24	6	5	8½	11	..
Gumdiggers	..	1	..	..	1	½	1	..
NOVEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	2	..	8	2	..	3	2	..
DECEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	4	1	9	5	..	1½	5	..
JANUARY, 1896.								
Labourers	10	..	43	1	9	7	10	..
Gumdiggers	1	..	1	..	1	½	1	..
Carpenters	2	..	7	..	2	17	1	1
Bricklayers	8	1	38	..	9	7	9	..
FEBRUARY, 1896.								
Labourers	9	..	30	5	4	8	9	..
Carpenters	9	1	31	1	9	8½	10	..
Cooks	1	..	8	..	1	1	1	..
Bricklayers	2	..	9	1	1	1½	2	..
MARCH, 1896.								
Labourers	8	3	36	1	10	26	11	..
Carpenters	3	1	12	..	4	2	4	..
Plasterers	4	1	17	..	5	9	5	..
Painters	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
Plumbers	2	..	3	..	2	3	2	..

GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICTS.

MAY, 1895.								
Labourers	16	17	66	..	33	32	33	..
Carpenters	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..
JUNE, 1895.								
Labourers	15	8	55	..	23	35	23	..
JULY, 1895.								
Carpenters	10	..	53	..	10	12	10	..
Labourers	11	2	49	..	13	10	13	..
Plumbers	1	1	3	..	2	3	2	..
Painters	5	..	19	..	5	10	5	..
Bricklayers	2	1	10	..	3	2	3	..
AUGUST, 1895.								
Labourers	10	..	44	..	10	20	10	..
SEPTEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	12	4	52	..	16	27	16	..

OCTOBER, 1895.								
Labourers	4	7	19	..	11	32	11	..
NOVEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	2	1	7	3	..	2	3	..
DECEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	..	2	..	..	2	6	2	..
JANUARY, 1896.								
Labourers	3	3	12	6	..	6	6	..
MARCH, 1896.								
Labourers	1	..	3	1	..	½	1	..
Carpenters	4	..	20	..	4	3½	4	..
Stonemasons	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	..
Plumbers	2	..	7	..	2	1	2	..
Painters	4	2	21	..	6	2½	6	..

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.

APRIL, 1895.								
Labourers	65	50	322	..	115	249½	115	..
Cooks	..	1	..	..	1	9	1	..
Farm hands	1	..	6	..	1	2	1	..
Engineers	1	..	4	..	1	3	1	..
MAY, 1895.								
Labourers	14	21	49	..	35	80	35	..
Carpenters	5	..	31	..	5	2	5	..
Painters	2	..	6	..	2	½	2	..
Stonemasons	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..
JUNE, 1895.								
Labourers	46	11	217	1	56	85	57	..
Carpenters	8	..	36	..	8	7	8	..
Clerks	..	1	..	1	..	½	1	..
JULY, 1895.								
Labourers	29	16	123	..	45	85	45	..
Carpenters	3	2	17	1	4	14	5	..
AUGUST, 1895.								
Labourers	18	9	59	..	27	49	27	..
Carpenters	2	1	9	1	2	8	3	..
Clerks	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..
Engine-drivers	..	1	5	..	1	6	1	..
Plasterers	1	..	5	..	1	6	1	..

SEPTEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	12	15	69	..	27	47	27	..
Carpenters	1	..	2	..	1	½	1	..
OCTOBER, 1895.								
Labourers	22	14	85	..	36	42	36	..
NOVEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	1	1	9	..	2	3	2	..
Painters	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..
DECEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	2	1	11	..	3	3½	3	..
JANUARY, 1896.								
Labourers	..	1	8	..	3	2	3	..
Painters	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	..
FEBRUARY, 1896.								
Labourers	1	1	8	..	2	2	2	..
Carpenters	2	..	7	..	2	2	2	..
Plumbers	1	..	2	..	1	½	1	..
MARCH, 1896.								
Labourers	3	1	12	1	3	3	4	..
Carpenters	6	..	32	..	6	17½	6	..

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1895, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1896.—LOCALITIES—*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.			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.									
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.																										
APRIL, 1895.																										
Labourers	58	48	222	35	71	280 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	1	Labourers	12	21	48	23	10	83	33	..									
Carpenters	3	..	18	..	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	..	Gardeners	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..									
Bricklayers	1	..	6	..	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..	Farm hands	..	6	..	4	2	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	..									
Painters	6	2	22	1	7	3	8	..	Domestic servants	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	..									
Gardeners	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	Carpenters	3	3	13	1	5	9	5	1									
Farm hands	..	1	..	1	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..	Bootmakers	..	1	..	1	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..									
Cooks	..	1	3	..	1	2	1	..	Blacksmiths	1	..	5	..	1	4	1	..									
Compositors	..	1	..	..	1	6	1	..	Bushmen	4	3	13	5	2	24	7	..							
									Stonemasons	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..									
MAY, 1895.																										
Labourers	39	57	188	33	63	207	94	2	Labourers	9	6	31	6	9	40	15	..									
Gardeners	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Gardeners	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..									
Farm hands	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Hairdressers	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..									
Miners	1	..	1	1	..	5	1	..																		
Carpenters	11	..	41	6	5	13	11	..	DECEMBER, 1895.																	
French polishers	2	..	7	1	1	1	2	..	Labourers	11	9	51	15	5	61	20	..									
Compositors	..	1	..	..	1	6	1	..	Farm hands	1	3	4	4	..	21	4	..							
Boilermakers	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	Coal-miners	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	..							
Tailors	1	..	8	1	..	6	1	..	Carpenters	4	1	18	1	4	6	5	..									
Bricklayers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Tailors	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	..									
Painters	4	1	20	..	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	..	Bricklayers	1	..	6	..	1	1	1	..									
									Painters	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..									
JUNE, 1895.																										
Labourers	29	52	123	38	43	232	81	..	JANUARY, 1896.																	
Carpenters	9	3	35	..	12	10	12	..	Labourers	27	12	127	17	22	112	39	..									
Gardeners	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	..	Farm hands	..	1	..	1	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..									
Farm hands	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	..	Carpenters	7	..	31	1	6	7	7	..									
Clerks	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	Bakers	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..									
Cabinetmakers	1	..	9	..	1	1	1	..	Engineers	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..									
Cooks	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	Tailors	1	..	2	1	..	6	1	..									
Bricklayers	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	Plumbers	2	..	11	..	2	3	2	..									
Plasterers	1	..	3	1	..	3	1	..																		
JULY, 1895.																										
Labourers	23	22	103	21	24	122	44	1	FEBRUARY, 1896.																	
Gardeners	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	Labourers	32	32	132	34	30	144	63	1									
Carpenters	2	..	7	2	..	4	2	..	Domestic servants	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..									
Bricklayers	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	Farm hands	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..									
Painters	3	1	21	1	3	3	4	..	Coachbuilders	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	..									
									Carpenters	6	1	36	1	6	11	7	..									
AUGUST, 1895.																										
Labourers	8	20	39	20	8	84	28	..	Saddlers	1	..	2	1	..	6	1	..									
Gardeners	..	1	1	1	..	4	1	..	Cooks	1	..	3	1	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..									
Gold-miners	..	2	1	2	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	..	Tailors	1	..	3	1	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..									
Compositors	..	1	..	1	..	9	1	..	Bricklayers	7	1	21	..	8	10	8	..									
Carpenters	4	..	15	..	4	4	3	1	Painters	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..									
Bushmen	3	..	14	2	1	9	3	..																		
Bricklayers	3	..	11	..	3	5	3	..	MARCH, 1896.																	
Plumbers	2	..	11	..	2	2	2	..	Labourers	28	48	118	67	9	149	71	5									
Domestic servants	..	3	..	3	..	4	3	..	Gardeners	..	2	..	2	..	4	2	..									
									Gold-miners	3	3	6	6	..	8	5	1									
SEPTEMBER, 1895.																										
Labourers	24	24	95	24	24	122	48	..	Domestic servants	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..									
Gardeners	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	Farm hands	..	1	..	1	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..									
Farm hands	1	1	2	2	..	13	2	..	Carpenters	3	..	11	..	3	8	3	..									
Clerks	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Cabinetmakers	2	..	12	1	1	1	2	..									
Domestic servants	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	..	Blacksmiths	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..									
Carpenters	4	..	13	..	4	5	3	1	Cooks	..	1	..	1	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..									
Bushmen	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	1	Bricklayers	2	2	8	1	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	..									
Painters	1	1	2	..	2	3	2	..	Painters	1	2	8	..	3	1	3	..									
Plumbers	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..																

NELSON DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1895.																										
Labourers	4	4	15	8	..	11	8	..	FEBRUARY, 1896.																	
									Labourers	8	6	29	..	16	23	16	..									
NOVEMBER, 1895.																										
Labourers	5	1	31	..	6	3	6	..	Carpenters	3	..	11	..	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	..									
									Blacksmiths	..	1	..	..	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..							
JANUARY, 1896.																										
Labourers	22	7	74	..	29	38	29	..	MARCH, 1896.																	
Carpenters	3	..	9	..	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	..	Labourers	19	12	68	..	31	28	31	..									

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1895, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1896.—LOCALITIES—*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.			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.

WESTLAND DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1895.								
Labourers	11	1	49	12	14	12	..	..
Painters	2	2	9	4	6	4	..	..
JUNE, 1895.								
Carpenters	1	..	10	1	10	1	..	..
JULY, 1895.								
Carpenters	5	3	12	8	9	8	..	..
SEPTEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	14	..	70	14	33	14	..	..
Carpenters	6	..	24	6	7	6	..	..
Bricklayers	2	1	5	3	4	3	..	..
OCTOBER, 1895.								
Labourers	6	..	24	6	7½	6	..	..

NOVEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	3	..	10	3	16	3	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	8	1	2	1	..	..
DECEMBER, 1895.								
Painters	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..
JANUARY, 1896.								
Labourers	11	8	64	19	51	19	..	..
FEBRUARY, 1896.								
Coal-miners	7	10	42	17	20	17	..	..
Farm hands	3	1	15	4	5	4	..	..
Labourers	1	2	10	3	9	3	..	..
MARCH, 1896.								
Labourers	11	3	48	14	22½	14	..	..

NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1895.								
Labourers	9	5	51	10	22	14	..	..
Bricklayers	2	..	9	2	1	2	..	..
Carpenters	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	..
Stonemasons	8	..	35	8	9	8	..	..
And 84 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 2,597.								
MAY, 1895.								
Labourers	24	3	92	25	58	27	..	..
Clerks	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
Tailors	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
And 76 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 2,329½.								
JUNE, 1895.								
Labourers	41	5	193	42	171	46	..	..
Bricklayers	1	..	4	1	2	1	..	..
Carpenters	1	..	1	1	1½	1	..	..
And 61 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 1,255.								
JULY, 1895.								
Labourers	9	1	37	10	25	10	..	..
Carpenters	2	..	8	2	3	2	..	..
Bricklayers	2	..	6	2	3	2	..	..
And 102 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 3,383.								
AUGUST, 1895.								
Labourers	3	1	15	2	10	4	..	..
Carpenters	2	..	12	2	1	2	..	..
Gardeners	1	..	1	..	6	1	..	..
Painters	4	..	15	4	8	4	..	..
And 93 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 2,365½.								
SEPTEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	10	11	33	11	10	56	20	1
Carpenters	4	1	20	5	5	5	..	..
Cooks	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..

SEPTEMBER, 1895— <i>continued.</i>								
Painters	2	..	8	2	3½	2	..	..
Plasterers	2	..	8	2	2½	2	..	..
And 70 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 2,162½.								
OCTOBER, 1895.								
Labourers	5	5	20	7	3	19	10	..
Carpenters	1	..	9	1	4	1	..	..
And 54 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 1,430.								
NOVEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	3	8	11	1	22	11	..	..
Carpenters	1	..	6	1	1	1	..	..
Engineers	1	..	2	1	4	1	..	..
And 66 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 1,803½.								
DECEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	5	13	17	18	37	18	..	..
And 83 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 2,177½.								
JANUARY, 1896.								
Labourers	22	20	92	26	16	95	42	..
Carpenters	1	..	4	1	1	1	..	..
And 89 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 2,019.								
FEBRUARY, 1896.								
Labourers	2	1	8	3	7	3	..	..
Carpenters	4	..	10	4	7	4	..	..
And 77 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 1,643½.								
MARCH, 1896.								
Labourers	3	5	19	8	14	8	..	..
Plasterers	2	..	11	2	2	2	..	..
And 82 men put on by the Agent at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 3,428.								

SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1895.								
Labourers	2	1	7	3	5	3	..	..
Ploughmen	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
MAY, 1895.								
Labourers	5	1	24	5	8	6	..	..
JUNE, 1895.								
Labourers	2	1	15	2	6½	3	..	..
JULY, 1895.								
Labourers	13	4	71	2	15	24	17	..
Tailors	1	..	8	1	2	1	..	..

AUGUST, 1895.								
Labourers	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..
SEPTEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	16	5	74	4	17	45	21	..
OCTOBER, 1895.								
Labourers	12	1	65	12	1	22½	13	..
Grooms	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	..
Blacksmiths	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Cooks	1	..	5	1	1	1	..	..
NOVEMBER, 1895.								
Labourers	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Shearers	..	2	..	2	..	2½	2	..

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1895, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1896.—LOCALITIES—*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.

SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT—*continued.*

DECEMBER, 1895.									FEBRUARY, 1896.										
Labourers	..	1	5	6	..	6	11	6	..	Cooks	..	1	..	3	1	..	3	1	..
JANUARY, 1896.									MARCH, 1896.										
Labourers	..	1	3	3	4	..	2½	4	..	Labourers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..

NORTH OTAGO DISTRICT.

MAY, 1895.									SEPTEMBER, 1895.										
Labourers	..	89	20	499	13	96	256	109	..	Labourers	..	2	..	10	..	2	5	2	..
JUNE, 1895.									OCTOBER, 1895.										
Labourers	..	4	4	16	..	8	16	8	..	Labourers	..	31	12	151	..	43	102½	43	..
JULY, 1895.									FEBRUARY, 1896.										
Labourers	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	Labourers	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..

DUNEDIN DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1895.									OCTOBER, 1895.										
Labourers	..	20	3	70	3	20	56	22	1	Labourers	..	10	6	49	2	14	28	15	1
MAY, 1895.									NOVEMBER, 1895.										
Labourers	..	11	8	58	2	17	37	19	..	Labourers	..	1	1	2	1	1	5	2	..
Platelayers	..	7	..	29	..	7	21	7	..	Miners	..	1	2	3	3	..	5	3	..
JUNE, 1895.									DECEMBER, 1895.										
Labourers	..	44	2	190	1	45	99	46	..	Labourers	..	2	4	14	4	2	12	6	..
Masons	..	4	..	16	..	4	8	4	..	Clerks	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
JULY, 1895.									JANUARY, 1896.										
Labourers	..	21	3	69	2	22	45	24	..	Labourers	..	9	1	25	4	6	20	10	..
Clerks	..	1	..	5	1	..	2½	1	..	FEBRUARY, 1896.									
Carpenters.	..	1	..	6	..	1	3	1	..	Labourers	..	30	6	145	4	32	81	35	1
AUGUST, 1895.									MARCH, 1896.										
Labourers	..	20	7	92	8	19	48	27	..	Labourers	..	9	3	36	6	6	27	12	..
Carpenters	..	4	..	13	..	4	13½	4	..	Carpenters	..	2	..	10	..	2	4	2	..
Bricklayers	..	2	..	5	..	2	5	2	..	SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.									
SEPTEMBER, 1895.									OCTOBER, 1895.										
Labourers	..	5	..	21	..	5	12	5	..	Farm hands	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Miners	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	NOVEMBER, 1895.									
Chainmen	..	1	..	6	1	..	3	1	..	Labourers	..	4	1	19	5	..	4	5	..
Farm hands	1	2	1	..	3	1	..	DECEMBER, 1895.									
Carpenters	..	1	..	7	..	1	3	1	..	Labourers	..	37	1	208	..	38	57	38	..
Blacksmiths	..	1	..	7	1	..	1	1	..	Carpenters	..	2	1	12	..	3	5	3	..
Engineers	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	JANUARY, 1896.									
Masons	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	Labourers	..	7	..	31	..	7	22	7	..
Plumbers	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	FEBRUARY, 1896.									

APRIL, 1895.									OCTOBER, 1895.										
Labourers	..	13	1	64	..	14	12	14	..	Farm hands	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Gardeners	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	NOVEMBER, 1895.									
MAY, 1895.									DECEMBER, 1895.										
Labourers	..	28	6	152	..	34	22	34	..	Labourers	..	37	1	208	..	38	57	38	..
JUNE, 1895.									JANUARY, 1896.										
Labourers	..	7	2	35	..	9	8	9	..	Labourers	..	7	..	31	..	7	22	7	..
JULY, 1895.									FEBRUARY, 1896.										
Labourers	..	31	2	144	..	33	24	33	..	Labourers	..	5	2	33	..	7	7	6	1
Bricklayers	..	1	..	5	..	1	4	1	..	Carpenters	..	5	..	17	..	5	5	5	..
AUGUST, 1895.									MARCH, 1896.										
Labourers	..	12	1	58	..	13	6	13	..	Labourers	..	15	1	83	..	16	15	16	..
SEPTEMBER, 1895.																			
Labourers	..	11	6	37	..	17	53	17	..										
Farm hands	2	..	2	..	2	2	..										
Sailors	..	1	..	2	..	1	4	1	..										
Butchers	..	1	..	6	..	1	3	1	..										
Bushmen	..	1	..	6	..	1	4	1	..										

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
<i>Food Trades.</i>			<i>Wood-working Trades.</i>		
Fruit- and vegetable-evaporating factories	91	71	Cabinetmaking and upholstering factories	663	35
Pickle, sauce, and vinegar factories ..	28	29	Chair-making and wood-turning factories	63	..
Aërated-water and cordial factories ..	226	3	Joinery, sash, and door factories ..	644	..
Breweries	419	..	Sawmills	1,944	..
Bottling stores	29	..	Cooperages	68	..
Coffee- and spice-mills	57	4	Pictureframe factories	8	..
Tea-blending and -packing factories ..	125	4	Brush and broom factories	56	24
Sugar-refining works	152	..	Boat-building sheds	29	..
Biscuit and confectionery factories ..	401	112			
Bakeries	989	19	<i>Miscellaneous Trades.</i>		
Baking-powder factories	6	..	" Artistic painting on plush " factories	3	..
Flour-mills	318	2	Basket and perambulator factories ..	71	7
Dairy factories	270	7	Blackening and ivory-black factories ..	4	..
Condensed-milk factories	2	4	Boiling-down works	51	8
Preserving and freezing works	1,339	..	Bottle-cleaning and rag-sorting	6	4
Sausage-casing and gut factories	111	..	Brick and pottery works	337	..
Rabbit-preserving works	30	..	Broken road-metal works	13	..
Fish-curing factories	7	..	Cement and lime works	30	..
Bacon-curing factories	34	..	Chaff-cutting and corn-crushing factories	33	..
<i>Clothing Trades.</i>			Cigar and cigarette factories	9	19
Shirt factories	12	498	Dentistry workshops	82	14
Hat and cap factories	33	49	Drugs and herbal remedy works	117	14
Hosiery factories	9	338	Dyeing and cleaning works	15	15
Clothing factories	238	906	Flaxmills	365	..
Waterproof-clothing factories	16	185	Gas-stove works	2	..
Tailoring (shop) factories	1,088	1,146	Gasworks	246	..
Dressmaking factories .. .. .	..	2,722	Glue factories	3	..
Underclothing factories .. .. .	..	24	Grain and seed cleaning and wool-dumping stores	101	..
Calico-bag factories .. .. .	..	70	Gum-sorting factories	148	..
Tent, sail, and oilskin-clothing factories	71	40	Ink factories	1	..
Woollen-mills	611	595	Lapidary works	8	..
Flock-mills	7	..	Laundries	22	308
Corset factories .. .. .	..	3	Manure works	50	..
<i>Iron Trades.</i>			Mat and rug factories	9	7
Engineering and boiler-making works	1,579	..	Monumental masonry works	36	..
Coach factories	952	..	Optical and mathematical-instrument making	2	..
Plumbing, gasfitting, tin- and lock-smithing works	650	1	Paint-mills	6	..
Cycle-engineering and sewing-machine repairing works	190	2	Paper-bag and -box factories	7	40
Blacksmithing works	841	..	Paper-mills	52	15
Agricultural implement works	405	..	Photographic studios	72	70
Wire works	13	..	Piano- and organ-building factories ..	20	..
Nail factories	4	..	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding offices	2,065	299
Electrical-engineering works	20	..	Pumice works	21	..
Range factories	74	..	Rope and twine factories	121	..
Engraving works	11	..	Sheep-dip factories	4	..
Wire-matress factories	20	..	Soap and candle factories	160	1
Galvanised-iron works	31	..	Starch-enamel factories	2	2
Gunsmithing works	6	..	Starch factories	26	3
Cutlery-grinding works	7	..	Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring works	1,299	4
Electro-plating works	6	..	Tobacco-pipe repairing	1	..
Lead-pipe factories	2	..	Umbrella-making	6	7
Ammunition works	9	76	Union S.S. Company's repairing-yards	45	..
Toe- and heel-plate factories	5	..	Varnish factories	2	..
<i>Leather Trades.</i>			Venetian-blind factories	39	..
Saddle and harness factories	464	16	Watchmaking and jewellery workshops	236	2
Boot factories	2,338	674	Wax factories	2	..
Belt factories	1	..	Wax-vestas factories	23	81
Portmanteau and bag factories	11	..			
Whip-thong factories	1	..	Totals	23,807	8,580

Total number of employés under "The Factories Act, 1894," 1895-96 32,387

Total number of employés under "The Factories Act, 1894," 1894-95 29,879

Increase 3,508

Total number of factories registered 4,647

NOTE.—These totals do not include employés in the Government Railway Workshops (see p. 10).

TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED by RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (Workshops and Maintenance Dépôts).

Locality.	Men.	Apprentices.	Locality.	Men.	Apprentices.
Christchurch District ..	255	41	Westport District ..	15	4
Wellington ..	101	18	Waipukurau ..	2	..
Dunedin ..	172	25	Invercargill ..	16	3
Auckland ..	91	17	Nelson ..	5	1
Oamaru ..	3	..	Napier ..	20	6
Timaru ..	5	1	Greymouth ..	14	1
Wanganui ..	66	12			
Picton ..	3	..	Totals ...	768	129

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS: BUILDING AND REPAIRING ENGINES AND ROLLING-STOCK.

	Men.		Apprentices.	
	Number employed.	Average Wages per Day, Time work.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.
NEWMARKET, AUCKLAND.				
Turners	3	0 9 6	2	0 5 0
Fitters	13	0 9 0 ³ / ₄	5	0 11 9 ³ / ₄
Blacksmiths	6	0 9 6	2	0 10 0
Machinists	5	0 6 0	..	..
Strikers	10	0 6 7	..	..
Boilermakers	3	0 9 2	1	0 9 0
Carpenters	7	0 8 10	2	0 11 0
Labourers	12	0 6 1	..	..
Brass-moulders	1	0 9 6	1	0 15 0
Spring-makers	1	0 9 0	1	0 18 0
Painters	4	0 8 3	2	0 9 0
Improver, Turners'	1	0 7 0	..	..
Sawyers	1	0 9 0	..	..
Coppersmiths	1	0 10 6	..	..
Improver, Coppersmiths'	1	0 7 0	..	..
Pattern-makers	1	0 9 0	..	..
Trimmers	1	0 8 0	..	..
Polishers	1	0 6 6	..	..
Lifters	1	0 5 6	..	..
Wheel-tappers	2	0 7 0	..	..
Sailmakers	1	0 8 0	..	..
Watchmen	2	0 6 3	..	..
Enginemn	1	0 8 0	..	..
	79		16	
AUCKLAND DÉPÔT, MAINTENANCE.				
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	1	1 10 0
Blacksmiths	2	0 8 6	..	..
Strikers	2	0 7 0	..	..
	5		1	
AUCKLAND RUNNING SHED				
Fitters	1	0 9 6	..	..
WHANGAREI RUNNING SHED.				
Fitters	2	0 9 3	..	..
Carpenters	2	0 8 6	..	..
Labourers	1	0 4 0	..	..
	5		..	..
KAWAKAWA RUNNING SHED.				
Carpenters	1	0 8 6	..	..
ADDINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH.				
Foremen	5	0 13 3	..	..
Fitters	31	0 9 1	11	0 8 10
Improvers, Fitters'	4	0 7 0	..	..
Blacksmiths	15	0 9 4	4	0 13 3
Boilermakers	17	0 9 4	4	0 8 3
Carpenters	14	0 8 11	2	0 5 0
Brassmoulders	1	0 10 0	1	0 7 0
Turners	15	0 9 4	5	0 9 9
Spring-makers	1	0 10 6	1	0 12 0
Pattern-makers	1	0 10 6	1	0 18 0
Painters	8	0 8 6	4	0 5 0
Machinists	16	0 5 11	..	..
Coppersmiths	1	0 10 0	1	0 12 0
Tinsmiths	1	0 9 0	1	0 18 0
Strikers	20	0 6 9	..	..
Labourers	43	0 6 1	..	..
Lifters	8	0 6 9	..	..
Sailmakers	6	0 7 9	..	..
Holders-up	6	0 7 1	..	..
Oliversmiths	1	0 9 6	..	..
Grinders	2	0 7 6	..	..
Forgers' Helpers	3	0 7 4	..	..
Furnacemen	1	0 9 0	..	..
Trimmers	1	0 9 0	1	0 5 0
Crossing Fitters	1	0 9 6	..	..
Watchmen	2	0 7 3	..	..
Storemen	1	0 7 6	..	..
Riveters	1	0 7 0	2	0 18 0
Painters' Improvers	2	0 7 0	..	..
Carpenters' Improvers	1	0 7 0	..	..
Enginemn	3	0 8 0	..	..
	232		38	

	Men.		Apprentices.	
	Number employed.	Average Wages per Day, Time work.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.
RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DÉPÔT, CHRISTCHURCH.				
Leading Carpenters	1	0 12 0	..	..
Carpenters	5	0 8 9	2	1 10 0
Improvers, Carpenters'	1	0 7 0	..	..
Blacksmiths	3	0 9 10	..	..
Fitters	1	0 10 0	..	..
Skilled labourers	1	0 7 0	..	..
Signal-cleaners	1	0 6 6	..	..
Plumbers	1	0 9 0	..	..
Strikers	3	0 6 10	..	..
Stationary Cranedrivers	1	0 7 6	..	..
	18		2	
LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING YARD, CHRISTCHURCH.				
Fitters	2	0 8 9	1	0 5 0
Boilermakers	1	0 8 0	..	..
Labourers	1	0 6 6	..	..
Lifters	1	0 7 6	..	..
	5		1	
HILLSIDE, DUNEDIN.				
Foremen	3	0 13 4	..	..
Fitters	27	0 9 2	9	0 9 4
Turners	8	0 9 5	2	0 10 0
Boilermakers	6	0 10 0	2	0 7 0
Blacksmiths	10	0 9 5	2	0 8 0
Painters	8	0 8 7	3	0 7 0
Strikers	21	0 6 5	..	..
Coppersmiths	1	0 10 0	1	0 15 0
Spring-makers	1	0 10 6	1	0 15 0
Carpenters	15	0 8 10	1	0 18 0
Lifters	8	0 6 7	..	..
Tinsmiths	1	0 8 6	1	0 18 0
Trimmers	1	0 9 0	1	0 15 0
Fitters' Improvers	2	0 7 0	..	..
Labourers	14	0 6 6	..	..
Turners' Improvers	1	0 7 0	..	..
Machinists	14	0 7 1	..	..
Olivermen	1	0 9 0	..	..
Holders-up	3	0 7 2	..	..
Carpenters' Improvers	1	0 7 0	..	..
Watchmen	2	0 6 6	..	..
Enginemn	3	0 8 0	..	..
Grinders	1	0 7 0	..	..
	152		23	
RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DÉPÔT, DUNEDIN.				
Carpenters	6	0 9 6	1	0 18 0
Painters	1	0 10 0	..	..
Engine-drivers	1	0 9 0	..	..
Tinsmiths	1	0 9 0	..	..
Blacksmiths	2	0 10 3	..	..
Strikers	2	0 7 0	..	..
Labourers	1	0 6 6	..	..
Painters' Improvers	1	0 4 0	..	..
	15		1	
LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED, DUNEDIN.				
Fitters	2	0 9 3	1	0 18 0
Blacksmiths	1	0 9 0	..	..
Labourers	2	0 6 0	..	..
	5		1	
PETONE, WELLINGTON.				
Fitters	15	0 9 1	5	0 8 7
Blacksmiths	5	0 9 11	1	0 9 0
Boilermakers	5	0 9 9	2	0 13 6
Carpenters	13	0 8 10	4	0 8 3
Turners	6	0 9 5	1	0 15 0
Spring-makers	1	0 19 6	1	0 18 0
Painters	4	0 8 6	1	0 5 0
Machinists	8	0 6 9	..	..
Coppersmiths	2	0 9 6	1	0 7 0
Brass-moulders	1	0 10 0	1	0 9 0
Strikers	8	0 7 0	..	..
Labourers	12	0 5 9	..	..

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS: BUILDING AND REPAIRING ENGINES AND ROLLING-STOCK—continued.

	Men.			Apprentices.		
	Number employed.	Average Wages per Day. Time-work.		Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.	
PETONE, WELLINGTON—continued.						
Lifters	4	£ s. d.	0 6 9	..	..	..
Holders-up	2	0 7 3	..	..	..	..
Trimmers	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
Watchmen	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Enginemn	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	..
Fitters' Improvers	2	0 6 9	..	..	..	..
Sailmakers	1	0 7 6	..	..	..	..
	93			17		
LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED, WELLINGTON.						
Fitters	1	0 9 6	1	0 5 0		
WELLINGTON MAINTENANCE DÉPÔT.						
Carpenters	4	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
Strikers	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
Smiths	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
	6					
CROSS CREEK LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.						
Fitters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
OAMARU RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DÉPÔT.						
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Strikers	1	0 6 6	..	..	..	..
	2					
OAMARU LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.						
Fitters	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	..
TIMARU RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DÉPÔT.						
Leading Carpenters	1	0 11 0	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	0 9 6	..	..	..	..
Strikers	1	0 6 6	..	..	..	..
	4					
TIMARU LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.						
Turners	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
Fitters .. .. .	..	..	1	0 5 0		
	1		1			
PICTON.						
Fitters	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Improvers, Fitters'	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
	3					
WANGANUI.						
Fitters	9	0 8 11	3	0 5 8		
Improvers, Fitters'	1	0 7 6	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	4	0 9 4	1	0 9 0		
Boilermakers	6	0 9 1	1	0 9 0		
Carpenters	6	0 8 10	2	0 12 0		
Improvers, Carpenters'	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Turners	3	0 9 6	1	0 15 0		
Coppersmiths	1	0 10 0	1	0 12 0		
Spring-makers	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	..
Painters	5	0 8 7	2	0 7 0		
Machinists	2	0 7 3	..	..	..	..
Sailmakers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Holders-up	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Strikers	5	0 6 0	..	..	..	..
Labourers	9	0 5 0	..	..	..	..
Lifters	6	0 5 7	..	..	..	..
Watchmen	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Enginemn	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	..
Sailmaker and Trimmer	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
	65		11			
WANGANUI RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DÉPÔT.						
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	1	0 5 0		
WESTPORT.						
Fitters	1	0 10 0	2	0 6 0		
Improver, Fitters'	1	0 6 6	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0	1	0 7 0		
Boilermakers	2	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	2	0 8 9	..	..	..	..
Painters	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	..
Turners	1	0 10 0	1	0 7 0		
Labourers	5	0 6 1	..	..	..	..
Enginemn	1	0 7 6	..	..	..	..
	15		4			
WAIPUKURAU.						
Blacksmiths	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
Strikers	1	0 6 6	..	..	..	..
	2					
INVERCARGILL.						
Fitters	3	0 9 2	1	0 5 0		
Labourers	1	0 5 0	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 6	..	..	..	..
Enginemn	1	0 7 6	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
Lifters	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
	9					
INVERCARGILL RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DÉPÔT.						
Painters	1	0 9 0	1	0 18 0		
Carpenters .. .. .	..	..	1	1 4 0		
Leading Carpenters	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Smiths	2	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
Fitters	1	0 9 6	..	..	..	..
Strikers	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
	7		2			
NELSON.						
Fitters	1	0 10 6	1	0 12 0		
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Boilermakers	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	..
Painters	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	..
Strikers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
	5		1			
NAPIER.						
Painters	1	0 9 0	1	0 7 0		
Strikers	2	0 4 6	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	2	0 9 0	1	0 7 0		
Turners	1	0 9 6	1	0 5 0		
Fitters	4	0 9 9	2	0 12 0		
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 6	1	0 18 0		
Labourers	2	0 6 0	..	..	..	..
Boilermakers	1	0 10 6	..	..	..	..
Lifters	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Sailmaker and Trimmer	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	..
Watchmen	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Enginemn	1	0 7 6	..	..	..	..
	20		6			
GREYMOUTH.						
Labourers	8	0 5 5	..	..	..	..
Fitters	1	0 8 6	1	0 15 0		
Strikers	1	0 5 0	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Boilermakers	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Painters	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
	14		1			

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS.

District.	Number of Stations.	Remarks.
Ashburton ..	4	Stations in this district, with one exception, have fairly good accommodation. The one mentioned will be fixed up in time for next season.
Ashurst ..	4	All have good accommodation.
Blenheim ..	33	Thirty stations have very good accommodation. Three have been ordered to make improvements.
Cambridge ..	8	All have good accommodation.
Clinton ..	5	All have good accommodation.
Clive ..	10	All have good accommodation.
Danevirke ..	10	Out of ten stations in this district the shearing is done in four of them by Maoris who live at their pas. Three other stations shear in one shed. This shed at time of inspection was in good repair, but dirty; and instructions were given to get it cleaned. One other is in good order, but overcrowded; and instructions were given to reduce number of men sleeping in building. In the case of the tenth station, the Inspector ordered it to be rebuilt.
Eketahuna ..	14	At five stations the men all return to their homes at night. The other nine have good accommodation.
Eltham ..	2	Both have good accommodation.
Fairlie ..	..	The accommodation at all stations is enough for the number of men employed this last season, owing to the very small number of sheep shorn, but in some cases will have to be increased. Orders have been given for this to be done.
Featherston ..	2	Accommodation on both stations good.
Geraldine ..	7	Five of these are in first-rate condition. One station, accommodation good, but shearers all return to their homes at night. The seventh, instructions given to provide more accommodation.
Hamilton ..	3	All have good accommodation.
Hawkesbury (Waikouaiti)	2	One is done by Maoris who live at their pas. Accommodation good at the other.
Herbertville ..	6	Four have good accommodation. At one station no accommodation provided on the plea that Maoris do the shearing and they live in tents. Orders were given to provide adequate accommodation. Sleeping-quarters of one bad; instructions given to alter, which has been done.
Hokianga ..	2	Both have good accommodation.
Hokitika ..	1	Has good accommodation.
Hunterville ..	89	Forty-nine have good accommodation. Thirty-seven have had notice to provide better accommodation before next season. In three the shearers all return to their homes at night. (This district includes the whole of inland Patea, Moawhango, &c.)
Kanieri ..	3	Have good accommodation.
Little River ..	9	Four in first-rate order. Four bad, but improvements have been made. One is in very bad state; notice sent to provide better accommodation.
Mangouui ..	3	Shearing done by Maoris who live at their own pas. Some bring tents.
Martinborough ..	20	Notices sent to five to increase accommodation. The other fifteen have good accommodation provided.
Methven ..	27	Sixteen passed as being suitable. Ten, accommodation bad; orders given to improve. One, shearers go home at night.
Nelson ..	2	One has very good accommodation. The other also, except that the building is too small; notice sent to enlarge.
Ngaruawahia ..	1	Very good accommodation.
Opotiki ..	..	No large stations. Maoris employed for any shearing, who live at their pas.
Ormond ..	11	Seven have good accommodation. Four were not in good order; notices sent to improve, which has already been done.
Ormondville ..	3	No accommodation provided. The three places are owned by one man who employs Maoris. They sleep in tents. There are only 4,000 sheep altogether, and consequently the men are only two or three days at each place.
Pahiatua ..	..	No large stations. Settlers help each other.
Palmerston North ..	2	Have good accommodation. A few other small settlers employ men who go home at night.
Palmerston South ..	..	Small farmers who employ shearers, live at their own homes, having their meals at homestead. All large stations in district, accommodation ample.
Pleasant Point ..	7	All very good.
Queenstown ..	20	All have good accommodation.
Riverton ..	1	Shed in bad condition. Orders given to have sleeping-quarters lined and more bunks erected, and to be better ventilated.
Stratford ..	7	Five have good accommodation; the other two notified to build.
Tapanui ..	4	All have good accommodation.
Taradale ..	13	Seven have very good accommodation. Three, shearing done by Maoris who go home at night. One, shearing done by Europeans who live in town. Two, bad. Orders have been given for alterations to be made, which has been done.
Tenui ..	20	Four have too little sleeping room. Four, bad accommodation. Notices sent to improve. All the rest in good condition.
Timaru ..	6	All have good accommodation.
Tologa Bay ..	16	Seven have good sheds; shearing done by Maoris who live in their pas. Eight have good accommodation. One, orders given to have repairs effected, which are being carried out.
Waimate ..	10	Nine have good accommodation. One, notice sent to provide separate building for shearers to sleep in.
Waipukurau ..	15	Five have received instructions to make improvements. The other ten have good accommodation.
Wellington ..	15	Ten have good accommodation. Three, shearing done by Maoris who live at their pas. One, shearing done by surrounding settlers. One, men live in town; no accommodation.
Woodville ..	1	Has good accommodation.

FACTORIES.

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 (CITY).

Confectionery and Biscuit Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	10	..	0	5	8									
15	6	2	0	7	9	0	6	0						
16	7	2	0	6	11	0	7	0						
17	3	2	0	13	4	0	9	0						
18	9	2	0	14	4	0	6	3						
19	8	2	0	14	9	0	11	0						
20	3	..	0	14	2									
Over 20	44	16	2	3	1	0	13	9						

Dairy Factories.

15	1	..	0	9	0									
Over 20	..	2	..	2	0	0								

Bakeries.

16	3	..	0	11	8									
17	3	..	0	13	4									
18	4	1	1	4	0	0	7	0						
19	7	..	0	19	0									
20	3	..	0	13	4									
Over 20	58	1	1	13	6	0	8	0						

Baking-powder Factories.

14	1	..	0	5	0									
17	1	..	0	8	0									
18	1	..	0	10	0									

Sugar-refining Works.

14	1	..	0	10	0									
15	7	..	0	15	5									
16	4	..	0	16	0									
17	7	..	0	18	5									
18	5	..	1	7	7									
19	1	..	1	7	0									
Over 20	127	..	2	6	0	..	3	0	0					

Fruit- and Vegetable-evaporating Factories.

14	..	3	..	0	5	0								
15	2	..	0	5	0									
16	..	4	..	0	5	9								
17	..	2	..	0	6	6								
19	..	5	..	0	8	0								
Over 20	3	3	1	13	8	0	13	10						

Hat Factories.

16	..	1	..	0	10	0								
17	..	1	..	0	5	0								
18	..	1	..	0	7	6								
19	1	3	0	15	0	0	11	0						
20	..	1	..	0	10	0								
Over 20	8	8	1	15	8	0	18	9	..	1	0	0		

Waterproof Clothing Factories.

15	..	2	..	0	5	0								
17	..	3	..	..	..	..	0	15	0					
18	..	6	..	..	..	..	0	15	0					
20	..	4	..	..	..	..	0	17	6					
Over 20	1	10	2	10	0	..	..	1	0	3				

Tailoring Factories.

14	3	1	0	5	0	0	2	6						
15	3	5	0	6	8	0	5	7						
16	12	11	0	7	0	0	8	6	..	..	..
17	9	13	0	10	0	0	8	1						
18	12	21	0	11	3	0	13	4						
19	8	21	0	16	3	0	17	1	..	0	14	10		
20	6	22	1	12	11	0	7							
Over 20	90	90	1	19	1	0	19	9	2	0	11	1	10	

Dressmaking Rooms.

14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	13	..	0	4	3	..	..				
16	..	35	..	0	4	11	..	..				
17	..	37	..	0	5	7	..	..				
18	..	43	..	0	7	6	..	..				
19	..	33	..	0	7	9	..	..				
20	..	27	..	0	13	4	..	..				
Over 20	..	80	..	1	1	8	..	0	16	0				

Hosiery Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	..	1	..	0	2	6								
16	..	1	..	0	10	0								
17	..	3	..	0	12	6								
18	..	2	..	0	17	6								
20	..	1	..	0	15	0								
Over 20	..	1	..	1	10	0								

Underclothing Factories.

14	..	2	..	0	2	6								
15	..	2	..	0	7	9								
17	..	1	..	0	7	6								
18	..	2	..	0	5	0	..	0	15	0				
19	..	1	..	0	15	0								
20	..	2	..	0	11	0								
Over 20	..	3	..	0	13	6	..	0	16	0				

Shirt Factories.

14	..	1	..	0	2	6								
15	2	12	0	6	6	0	7	0						
16	1	17	0	5	0	0	4	9	..	0	7	0		
17	..	30	..	0	7	0	..	0	12	8				
18	..	28	..	0	7	8	..	0	15	4				
19	..	26	..	0	10	2	..	0	8	9				
20	1	44	1	5	0	0	11	0	..	0	14	3		
Over 20	6	94	2	8	8	0	14	10	..	0	10	6		

Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding Offices.

14	..	..	0	5	7									
15	17	4	0	6	4	0	4	1						
16	31	7	0	7	10	0	5	4						
17	12	11	0	10	0	0	6	6						
18	10	13	0	12	4	0	7	4						
19	11	9	0	16	10	0	13	9						
20	11	7	1	1	2	0	17	10						
Over 20	179	49	2	6	9	1	14	9	2	17	6			

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.

14	1	..	0	5	0									
15	2	..	0	5	0									
16	11	..	0	5	8									
17	15	..	0	6	10									
18	8	1	0	11	0	0	8	0						
19	8	..	0	16	9									
20	7	..	1	5	9	..	1	15	0					
Over 20	70	3	2	0	8	0	13	4	2	2	10			

Wire-mattress Factories.

