

1902.

NEW ZEALAND.

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# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

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

Department of Labour, Wellington, 7th June, 1902.

SIR,—

I have the honour to present herewith the eleventh annual report of this Department. It covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1901, to the 31st March, 1902.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Minister of Labour.

EDWARD TREGEAR, Secretary.

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It is my pleasant duty once more to report a prosperous year for the labouring-classes in New Zealand. The steadiness of employment, the extension of industries, and the improvements in regard to wages, hours of work, overtime pay, &c., have made the position of the workers generally more endurable than it has been for many years.

Trade and business within the colony have been phenomenally active, as the increased yields in many departments of public revenue (notably the Government railway returns) disclose. In

spite of some disturbance of the economic centre by disquieting reports concerning the tariff to be applied by the Commonwealth of Australia, and the consequent restraints upon some branches of our Australian trade, openings in other directions appeared, and stimulated producers to renewed activities, the effects of which will probably make themselves apparent before another year has passed. Crossbred wool has fallen in the world's markets to such a low price that it was hardly worth the shearing, and thus our most-prized colonial product failed to keep its former high place in value on our outward returns. Wool has, however, just taken an upward start in the market, and the sheep-farmer will probably once more get an adequate reward for his enterprise and toil.

Artisans, mechanics, and all skilled workers have found their services in demand, and good earnings to be obtained for efficient service. The woollen-mills at Mosgiel, Roslyn, Oamaru, Timaru, Kaiapoi, and Petone have all been taxed to the full extent of the energies of those employed, and two new mills—one at Milton, one at Napier—are ready to start into business at once to help to meet the demand for New Zealand tweeds and flannels. The mills have kept the large clothing-factories in full supply, whilst the departure of many troops to the front in South Africa has added to the pressure by orders for uniforms. The building-trades have seldom had so long a run of full time; carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, painters, &c., have been in demand all over the colony. The engineering and iron trades have in some places been brisk, but generally have been slack, or, rather, slack as compared with two years ago, when the gold-dredging boom was clamouring for the foundries and workshops to carry on business day and night. The increased price of New Zealand hemp (phormium) has stimulated the flax industry, and the mills are kept busy. Much of this material is exported to America for use in harvesters as binder-twine. The furniture trades, saddlers, sailmakers, shirtmakers, jam-makers, hatters, ropemakers, &c., have all had a prosperous season.

Although the condition of the boot-manufacturer in factories is better as regards steadiness of work and wages than last year, there is still much grumbling in the trade. Some assert that machinery is driving the human worker from employment, others that importation of foreign (especially American) boots and shoes keeps the industry at low water. Employers hint at "limitation of output" on the part of the men, and say that the trade-unions, by forcing wages up beyond the margin of profit, drive the employers into importing stocks instead of manufacturing them locally. After inquiry and hearing evidence all over New Zealand, I am of opinion that there is not much reason for dissatisfaction on either side. For instance, the secretary of the Boot-makers' (workers) Union in Dunedin swore (before the Royal Commission from Victoria, April, 1902) that he knew of no unemployed bootmakers in that city, and that there were only four who had applied for permits to work below the minimum wage. That the trade has been adversely affected by machinery is probably true, but it is by machinery in America, not in New Zealand. In the United States so immense is the business and so large the requirement of boots and shoes for home consumption and export that the factories are highly specialised. Numerous factories are applied to the production of children's shoes alone; the energies and skill of hundreds of hands are devoted to making one class of tiny shoe, and the result is an almost fabulous output at a cost reduced to lowest scale. Other factories make men's strong boots, others men's light shoes, others ladies' shoes. Such establishments can compete at tremendous odds with New Zealand factories, which, having to make all classes of foot-wear—men's, women's, children's, light, heavy, &c.—are handicapped out of all equality. The Americans pour their surplus stocks upon the New Zealand market (in spite of the import duty) at a rate which at first provoked presages of disaster to our trade, and they win a way in our market as they have done in that of Great Britain. But already there is an improvement, and I am assured, on the evidence of an Auckland manufacturer, that a great many boots advertised as American are made in Auckland. The peculiar good points of the American boots were soon assimilated or copied. There is no need to despair of the boot trade in New Zealand in spite of the faint-hearted, for if importation has increased so also has the local output.

Unskilled labour has been well satisfied during the last year with its opportunities of employment. There were complaints of being short-handed in some of the rural districts during harvest-time, but the absence of thousands of our young men in South Africa has, of course, had an effect in this direction. The harvest was a fair one, and labour was needed as much as usual, but the heavy rains at an unfortunate time (while the crops were in stook) will probably take much of the farmer's profit from the yield. There have been large drainage and electric-tram works in progress in the cities during the year, and many hundreds of labourers have thus found well-paid employment in excavating, laying pipes, rails, &c.