14	3	..	0	5	4									
15	4	..	0	7	0									
16	3	..	0	8	8									
17	1	..	0	12	0									
18	1	..	0	15	0									
19	2	..	0	16	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.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Boat-building Sheds.																	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	3	..	0	8	0												
17	3	..	0	8	4												
18	1	..	0	10	0												
19	1	..	0	10	0												
20	3	..	0	14	0												
Over 20	9	..	1	18	10												
Cycle-engineering Works.																	
14	1	..	0	5	0												
15	1	..	0	6	0	..	..	..									1
16	4	..	0	4	9												
17	1	..	0	4	0												
19	2	..	0	17	6												
20	1	..	1	7	6												
Over 20	6	..	1	15	10												
Galvanised-iron Works.																	
15	1	..	0	13	0												
16	3	..	0	10	6												
17	2	..	0	18	0												
18	2	..	0	18	0												
19	1	..	0	16	0												
20	9	..	1	7	1												
Over 20	13	..	1	11	0												
Sawmills.																	
14	5	..	0	7	0												
15	24	..	0	9	6												
16	23	..	0	10	10												
17	25	..	0	13	3												
18	30	..	0	15	2	..	2	1	3								
19	16	..	0	17	3	..	1	11	0								
20	10	..	1	2	9	..	1	18	7								
Over 20	149	..	1	15	8												
Agricultural-engineering Works.																	
15	1	..	0	5	0												
17	1	..	0	12	0												
19	1	..	1	10	0												
Over 20	1	..	2	0	0												
Engineering and Boilermaking Works.																	
14	1	..	0	2	6												
15	7	..	0	6	2												
16	10	..	0	6	2												
17	16	..	0	10	5												
18	20	..	0	13	4												
19	12	..	0	17	10												
20	8	..	0	19	0												
Over 20	162	..	2	1	0												
Shoeing-forges.																	
15	3	..	0	5	8												
16	6	..	0	6	3												
17	3	..	0	10	2												
18	6	..	0	12	1												
19	5	..	0	14	2												
20	3	..	1	4	4												
Over 20	21	..	1	19	4												
Coach Factories.																	
14	4	..	0	3	9												
15	3	..	0	9	8												
16	17	..	0	8	3												
17	13	..	0	9	3												
18	15	..	0	12	4												
19	16	..	0	16	4												
20	5	..	1	4	0												
Over 20	95	..	2	0	2												
Gasworks.																	
14	2	..	0	6	0												
15	2	..	0	6	0												
16	2	..	0	8	3												
17	1	..	0	18	0												
18	1	..	0	12	0												
Over 20	78	..	2	2	5												
Rope Factories.																	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	5	..	0	9	2												
15	3	..	0	12	0												
16	4	..	0	12	0												
17	2	..	0	13	0												
18	1	..	0	15	0												
20	1	..	1	0	0												
Over 20	10	..	1	17	1												
Sail and Tent Factories.																	
17	1	..	1	0	0												
19	1	..	2	0	0												
Over 20	9	..	2	0	0												
Photographic Studios.																	
15	..	1	..	0	6	0											
17	1	1	0	10	0	0	10	0									
18	3	2	0	15	0	0	12	6									
19	1	1	0	10	0	0	15	0	..	..	..						1
20	..	1	..	0	7	6											
Over 20	7	13	2	0	0	0	15	5	1	0	0	..	..	..			3
Oilskin-clothing Factories.																	
15	1	..	0	6	0												
16	1	..	0	10	0												
17	..	1	..	0	7	0											
20	1	2	1	0	0	0	9	0									
Over 20	..	5	..	0	11	2											
Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.																	
14	9	..	0	6	4												
15	8	..	0	7	10												
16	10	..	0	9	9												
17	6	..	0	10	5												
18	14	..	0	13	4												
19	6	..	0	16	0												
20	5	..	0	19	7												
Over 20	55	..	2	1	0												
Brick and Pottery Works.																	
14	1	..	0	9	0												
15	2	..	0	18	0												
16	1	..	0	18	0												
17	2	..	0	18	0												
18	1	..	1	4	0												
19	1	..	0	14	0												
Over 20	38	..	1	16	2												
Meat-preserving Works.																	
19	2	..	1	1	3												
Over 20	27	..	2	8	3												
Laundries.																	
16	..	5	..	0	9	4											
17	..	4	..	0	14	3											
18	..	3	..	0	10	0											
19	..	2	..	0	14	3											
20	..	4	..	0	15	1											
Over 20	4	26	0	16	4	0	16	3									
Tanning and Currying Works.																	
17	1	..	0	7	6												
18	1	..	1	2	6												
20	3	..	0	18	6												
Over 20	50	..	1	17	6												
Saddle and Harness Factories.																	
14	3	1	0	5	0	0	5	0									
15	11	..	0	6	3												
16	19	1	0	7	1	..	0	7	6								
17	7	5	0	9	5	0	7	6	..	0	7	6					
18	19	2	0	11	5	0	7	6	0	12	6	0	17	6			
19	10	..	0	14	3												
20	14	1	0	19	0	0	15	0	0	17	6						
Over 20	62</																

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 (CITY)—continued.

Chemical Laboratories.												
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.												
15	1	2	0	6	0	0	7	6				
16	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	
17	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	
18	..	3	..	..	0	8	0	..				
19	2	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	
20	3	3	1	17	6	0	9	8				
Over20	5	1	1	8	9	1	0	0				
Tea-blending and -packing Factories.												
14	3	..	0	7	8	..	..	..	
15	4	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	
16	2	..	0	7	9	..	..	..	
17	2	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	
18	2	..	0	16	3	..	..	..	
19	2	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	
Over20	5	..	1	14	0	..	..	..	
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories.												
15	2	..	0	6	9	..	..	..	
16	1	..	..	..	..	0	15	0				
17	1	3	0	15	0	0	7	6				
18	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	6	0			
19	..	3	..	0	12	6	..	0	9	0		
Over20	5	4	2	8	2	..	2	18	0	0	11	4
Flour-mills.												
17	2	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	43	..	2	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and Jewellery Shops.												
14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15	5	..	0	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5	..	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4	..	0	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	2	..	0	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4	..	0	19	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	25	..	1	18	10	..	2	5	0	..	..	..
Gum-sorting Factories.												
14	1	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4	..	0	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	3	..	1	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	119	..	1	17	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush and Broom Factories.												
14	2	1	0	8	0	..	..	0	9	0	..	..
15	5	1	0	7	11	..	..	0	6	0	..	..
16	3	1	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	..
17	2	4	0	6	0	..	..	0	8	3	..	..
18	2	2	0	15	0	..	0	15	0	0	9	0
19	1	1	1	0	0	..	..	0	10	0	..	..
20	2	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	7	2	1	15	0	..	1	14	0	0	16	9
Paper-bag and -box Factories.												
15	1	2	0	6	6	0	5	0	..	0	9	0
16	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0	..	..
17	1	1	0	10	0	..	..	0	12	6	..	..
18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	6	..	..
20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	0	..	..
Over20	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	0	15	0	..	..
Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.												
15	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	3	..	0	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	3	..	0	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	2	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	12	..	1	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries.												
14	2	..	0	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	6	..	0	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	3	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	7	..	0	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	74	..	2	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Wine and Spirit Bottling Stores.												
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.												
14	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	
16	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	
17	2	..	0	11	3	..	..	..	
18	1	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	
Over20	17	..	2	17	4	..	..	..	
Cooperages.												
14	1	..	0	8	6	..	..	..	
15	2	..	0	10	6	..	..	..	
16	1	..	0	18	0	..	..	..	
18	2	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	
19	2	..	1	4	0	..	..	..	
Over20	6	..	1	5	4	..	..	..	
Joinery and Sash and Door Factories.												
15	4	..	0	7	9	..	..	..	
16	3	..	0	10	4	..	..	..	
17	3	..	0	9	6	..	..	..	
18	5	..	0	17	2	..	..	..	
19	1	..	0	14	0	..	..	..	
20	1	..	3	0	0	..	..	..	
Over20	37	..	2	3	5	..	1	9	8			
Ammunition Factories.												
14	..	1	..	0	7	6	..	..		
15	1	9	0	7	6	0	8	0	..	0	9	0
16	1	9	0	10	6	..	..	0	10	0	..	..
17	..	16	..	0	11	0	..	0	11	6	..	..
18	1	8	0	12	0	0	11	0	..	..	..	..
19	..	15	..	0	12	0	..	0	12	6	..	..
20	..	4	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	6	14	3	0	0	0	18	0	..	0	12	6
Umbrella Factories.												
Over20	2	4	..	0	10	9	0	17	6	..	..	..
Optical and Mathematical Instrument Works.												
16	1	..	0	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	1	..	4	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee and Spice Works.												
16	4	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	2	..	2	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap Factories.												
17	2	..	0	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	10	..	1	17	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Cleaning Works.												
16	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	2	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	3	1	2	0	0	0	15	6	..	..	..	..
Rag-sorting Stores.												
Over20	1	3	1	1	0	0	13	4	..	..	..	..
Range Factories.												
14	2	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	2	..	0	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	3	..	0	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	5	..	0	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	13	..	1	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heel and Toe-plates and -tips Factories.												
15	2	..	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	1	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starch-enamel, &c., Factories.												
14	1	1	0	4	0	0	3	0	..	..	..	..
17	..	1	..	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over20	1	..	1	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venetian Blind Works.												
Over20	3	..	0	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flock Factories.												
Over20	1	..	0	18	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Ivory-black and Blacking Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	3	..	0	5	4					
Over 20	1	..	1	0	0					
Gunsmithing Works.										
14	2	..	0	6	3					
16	1	..	0	12	6					
19	1	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	1	..	2	0	0					
Cutlery-grinding Works.										
20	1	..	0	4	6					
Over 20	1	..	0	17	0					
Picture-frame Factories.										
19	1	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	1	..	0	18	0					
Wax Factories.										
16	2	..	0	10	0					
Grain- and Seed-cleaning Stores.										
14	1	..	0	6	0					
15	1	..	0	7	0					
16	2	..	0	7	6					
18	1	..	0	12	6					
Over 20	4	..	1	11	3					
Boiling-down Works.										
16	3	..	0	12	8					
17	4	..	0	15	0					
19	5	..	1	4	0					
Over 20	20	..	1	17	4					
Dental Works.										
14	1	..	0	5	0					
16	1	..	0	5	0					
17	..	..	..	..	..				3	
18	6	..	0	8	4				..	
19	1	..	0	7	6				..	
20	3	..	0	9	2				..	
Over 20	4	..	1	7	6	0	17	6		

Fellmongering Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	12	0					
17	1	..	0	14	0					
18	2	..	0	17	6		..	1	0	0
19	2	..	0	16	0					
20	1	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	6	..	1	11	10		..	2	0	0
Manure Works.										
18	1	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	5	..	1	14	0					
Clothing Factories.										
14	2	12	0	6	3	0	4	7		
15	2	22	0	5	0	0	3	7		
16	4	17	0	10	0	0	6	5		
17	3	24	0	10	8	0	6	4	..	0
18	3	27	0	13	0	0	9	1	..	0
19	3	44	0	17	10	0	11	6	..	0
20	1	39	..	0	12	8	1	5	0	0
Over 20	33	108	2	7	5	0	16	0	1	15
										0
										0
										19
										6
Tobacco-pipe Repairing Factories.										
19	1	..	0	7	6					
"Artistic Painting on Plush" Factories.										
15	1	..	0	5	0					
18	1	..	0	18	0					
19	1	..	1	0	0					
Jam, Pickle, and Sauce Factories.										
14	1	1	0	5	0	0	5	0		
15	..	1	..	0	5	0				
16	..	1	..	0	5	0				
17	..	1	..	0	6	0				
18	1	1	0	12	0	0	6	0		
20	1	2	0	17	6	0	9	9		
Over 20	7	3	1	18	7	0	9	8		

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Dairy Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	7	0					
16	1	..	0	15	0					
Over 20	13	..	2	0	2					
Bakeries.										
18	2	..	0	12	6					
19	2	..	0	16	6					
Over 20	3	..	1	0	0					
Tailoring Factories.										
16	1	..	0	3	0					
17	1	1	0	16	0	..	..	0	15	0
19	1	1	..	..	..	2	5	0	1	5
20	..	3	..	0	10	0				
Over 20	9	7	2	5	0	..	2	10	0	1
										2
										2
Dressmaking Rooms.										
15	..	1	..	0	3	0	..	..	..	2
16	..	2	..	0	3	6	..	..	..	4
17	..	2	..	0	8	3	..	..	..	4
18	..	4	..	0	6	6	..	..	..
19	..	3	..	0	5	8	..	..	..
20	..	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..
Over 20	..	3	..	2	4	2	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing Offices.										
14	2	..	0	5	0					
15	4	..	0	7	2					
16	3	..	0	11	10					
17	4	1	0	13	0	0	6	0		
18	2	..	0	19	6					
19	1	..	1	5	0					
Over 20	16	..	2	2	7					

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0					
15	1	..	0	7	6					
16	3	1	0	7	0	..	..	0	7	6
17	1	1	0	10	0	..	..	0	10	0
18	3	1	1	1	10	..	..	0	12	6
Over 20	13	1	1	18	7	..	..	2	2	0
Engineering Works.										
18	2	..	0	6	6					
Over 20	3	..	2	4	0					
Coach Factories.										
14	1	..	0	5	0					
16	1	..	0	7	0					
17	3	..	0	9	4					
18	4	..	0	10	0					
19	1	..	0	14	0					
Over 20	9	..	1	16	7					
Blacksmithing Works.										
15	1	..	0	5	0					
16	1	..	0	5	0					
17	2	..	0	8	6					
19	1	..	0	10	0					
20	1	..	0	10	0					
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0					
Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.										
16	1	..	0	5	0					
17	1	..	0	6	0					
19	1	..	1	0	0					
20	1	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	9	..	1	17	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.

NEW PLYMOUTH—continued.

Saddle and Harness Factories.															
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
15	1	..	0	2	6										
17	1	..	0	10	0										
18	2	..	0	10	6										
20	1	..	0	7	6										
Over 20	7	..	1	11	4										
Boot Factories.															
14	1	1	..	0	4	6	0	8	8						
15	3	..	0	5	10										
16	1	..	..	..	..	0	7	6			
17	7	1	0	9	2	..	0	7	40	7	6				
18	4	1	0	12	2	..	0	19	0	0	16	0			
19	1	1	1	1	9	0	0	17	0	0			
20	..	1	0	10	0	0	0			
Over 20	18	6	2	2	6	0	19	2	2	3	4	0	18	8	
Chaff-cutting and Flour-mills.															
Over 20	8	..	1	16	1										
Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.															
Over 20	3	..	2	8	8										
Bakeries.															
15	1	..	0	6	0										
16	2	..	0	12	6										
17	2	..	1	2	6										
18	1	..	0	5	0										
19	2	..	0	16	3										
20	1	2	1	0	0	0	10	0							
Over 20	34	5	1	19	2	0	19	5							
Confectionery and Biscuit Factories.															
15	2	..	0	5	6										
18	2	..	0	13	6										
20	..	1	..	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	4	..	2	4	9										
Tailoring Factories.															
14	1	..	0	5	0										
15	1	2	0	6	0	0	6	9	1	1			
16	2	6	0	5	0	0	8	6							
17	..	5	0	10	10								
18	1	3	0	17	6	0	13	0							
19	4	3	1	1	8	0	14	2							
20	2	5	1	5	0	0	14	6	2	10	0	1	4	0	
Over 20	27	12	2	4	4	1	5	8	2	10	8	1	0	4	
Hat Factories.															
Over 20	1	..	1	0	0										
Dressmaking Rooms.															
14	1
15	..	1	..	0	5	0	13
16	..	11	..	0	4	8	7
17	..	9	..	0	6	9	1
18	..	12	..	0	8	0	1
19	..	8	..	0	7	10	1
20	..	9	..	0	14	6	1
Over 20	..	40	..	1	2	0	1
Shirt Factories.															
18	1
Over 20	..	2	..	0	17	6	1
Printing and Publishing Offices.															
14	2	..	0	5	0										
15	1	..	0	7	6										
16	4	..	0	5	0										
17	7	..	0	13	11										
18	2	..	0	18	9										
19	3	..	1	2	6										
20	6	..	1	2	0										
Over 20	52	..	2	8	8										
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.															
15	3	..	0	6	0										
16	2	..	0	9	0										
19	4	..	0	17	0										
20	1	..	1	0	0										
Over 20	21	..	2	2	10	..	1	10	0						

Joinery and Sash and Door Factories.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
15	2	..	0	5	6						
17	1	..	0	16	0						
18	2	..	0	10	0						
19	1	..	0	14	0						
20	1	..	1	5	0						
Over 20	20	..	1	19	10						
Photographic Studios.											
17	..	1	..	0	5	0					
Over 20	..	1	..	1	10	0					
Dental Workshops.											
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meat-preserving Factories.											
15	2	..	0	12	0						
18	1	..	0	15	0						
19	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	4	..	2	2	6						
Venetian Blind Factories.											
Over 20	2	..	2	10	0						
Engineering Works.											
18	6	..	0	11	3						
19	2	..	1	15	0						
20	4	..	1	6	3						
Over 20	30	..	2	16	7						
Coach Factories.											
15	1	..	0	6	0						
17	1	..	0	8	0						
18	4	..	0	13	3						
19	3	..	0	17	0						
20	1	..	0	18	0						
Over 20	26	..	2	14	0						
Tinsmithing and Plumbing Works.											
14	1	..	0	5	0						
16	5	..	0	9	0						
17	1	..	0	7	0						
18	3	..	0	7	6						
19	3	..	0	17	0						
Over 20	14	..	2	10	4						
Brick Works.											
Over 20	11	..	2	3	7						
Meat-freezing and Preserving Works.											
17	1	..	1	10	0						
18	3	..	1	16	0						
Over 20	44	..	2	7	6	..	3	0	0		
Sail and Tent Factories.											
15	1	..	0	5	0						
20	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	1	..	2	5	0						
Photographic Studios.											
Over 20	2	..	3	0	0						
Saddlery and Harness Factories.											
16	3	..	0	9	2						
17	1	..	0	10	0						
18	4	..	0	18	2						
19	3	..	1	1	8						
20	2	..	1	5	0						
Over 20	16	..	2	10	0						
Boot Factories.											
15	..	1	..	0	5	0					
16	5	1	0	15	0	0	12	6			
17	2	..	0	13	9						
18	1	1	1	2	6	0	15	0			
19	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	30	4	2	6	11	1	5	0	2	2	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.

NAPIER—continued.

Watch and Jewellery Factories.									
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.									
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	3	..	0	7	4	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
Over20	9	..	2	18	4	..	..	..
Blacksmithing Works.									
14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
16	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
Over20	10	..	2	8	0	..	..	..
Monumental Masonry Works.									
18	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..
Over20	1	..	2	10	0	..	..	..
Aërated-water and Cordial Factories.									
16	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
17	3	..	0	13	0	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..
Over20	5	..	2	15	0	..	..	..
Breweries.									
15	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..
Over20	17	..	2	15	7	..	..	..
Wool-dumping and Grass-seed Cleaning Works.									
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
20	2	..	1	6	4	..	..	..
Over20	32	..	2	18	9	..	..	..
Joinery and Sash and Door Factories.									
14	2	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
15	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	13	0	..	..	..
18	3	..	1	3	0	..	..	..
19	3	..	1	0	4	..	..	..
Over20	62	..	2	1	3	..	2	0	0

Cycle-engineering Works.									
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.									
14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
15	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
Over20	1	..	2	14	0	..	..	..
Basket and Perambulator Factories.									
18	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
Over20	2	..	2	10	0	..	..	..
Umbrella Factories.									
14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
Laundries.									
16	..	1	..	0	10	0	..	..
17	..	3	..	0	10	0	..	..
Over20	4	7	1	3	8	0	14	6	
Dentistry.									
19	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
20	2	..	0	12	6	..	..	..
Over20	..	1	..	0	10	0	1
Sheep-dip Factories.									
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
20	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
Over20	2	..	2	10	0	..	..	..
Gasworks.									
17	2	..	0	19	3	..	..	..
19	2	..	1	5	0	..	..	..
20	1	..	1	10	0	..	..	..
Over20	18	..	0	18	2	..	..	..
Wire-matress Factories.									
15	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..
19	1	..	0	17	6	..	..	..

PALMERSTON NORTH.

Dairy Factories.										
Over20	5	..	2	2	0	..	..	..
Bakeries.										
14	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
15	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	1
17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
19	2	..	0	9	0	..	..	..
20	2	..	0	16	3	..	..	..
Over20	12	..	1	6	10	..	..	..
Dressmaking Rooms.										
14	..	2	..	0	2	6	..	..
15	..	3	..	0	4	2	..	..
16	..	6	..	0	3	7	..	..
17	..	3	..	0	7	2	..	..
18	..	4	..	0	7	4	..	..
19	..	1	..	0	7	6	..	..
20	..	3	..	0	16	8	..	..
Over20	..	9	..	1	0	9	..	..
Tailoring Factories.										
15	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
18	3	2	0	16	8	0	11	0		
19	2	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
Over20	18	12	2	9	2	1	0	10	10	0
Hosiery Factories.										
15	..	7	..	0	5	8	
16	..	3	..	0	7	0	..	0	12	0
17	..	4	..	0	8	0	..	0	14	0
18	..	4	..	0	10	0	..	0	15	0
19	..	2	..	0	12	0	..	0	15	0
20	..	1	..	0	11	0
Over20	..	2	1	12	0

Printing and Publishing Offices.									
15	3	..	0	5	8	..	..	..
16	3	..	0	8	8	..	..	..
17	3	..	0	12	8	..	..	..
18	2	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
19	3	..	0	18	4	..	..	..
Over20	15	..	2	2	4	..	..	..
Stationery-manufacturing and Bookbinding Factories.									
14	2	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
19	..	1	..	0	7	6	..	..
Over20	..	1	..	0	7	6	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.									
17	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
20	2	..	1	4	6	..	..	..
Over20	7	..	2	11	7	..	2	2	0
Cooperages.									
19	1	..	1	10	0	..	..	..
Joinery and Sash and Door Factories.									
14	2	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
16	2	..	0	9	6	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	13	0	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
19	2	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
20	1	..	1	15	0	..	..	..
Over20	28	..	2	7	2	..	2	14	0
Engineering Works.									
Over20	3	..	1	17	8	..	..	..
Blacksmithing Works.									
15	1	..	0	3	6	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
19	2	..	1	5	0	..	..	..
20	2	..	1	5	0	..	..	..
Over20	9	..	1	18	9	..	..	..

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.

PALMERSTON NORTH—continued.

Coach Factories.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	3	..	0	6	8			
15	4	..	0	5	8			
17	3	..	0	13	4			
18	2	..	0	17	6			
19	1	..	0	12	6			
Over 20	13	..	2	10	9			

Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	1	..	0	10	0			
18	2	..	0	15	0			
19	1	..	0	12	6			
20	2	..	1	12	0			
Over 20	3	..	1	18	0			

Sail and Tent Factories.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	2	..	0	7	6			
16	..	4	..	0	8	0		
17	1	3	0	15	0	0	12	0
19	..	2	..	0	15	0		
Over 20	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	0

Saddle and Harness Factories.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	10	0			
16	1	..	0	5	0			
18	4	..	0	13	2			
Over 20	6	..	2	4	2			

Boot Factories.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0			
17	1	..	0	15	0			
19	..	1	..	0	6	6		
Over 20	3	1	2	3	4	0	15	0

Flour-mills.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	6	..	2	12	8			

Watchmaking Shops.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	..	0	7	0			
19	1	..	0	16	0			

Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	10	0			
17	1	..	1	0	0			
18	1	..	1	2	6			
20	2	..	1	3	9			
Over 20	2	..	1	10	0			

Breweries.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	2	..	2	0	6			

Brick and Pottery Works.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	5	0			
Over 20	5	..	2	2	0			

Agricultural-implement Works.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	1	..	0	13	0			
19	2	..	1	10	0			
Over 20	3	..	2	8	0			

WANGANUI.

Biscuit and Confectionery Factories.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	10	0			
18	3	..	1	0	4			
Over 20	2	2	2	2	6	0	15	0

Bakeries.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	12	0			
17	1	1	0	10	0	0	10	0
18	2	..	0	17	6			
19	2	1	1	10	0	0	10	0
Over 20	14	..	1	14	8			

Dairies and Creameries.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	10	0			
16	1	..	1	0	0			
18	..	1	..	0	13	0		
Over 20	1	..	1	10	0			

Tailoring Factories.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	5	0			
16	2	2	0	10	0	..	..	0 16 0
17	2	..	0	15	6			
18	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
19	..	2	..	0	7	0	..	0 15 0
20	1	3	0	15	0	1	5	5
Over 20	13	12	2	11	3	1	2	0

Dressmaking Rooms.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	1	..	..	..	0	15	0
16	..	5	..	0	5	10	..	0 4 0
17	..	4	..	0	6	0	..	..
18	..	7	..	0	11	8	..	..
19	..	5	..	0	10	6	..	0 10 0
20	..	4	..	0	7	0	..	..
Over 20	..	32	..	0	17	0	..	1 3 4

Printing and Bookbinding Offices.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	4	..	0	7	8			
15	9	..	0	8	10			
16	8	..	0	11	7			
17	4	..	0	16	10			
18	1	..	0	16	0			
19	4	3	0	19	9	0	12	0
Over 20	29	2	2	9	7	1	2	6

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	2	..	0	6	0			
16	1	..	0	10	0			
17	3	..	0	11	10			
20	..	1	..	0	10	0		
Over 20	13	1	2	2	10	..	..	1 0 0

Engineering Works.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	7	0			
16	1	..	0	10	0			
17	1	..	0	15	0			
18	1	..	0	15	0			
19	2	..	1	0	0			
20	1	..	1	5	0			
Over 20	12	..	2	10	0			

Cycle-engineering Works.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	14	0			
18	2	..	0	16	9			

Coach Factories.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	2	..	0	7	9			
16	1	..	0	15	0			
17	3	..	0	13	8			
18	1	..	0	10	0			
19	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	20	..	2	8	3			

Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	5	0			
16	2	..	0	9	6			
17	1	..	0	12	0			
18	2	..	0	15	0			
19	2	..	0	12	0			
20	2	..	1	13	0			
Over 20	10	..	2	11	4			

Freezing Works.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	12	0			
15	3	..	1	2	0			
16	2	..	1	5	0			
17	4	..	1	8	0			
18	3	..	1	12	0			
19	2	..	1	16	0			
20	1	..	2	0	0			
Over 20	53	..	2	8	9			

Wool-dumping Works.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	10	..	2	8	8			

Gasworks.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	5	..	2	16	0			

Sail and Tent Factories.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	2	1	0	0	0	11	3
Over 20	1	1	2	8	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.

WANGANUI—continued.

Saddle and Harness Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	6	0					
15	2	..	0	8	0					
19	1	..	1	0	0					
Over20	12	..	2	4	10					
Boot Factories.										
15	1	..	0	6	0					
16	3	..	0	8	4					
Over20	5	..	2	3	9	..	2	0	0	
Flour-mills.										
Over20	2	..	2	0	0					
Watch and Jewellery Factories.										
16	1	..	0	10	0					
17	1	..	0	10	0					
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over20	2	..	2	10	0					
Sawmills.										
Over20	12	..	2	4	11					
Blacksmithing Works.										
15	1	..	0	10	6					
18	4	..	0	13	9					
Over20	8	..	1	14	3					

Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19	1	..	1	0	0					
20	1	..	0	10	0					
Over20	4	..	1	12	6					
Breweries.										
19	1	..	1	5	0					
20	1	..	1	5	0					
Over20	8	..	2	5	4					
Brick Works.										
17	3	..	1	5	0					
18	1	..	0	12	0					
Over20	5	..	2	8	0					
Joinery and Sash and Door Factories.										
14	2	..	0	6	0					
15	1	..	0	9	0					
16	3	..	0	12	0					
17	1	..	0	16	0					
18	6	..	1	1	8					
20	3	..	1	0	8					
Over20	42	..	2	4	5					
Soap Factories.										
18	1	..	0	15	0					
19	1	..	2	0	0					
20	1	..	1	10	0					
Over20	2	..	2	10	0					

WELLINGTON.

Tea-packing Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	3	..	0	8	4					
16	8	1	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	16
17	7	..	0	11	0					
18	4	..	0	10	0	..	1	3	0	
19	5	1	0	17	3	0	7	0	0	12
20	2	2	1	0	9	..	..	..	..	1
Over20	8	..	2	4	0	..	1	7	0	9
Confectionery Factories.										
15	9	..	0	7	8					
16	2	3	0	9	6	0	8	0		
17	1	..	0	8	0					
18	5	..	0	12	5					
19	1	..	1	5	0					
20	1	..	0	15	0					
Over20	14	..	3	4	1					
Bakeries.										
16	9	..	0	12	0					
17	4	..	1	0	0					
18	3	..	0	16	0					
19	1	..	1	10	0					
20	5	..	1	1	6					
Over20	54	..	2	7	0					
Butter Factories.										
15	1	..	0	11	0					
19	1	..	2	0	0					
Over20	5	..	2	7	7					
Tailoring Factories.										
14	3	3	0	5	0	2	6	..	0	2
15	4	13	0	5	10	4	4	..	0	3
16	8	27	0	9	0	5	6	..	0	7
17	11	29	0	10	7	6	10	..	0	7
18	4	20	0	13	10	5	4	..	0	13
19	9	20	0	15	4	0	8	..	0	11
20	5	5	1	2	9	2	0	..	0	16
Over20	94	131	2	4	2	1	2	1	2	1
Hat Factories.										
14	..	1	..	0	5	0				
16	..	1	..	0	3	0				
18	..	2	..	0	8	6				
19	..	1	..	0	9	0				
Over20	2	3	4	0	0	1	4	2		
Flock Factories.										
15	1	..	0	6	9					

Waterproof-clothing Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	7	3					
15	1	5	0	5	0	0	5	2		
16	..	2	..	..	0	6	9			
17	2	12	0	17	6	0	10	2		
18	..	10	..	..	0	10	1			
19	..	6	..	..	0	16	8			
20	..	3	..	..	0	15	9			
Over20	3	15	3	1	8	0	17	11		
Woollen-mills.										
14	7	8	0	7	7	0	7	2	..	0
15	7	7	0	9	10	0	8	0	..	0
16	4	8	0	9	3	0	8	0	..	1
17	3	4	0	15	0	0	9	0	..	1
18	2	12	0	19	3	..	..	..	..	1
19	4	4	1	0	10	..	..	..	..	1
20	2	1	1	6	0	..	..	..	..	1
Over20	46	20	2	5	9	1	0	0	1	12
Shirt Factories.										
16	..	3	..	0	6	0				
17	..	2	..	0	7	0				
18	..	8	..	0	7	8	..	0	10	0
19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	18	0
Over20	1	31	1	10	0	0	12	8	..	0
Dressmaking Rooms.										
14	..	1	..	0	5	0				10
15	..	6	..	0	4	1				30
16	..	28	..	0	4	8				9
17	..	26	..	0	5	5				7
18	..	33	..	0	8	4				7
19	..	30	..	0	11	6				
20	..	19	..	0	14	0				
Over20	..	64	..	1	6	8				
Knitting Factories.										
16	..	1	..	0	5	0				
Over20	..	1	..	1	3	0				
Printing-offices.										
14	16	..	0	6	4					
15	13	..	0	8	0					
16	19	..	0	7	9					
17	18	..	0	12	0					
18	9	..	0	16	1					
19	25	..	0	19	6					
20	12	3	1	1	11	0	14	6		
Over20	207	..	2	14	0	..	3	7	6	

88 casual hands employed at the Government Printing Office not shown in this return.

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.

Bookbinding Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	8	0					
15	3	..	8	0	5	8	0	3	9	
16	2	..	9	0	10	0	0	6	1	
17	3	..	7	0	13	4	0	7	1	
18	4	..	6	0	10	2	0	5	10	
19	1	..	6	0	17	0	0	16	9	
20	1	..	3	0	17	6	0	14	8	
Over 20	40	..	25	3	2	11	1	0	3	0

Paper-bag Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	8	0					
16	..	1	..	0	5	0				
20	1	..	1	0	0	7	6			

Furniture and Upholstery Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0					
15	1	..	0	6	0					
16	7	..	0	8	6					
17	7	..	1	0	11	10	7	6		
18	14	..	0	16	0					
19	3	..	1	0	17	0	7	6		
20	3	..	0	16	0					
Over 20	39	..	2	2	12	0	0	17	6	

Venetian-blind Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	11	6					
16	1	..	0	9	6					
17	3	..	0	12	0					
19	1	..	0	18	0					
20	1	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	6	..	2	2	0					

Engineering Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	7	6					
15	3	..	0	5	8					
16	7	..	0	8	3					
17	10	..	0	13	7					
18	7	..	0	10	2					
19	18	..	0	16	4					
20	12	..	0	18	1					
Over 20	80	..	2	10	3					

Engineering Works.—Moulders.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	5	0					
16	7	..	0	8	3					
17	1	..	0	7	6					
18	3	..	0	12	6					
19	2	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	24	..	2	13	8					

Boilermaking Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	12	0					
16	1	..	0	9	0					
18	1	..	1	0	0					
Over 20	39	..	2	12	3					

Brass Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0					
17	3	..	0	9	4					
18	1	..	0	17	0					
19	2	..	0	14	3					
20	1	..	1	5	0					
Over 20	11	..	2	15	1					

Pattern-makers.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	2	..	0	7	0					
17	1	..	0	7	6					
20	2	..	0	13	6					
Over 20	6	..	3	2	0					

Cycle-engineering Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	2	..	0	6	3					
16	2	..	0	6	9					
17	1	..	0	15	0					
18	1	..	1	0	0					
19	1	..	0	17	0					
20	1	..	1	10	0					
Over 20	5	..	2	7	0					

Electrical-engineering Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	7	6					
19	1	..	0	5	0					
Over 20	13	..	3	2	4					

Blacksmithing Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	10	0					
16	4	..	0	9	2					
17	2	..	0	10	0					
18	4	..	0	17	7					
19	7	..	1	1	3					
20	5	..	0	19	7					
Over 20	54	..	2	7	1					

Range Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	10	0					
17	2	..	0	15	0					
18	3	..	0	18	10					
19	1	..	1	0	0					
20	2	..	1	2	6					
Over 20	11	..	2	5	3					

Carriage Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	2	..	0	8	6					
16	7	..	0	9	0					
17	8	..	0	12	8					
18	6	..	0	8	9					
19	5	..	0	16	10					
20	5	..	1	4	1					
Over 20	46	..	2	4	9					

Plumbing Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	7	6					
15	6	..	0	6	0					
16	12	..	0	9	0					
17	5	..	0	10	6					
18	11	..	0	13	1					
19	8	..	0	19	0					
20	5	..	1	7	7					
Over 20	54	..	2	13	1					

Tinsmithing Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	6	0					
15	5	..	0	5	5					
16	2	..	0	9	6					
17	4	..	0	14	8					
18	2	..	1	0	6					
19	1	..	1	5	0					
20	3	..	1	0	6					
Over 20	21	..	1	2	4	0	0	18	0	3

Brick and Pipe Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	4	..	0	12	9					
16	6	..	0	19	4					
17	1	..	0	17	6					
18	1	..	1	4	0					
19	12	..	1	7	9					
20	1	..	1	10	0					
Over 20	50	..	2	2	0					

Gas-works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19	1	..	0	15	0					
Over 20	40	..	2	15	8					

Photographic Studios.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	5	6					
16	1	..	0	5	0					
17	1	..	1	0	10	0	0	12	0	
19	1	..	2	1	0	0	0	12	6	
20	12	..	2	1	8	1	10	7		

Laundries.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	..	3	..	0	10	0				
16	..	3	..	0	10	8				
17	..	9	..	0	11	4				
18	..	8	..	0	17	3				
19	..	8	..	0	15	9				
20	..	4	..	0	16	0				
Over 20	8	..	21	1	15	0	1	1	4	

Portmanteau and Bag Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	3	..	0	15	0					
19	2	..	0	15	0					
Over 20	1	..	1	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.

WELLINGTON—continued.

Saddle and Harness Factories.									
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
16	4	..	0	14	6				
18	2	..	0	15	0				
19	5	1	1	0	0	17	0		
20	3	..	1	6	8				
Over 20	15	1	1	17	4	1	0	0	
Boot Factories.									
14	7	3	0	7	9	0	5	0	
15	11	9	0	7	0	0	5	8	
16	17	16	0	11	3	0	9	2	
17	9	8	0	12	6	0	10	4	
18	11	9	0	17	6	0	13	4	
19	17	5	1	0	9	0	10	10	
20	1	6	2	0	0	0	15	1	
Over 20	175	23	2	14	6	1	10	3	
Tanneries.									
16	3	..	0	15	0				
17	3	..	1	4	2				
18	3	..	1	7	6				
19	2	..	1	6	0				
20	3	..	1	14	10				
Over 20	29	..	2	6	1	..	2	17	0
Dye Works.									
16	1	..	0	18	0				
19	1	2	0	15	0	0	9	0	
Over 20	3	5	1	13	9	0	15	6	
Aërated-water and Cordial Factories.									
14	1	..	0	5	0				
15	2	..	0	10	0				
16	1	..	0	8	0				
17	1	..	0	12	0				
18	10	..	0	7	6				
19	2	1	1	2	6	0	10	0	
Over 20	27	..	2	2	1				
Breweries.									
Over 20	29	..	3	8	4				
Cooperages.									
14	1	..	0	7	0				
15	1	..	0	9	0				
16	2	..	0	12	0				
17	2	..	0	11	0				
18	4	..	1	0	6				
19	5	..	1	0	0				
Over 20	10	..	2	10	5				
Herbalists.									
14	2	..	0	5	0				
15	1	..	0	7	0				
19	1	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	
Over 20	2	..	2	3	9				
Monumental Works.									
17	1	..	0	10	0				
Over 20	4	..	1	18	4				
Boatbuilding Works.									
15	1	..	0	6	0				
16	1	..	0	5	0				
20	2	..	1	5	0				
Over 20	5	..	2	13	0				
Brush and Broom Factories.									
16	1	2	..	0	15	0	0	10	0
17	1	..	0	13	0				
20	2	..	1	15	0	..	2	10	0
Over 20	4	..	2	3	3				
Sewing-machine Repairing and Fitting Factories.									
15	1	..	0	5	0				
Over 20	5	..	2	6	6				
Sash and Door Factories.									
15	1	..	0	10	0				
16	1	..	0	11	3				
17	11	..	0	6	7				
18	4	..	0	12	9				
19	6	..	0	14	4				
20	6	..	1	2	0				
Over 20	80	..	2	7	6				

Joinery Factories.												
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
16	1	..	0	8	0							
18	3	..	0	12	8							
Over 20	8	..	2	18	0							
Jewellery Works.												
14	1	..	0	7	6							
15	1	..	0	5	0							
16	3	..	0	6	8							
17	4	..	0	10	10							
18	5	..	0	15	0							
19	3	2	0	15	6	0	12	6				
20	2	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	
Over 20	24	..	2	10	3			1				
Engraving Factories.												
18	1	..	0	12	6							
20	1	..	1	5	0							
Over 20	2	..	2	10	0							
Wax-vesta Factories.												
14	..	1	..	..	..	0	6	0	
15	..	11	..	..	..	0	11	2	
16	1	16	0	10	0	0	13	6		
17	1	8	0	14	0	0	15	6		
18	1	8	0	17	0	0	14	6		
19	1	3	1	0	0	0	14	0		
20	..	4	0	14	6				
Over 20	6	10	2	2	4	0	18	6	..	1	2	9
Coffee and Spice Mills.												
15	1	..	0	8	0							
16	1	1	0	12	6	0	9	0				
17	4	2	0	11	6	0	10	0				
18	2	1	0	17	6	0	12	0				
Over 20	8	..	2	6	10							
Bacon-curing Factories.												
Over 20	3	..	2	3	4							
Meat-preserving Works.												
14	1	..	0	14	0							
15	1	..	0	11	0							
16	1	..	1	0	0							
18	1	..	0	19	0							
Over 20	79	..	3	0	1	..	3	19	2			
Sausage-casing Cleaning Factories.												
19	4	..	1	11	3							
20	4	..	2	0	0							
Over 20	18	..	2	2	6							
Manure Works.												
Over 20	24	..	2	8	5							
Bottling Stores.												
18	1	..	0	15	0							
Over 20	5	..	1	16	0							
Umbrella Factories.												
15	..	1	..	0	5	0						
Dentistry.												
14	1	..	0	6	0							
17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	
18	3	..	0	10	0							
19	..	..	0	10	0					
20	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	
Over 20	9	1	2	5	3	0	14	0				
Basket and Perambulator Works.												
14	1	..	0	6	6							
15	1	..	0	7	6							
16	4	1	0	8	1	0	6	0				
17	1	1	0	7	0	0	15	0				
18	2	..	0	16	3							
20	1	..	2	0	0							
Over 20	5	2	2	12	0	0	12	0				
Rope and Twine Factories.												
14	1	..	0	8	0							
15	2	..	0	10	0							
16	2	..	0	13	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.

Candle Factories.										Repairing-yards (Union Steamship Company).											
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	0	6	0							15	2	0	8	9						
15	1	0	7	0							18	2	1	0	0						
16	6	0	9	4							19	1	1	2	0						
17	1	0	16	0							20	1	3	4	0						
18	1	1	0	0							Over 20	16	3	0	8		1	5	0		
19	1	1	2	0							Fellmongering Works.										
20	2	1	10	0							14	1	0	12	0						
Over 20	6	2	11	5							15	1	0	10	0						
Soap and Soda-crystal Factories.										16	3	0	13	4							
18	1	0	13	0							17	10	1	1	2						
19	1	0	18	0							18	4	1	7	6						
Over 20	8	2	6	0							20	1	2	0	0			2	8	6	
										Over 20	87	2	5	0			2	8	6		

BLENHEIM.

Confectionery Factories.										Blacksmithing Works.											
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	0	9	0							16	1	0	12	6						
17	1	0	12	0							17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
18	2	0	10	6							19	1	1	0	0						
19	1	0	12	0							20	5	1	1	0						
Over 20	2	2	3	6							Over 20	6	2	3	4						
Bakeries.										Coach Factories.											
16	1	0	10	0							15	2	0	7	6						
19	1	0	10	0							16	2	0	8	9						
20	1	3	0	0							17	1	0	5	0						
Over 20	..	2	1	0							19	1	0	15	0						
Dairies.										20	1	1	0	0							
16	1	1	0	0							Over 20	6	2	3	2						
Over 20	3	1	16	11							Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.										
Dressmaking Rooms.										19	1	1	2	6							
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	2	2	14	0						
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Freezing Works.										
17	..	1	0	10	0					3	Over 20	22	2	5	0		3	0	0		
18	..	1	0	4	0					1	Gasworks.										
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Over 20	3	2	17	4						
20	..	1	0	10	0					1	Sawmills.										
Over 20	..	5	1	7	9					1	Over 20	9	2	2	8						
Tailoring Factories.										Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.											
17	1	1	0	5	0	0	5	0			Over 20	2	1	12	6						
19	1	1	0	0							Breweries.										
20	1	1	0	0							Over 20	6	2	11	2						
Over 20	6	2	2	6							Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works.										
Saddle and Harness Factories.										15	2	0	15	0							
18	1	0	12	6							17	1	0	15	0						
19	1	0	15	0							Over 20	11	2	1	10						
Over 20	1	2	5	0							Flax-mills.										
Printing-offices.										16	5	0	12	4							
16	3	0	10	0							17	4	0	18	4		1	0	0		
17	1	0	15	0							18	3	0	19	1						
18	1	1	0	0							19	8	0	14	1		1	0	0		
20	1	1	5	0							20	3	1	0	0						
Over 20	6	1	2	11	5	1	12	6			Over 20	53	1	1	2	0	0	12	6	1	1
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.										Flour-mills.											
15	1	0	6	0							Over 20	5	2	3	2						
17	1	1	0	0							Engineering Works.										
18	1	0	5	0							16	1	0	16	0						
19	1	0	15	0							19	1	1	0	0						
Over 20	1	1	10	0							Over 20	2	2	14	0						
Joinery and Sash and Door Factories.										Engineering Works.											
Over 20	4	2	0	0							16	1	0	16	0						
										19	1	1	0	0							
										Over 20	2	2	14	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.

GREYMOUTH—continued.

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	1	..	1	5	0						
19	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	2	..	2	17	0						
Gasworks.											
Over 20	4	..	3	1	3						
Sawmills.											
16	1	..	0	10	0						
Over 20	8	..	2	5	0						
Coach Factories.											
15	1	..	0	5	0						
16	2	..	0	9	9						
19	1	..	0	10	0						
Over 20	4	..	2	15	3						

Blacksmithing Works.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	1	..	0	9	0						
18	1	..	0	10	0						

Engineering Works.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	2	..	0	11	6			
19	3	..	1	0	0			
20	4	..	1	7	6			
Over 20	15	..	3	12	0			

Breweries.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	4	..	2	7	6			

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufactories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	2	..	0	10	0			
18	1	..	0	15	0			
Over 20	2	..	1	15	0			

HOKITIKA.