The "unemployed" workman has not been a factor of unrest or anxiety during the last annual period. For some time now, some three or four years, the men who go on to Government work of any kind have had to register with this Department. It is this class which now forms the majority represented on the schedule below, and they have almost entirely superseded the real "unemployed" of 1891. The latter are now either in steady employment in towns or are prosperous country settlers; there is scarcely a name on the books of the Department which could be found there ten years ago. The accompanying table showing the exact number of men who have passed through the books of the Labour Department discloses the fact that since 1891 a comparatively steady decrease is to be found in the number of those provided with work under private employers, while at the same time those sent to Government work have not increased in any proportion. Since the Labour Department was instituted some 28,678 men, having 64,836 dependants—that is to say, about 93,514 persons in all—have been benefited by its action. This does not include the Women's Branch, which (at present only existent in Wellington) has provided employment for 1,844 women and girls.

## NUMBER OF MEN ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT SINCE INCEPTION TO DATE.

Year.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Dependants.	Private Work.	Government Work.
1891-92	2,593	1,054	1,539	4,729	1,730	863
1892-93	3,874	1,808	2,066	7,802	2,518	1,356
1893-94	3,341	1,836	1,505	7,942	1,019	2,322
1894-95	3,030	2,007	1,023	8,883	894	2,136
1895-96	2,871	1,880	991	8,424	708	2,163
1896-97	1,718	1,084	634	4,719	652	1,066
1897-98	2,035	1,163	872	4,928	544	1,491
1898-99	2,115	1,178	937	4,759	638	1,477
1899-1900	2,147	1,115	1,032	4,471	486	1,661
1900-1	3,124	1,326	1,798	5,432	519	2,605
1901-2	1,830	713	1,117	2,747	396	1,434
	28,678	15,164	13,514	64,836	10,104	18,574

## FACTORIES.

There is reason for congratulation in the improved statute which Parliament presented last session to the colony as the Factories Act. Many of its provisions are distinctly in advance of any previous legislation. I may instance particularly those dealing with hygiene and cleanliness. It is now possible with the aid of the Health Department to keep not only the factories, but the localities adjoining factories, in a healthy condition. Formerly, however spotlessly clean the interior of a factory might be kept, however perfect and effective its ventilation might be, all good result could be neutralised by the impure state of surrounding properties. Indeed, in some cases, the more complete the ventilation and the more outer air admitted into the factory the more foul gases and poisonous exhalations penetrated to the lungs of the workers. Nor did local authorities, either by their own impartial efforts or by alacrity shown in meeting requests of the Factory Inspectors, prove themselves capable of understanding the gravity of the situation, or the necessities of the industrial population. When, however, the newly constituted Department of Health came into existence, its appreciation of the fact that vested interests are small matters compared with the public welfare brought its officers as powerful allies to the aid of the Inspectors of Factories, and has earned the gratitude of the Department of Labour. There is now no reason why New Zealand should not shortly become a model community so far as its industrial establishments are concerned.

The following table shows the increase in the number of factories, and hands employed therein during the last few years:—

Year.	Factory-workers.	Increase.
1895	29,879	...
1896	32,387	2,508
1897	36,918	4,531
1898	39,672	2,754
1899	45,305	5,633
1900	48,938	3,633
1901	53,460	4,522
1902 (approximate only)*	55,395	1,935
Total increase	...	25,516

\* The figures here given for 1902 are far below the real number. Unfortunately the change of period of registration wrought by "The Factories Act, 1901," has caused the figures for this year to be unreliable and useless for comparative purposes. Formerly factories were registered during January, and the number of persons employed at that period could be compiled and furnished in the annual report. Now, however, the factory certificate expires on the 31st March, and the new registration is not effected until April, so that there are no statistics available for this report after January, 1901, to the 31st March, 1902. The approximate increase of 1,935 persons above given is arrived at by taking the number of persons employed in January 1901, and adding thereto the number notified as employed in new factories starting since that date. This, of course, leaves out the expansion of labour in factories previously established and in working-order. The exact number of persons employed in factories at the end of March, 1902 (or, more correctly, on the 1st April, 1902), cannot be given until the annual report for 1903 appears.

Section 31 of the new Act, prescribing a graduated scale of wages for persons under twenty years of age in factories, wants remodelling, and the intention of the Legislature requires to be more plainly expressed.

In my last report I spoke strongly against the growth of the overtime habit in business. It was not the wish of the Labour Department that any greater facilities for working overtime should be granted. Unfortunately, in the passage through Parliament last session of the Bill amending and consolidating the Factories Act, the rejection of a few words from the text of the Bill caused the overtime limits to be extended instead of constricted. Overtime work, however, has not increased during this last year at the same ratio that appeared in the report of 1901.

Payment for overtime when worked by men (as well as by women and young persons) was added to last year's Act. It appears difficult to check the overtime of men, as in country districts working-parties or local industries are sometimes separated by long distances from the Inspector's office. I strongly recommend that the system in force until the passing of the Act of last session should be reverted to so far as the overtime of women and young persons is concerned. It is absolutely necessary for the health and safety of the girls and boys that the Inspector should have some precedent right of interference to prevent overtime being worked at all by persons he considers weakly, or otherwise unfit to do more than eight hours' work. The present Act only prescribes that the occupier shall keep an overtime-book in which is recorded the hours of overtime that have been worked. A reversion to the former method of not allowing overtime for women and young persons unless the permit of the Inspector (naming each person so permitted to work) be hung up in the workroom would restore administration to the sound basis it occupied for several years. The overtime of pieceworkers is exceedingly difficult to check, and Inspectors can scarcely find time and opportunity to make sure that the scale is adhered to, and the extra rate added to log prices.