Bakeries.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	8	0			
18	1	..	0	15	0			
Over 20	2	1	2	2	6	0	10	0

Tailoring Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	5	0			
18	2	1	1	1	3	0	12	6
Over 20	3	1	1	11	8	0	17	6

Dressmaking Rooms.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	..	1	..	0	7	6		
16	..	1	..	0	8	0		
17	..	2	..	0	7	0		

Printing and Publishing Offices.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0			
16	3	..	0	7	6			
17	3	..	0	15	10			
18	1	3	0	17	6	0	10	4
19	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	7	1	2	1	5	0	15	0

Gasworks.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	3	..	2	10	10			

Coffee-mills.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	3	..	2	5	0			

Sawmills.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	5	0			
18	2	..	0	5	0			
Over 20	3	..	0	10	0			

Breweries.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	7	..	2	4	8			

Blacksmithing Works.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	..	0	12	6			
20	1	..	0	10	0			
Over 20	4	..	2	13	3			

Joinery and Cabinet-making Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	..	0	15	0			

Bone-crushing Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	1	..	3	12	0			

Biscuit and Confectionery Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	1	0	5	0	0	5	0
15	5	4	0	5	0	0	5	3
16	5	6	0	10	6	0	8	0
17	10	2	0	9	8	0	6	0
18	8	2	0	11	0	0	7	6
19	9	2	0	18	4	0	8	6
Over 20	44	5	2	0	7	0	12	0

CHRISTCHURCH.

Fruit- and Vegetable-evaporating Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	..	1	..	0	6	0		
16	1	1	0	6	0	0	6	0
17	3	..	0	12	4			
18	1	..	0	18	0			
19	1	..	1	1	0			
Over 20	9	8	1	12	5	0	15	0

Bread Bakeries.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	3	..	0	7	4			
15	8	..	0	7	11			
16	4	..	0	8	7			
17	9	..	0	11	9			
18	7	..	0	13	11			
19	7	..	0	18	11			
20	2	..	1	10	0			
Over 20	66	..	1	10	3			

Butter Factories and Creameries.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	2	..	0	15	0			
18	3	..	1	3	4			
19	1	..	1	10	0			
Over 20	11	..	1	17	3			

Fish-curing Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	..	1	0	0			

Hat and Cap Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	..	1	..	0	3	6		
15	1	2	0	5	0	0	3	9
16	1	1	0	10	0	0	2	6
18	1	1	0	10	0	0	6	6
20	..	1	..	0	11	0		
Over 20	4	8	2	16	8	0	16	7

Knitting Works.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	..	10	..	0	6	0	..	0
15	..	10	..	0	5	4	..	0
16	..	3	..	0	6	6	..	0
17	..	8	..	0	9	6	..	0
18	..	6	..	0	10	10	..	0
19	..	10	..	0	6	4	..	0
20	..	6	..	0	12	0	..	0
Over 20	2	32	..	0	15	5	1	7

Clothing Factories (Tailoring).

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	11	0	5	0	0	3	6
16	..	19	..	0	6	0	..	0
17	..	32	..	0	4	10	..	0
18	2	34	0	13	9	0	9	1
19	2	25	0	11	3	0	13	9
20	..	24	..	0	11	6	..	0
Over 20	28	177	2	12	4	1	0	11

Clothing Factories (Cutters).

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	10	0			
19	3	..	0	16	8			
Over 20	26	..	2	17	0			

Clothing Factories (Pressers).

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	4	..	0	5	7			
17	1	..	0	10	0			
18	2	..	0	15	0			
19	3	..	0	16	8			
20	3	..	0	17	6			
Over 20	31	..	2	2	6	..	1	18

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—continued.

Fitters.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	3	..	0	5	2						
16	2	..	0	4	9						
17	2	..	0	8	0						
18	3	..	0	9	10						
19	5	..	0	13	3						
20	3	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	21	..	2	4	0						
Sheet-iron Workers.											
16	1	..	0	5	0						
Over 20	4	..	1	15	5						
Painters.											
Over 20	1	..	2	14	0						
Pattern-makers.											
15	2	..	0	5	0						
17	2	..	0	12	0						
18	1	..	0	5	0						
19	1	..	1	4	0						
Over 20	11	..	2	11	4						
Labourers.											
15	2	..	0	5	0						
16	4	..	0	7	6						
18	1	..	0	12	6						
19	2	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	62	..	2	6	8						
Range-makers.											
15	2	..	0	5	6						
16	5	..	0	7	1						
17	3	..	0	6	8						
18	1	..	0	16	0						
19	3	..	0	15	0						
Over 20	18	..	2	0	1						
Moulders.											
14	1	..	0	6	0						
15	2	..	0	5	0						
16	8	..	0	6	2						
17	4	..	0	7	6						
18	9	..	0	12	8						
19	1	..	0	12	0						
20	4	..	0	18	3						
Over 20	32	..	2	0	9						
Boilermakers' Assistants.											
Over 20	4	..	1	16	0						
Boilermakers.											
16	1	..	0	5	0						
17	3	..	0	10	8						
18	4	..	0	12	7						
19	2	..	1	2	10						
20	3	..	1	6	7						
Over 20	29	..	2	12	2						
Strikers.											
16	1	..	0	9	0						
18	2	..	0	10	6						
Over 20	6	..	1	12	4						
Carriage and Coach Factories (Wheelwrights).											
17	1	..	0	6	0						
20	1	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	9	..	2	0	8						
Carriage and Coach Factories (Trimmers).											
15	1	..	0	5	0						
16	1	..	0	6	0						
19	1	..	1	5	0						
Over 20	10	..	2	3	9	..	1	18	2		
Carriage and Coach Factories (Painters).											
14	3	..	0	5	0						
15	1	..	0	7	6						
17	5	..	0	11	9						
18	1	..	0	10	0						
19	5	..	0	13	1						
20	2	..	1	5	6						
Over 20	13	..	2	1	7						

Carriage and Coach Factories (Blacksmiths).												
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
15	2	..	0	5	0							
17	2	..	0	12	6							
18	5	..	0	12	0							
19	6	..	0	18	4							
20	2	..	0	15	0							
Over 20	17	..	2	2	6							
Carriage and Coach Factories (Bodymakers).												
17	1	..	0	6	0							
18	1	..	0	10	0							
20	1	..	1	4	0							
Over 20	17	..	1	19	8							
Plumbing, Gas-, Tin-, and Lock-smithing Works.												
14	3	..	0	5	0							
15	8	..	0	6	11							
16	4	..	0	11	9							
17	10	..	0	10	2							
18	11	..	0	11	3							
19	7	..	0	14	0							
20	2	..	1	2	0							
Over 20	46	..	1	9	4							
Brick and Pottery Works.												
14	1	..	..	..	0	10	0				
16	1	..	0	7	0							
17	2	..	..	..	1	4	6				
18	2	..	..	..	1	5	6				
19	1	..	0	8	0							
20	3	..	0	15	0							
Over 20	54	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	0			
Freezing Works.												
15	2	..	0	15	0							
16	13	..	0	18	1							
17	14	..	0	19	4							
18	17	..	1	2	3							
19	9	..	1	2	9							
20	1	..	1	7	0							
Over 20	368	..	2	4	10	..	3	10	0			
Sausage-casing Factories.												
15	4	..	0	12	6							
16	7	..	0	13	7							
18	2	..	0	18	9							
Over 20	28	..	1	16	6	..	2	0	0			
Tent and Sail Factories.												
14	1	..	0	5	0							
16	1	..	0	10	0							
18	1	..	0	10	0							
19	1	..	0	10	0							
Over 20	5	..	2	9	7							
Oilskin Factories.												
20	..	1	..	..	0	15	0				
Over 20	..	1	..	..	0	15	0				
Rope and Twine Factories.												
15	1	..	0	6	0							
16	2	..	0	6	0							
Woollen-mills (Weaving).												
Over 20	17	70	2	8	0	..	1	12	0	1	6	10
Woollen-mills (Warping).												
Over 20	4	2	17	0					
Woollen-mills (Spinning).												
14	2	1	0	6	6	0	6	0				
15	5	2	0	8	5	0	7	0	..	0	10	0
16	1	..	0	12	5							
17	4	..	0	13	5							
18	3	2	0	16	11	0	19	0		
19	2	..	0	19	2							
20	3	..	0	19	2							
Over 20	16	3	1	17	0	1	1	4		

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—continued.

Woollen-mills (Carding).											
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
15	2	0	10	0							
16	5	0	11	2							
17	2	0	18	0							
18	4	1	2	6							
19	4	1	8	0							
Over 20	10	2	1	3							
Woollen-mills (Dyeing).											
Over 20	8	2	0	9							
Woollen-mills (Wool Department).											
15	4	0	10	0							
Over 20	2	1	18	8	3	4	0				
Woollen-mills (Winding, Drawing, &c.).											
14	2	5	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	8	6
15	1	5	0	6	9	0	8	6			
16	2	0	16	0							
18	1	2	0	13	0				1	0	0
Woollen-mills (Burling).											
17	2	0	15	0							
18	2	0	19	0							
19	3	0	19	0							
Over 20	19	1	5	0							
Woollen-mills (Milling).											
16	1	0	13	0							
18	1	0	15	0							
Over 20	10	1	14	4							
Woollen-mills (Finishing).											
14	1	0	6	0							
15	2	0	8	0							
16	2	0	10	0							
18	1	0	15	0							
19	1	1	0	0							
Over 20	12	1	15	1							
Woollen-mills (Engineers' Department).											
Over 20	12	2	11	8							
Flock Factories.											
16	2	0	6	0							
Over 20	1	2	0	0							
Photographic Studios.											
14	1	0	10	0							
15	2	0	11	9							
16	1	0	7	6							
17	4	0	6	0							
18	2	1	3	9							
19	1	1	0	0							
Over 20	8	1	18	7	2	10	0				
Tanneries (Tanners).											
14	1	0	5	0							
15	1	0	5	0							
18	1	0	18	0							
19	3	1	5	0							
20	1	1	6	6							
Over 20	28	2	1	7							
Tanneries (Pelt-men).											
14	1	0	8	0							
17	1	0	12	0							
19	1	1	10	0							
Over 20	19	1	18	5	2	5	4				
Tanneries (Beamsmen).											
Over 20	26	2	0	1							
Tanneries (Engineers and Carpenters).											
Over 20	4	2	9	6							
Tanneries (Curriers).											
16	3	0	16	8							
17	2	0	11	6							
18	1	1	0	0							
19	11	1	1	0							
20	2	1	8	0							
Over 20	55	2	7	1	1	12	0				

Tanneries (Shed-men).										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	1	7	0						
20	1	1	5	0						
Over 20	10	1	18	8						
Tanneries (Unskilled Labourers).										
17	1	0	12	0						
Over 20	6	2	3	6						
Saddlery, Harness, and Portmanteau Factories.										
16	2	0	5	0						
17	4	0	10	7						
18	7	0	12	6						
19	3	0	18	8						
20	3	1	5	10						
Over 20	19	1	15	1	2	2	0			
Boot Factories (Benchmen).										
14	7	0	6	0						
15	8	0	6	0						
16	13	0	7	6	0	7	8			
17	8	0	10	3	0	13	0			
18	22	0	13	6	0	16	6			
19	19	0	15	10	0	17	9			
20	14	0	18	0	1	1	9			
Over 20	162	2	0	7	1	18	5			
Boot Factories (Clickers).										
14	1	0	5	0						
16	8	0	6	1						
17	8	0	11	8						
18	7	0	15	4						
19	5	0	16	5						
20	4	0	19	4						
Over 20	47	2	7	3	1	8	3			
Boot Trade (Machinists).										
15	1	6	0	5	0	0	4	11		
16	1	0	6	1						
17	1	13	0	10	0	0	9	0		
18	24	0	9	4						
19	9	0	11	6						
20	9	0	16	4						
Over 20	5	54	2	8	10	19	0	0	17	6
Boot Trade (Fitters and Table Hands).										
14	1	0	2	6						
15	8	0	4	8						
16	9	0	5	2						
17	11	0	8	6						
18	9	0	11	1						
19	9	0	13	11						
20	2	0	17	9						
Over 20	26	0	18	4						
Boot Trade (Pressmen).										
14	2	0	5	0						
15	10	0	5	0						
16	9	0	6	0						
17	3	0	9	6						
18	5	0	8	9						
19	1	0	15	0						
Over 20	19	2	3	0						
Boot Trade (Pump and Welt Men).										
17	2	0	5	6						
18	1	0	6	0						
19	2	0	11	0						
20	2	0	13	9						
Over 20	12	2	5	6						
Boot Trade (Finishers).										
15	2	0	7	6	0	16	3			
16	6	0	9	1	0	8	0			
17	4	0	11	6						
18	5	0	15	4	1	5	0			
19	5	0	19	1						
20	9	1	6	0	0	18	10			
Over 20	116	2	6	9	1	16	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.

CHRISTCHURCH—*continued.*

Boot Trade (Packers and Showroom Hands).

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	5	..	0	5	8									
15	3	..	0	5	0									
16	3	..	0	5	4									
17	2	..	0	5	6									
18	1	..	0	10	0									
19	1	1	0	15	0	0	10	0						
Over 20	12	..	2	6	3									

Tea-blending and Packing Factories.

14	5	..	0	7	2									
15	5	..	0	6	9									
16	8	..	0	7	10									
17	6	..	0	9	0									
18	7	..	0	12	8									
19	1	..	0	15	0									
20	2	..	1	10	0									
Over 20	8	..	2	1	3									

Pickles, Sauce, and Jam Factories.

14	2	..	0	6	0									
16	1	4	0	8	0	0	8	0						
17	..	1	..	..	0	7	0	0						
18	1	2	0	10	0	0	8	0						
19	2	3	0	17	0	0	12	0						
20	1	3	1	5	0	0	12	6						
Over 20	2	4	2	9	6	0	19	6						

Coffee, Chicory, and Spice Factories.

16	1	..	0	10	0									
17	1	..	0	7	0									
Over 20	9	..	2	0	0									

Bacon-curing Factories.

17	1	..	0	10	0									
18	1	..	0	13	0									
19	1	..	1	5	0									
Over 20	11	..	2	2	8									

Flour- and Oatmeal-mills.

16	2	..	0	7	9									
18	2	..	0	16	3									
19	1	..	0	14	0									
Over 20	27	..	2	6	2	..	2	10	0					

Chaff-cutting and Corn-crushing Works.

14	1	..	0	5	0									
16	1	..	1	0	0									
18	2	..	1	5	0									
19	1	..	1	0	0									
20	2	..	1	7	6									
Over 20	21	..	2	0	8									

Jewellery Factories.

14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1					
15	2	..	0	6	3				3					
16	2	..	0	6	3				..					
17	2	..	0	6	3				..					
18	6	..	0	16	3				..					
19	4	..	0	18	9				..					
20	2	..	1	0	0				..					
Over 20	27	..	1	18	9	..	2	1	6					

Perambulator Factories.

14	2	..	0	5	6									
15	1	..	0	5	0									
16	3	1	0	11	8	0	7	0						
17	1	1	0	6	0	0	8	0						
18	1	..	1	10	0									
Over 20	3	..	1	11	0									

Cycle-engineering Works.

14	5	..	0	5	6									
15	9	..	0	7	0									
16	8	..	0	7	6									
17	10	..	0	9	3									
18	8	..	0	11	9									
19	12	..	0	18	2									
20	2	..	1	0	0									
Over 20	42	..	1	15	8									

Venetian-blind Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	6	0									
15	1	..	0	6	0									
17	2	..	0	11	3									
19	1	..	0	7	0									
Over 20	4	..	2	5	0									

Piano- and Organ-builders and Repairers.

Over 20	7	..	2	5	5	..	2	15	0					
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Building and Joinery Works.

14	1	..	0	6	0									
16	5	..	0	8	1									
17	3	..	0	9	4									
18	5	..	0	16	0									
19	3	..	0	18	4									
20	4	..	1	5	7									
Over 20	32	..	2	8	9									

Sawmilling and Planing Works.

15	3	..	0	5	4									
16	5	..	0	8	9									
17	5	..	0	12	5									
18	9	..	0	14	0									
19	1	..	1	0	0									
20	2	..	1	2	6									
Over 20	35	..	2	3	9									

Blacksmithing Works and Shoeing Forges.

15	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	1					
16	3	..	0	8	6				..					
17	12	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	1					
18	8	..	0	13	8				..					
19	7	..	0	9	11				..					
20	6	..	1	0	5				..					
Over 20	44	..	1	19	1				..					

Blacksmiths.

16	2	..	0	7	0									
17	2	..	0	8	0									
18	2	..	0	12	0									
19	1	..	0	16	0									
Over 20	27	..	2	7	6									

Fitters.

14	1	..	0	5	0									
16	1	..	0	8	0									
17	2	..	0	9	0									
19	3	..	0	18	8									
Over 20	21	..	2	7	3									

Labourers.

15	3	..	0	6	0									
17	2	..	0	11	0									
18	1	..	1	0	0									
19	5	..	0	15	9									
Over 20	18	..	1	11	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.

CHRISTCHURCH—continued.

Turners.										Cooperages.														
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
16	6	..	0	6	2				16	2	..	0	12	6										
17	2	..	0	7	6				17	3	..	0	16	6										
19	3	..	0	10	8				20	1	..	1	0	0										
20	1	..	1	16	0				Over 20	6	..	2	5	0	..	2	10	0						
Over 20	9	..	2	6	1				Monumental Masonry Works.															
Tinplate Workers.										15	1	..	0	10	0									
Over 20	2	..	2	11	0				16	1	..	0	6	0										
Wheelwrights.										17	1	..	0	7	6									
16	1	..	0	6	0				18	2	..	0	10	0										
18	1	..	0	12	0				19	1	..	0	15	0										
Over 20	22	..	2	10	3				Over 20	4	..	2	11	0										
Basket and Wickerware Factories.										Wire Works.														
14	2	..	0	5	0				14	2	..	0	5	0										
15	1	..	0	5	0				15	4	..	0	5	0										
17	1	..	0	5	0				16	2	..	0	11	6										
18	2	..	1	2	6				Nail Works.															
19	1	..	0	12	6				14	1	..	0	6	0										
Over 20	4	..	2	7	6				15	1	..	..	..	..	0	12	0			
Soap and Tallow Factories.										18	1	0	13	0						
17	1	..	0	12	6				Over 20	1	..	1	5	0										
Over 20	18	..	1	17	10				Grass-seed Cleaning Factories.															
Oleo, Stearine, Tallow, &c., Factories.										16	2	..	0	6	3									
15	..	3	..	0	15	0			17	2	..	0	15	0										
16	2	..	1	1	0	0	15	0	18	1	..	0	7	6										
17	..	1	..	0	15	0			19	1	..	1	0	0										
18	3	..	1	1	0	0	15	0	20	3	..	1	5	0										
19	1	..	1	1	0	0	15	0	Over 20	15	..	2	0	4										
20	1	..	1	1	0				Dentistry.															
Over 20	7	..	2	6	10				15	1	..	0	7	0										
Fellmongering Works.										16	2	..	0	6	0									
13	1	..	0	8	0				17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14	6	..	0	11	0				18	1	..	0	11	0										
15	2	..	0	15	0				19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16	14	..	0	15	2				20	6	..	1	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	2
17	3	..	1	0	4				Drugs and Chemicals Factories.															
18	8	..	0	19	7				14	1	..	0	5	0										
19	9	..	1	4	0				17	4	..	0	10	9										
20	15	..	1	6	9				18	2	..	0	15	0										
Over 20	101	..	1	16	10	..	3	1	4	19	3	..	0	19	0									
Woolscouring Works (Skilled Labourers).										20	1	..	1	0	0									
15	1	..	0	9	0				Over 20	9	..	2	10	2										
16	1	..	0	15	0				Chemical Manures Works.															
17	1	..	1	5	0				Over 20	6	..	1	16	0										
18	3	..	0	14	2				Machine-broken Road-metal Works.															
19	1	..	1	5	0				15	1	..	0	10	0										
20	2	..	0	15	0				19	2	..	1	7	0										
Over 20	54	..	1	19	4	..	3	3	3	20	3	..	1	11	0									
Wool Scourers (all Unskilled Labourers).										Over 20	7	..	1	17	8									
15	6	..	0	15	0				Electrical Engineering Works.															
16	4	..	0	18	0				14	1	..	0	2	6										
17	1	..	0	15	0				16	1	..	0	5	0										
18	9	..	0	16	8				17	1	..	0	15	0										
19	4	..	1	7	6				Over 20	2	..	2	0	0										
20	3	..	0	15	0				Picture-frame Factories.															
Over 20	51	..	1	11	1				14	1	..	0	5	0										
Aërated-water and Cordial Factories.										15	1	..	0	12	6									
15	3	..	0	6	10				16	1	..	0	6	0										
16	2	..	0	6	6				Over 20	3	..	1	15	10										
17	2	..	0	7	7				Herbal Remedies Factories.															
18	1	..	0	18	0				15	1	..	0	5	0										
19	2	..	1	0	15	0	0	15	0	19	1	..	1	5	0									
20	4	..	0	19	2				Over 20	1	..	..	..	2	10	0					
Over 20	22	..	1	7	10	..	1	0	6	Belt Factories.														
Breweries and Malt-kilns.										Corset Factories.														
17	1	..	0	15	0				15	..	1	..	0	2	6									
18	1	..	0	15	0				16	..	1	..	0	6	0									
19	2	..	0	11	3				17	..	1	..	0	10	0									
20	1	..	0	18	6				Belt Factories.															
Over 20	88	..	2	3	6																			

FACTORIES—continued.

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

CHRISTCHURCH—continued.

Baking-powder Factories.								
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.								
15	1	..	0	9	0			
16	1	..	0	9	0			
19	1	..	0	18	0			
Dyeing and Cleaning Works.								
14	2	..	0	5	0			
17	..	1	..	0	16	0		
Over 20	4	3	1	11	10	0	13	0
Umbrella Factories.								
16	2	..	0	6	3			
17	..	1	..	0	7	6		
18	1	..	0	12	6			
Over 20	..	1	..	0	14	0		
Glue Factories.								
16	1	..	0	10	0			
17	1	..	0	10	0			
Cigarette Factories.								
18	..	1	..	..	..	0	10	0
Over 20	..	1	..	..	..	0	15	0
Bottle-cleaning and Rag Factories.								
16	1	..	0	5	0			
17	2	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	1	1	1	5	0	0	18	0
Wine Factories.								
15	1	..	0	10	0			
Toe- and Heel-plate Manufacturing.								
Over 20	1	..	..	..	2	2	0	

Brush Factories.								
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.								
14	2	..	0	6	0	1	0	
15	..	2	..	..	0	2	6	
16	3	..	0	8	10			
17	..	2	..	0	4	0		
19	..	1	..	0	6	0		
20	1	1	0	18	0	0	6	0
Over 20	9	..	..	..	..	1	14	10
Laundries.*								
17	..	2	..	0	16	6		
18	1	..	0	15	0			
Over 20	1	18	0	19	0	0	19	0
* There are also 128 persons employed at benevolent institutions, without wages: St. Mary's Home, 10; Salvation Army Refuge, 4; Mount Magdala Asylum, 114.								
Gas-stoves Works.								
Over 20	2	..	2	11	0			
Gas-works.								
18	1	..	1	0	0			
19	1	..	0	15	0			
20	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	19	..	2	13	8			
Shirt Factories.								
14	..	1	..	0	2	6		
15	..	8	..	0	3	8		
16	..	5	..	0	4	2		
17	..	8	..	0	5	5		
18	..	5	..	0	8	0	..	0 8 0
19	..	13	..	0	7	0	..	0 10 0
20	..	2	..	0	11	3		
Over 20	1	19	2	10	0	0	13	4
Sewing-machine Fitting and Repairing Factories.								
Over 20	2	..	2	7	6			

TIMARU.

Confectionery Factories.								
15	1	..	0	7	6			
Bakeries.								
14	1	..	0	8	0			
16	2	..	0	10	0			
17	2	..	0	7	6			
18	2	..	0	10	0			
19	1	..	0	15	0			
20	2	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	11	..	1	11	0			
Tailoring Factories.								
15	2	..	0	3	9	..	..	..
16	3	4	0	7	8	0	6	3
17	7	5	0	9	10	0	7	0
18	1	4	0	7	6	0	10	0
19	2	5	0	18	9	0	10	0
20	..	13	..	1	3	0	..	0 15 0
Over 20	13	5	2	9	7	1	5	0 2 0 0 17 6
Dressmaking Rooms.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	3	..	0	5	0	..	..
16	..	1	..	0	5	0	..	..
17	..	9	..	0	4	9	..	..
18	..	10	..	0	7	4	..	..
19	..	10	..	0	8	4	..	..
20	..	3	..	0	8	4	..	..
Over 20	..	19	..	0	19	2	..	..
Printing-offices.								
16	3	..	0	7	6			
17	2	..	0	12	6			
Over 20	21	..	2	10	3			
Bookbinding and Stationery-manufacturing Factories.								
15	1	..	0	8	0			
17	1	..	0	14	0			
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0			

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.								
14	3	..	0	4	0			
15	3	..	0	7	8			
16	3	..	0	11	0			
17	2	..	0	11	3			
18	2	..	0	15	0			
19	1	..	1	2	6			
20	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	9	1	1	15	9	0	7	6
Engineering Works.								
15	2	..	0	6	3			
16	2	..	0	11	0			
17	2	..	0	10	0			
18	1	..	0	10	0			
19	1	..	1	5	0			
20	1	..	2	2	0			
Over 20	2	..	2	5	0			
Blacksmithing Works.								
19	2	..	1	2	0			
20	2	..	0	7	0			
Over 20	17	..	1	18	6			
Coach Factories.								
18	1	..	0	15	0			
Over 20	13	..	2	3	3			
Agricultural Implement Works.								
Over 20	5	..	3	2	0			
Cycle-engineering Works.								
15	1	..	0	4	0			
Locksmithing Works.								
Over 20	2	..	1	13	9			

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.

TIMARU—continued.

Tinsmithing and Plumbing Works.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
15	1	..	0	7	6						
17	3	..	0	8	4						
19	1	..	0	12	6						
Over 20	7	..	2	0	9						
Sausage-casing Factories.											
18	1	..	0	15	0						
20	5	..	1	11	0						
Over 20	2	..	1	18	0						
Freezing and Boiling-down Works.											
15	5	..	0	12	0						
16	3	..	0	12	0						
17	1	..	0	12	0						
18	4	..	1	0	0						
19	10	..	1	2	6						
Over 20	91	..	1	18	6	..	2	12	2		
Gasworks.											
18	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	6	..	2	18	4						
Sail and Tent Factories.											
14	..	1	..	0	7	0					
15	1	..	0	8	6						
19	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	3	..	2	1	11	0	0	10	0		
Woollen-mills.											
14	3	..	2	0	7	0	0	7	0		
15	4	..	1	0	8	0	0	8	0		
16	3	..	2	0	9	0	0	9	0		
17	6	..	2	0	10	0	0	10	0		
18	2	..	0	12	0						
Over 20	32	..	23	..	0	15	4	1	9	1	
Photographic Studios.											
16	..	1	..	0	6	0					
18	..	1	..	0	10	0					
Over 20	2	..	1	15	0						
Saddle and Harness Factories.											
17	1	..	0	15	0						
19	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	1	..	2	4	0						
Boot Factories.											
15	3	..	0	5	4		
16	4	..	0	6	3						
17	4	..	0	12	8						
18	2	..	2	0	12	9	0	11	0		
19	2	..	1	0	0						
20	3	..	1	6	8						
Over 20	15	..	2	1	4	1	5	0	1	8	6

Flour-mills.									
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
15	1	..	0	10	0				
16	2	..	0	17	6				
17	1	..	0	10	0				
18	1	..	1	0	0				
19	2	..	1	5	0				
20	1	..	1	5	0				
Over 20	40	..	2	8	9				
Watch and Jewellery Shops.									
15	1	..	0	5	0				
18	1	..	0	15	0				
19	1	..	0	12	6				
Over 20	3	..	2	1	8				
Wood-turning Works.									
20	1	..	0	8	0				
Sawmills.									
17	1	..	1	0	0				
18	2	..	1	5	0				
Over 20	6	..	2	6	8				
Joinery and Sash-door Factories.									
16	1	..	0	6	0				
17	1	..	0	5	0				
18	1	..	1	0	0				
Over 20	4	..	2	19	0				
Monumental Works.									
17	1	..	0	8	0				
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0				
Wool-dumping Works.									
Over 20	4	..	2	5	6				
Fellmongering and Wool-scouring Works.									
14	1	..	0	10	0				
15	4	..	0	10	6				
16	3	..	0	12	0				
17	3	..	0	14	0				
19	4	..	1	2	5				
20	2	..	1	5	0				
Over 20	35	..	1	16	0	..	1	15	0
Breweries.									
Over 20	6	..	2	0	0				
Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.									
17	1	..	0	10	0				
19	1	..	0	15	0				
Dental Works.									
Over 20	2	..	1	2	14	2	0	18	0

OAMARU.

Biscuit and Confectionery Factories.															
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
20	1	..	0	12	6										
Over 20	1	..	0	15	0										
Bakeries.															
15	1	..	0	7	6										
16	1	..	0	12	6										
Over 20	9	..	2	10	0	..	2	5	0						
Dressmaking Rooms.															
15	..	2	..	0	2	6						
16	..	8	..	0	3	9									
17	..	3	..	0	3	4									
18	..	6	..	0	5	9									
Over 20	..	17	..	0	18	2									
Tailoring Rooms.															
14	1	..	0	5	0										
15	1	..	2	0	5	0	5	0					
16	5	..	4	0	6	11	0	9	4				
17	5	..	5	0	6	0	0	9	9				
18	4	..	4	0	11	1	0	14	6						
19	7	..	5	0	19	2	0	12	9	0	18	6	0	15	0
20	7	..	5	0	19	8	0	15	11	1	8	0			
Over 20	14	..	10	2	5	10	1	3	5						

Printing and Publishing Offices.									
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
15	2	..	0	8	0				
16	2	..	0	10	0				
19	3	..	0	12	6				
20	2	..	0	17	6				
Over 20	23	..	2	14	5	..	3	8	0
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.									
17	1	..	0	10	0				
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	2	5	0				1
Sawmills.									
16	1	..	0	12	0				
17	1	..	0	10	0				
18	1	..	0	12	6				
19	2	..	0	16	0				
Over 20	14	..	2	5	0				
Coach Factories.									
17	1	..	0	5	0				
19	1	..	0	16	0				
20	1	..	0	15	0				
Over 20	7	..	2	0	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.

OAMARU—continued.

Blacksmithing Works.								
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.								
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 20	5	..	2	2	0	..	..	..
Agricultural Engineering Works.								
19	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	3	0	4	..	..	..
Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.								
15	2	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
19	2	..	0	17	6	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	2	7	6	..	..	..
Meat-freezing Works.								
Over 20	13	..	2	4	11	..	..	..
Woollen-mills.								
15	1	1	0	7	0	0	6	0
16	..	3	..	..	0	9	0	..
17	2	..	0	8	3	..	..	..
18	2	3	0	13	0	..	..	0 17 0
19	6	2	0	16	9	0	10	0 0 15 0 0 18 0
20	2	2	0	14	0	..	..	1 0 0
Over 20	32	30	2	0	0 0 14	8	0 15	0 1 0 6
Saddle and Harness Factories.								
16	1	..	0	12	6	..	..	..
18	2	..	0	13	9	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	2	2	6	..	..	..
Boot Factories.								
15	3	1	0	7	6	0	6	0
16	7	..	0	11	4	..	..	..
17	6	..	1	4	0	..	..	..
18	..	1	..	..	0	18	0	..
20	1	3	2	10	0	1	0	0
Over 20	9	..	2	6	0	..	2 5	0

Watch and Jewellery Shops.								
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.								
18	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..
19	1	..	0	16	0	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	3	10	0	..	..	..
Flour-mills.								
18	1	1	0	10	0	..	..	0 10 0
Over 20	18	1	2	4	4	..	..	1 5 0
Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.								
19	1	..	0	17	6	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	2	3	4	..	..	..
Breweries and Malt-kilns.								
Over 20	2	..	1	15	0	..	..	..
Sausage-skin Factories.								
17	2	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	1	10	0	..	..	..
Grain- and Seed-cleaning Stores.								
Over 20	2	..	2	10	0	..	..	..
Boiling-down Works, Manufacturing Tallow and Artificial Manures.								
Over 20	5	..	1	16	0	..	..	..
Bacon-curing Factories.								
Over 20	6	..	2	3	4	..	..	..
Sail and Tent Factories.								
15	1	..	0	2	6	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	1	10	0	..	..	..
Varnish Factories.								
18	1	..	1	10	0	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0	..	..	..

DUNEDIN.

Butter and Cheese Factories.								
16	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..
17	1	1	1	0	0 0	7	6	..
18	2	..	0	17	6	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
20	4	..	1	10	3	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	2	3	0	..	..	..
Biscuit and Confectionery Factories.								
14	6	1	0	5	8	0	5	0
15	18	7	0	6	9	0	5	8 0 8 0
16	15	8	0	7	0	0	11	0
17	12	6	0	8	6	0	5	2
18	11	7	0	11	10	0	8	6
19	12	6	0	14	2	0	7	10
20	2	5	0	17	0	0	7	10
Over 20	41	4	1	17	7	0	13	0
Bakeries.								
14	5	..	0	7	9	..	..	..
15	5	..	0	8	11	..	..	..
16	12	..	0	10	11	..	..	..
17	7	..	0	11	0	..	..	..
18	12	..	0	16	8	..	..	..
19	6	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
20	11	..	1	8	10	..	..	..
Over 20	69	..	2	0	7	..	..	..
Sauce-making Factories.								
15	2	..	0	7	6	..	..	..
16	2	1	0	9	6	0	9	0
18	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
19	..	1	..	..	0	15	0	..
Bacon-curing Factories.								
19	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	2	5	0	..	..	..

Flour-mills.								
15	1	..	0	6	0	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	10	6	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..
20	4	..	1	2	6	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	2	2	11	..	..	..
Hat and Cap Factories.								
14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..
17	4	..	0	4	4	..	..	..
18	..	2	..	..	..	..	0	16 0
19	2	2	1	0	0	..	..	0 16 0
Over 20	6	8	3	7	3	..	1 12	6 0 17 3
Shirt Factories.								
15	..	2	..	0	4	6	..	..
16	..	20	..	0	7	6	..	..
17	..	2	..	0	8	0	..	1 10 0
18	..	10	..	0	8	6	..	0 10 0
19	..	12	..	0	13	6	..	0 14 1
20	..	1	..	1	15	0	..	..
Over 20	..	90	..	0	17	5	..	0 15 9
Clothing Factories.								
14	2	3	0	5	0 0	2	6	..
15	5	7	0	5	9 0	3	9	..
16	7	22	0	9	5 0	2	11	.. 0 11 2
17	4	32	0	10	7 0	4	10	.. 1 0 2
18	8	21	0	9	3 0	7	5 0	11 8 1 0 5
19	3	22	0	14	2 0	14	0	.. 0 17 3
20	4	28	0	18	1 0	13	2	.. 0 13 9
Over 20	42	217	2	2	4 0	19	10 0	19 0 0 18 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.

DUNEDIN—*continued.*

Range-making Factories.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
15	1	..	0	6	0		
18	1	..	0	12	6		
19	2	..	1	1	6		
Over 20	19	..	2	4	9		

Brick and Pottery Works.

15	11	..	0	15	0		
Over 20	16	..	1	19	0		

Manure Works.

19	1	..	1	2	6		
Over 20	4	..	1	14	3		

Fish-curing Factories.

Over 20	6	..	1	13	4		
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Fruit-preserving Factories.

14	9	1	0	7	10	6	0
15	3	5	0	8	0	0	6
16	4	4	0	9	0	0	7
17	6	5	0	8	6	0	7
18	4	..	0	13	6		
19	5	3	0	13	9	0	8
20	2	2	0	14	0	0	9
Over 20	30	7	1	18	10	0	11

Sailmaking Factories.

15	1	1	0	7	6	0	4
16	3	..	0	8	4		
17	..	1	0	4	0
Over 20	18	10	2	4	10	0	17

Gasworks.

Over 20	28	..	2	4	4		
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Laundries.

14	..	1	..	0	6	0	
15	..	5	..	0	6	4	
16	..	3	..	0	6	2	
17	..	3	..	0	9	6	
18	..	4	..	0	13	0	..
19	..	6	..	0	14	0	..
20	..	4	..	0	10	0	..
Over 20	4	23	1	13	9	0	16

Rope and Twine Factories.

14	2	..	0	6	0		
15	11	..	0	6	8		
16	7	..	0	7	3		
17	7	..	0	7	4		
18	4	..	0	10	9		
19	2	..	0	14	6		
20	2	..	0	13	10		
Over 20	16	..	2	2	11		

Photographic Studios.

14	1	..	0	5	0		
15	2	..	0	5	6		
16	..	1	..	0	5	0	
17	3	1	0	10	20	5	0
19	3	3	0	13	40	10	6
Over 20	7	14	2	1	0	0	19

Tanneries.

18	2	..	0	11	6		
19	2	..	0	13	9		
20	2	..	1	1	3		
Over 20	43	..	2	5	6		

Fellmongering Works.

15	1	..	0	7	0		
16	1	..	0	12	0		
17	3	..	0	15	0		
18	6	..	0	14	3		
19	3	..	0	16	10		
20	6	..	1	1	8		
Over 20	36	..	1	16	6		

Saddle and Harness Factories.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
14	1	..	0	2	6		
15	3	..	0	6	2		
16	2	..	0	6	3		
18	4	..	0	15	0		
19	2	..	0	17	6		
20	1	..	0	17	6		
Over 20	20	..	1	11	2	..	2

Boot Factories.

14	14	3	0	5	9	0	5
15	13	14	0	5	10	4	11
16	20	19	0	7	9	0	7
17	13	11	0	8	8	0	8
18	21	12	0	11	4	0	9
19	10	16	0	13	9	0	10
20	6	6	0	16	0	0	15
Over 20	233	67	1	17	20	16	2

Mat and Rug Factories.

15	2	..	0	8	6		
17	2	1	0	14	6	0	12
18	1	1	0	16	6	0	5
Over 20	4	5	1	7	6	0	15

Whip-thong Factories.

Over 20	1	..	1	10	0		
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Portmanteau and Trunk Factories.

16	2	..	0	6	3		
18	1	..	0	13	0		
19	1	..	0	17	6		
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0		

Drugs and Chemical Manufactories.

14	3	..	0	5	4		
15	7	1	0	6	0	0	7
16	2	1	0	8	3	0	8
17	5	..	0	14	1		
18	2	..	0	12	9		
19	2	..	0	18	0		
20	1	..	2	0	0		
Over 20	28	2	2	4	10	0	12

Tea-blending and -packing Factories.

14	1	..	0	5	0		
15	3	..	0	6	0		
16	1	..	0	8	0		
17	7	..	0	10	8		
18	8	..	0	10	6		
19	3	..	0	19	0		
Over 20	3	..	1	10	0		

Coffee and Spice Factories.

14	1	..	0	6	0		
15	1	..	0	10	6		
16	5	..	0	5	9		
17	1	..	0	6	0		
18	4	..	1	0	4		
Over 20	7	..	2	3	0		

Breweries.

15	1	..	0	6	0		
16	1	..	0	8	0		
18	2	..	0	15	0		
19	5	..	1	4	0		
20	2	..	0	15	0		
Over 20	52	..	2	7	10		

Aërated-water and Cordial Factories

15	1	..	0	9	0		
16	1	..	0	10	0		
17	5	..	0	12	6		
19	4	..	1	6	3		
20	4	..	1	9	4		
Over 20	11	..	2	9	3		

Brush and Broom Factories.

14	1	..	0	5	0		
15	1	..	0	5	0		
16	1	..	0	7	0		
Over 20	6	3	1	0	0	..	2

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.

Engraving Works.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19	2	..	0	10	0						
Over 20	5	..	1	5	0	0	12	6			
Electro-plating Factories.											
15	1	..	0	5	0						
16	2	..	0	5	0						
Over 20	3	..	2	4	0						
Watch and Jewellery Workshops.											
14	2	..	0	3	9						
15	1	..	0	7	6						
16	1	..	0	7	6						
17	2	..	0	7	6						
18	8	..	0	13	1						
19	3	..	0	17	6						
20	4	..	0	17	6						
Over 20	17	..	2	4	7						
Lapidary Works.											
15	2	..	0	7	0						
18	1	..	0	12	0						
20	1	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	4	..	2	0	0						
Cement and Lime Works.											
16	3	..	0	8	0						
17	2	..	0	9	0						
18	3	..	0	7	6						
19	2	..	1	4	0						
20	1	..	1	0	7						
Over 20	17	..	1	13	9	1	10	0			
Soap and Candle Works.											
14	3	..	0	5	0						
16	2	..	0	9	9						
17	4	..	0	11	0	0	12	6			
18	2	..	0	15	0	0	12	6			
19	7	..	0	15	0	0	15	0			
20	2	..	0	17	6	0	9	0			
Over 20	31	..	2	5	4						
Marine Repairing-yards (Union Steamship Company).											
16	1	..	0	10	0						
17	1	..	0	12	0						
18	2	..	0	14	0						
20	1	..	0	18	0						
Over 20	18	..	2	1	8						
Wax-vesta Factories.											
14	4	3	0	5	0	0	11	8			
15	4	6	0	7	0	0	10	9			
16	1	4	0	6	0	0	11	9			
17	2	3	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	5	0
18	1	2	0	7	6	0	10	0			
19	2	1	1	1	6	0	14	0			
Over 20	..	1	..	0	15	0					
Wire-works.											
16	1	..	0	5	0						
18	1	..	0	15	0						
19	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	2	..	2	0	0						

Cigarette Factories.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	..	2	0	7	9						
17	..	1	0	7	6						
19	..	1	0	10	0						
Over 20	..	2	..	..	..	1	8	3			
Gunsmithing Works.											
17	1	..	0	17	6						
Monumental Yards.											
Over 20	3	..	2	3	4						
Rag-sorting Factories.											
Over 20	1	..	0	10	0						
Basket and Wickerware Factories.											
Over 20	2	..	1	16	0						
Paint-mills.											
18	2	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0						
Starch and Soda Crystal Works.											
14	2	..	0	5	0						
15	2	..	0	10	0						
16	2	..	0	9	9						
17	4	1	0	9	6	0	6	0			
18	3	1	0	16	0	0	8	0			
19	1	1	1	10	0	0	10	0			
20	1	..	0	16	0						
Over 20	11	..	2	3	4						
Piano-repairing Factories.											
16	1	..	0	6	0						
17	1	..	0	6	0						
19	1	..	0	15	0						
Over 20	10	..	2	2	3						
Dental Workshops.											
16	1	..	0	2	6						
17	1	..	0	5	0						
18	1	..	0	5	0						
19	2	1	0	7	6	0	15	0			
20	2	..	1	2	6						
Over 20	4	1	1	10	0	1	0	0			
Cardboard-box Factories.											
14	1	..	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	5	..	0	9	0	0	9	10	..	..
18	..	6	..	0	9	6	0	9	6	..	..
19	..	3	..	0	10	6	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	1	1	5	0	0	6	6			
Over 20	1	7	0	18	0	0	10	9			
Lead Pipe Manufactories.											
Over 20	2	..	1	12	6						
Ink-manufacturing Works.											
19	1	..	1	0	0						

INVERCARGILL.

Engineering Works.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	10	0						
17	9	..	0	7	5						
18	2	..	0	10	0						
19	2	..	0	12	6						
20	2	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	20	..	2	0	1						
Agricultural Implement Works.											
16	11	..	0	9	8						
17	5	..	0	11	10						
18	4	..	0	3	8						
19	3	..	1	0	10						
20	4	..	1	4	5						
Over 20	28	..	2	3	0						

Coach Factories.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	2	6						
16	1	..	0	5	0						
17	2	..	0	9	0						
18	5	..	0	15	0						
19	3	..	0	15	2						
Over 20	15	..	1	17	1	2	10	0			
Hosiery Factories.											
15	..	2	0	6	0						
18	..	2	0	9	0						
19	..	2	0	16	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.

Printing and Bookbinding Offices.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
14	10	..	0 5 6			
15	2	..	1 0 10 0 0	6 3		
16	7	..	0 11 8			
17	5	..	0 11 0			
18	4	..	0 14 6			
19	5	..	1 1 5			
20	..	1	..	1 5 0		
Over 20	32	1	2 9 10 17	6 2 14 3		

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
14	2	..	0 5 0			
16	3	..	0 11 4			
18	2	..	0 10 0			
19	3	..	0 15 10			
Over 20	14	2	1 18 10 0	13 9		

Bacon-curing Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Over 20	5	..	1 15 0			

Tailoring Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
16	9	4	0 7 5 0	6 3	..	..
17	3	2	0 10 0 0	12 0	..	..
18	1	6	0 9 0 0	10 1	..	..
19	4	4	0 13 6 0	15 4	..	..
20	4	14	1 5 4 0	18 7	..	..
Over 20	31	23	2 11 8 1	31 7 0 2 10 0 1 0 0	..	..

Clothing Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
16	..	2	..	0 5 0		
17	..	2	..	0 6 0		
18	..	5	..	0 8 0		
19	..	2	..	0 15 0		
20	1	1	..	1 0 0 0	15 0	
Over 20	2	1	..	1 5 0 2 0 0		

Dressmaking Rooms.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15	..	1	..	0 7 6		
16	..	7	..	0 5 0		
17	..	11	..	0 6 1		
18	..	16	..	0 7 2		
19	..	18	..	0 7 2		
20	..	7	..	0 10 6		
Over 20	..	38	..	1 2 8		

Bakeries.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
18	2	..	1 0 0			
19	4	..	1 1 3			
20	1	..	1 7 6			
Over 20	9	..	1 16 8			

Dairy Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
14	1	..	0 10 0			
18	1	..	1 2 6			
20	1	..	1 8 0			

Biscuit and Confectionery Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15	1	..	0 6 0			
16	3	..	0 13 9			
19	3	..	0 17 4			
Over 20	4	..	1 11 6			

Meat-freezing Works.

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

Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.

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

Flax-mills.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15	2	..	0 12 6			
17	2	..	0 17 0			
19	1	..	0 19 0			
Over 20	3	..	1 2 0			

Rope and Twine Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
14	2	..	0 6 0			
15	4	..	0 9 6			
16	2	..	0 9 0			
18	1	..	0 12 0			
20	2	..	0 18 0			
Over 20	12	..	2 0 0			

Boot Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
14	1	..	0 5 0			
15	3	1	0 6 2 0	4 0		
16	8	1	0 7 2 0	7 6		
17	2	7	0 11 3 0	13 7		
18	5	2	0 12 6 0	10 0		
19	3	..	0 17 6			
20	3	1	1 8 4 1	2 6		
Over 20	36	5	2 3 1 1	3 0 2 5 9		

Photographic Studios.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
19	..	1	..	0 7 0		
Over 20	1	5	1 0 0 0	19 5		

Saddle and Harness Factories.

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

Flour Mills.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
18	1	..	0 12 6			
Over 20	12	..	2 5 3			

Joinery and Sash-door Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15	2	..	0 6 0			
16	7	..	0 8 2			
17	6	..	0 10 0			
18	6	..	0 15 0			
19	3	..	1 7 0			
Over 20	28	..	2 4 7			

Dental Workshops.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
16	1	..	0 5 0			
17	..	..	..			1
18	..	..	..			2
19	..	..	..			1
20	1	..	0 5 0			
Over 20	1	1	4 5 0 1 10 0			3

Cutlery Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
17	1	..	0 17 6			
Over 20	4	..	2 4 6			

Monumental Masonry Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Over 20	2	..	2 8 0			

Cycle-engineering Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15	1	..	0 5 0			
16	..	..	..			1
18	1	..	0 8 0			
Over 20	6	..	2 3 0			

Coffee and Spice Mills.

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

Brick and Pottery Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
17	2	..	1 1 0			
19	1	..	0 10 0			
20	2	..	0 18 0			
Over 20	19	..	1 12 0			

Sail and Tent Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15	1	..	0 7 6			

Chemical Manufactories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Over 20	2	..	2 5 0			

Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
17	1	..	1 7 0			
19	5					

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.

Watchmaking and Jewellery Workshops.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week:			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
16	3	..	0 10 0		
17	1	..	0 10 0		
19	2	..	0 16 3		
Over 20	3	..	2 18 4		

Blacksmithing Works.

18	2	..	0 12 6		
20	1	..	1 10 0		
Over 20	8	..	1 15 0		

Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.

19	3	..	0 18 4		
Over 20	7	..	1 15 3		

Breweries.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week:			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	1	..	0 10 0		
19	1	..	1 15 0		
Over 20	10	..	2 3 3		

Cooperages.

Over 20	4	..	4 12 6		
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Sawmills.

14	1	..	0 18 0		
16	1	..	0 10 0		
17	2	..	0 13 6		
18	7	..	0 19 9		
20	7	..	1 9 1		
Over 20	55	..	2 1 5	..	3 0 0

Venetian-blind Factories.

17	1	..	0 10 0		
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AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City).

Fruit- and Vegetable-evaporating Factories.

14	..	4	..	0 6 0		
16	1	3	0 12	0 6 0		
17	..	2	..	0 6 0		
18	1	..	0 18 0			
19	2	2	0 13	0 6 0		
20	2	5	1 0	0 6 0		
Over 20	2	1	2 0	0 6 0		

Bakeries.

14	4	..	0 7 0			
15	8	..	0 9 4			
16	10	..	0 9 5			
17	5	..	0 10 6			
18	2	..	0 16 6			
19	4	..	0 16 10			
20	7	..	1 6 5			
Over 20	53	1	1 17	8 10 0		

Dairy Factories.

14	1	..	0 12 0			
15	2	..	0 10 0			
16	..	..	..	..	..	1
19	2	..	0 15 0			
20	1	..	1 12 6			
Over 20	23	1	2 4 0	1 7 6		

Tailoring Factories.

14	2	..	0 5 6			
15	1	3	0 7 6	0 6 8		1
16	4	3	0 17 6	0 10 2		
17	4	2	0 9 8	0 11 3		
18	2	3	0 10 3	0 10 0		
19	7	3	1 2 2	0 14 0		
20	3	5	1 1 8	0 16 10	..	1 5 0
Over 20	38	13	2 2 5	0 19 0	2 15 0	0 18 0

Dressmaking Rooms.

14	..	..	..	..	..	2
15	..	1	..	0 5 0	..	6
16	..	3	..	0 4 2	..	20
17	..	9	..	0 5 0	..	11
18	..	15	..	0 7 4	..	5
19	..	5	..	0 8 5	..	1
20	..	8	..	0 9 9	..	..
Over 20	..	27	..	1 6 3	..	..

Underclothing Rooms.

14	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	..	1	..	0 5 0	..	..

Printing-offices.

14	8	1	0 6 8	0 3 0		
15	6	..	0 5 10	..	0 6 0	
16	7	..	0 9 3			
17	9	1	0 14 9	0 0 1	5 0	
18	5	1	1 0 0	1 0 0		
19	3	1	1 17 6	1 0 0	..	1
20	1	..	..	..	1 8 0	
Over 20	40	2	2 6 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.

16	2	..	0 11 0			
17	3	2	0 8 4	0 8 0		
18	2	..	0 10 0			
19	1	..	0 12 0			
Over 20	15	..	2 7 3			

Joinery and Sash-door Factories.

17	1	..	0 8 0			
18	2	..	0 16 0			
19	1	..	0 8 0			
20	1	..	1 10 0			
Over 20	14	..	2 7 9			

Sawmills.

14	1	..	0 8 0			
15	2	..	0 13 0			
16	14	..	0 15 0			
17	11	..	1 0 8			
18	12	..	1 7 5			
19	26	..	1 1 9			
20	17	..	1 14 6			
Over 20	377	..	2 0 0	..	1 10 0	

Agricultural Implement Works.

18	3	..	0 14 0			
Over 20	5	..	2 10 0			

Engineering Works.

16	10	..	0 7 2			
17	4	..	0 8 3			
18	7	..	0 17 4			
19	6	..	0 14 6			
Over 20	82	..	2 7 11			

Blacksmithing Works.

14	1	..	0 4 0			
15	2	..	0 5 0	..	..	1
16	2	..	0 6 0			
17	11	..	0 11 0			
18	5	..	0 14 5	..	..	1
19	2	..	0 15 0			
20	6	..	1 2 8			
Over 20	32	..	1 17 2			

Coach Factories.

16	5	..	0 8 9			
17	3	..	0 10 6			
18	10	..	0 10 10			
19	6	..	0 19 7			
20	5	..	1 5 0			
Over 20	23	..	2 7 0			

Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.

14	1	..	0 5 0			
15	2	..	0 5 6			
16	6	..	0 7 4			
17	4	..	0 13 4			
18	4	..	0 11 10			
19	1	..	1 0 0			
20	5	..	1 2 5			
Over 20	9	..	2 5 9			

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.	Male.	Female.	
AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City)—continued.																				
Fish- and Meat-freezing and Preserving, and Boiling-down Works.									Photographic Studios.											
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.									£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.											
15	2	..	0	10	0				15	..	..	..	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	1
16	1	..	0	12	0				18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4	..	0	18	0				19	1	..	1	10	0						..
18	1	..	1	10	0				Over 20	1	..	1	10	0						..
19	5	..	1	10	7															
20	2	..	1	10	0															
Over 20	82	..	2	13	7	..	3	0	0											
Sausage-casing Factories.									Saddle and Harness Factories.											
20	1	..	1	10	0				14	1	..	0	5	0						
Over 20	3	..	2	13	4				15	2	..	0	5	0						
Manure Works.									Boot Factories.											
Over 20	8	..	1	16	0				16	4	..	0	7	6						
Soap and Candle Factories.									Flour-mills.											
15	7	..	0	11	9				14	2	..	0	3	9						
18	..	1	..	..	0	8	0		16	2	..	0	5	6						
19	3	..	1	0	0				17	2	..	0	7	0						
Over 20	21	..	2	2	7				18	2	3	0	18	9	0	10	0			
Condensed-milk Factories.									Watch and Jewellery Shops.											
15	..	1	..	0	8	0			16	1	..	0	5	0						
16	..	1	..	0	12	0			17	2	..	0	7	9						
18	1	1	2	0	15	0			Gum-sorting Stores.											
19	..	1	..	0	12	0			17	1	..	..	..	1	10	0				
Over 20	1	..	1	5	0				19	1	..	1	3	0						
Tanning and Fellmongering Works.									Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.											
14	1	..	0	6	0				17	1	..	1	0	0						
15	4	..	0	10	0				18	3	..	0	16	8						
16	7	..	0	10	6				Over 20	7	..	1	12	10						
17	5	1	0	11	10	..	..	0	18	0										
18	5	..	0	13	5				Breweries.											
19	9	..	0	18	0				14	1	..	0	6	0						
20	5	..	1	0	2				15	1	..	0	6	0						
Over 20	60	3	1	17	0	..	0	15	0	1	0	0								
Woolscouring Works.									Pumice Works.											
16	1	..	0	10	0				18	1	..	1	4	0						
17	1	..	0	16	0				19	2	..	1	10	0	..	1	11	0		
20	1	..	2	0	0				Over 20	18	..	1	16	6	..	1	11	0		
Over 20	5	..	1	17	0				Chaff-cutting Stores.											
Gasworks.									Chemical Works.											
Over 20	8	..	2	18	5				19	2	..	1	1	0						
Woollen-mills.									Brick Works.											
15	5	..	0	11	0				Over 20	22	..	1	19	0						
16	1	..	0	11	0				15	1	..	0	5	0						
17	1	1	0	11	0	1	0	0	17	1	..	0	10	0						
18	4	4	0	14	0	1	2	0	Over 20	1	..	2	10	0						
19	1	2	0	14	0	1	2	0	Paint-manufacturing Factories.											
20	3	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	16	1	..	0	12	6						
Over 20	30	30	2	5	0	1	3	0	Over 20	2	..	2	4	0						
Flax-mills.									Bakeries.											
14	6	..	0	10	8				15	1	..	0	12	6						
15	5	..	0	12	7				16	1	..	0	9	0						
16	4	..	0	13	3				17	1	..	1	0	0						
17	7	..	0	15	10				18	1	..	0	16	0						
18	2	..	0	15	0				19	1	..	0	15	0						
19	2	..	1	2	6				20	3	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	27	..	1	3	0				Over 20	18	..	1	14	5						
Tent and Oil-clothing Factories.																				
17	1	..	0	12	0															
18	..	1	..	0	8	0														
20	..	1	..	0	12	0														

HAWKE'S BAY (excluding Napier).

Dairy Factories.									Bakeries.											
17	1	..	0	10	0				15	1	..	0	12	6						
18	1	..	1	0	0				16	1	..	0	9	0						
19	1	..	1	1	0				17	1	..	1	0	0						
20	1	..	1	10	0				18	1	..	0	16	0						
Over 20	3	1	2	1	8	1	10	0	19	1	..	0	15	0						
									20	3	..	1	10	0						
									Over 20	18	..	1	14	5						

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 (excluding Napier)—continued.																	
Tailoring Factories.									Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.								
Over 20	9	3	£ 11 8	0 15 0	£ 2 1 4	1 5 0			18	1	..	£ 0 10 0					
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Over 20	1	..	£ 1 10 0				
15	2	Sausage-skin Factories.								
16	..	2	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	3	17	1	..	£ 1 10 0				
17	..	1	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	1	19	2	..	£ 1 2 6				
18	..	3	..	0 9 4	..	..	..	2	Over 20	13	..	£ 2 4 2				
19	..	2	..	0 9 6		Meat-freezing and Preserving Works.								
Over 20	..	11	..	0 18 6					15	2	..	£ 0 17 6					
Printing and Publishing Offices.									16	3	..	£ 1 0 0					
14	1	..	0 10 0						17	5	..	£ 1 7 0					
16	1	..	0 5 0						18	7	..	£ 1 3 3					
17	1	..	0 17 6						19	1	..	£ 1 5 0					
18	3	..	0 17 6						20	4	..	£ 1 15 8					
19	2	..	0 14 2						Over 20	207	..	£ 2 11 7	..	2 0 0			
20	1	..	1 10 0						Sawmills.								
Over 20	5	..	1 18 6						14	1	..	£ 0 18 0					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.									17	1	..	£ 1 4 0					
16	2	..	0 9 0						Over 20	87	..	£ 2 1 11					
17	1	..	0 12 6						Chair Factories.								
18	1	..	0 14 0						Over 20	1	..	£ 1 10 0					
Over 20	3	..	2 14 8						Cooperages.								
Agricultural Implement Works.									Over 20	3	..	£ 1 10 0					
14	1	..	0 8 0						Joinery and Sash-door Factories.								
19	1	..	0 10 0						18	1	..	£ 1 10 0					
Over 20	7	..	2 3 5						19	2	..	£ 1 7 6					
Engineering Works.									Over 20	7	..	£ 2 10 9					
16	1	..	0 8 0						Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.								
17	1	..	0 8 0						15	1	..	£ 1 0 10 0	0 10 0				
18	3	..	0 13 6						Breweries.								
20	1	..	1 0 0						Over 20	5	..	£ 2 19 5					
Over 20	6	..	2 5 0						Flour-mills.								
Coach Factories.									Over 20	3	..	£ 2 13 4					
15	2	..	0 11 3	1	Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works.								
16	1	..	0 10 0						17	2	..	£ 0 13 6					
17	1	..	0 15 0						18	1	..	£ 1 2 6					
19	4	..	0 16 3						19	1	..	£ 1 0 0					
Over 20	14	..	2 7 2						20	2	..	£ 1 10 0					
Blacksmithing Works.									Over 20	69	..	£ 1 14 1					
18	4	..	0 15 3						Soap Works.								
19	1	..	1 12 0						16	1	..	£ 0 7 6					
20	1	..	1 0 0						17	1	..	£ 0 18 0					
Over 20	19	..	1 17 0						18	1	..	£ 0 18 0					
Boot Factories.									Over 20	7	..	£ 2 10 0					
18	1	..	1 5 0						Gasworks.								
Over 20	4	1	1 16 3	1 0 0					17	1	..	£ 0 10 0					
Saddle and Harness Factories.									Over 20	3	..	£ 2 15 4					
16	1	..	0 5 0						Sheep Bag-making Factories (for the Freezing Works).								
17	2	..	0 15 0						Over 20	..	48	..	..	..	0 8 4	
18	2	..	0 15 0														
19	1	..	1 5 0														
20	1	..	1 0 0														
Over 20	1	..	2 8 0														

TARANAKI DISTRICT (excluding New Plymouth).

Bakeries.									Tailoring Factories.								
14	2	..	0 6 6						15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	2	..	0 18 0						16	1	..	0 15 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0						19	..	2	..	0 6 0				
17	3	..	0 16 0						Over 20	5	1	2 5 0	1 0 0	1 19 0			
18	1	..	0 14 0						Dressmaking Rooms.								
19	1	..	0 10 0						14	..	2	..	0 2 6				2
Over 20	22	..	1 18 0	..	1 0 0				16	..	2	..	0 4 6				1
Dairy Factories.									17	..	5	..	0 10 0				2
17	2	..	0 15 0						18	..	3	..	0 12 0				1
18	7	..	1 2 1						19	..	7	..	0 14 2				
19	7	..	1 5 0						20	..	1	..	0 14 0				
20	6	..	1 3 4						Over 20	..	16	..	1 3 2	..	1 0 0		1
Over 20	61	..	1 19 8														

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.

TARANAKI DISTRICT (excluding New Plymouth)—continued.

Printing and Publishing Offices.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	3	0 9 4	..	1	
15	6	0 9 10	..		
16	3	0 15 0	..		
17	2	0 13 9	..		
18	2	1 0 17 9	10 0		
19	1	1 ..	0 12 0		
20	1	1 1 15	0 0 10 0		
Over 20	24	2 2 4 10	10 0		

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	3	0 7 4	..		
16	2	0 10 0	..		
17	1	0 12 0	..		
18	2	0 11 0	..		
Over 20	8	1 18 6	..		

Joinery and Sash-door Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
18	4	0 12 6	..		
19	1	0 15 0	..		
20	2	..	1 5 0		
Over 20	31	2 5 9	..		

Coach Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15	3	0 5 4	..		
18	2	0 9 6	..		
19	1	0 15 0	..		
20	1	0 10 0	..		
Over 20	20	2 7 0	..		

Blacksmithing Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15	1	0 10 0	..		
16	3	0 7 0	..		
17	3	0 9 2	..	2	
18	3	1 5 0	..		
19	1	0 10 0	..		
20	3	1 2 6	..		
Over 20	31	2 2 9	..		

Engineering Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	1	0 10 0	..		

Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
18	1	1 0 0	..		
Over 20	6	1 4 10	..		

Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.

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

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT (excluding Wellington City, Palmerston, and Wanganui).

Dairy Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	1	1 0 0	..		
16	1	0 17 6	..		
19	1	1 0 0	..		
Over 20	10	1 17 8	..		

Confectionery Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Over 20	2	2 8 0	..		

Bakeries.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	1	0 5 0	..		
15	1	1 5 0	..		
16	1	0 5 0	..		
18	3	0 16 0	..		
20	2	1 0 17 6	1 0 0		
Over 20	23	1 16 9	..		

Tailoring Rooms.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	1	0 12 6	0 2 6		
15	1	0 5 0	..		
16	3	2 0 6 4	0 8 3	1	
17	3	2 0 10 4	0 10 0		
18	1	..	0 12 6		
19	3	..	0 15 0		
20	2	1 0 0	1 10 0		
Over 20	22	2 2 5 9	1 12 6		

Meat-freezing Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Over 20	16	2 5 0	..		

Flax-mills.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	3	1 0 0	..		
18	16	1 0 6	..		
19	5	1 2 5	..		
20	3	1 5 0	..		
Over 20	18	1 12 0	2 0 0		

Flour-mills.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
19	1	0 15 0	..		
Over 20	1	1 0 0	..		

Saddle and Harness Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	1	0 14 0	..		
18	..	..	..	1
19	2	1 0 0	..		
Over 20	5	1 11 0	..		

Boot Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15	1	0 5 0	..		
16	..	..	..	1
17	1	0 10 0	..		
18	2	0 10 0	..		
Over 20	8	1 15 8	..		

Sawmills.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	2	0 12 0	..		
15	1	1 8 0	..		
16	3	0 16 0	..		
17	4	0 15 0	..		
18	3	1 12 4	..		
19	5	1 0 7	..		
Over 20	123	2 0 6	1 14 0		

Breweries.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15	1	0 9 0	..		
Over 20	7	1 19 8	..		

Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Over 20	1	1 13 0	..		

Brick and Pottery Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Over 20	4	1 14 3	..		

Grain- and Seed-cleaning Stores.

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

Dressmaking Rooms.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	..	1 ..	0 3 0		
15	3	
16	..	3 ..	0 4 0	6	
17	..	8 ..	0 5 10	5	
18	..	5 ..	0 8 7		
19	..	9 ..	0 7 10	1	
20	..	3 ..	0 9 2		
Over 20	..	23 ..	1 2 8	1 3 0	

Printing Offices.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	7	0 5 6	..		
15	7	0 6 3	..		
16	8	0 11 3	..		
17	8	0 16 1	..		
18	9	1 1 8	..		
19	5	0 19 6	..		
Over 20	30	2 7 0	..		

Joinery and Sash-door Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15	3	0 5 8	..		
16	3	0 7 0	..		
17	1	0 10 0	..		
18	3	1 4 0	..		
19	1	1 0 0	..		
20	3	1 4 2	..		
Over 20	15	2 8 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.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT (excluding Wellington City, Palmerston, and Wanganui)—continued.																											
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.												Photographic Studios.															
15	1	..	0	7	6							Over20	1	..	1	10	0										
16	1	..	0	2	6							Flax-mills.															
17	4	..	0	10	8							15	2	..	1	3	3										
18	1	..	1	2	6							16	6	..	0	16	5	..	1	4	0						
19	3	..	0	16	0							17	7	..	1	1	0	..	1	4	0						
20	3	..	1	5	0							18	10	..	1	1	8										
Over20	5	..	2	1	6	..	1	16	0			19	6	..	1	2	6										
Sawmills.												20	5	..	1	1	0										
14	1	..	1	4	0							Over20	71	..	1	13	4	..	1	14	5						
15	3	..	0	18	0							Saddle and Harness Factories.															
16	3	..	1	4	0							14	1	..	0	15	0										
17	5	..	1	4	0							15	1	..	0	10	0										
18	9	..	1	10	6							16	1	..	0	5	0										
19	5	..	1	9	5							17	1	..	0	14	0										
Over20	310	..	2	2	8	..	2	11	8			18	1	..	1	0	0										
Blacksmithing Works.												19	2	..	0	13	6										
14	1	..	1	0	0							20	2	..	1	10	0										
15	1	..	0	7	0							Over20	11	..	2	0	7										
16	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	1		Boot Factories.															
17	5	..	0	8	6							14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	1					
18	6	..	1	2	6							16	1	..	0	8	0										
20	6	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	1		17	1	..	0	5	0										
Over20	30	..	2	3	6	..	2	0	0			18	1	..	1	0	0										
Coach Factories.												19	2	..	0	17	6										
14	1	..	0	5	0							Over20	11	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0				
15	2	..	0	7	6							Flour-mills.															
16	3	..	0	12	6							19	1	..	1	15	0										
17	4	..	0	11	3							Over20	5	..	2	13	9										
18	5	..	0	19	0							Watch and Jewellery Shops.															
19	4	..	0	16	0							15	1	..	0	5	0										
20	3	..	1	5	0							18	1	..	0	10	0										
Over20	37	..	2	8	2							19	1	..	1	10	0										
Agricultural Implement Works.												Breweries.															
17	1	..	0	10	0							Over20	2	..	1	10	0										
18	1	..	0	12	6							Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.															
20	1	..	0	15	0							15	1	..	0	12	0										
Over20	4	..	2	10	0							18	1	..	1	5	0										
Engineering Works.												20	2	..	0	16	3										
Over20	1	..	2	7	6							Over20	5	..	1	7	5										
Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.												Fellmongering and Woolscouring Works.															
14	2	..	0	7	6							Over20	4	..	2	0	6										
16	2	..	0	10	0							Brick Works.															
17	1	..	0	11	0							17	1	..	0	7	6										
19	1	..	1	10	0							Over20	2	..	2	2	0										
Over20	3	..	2	7	8																						

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT (excluding Blenheim).

Bakeries.												Sawmills.															
Over20	5	..	1	8	0							Over20	25	..	2	0	0										
Dressmaking Rooms.												Joinery and Sash-door Factories.															
Over20	..	3	..	0	10	0						Over20	4	..	2	15	0										
Printing and Publishing Offices.												Breweries.															
16	1	..	0	17	0							Over20	7	..	2	6	5										
17	1	..	0	12	0							Wool-dumping Stores.															
18	2	..	0	16	3							Over20	3	..	2	10	0										
19	1	..	1	10	0							Blacksmithing Works.															
Over20	2	..	2	13	6							Over20	2	..	3	0	0										

NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT (excluding Nelson City).

Bakeries.												Dressmaking Rooms.														
16	3	..	0	7	6							15	..	..	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
18	5	..	0	12	3							16	..	1	..	0	2	6								
19	1	..	1	0	0							17	..	1	..	0	2	6								
20	1	..	1	0	0							19	..	2	..	0	11	0								
Over20	14	2	2	1	4	0	11	3																		

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.

NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT (excluding Nelson City)—continued.

Tailoring Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	1	0	10	0	0	5	6		
17	..	1	..	..	0	5	0			
18	2	1	0	10	0	0	10	0		
19	1	1	1	5	0	0	12	6		
Over20	5	2	2	10	0	1	0	0		

Printing Offices.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	4	..	0	7	7					
15	2	..	0	8	3					
16	2	..	0	16	3					
17	1	..	0	7	6					
18	1	..	0	10	0					
19	1	..	0	15	0					
20	2	..	1	6	3					
Over20	9	..	2	17	0					

Blacksmithing Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	10	0					
17	1	..	0	5	0					
Over20	5	..	2	14	0					

Coach Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over20	3	..	2	6	8					

Sawmills.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	2	..	1	5	0	..	1	10	0	
17	1	..	1	10	0					
18	1	..	1	0	0					
19	1	..	1	17	6					
Over20	32	..	2	3	8	..	2	10	0	

Tinsmithing Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	5	0					
17	1	..	0	15	0					
Over20	1	..	2	8	0					

Gasworks.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over20	3	..	3	6	8					

Boot Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	3	0	6	0	0	5	10		
17	1	..	0	7	0					
Over20	3	1	1	0	0	1	5	0		

Saddle and Harness Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0					

Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0					
17	2	..	0	11	3					
Over20	3	..	2	0	0					

Breweries.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over20	5	..	1	11	0					

Brick and Tile Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	18	0					
16	1	..	1	4	0					
20	1	..	1	16	0					
Over20	4	..	2	0	4					

Engineering Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	18	0					
16	2	..	1	1	0					
18	1	..	2	5	0					
19	2	..	2	0	6					
Over20	6	..	3	4	0					

WESTLAND DISTRICT (excluding Hokitika and Greymouth).

Bakeries.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	10	0					
17	1	..	0	5	0					
19	1	..	0	8	0					
20	1	..	0	15	0					
Over20	9	..	2	0	0					

Printing and Publishing Offices.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	7	6					
17	1	..	1	2	6					
18	1	..	1	5	0					
Over20	2	..	3	0	0					

Breweries.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19	1	..	1	15	0					
Over20	3	..	3	7	6	..	1	7	6	

Blacksmithing Works.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	..	0	15	0					
19	1	..	1	10	0					
Over20	2	..	2	15	0					

Sawmills.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	7	9					
16	2	..	0	5	0					
18	1	..	1	10	0					
19	1	..	1	10	0					
20	5	..	1	16	0					
Over20	38	..	1	12	8					

CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch and Timaru).

Confectionery and Biscuit Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	8	0					
16	1	..	0	10	0					
18	1	..	0	10	0					
Over20	1	..	2	0	0					

Bakeries.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	6	..	0	7	2					
16	3	..	0	15	8					
17	5	..	0	9	0					
18	8	..	0	16	4					
19	5	..	0	18	9					
20	5	..	1	8	6					
Over20	59	..	1	16	4					

Dairy Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	10	0					
16	1	..	0	13	0					
19	1	..	0	17	6					
Over20	18	..	1	17	9	..	..	..	..	1

Tailoring Factories.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	1	0	5	0	0	12	6	..	..
15	5	2	0	6	0	0	5	0		
16	1	4	1	0	0	0	6	10		
17	2	3	0	6	3	0	7	6		
18	5	9	0	11	3	0	9	6		
19	4	6	0	15	8	0	11	11	..	0 15 0
20	3	7	1	15	0	0	17	10	..	0 12 6
Over20	14	8	1	17	6	0	19	5	2	7 0 0 17 6

Dressmaking Rooms.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	6	..	0	2	9	..	..	..	4
16	..	4	..	0	4	10	..	..	..	21
17	..	8	..	0	4	0	..	..	..	8
18	..	6	..	0	6	5	..	..	..	8
19	..	4	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	4
20	..	5	..	0	6	11	..	..	..	1
Over20	..	17	..	0	18	6	..	..	..	2

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.	
CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch and Timaru)—continued.																		
Printing and Publishing Offices.									Bacon-curing Factories.									
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
14	3	..	0	6	8				Over20	1	..	1	10	0				
15	2	..	0	10	0													
16	5	..	0	8	0													
17	2	..	0	10	0				17	3	..	0	15	0				
18	5	..	1	0	9				18	5	..	0	13	0				
19	4	..	1	2	3				19	2	..	1	2	6				
20	1	..	1	0	0				20	2	..	1	5	0				
Over20	16	1	2	0	10	0	10	0	Over20	30	..	2	1	8				
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.									Flour-mills.									
15	3	..	0	6	8				17	3	..	0	15	0				
16	2	..	0	5	0				18	5	..	0	13	0				
18	1	..	0	12	0				19	2	..	1	2	6				
19	1	..	1	2	6				20	2	..	1	5	0				
20	1	..	0	5	0				Over20	30	..	2	1	8				
Over20	3	..	2	1	0													
Engineering Works.									Watch and Jewellery Shops.									
15	1	..	0	6	0				16	1	..	0	7	6				
16	2	..	0	6	9				17	1	..	0	10	0				
17	3	..	0	8	6	..	..	..	19	1	..	0	10	0			
18	1	..	0	17	0			1	Over20	3	..	2	10	0				
19	3	..	1	1	2													
20	2	..	0	16	3				18	2	..	1	1	6				
Over20	18	..	2	15	0				19	1	..	0	17	6				
									Over20	16	..	2	5	8				
Cycle-engineering Works.									Joinery and Sash-door Factories.									
Over20	2	..	1	15	0				18	2	..	1	1	6				
Coach Factories.									Sawmills.									
14	1	..	0	7	6				15	2	..	..	..	0	15	0	
15	1	..	0	7	6				16	2	..	1	5	0				
16	1	..	0	10	0				17	3	..	0	18	8				
17	3	..	0	11	8				18	2	..	0	19	0				
18	2	..	0	11	0				19	1	..	1	19	0				
19	2	..	0	15	0				Over20	44	..	2	1	0	..	2	8	8
20	1	..	1	0	0													
Over20	19	..	2	8	0													
Tinsmithing and Plumbing Works.									Blacksmithing Works.									
16	2	..	0	6	6				14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
18	1	..	0	12	6				15	5	..	0	6	6	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	4	0				16	4	..	0	8	8	..	..	..
Over20	9	..	2	4	4				17	6	..	0	12	11	..	..	..
									18	12	..	0	13	3			..	
Brick and Pottery Works.									Agricultural Implement Engineering Works.									
14	2	..	0	8	0				16	1	..	0	7	0				
15	2	..	0	17	0				19	1	..	0	15	0				
17	2	..	0	19	6				Over20	12	..	2	0	4				
19	1	..	1	7	0													
20	3	..	1	8	0				14	1	..	0	10	0				
Over20	17	..	1	16	6	..	2	2	0	16	6	..	0	10	7			
Sail and Tent Factories.									Fellmongering and Wool-scouring Works.									
20	1	..	1	10	0				17	6	..	0	17	5				
Rope Factories.									Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.									
16	1	..	0	15	0				17	1	..	0	10	0				
Over20	1	..	1	16	0				18	1	..	0	16	0				
									19	1	..	1	0	0				
Flax-mills.									Breweries.									
14	6	..	0	8	6				Over20	3	..	1	15	0				
15	5	..	0	11	10													
16	4	..	0	12	9				Over20	13	..	1	15	9				
17	7	..	0	13	4													
18	3	..	0	14	4				Over20	2	..	1	10	0				
19	3	..	0	11	8													
20	5	..	0	19	7				Over20	19	..	9	2	8	9	1	4	0
Over20	14	..	1	8	9	..	1	17	6									
Saddle and Harness Factories.									Woollen-mills.									
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	4	0	9	0	9	0
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	5	..	0	12	0	
16	3	..	0	5	4				16	1	..	4	0	12	0	0	15	0
18	2	..	0	11	3				17	2	..	5	0	12	3	0	15	0
19	4	..	0	18	1				18	1	..	5	0	17	6	1	0	0
20	2	..	0	14	0				19	..	..	6	..	1	0	0	
Over20	17	..	1	19	0				20	1	..	2	1	5	0	1	5	0
									Over20	19	..	9	2	8	9	1	4	0
Boot Factories.									Underclothing Factories.									
16	5	..	0	7	0				16	..	..	1	..	0	4	0	
17	1	..	0	10	0				17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	5	0				18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4	..	0	14	8	..	1	5	0	..	..	2	..	0	5	6	
20	2	..	1	0	0				19	..	..	2	..	0	5	6	
Over20	13	..	1	15	0				Over20	..	..	2	..	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.

OTAGO DISTRICT (excluding Dunedin and Oamaru).

Bakeries.								
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	8	6			
15	4	..	0	11	9			
16	3	..	0	7	6			
17	7	..	0	12	7			
18	5	..	0	13	1			
19	8	..	0	14	7			
20	3	..	0	14	8			
Over 20	49	1	1	17	6	1	0	0
Dairy Factories.								
16	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	12	..	1	15	2			3
Dressmaking Rooms.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
16	..	1	..	0	5	0	..	19
17	..	4	..	0	5	0	..	8
18	..	6	..	0	4	10	..	1
19	..	2	..	0	7	0	..	1
20	..	2	..	0	10	6	..	2
Over 20	..	17	..	1	1	10	..	1
Printing and Publishing Offices.								
14	3	..	0	7	0			
15	3	..	0	8	4			
16	3	..	0	5	0			
17	5	..	0	10	6			
18	4	..	0	16	8			
19	3	..	1	1	0			
20	4	..	1	10	0			
Over 20	30	..	2	0	0			
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.								
16	1	..	0	5	0			
Over 20	2	..	0	14	0			
Joinery and Sash-door Factories.								
16	1	..	0	5	0			
17	1	..	0	5	0			
18	1	..	0	12	6			
20	1	..	0	5	0			
Over 20	11	..	2	8	0			
Woollen-mills (Hosiery).								
15	..	2	..	0	10	0	..	0
16	..	2	..	0	10	0	..	0
17	1	3	0	12	0	0	14	0
18	..	2	..	1	0	0	..	0
19	..	3	..	1	0	0	..	0
20	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	1
Over 20	3	10	2	11	4	1	0	0
Woollen-mills (Yarn, Warping, Weaving, Darning, &c.).								
14	..	1	..	0	10	0	..	0
15	..	7	..	0	10	0	..	0
16	..	6	..	0	10	0	..	0
17	..	2	..	0	10	0	..	0
18	1	3	..	2	10	0	0	18
19	1	3	0	17	0	..	..	2
20	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	2
Over 20	11	52	3	8	6	1	1	0
Woollen-mills (Carding and Spinning).								
14	3	1	0	10	0	0	10	0
15	4	..	0	10	0	..	..	0
16	2	..	0	10	0	..	..	0
17	2	..	0	11	0	..	..	0
18	4	..	0	12	0	..	..	0
19	2	1	0	14	6	..	..	0
20	1	..	1	7	0	..	..	0
Over 20	18	..	2	0	0	..	..	0
Woollen-mills (Dyers and Assistants).								
Over 20	4	..	2	4	3	..	..	0
Woollen-mills (Woolclassers and Scourers).								
18	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	0
Over 20	6	..	1	18	2	..	..	0
Woollen-mills (Engineers, Engine-drivers, Carpenters, and Labourers).								
Over 20	14	..	2	4	4	..	..	0
Woollen-mills (Milling and Finishing).								
15	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	0
18	..	1	..	0	12	0	..	0
19	..	4	..	0	12	0	..	0
20	1	..	1	2	0	..	..	0
Over 20	13	10	1	16	0	..	..	0

Tailoring Factories.								
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	..	2	..	0	5	0	..	..
15	1	..	0	2	6	..	..	..
16	3	..	0	5	6	..	..	..
17	3	1	0	9	20	7	6	..
18	5	1	0	9	50	7	6	..
19	4	5	0	12	60	8	0	..
20	4	1	1	5	90	6	0	..
Over 20	18	6	2	0	30	17	0	0
Sawmills.								
16	1	..	0	12	6	..	..	..
18	4	..	1	8	6	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	1	17	6	..	..	..
Engineering Works.								
14	3	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
15	2	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	12	6	..	..	..
17	1	..	1	6	0	..	..	..
18	3	..	1	5	0	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	10	0	..	..	..
20	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Over 20	25	..	2	13	8	..	..	2
Blacksmithing Works.								
16	2	..	0	11	6	..	..	..
17	3	..	0	7	6	..	..	..
18	5	..	0	10	7	..	..	..
19	12	..	0	19	1	..	..	..
20	8	..	0	19	8	..	..	..
Over 20	84	..	2	1	0	..	..	..
Coach Factories.								
16	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	7	0	..	..	..
18	2	..	0	14	6	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	1	16	0	..	..	..
Gasworks.								
19	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	1	10	0	..	..	..
Rope and Twine Factories.								
14	1	..	0	13	0	..	..	..
15	4	..	0	12	9	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	16	0	..	..	..
20	1	..	0	18	0	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	1	13	4	..	..	..
Flax-mills.								
14	3	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
15	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
18	4	..	0	11	9	..	..	..
19	1	..	0	14	0	..	..	..
20	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	1	2	9	..	..	1
Saddle and Harness Factories.								
16	1	..	0	3	0	..	..	..
17	2	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	2	0	0	..	..	..
Boot Factories.								
14	2	..	0	5	0	..	..	..
15	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
17	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
18	3	..	0	16	4	..	..	..
19	3	..	0	19	4	..	..	..
20	3	..	1	7	0	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	1	16	4	..	..	..
Flour-mills.								
17	2	..	0	12	6	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
20	4	..	0	16	10	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	2	4	8	..	..	..
Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.								
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 20	5	..	1	10	7	..	..	..
Breweries.								
Over 20	11	..	2	5	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.

OTAGO DISTRICT (excluding Dunedin and Oamaru)—*continued.*

Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	2	£ 0 8 6			
15	5	£ 0 12 6			
16	1	£ 0 15 0			
17	4	£ 0 16 6			
18	1	£ 0 18 0			
19	1	£ 1 10 0			
20	5	£ 1 0 0			
Over 20	57	£ 1 8 6			

Tanneries.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	2	£ 0 6 0			
15	5	£ 0 10 0			
16	1	£ 0 7 6			
17	9	£ 0 12 3			
Over 20	19	£ 1 10 10			

Ham- and Bacon-curing Factories.

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

Meat-freezing Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Over 20	14	£ 2 10 10			

Gut Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	1	£ 0 8 0			
15	1	£ 0 9 0			
16	1	£ 0 12 0			
17	1	£ 0 12 0			

Glue Factories.

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

Brick and Pottery Works.

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

Rabbit-preserving Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
18	3	£ 1 5 0			
19	1	£ 1 10 0			
20	2	£ 1 10 0			
Over 20	24	£ 1 18 4			

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT (excluding Invercargill).

Bakeries.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
16	3	£ 0 8 8			
17	1	£ 0 10 0			
18	1	£ 0 7 0			
20	1	£ 1 10 0			
Over 20	15	£ 1 17 4 0 7 0			

Dairy Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
16	1	£ 0 7 6			
18	3	£ 1 5 0			
19	1	£ 0 10 0 1 0 0			
Over 20	14	£ 1 10 6			

Dressmaking Rooms.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14
15
16
17
18
19
Over 20

Tailoring Rooms.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	3	£ 0 6 8			
18	2	£ 0 10 0			
19	1	£ 0 12 0 0 12 0			
20	1	£ 0 15 0			
Over 20	8	£ 8 2 10 0 0 19 0			

Printing and Publishing Offices.

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

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.

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

Joinery and Sash-door Factories.

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

Sawmills.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
16	1	£ 0 3 0			
17	3	£ 1 4 4			
18	1	£ 1 10 0			
19	2	£ 1 6 6			
20	2	£ 1 8 9			
Over 20	58	£ 2 0 3			

Engineering Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	2	£ 0 7 6			
Over 20	2	£ 1 10 0			

Agricultural Implement Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	1	£ 0 5 0			
19	2	£ 0 11 6			
Over 20	1	£ 2 2 0			

Blacksmithing Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15	2	£ 0 10 0			
16	3	£ 0 8 8			
17	2	£ 0 10 0			
18	1	£ 0 6 0			
19	1	£ 0 10 0			
20	6	£ 0 15 4			
Over 20	31	£ 1 16 7			

Coach Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
16	1	£ 0 5 0			
17	1	£ 0 10 0			
18	1	£ 0 18 0			
19	1	£ 0 18 0			
20	1	£ 1 5 0			
Over 20	5	£ 2 2 5			

Meat-preserving and Freezing Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
16	2	£ 0 17 6			
17	7	£ 1 1 5			
20	1	£ 1 10 0			
Over 20	134	£ 1 19 8 .. 3 1 0			

Boot Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	1	£ 0 5 0			
Over 20	6	£ 1 12 6			

Harness and Saddle Factories.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	2	£ 0 13 9			
19	3	£ 0 8 9			
20	2	£ 1 2 6			
Over 20	5	£ 2 11 7			

Flour-mills.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
18	4	£ 0 13 9			
19	1	£ 1 0 0			
Over 20	8	£ 2 5 9			

Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.

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

Fellmongering and Woolscouring Works.

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

Limekilns.

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

Brick and Tile Works.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	1	£ 0 18 0			
19	2	£ 1 5 0			
Over 20	2	£ 1 12 6			

Paper-mills.

Ages.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week: Timework.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework.	Apprentices.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15	..	£ 0 10 0			
16	5	£ 0 12 2			
18	..	£ 0 15 0			
20	6	£ 1 5 0			
Over 20	21	£ 2 12 2			

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (2,350 copies), £97 1s.