The provision in the Factories Act in force prior to 1901 allowed factories to keep the same half-holiday as the shops if the Town Board, Borough Council, or other local authority by special order notified to that effect. The Act of 1901 gave no permission of the kind, and the Saturday half-holiday is compulsory in factories. Such omission from the Act is productive of considerable annoyance in small towns, and I respectfully recommend the insertion of a clause in an amending Bill to restore the position formerly occupied.

#### SHOPS AND OFFICES.

The provisions of the Acts dealing with shops and offices have been well observed during the year. There have been few cases where the law has had to interfere in the interests of the public. I consider that much of the value of the half-holiday is lost to the shop-assistants, for whose benefit it was intended, by the absence in the Shops Act of a definite hour for closing. It is useless to give a half-holiday to shop-assistants if they have to work extra hours on other days to make up (sometimes more than make up) for the holiday time.

I have no remarks to make concerning late hours, overtime, &c., in offices. The action of a large body of clerks last year in petitioning Parliament not to interfere with their position in any way precludes the idea of improvement being either necessary or possible.

#### INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The visit of the Royal Commission from Victoria (consisting of members of both Houses of the Legislature) to inquire into the working of the New Zealand labour laws afforded an opportunity of discovering the latest phases of opinion among employers and workmen on the subject. There was, almost without exception, approval on all sides of the principle of the Act and determination to retain it, but wide divergence of opinion existed as to details. It was suggested that the Conciliation Boards should be abolished; that the Arbitration Court should be swept away and larger powers given to Boards; that there should be two Arbitration Courts, one for each Island, &c. Some persons proposed as original amendments matters which are the law already, and others broached theoretical improvements which are at present outside the arena of practical economics. It may, however, be as well to take into consideration some of the statements made, and examine into their truth.

It was asserted that when the Court fixed a minimum wage in a trade, that wage tended to become an average wage, or even a maximum. This may be true of very small establishments, where a man (not of enterprising character) may say, "I have a certain amount to spend on wages every week: if the wages of my inferior workman have to be raised to a minimum, I will cut down the superior workman's pay so as to keep the old average." Such a system would scarcely be possible in a large business, or even in a go-ahead small one, for a capable workman knows his own value too well to work under such conditions, and if an employer wants to keep up with or to surpass his competitors he must get the most efficient hands he can find or pay for. It is true, however, that when a workman leaves his old employer and gets new work he often has to start on a minimum wage, but if he is a valuable man he does not long remain at that rate. There appears to be more reason in another contention—viz., that the minimum wage affects the poorer workers harshly. It is only human nature, as well as good business, to suppose that if one has to employ, say, a carpenter at 10s. a day whether he is quick or slow, good or bad, the best man will be engaged, and the slower or more stupid left out. In practice, however, it is found that the best men leave the minimum wage far behind, and there has been no proof presented that during the

last two or three years—during which most of the awards have been made—any suffering has been caused by the institution of a minimum wage, while the benefit to the majority of workers is indisputable. The better class of employer is, of course, in favour of a minimum wage, since he is compelled by his own honesty to pay his men a just price for their services, and is thus exposed to unfair competition from the “sweater,” who wishes to grind the earnings of his workpeople lower and lower, and abhors a minimum wage that interferes with what he calls his “liberty to run his business as he likes.”

It was complained that the present Act had increased the cost of living by raising the pay of workers; that coal costs more on account of miners' high rate of wages; buildings are more expensive because carpenters, plumbers, painters, &c., all have higher wages than formerly. That fact must be admitted, but it appears to carry little disadvantage. As soon as the workman gets his wages they are almost all distributed again directly; with high earnings he buys more bread, beef, beer, tea, clothes, theatre tickets, excursion tickets, &c., than if he made poor earnings. Excepting the official classes with fixed incomes, and a few people who live on interest of investments, &c., there is no person in the community who does not benefit by the high wages of the workers; the money eddies round and round and fertilises every trade, business, and profession. This is denied by some, on the ground that farmers whose produce goes over-seas have prices fixed by circumstances outside the colony. Any one, however, who can remember the New Zealand farmer of twenty years ago, and will compare his position with that of the farmer of 1902, knows that the latter's grumbling at his present position is merely the exercise of “the Englishman's privilege.”

Accepting, then, the truth of the enhanced cost of living, a like acknowledgment cannot be conceded to those who say that it is a hardship to give “preference to unionists”—at all events, in so mild a form as that to be found in any award yet made. It has always been coupled with some compliance from the unionist side—*e.g.*, that an “unemployed-labour book” shall be kept by the union and be open to employers, or that no prohibitive entrance-fee be charged, &c. The unionist, who has to bear the worry, cost, &c., of disputes, and danger of offending employers, in order to better the condition of all workers, should certainly have some slight advantage over the man who is quite willing to accept the improved circumstances procured for him by the energy and self-denial of others, but is unwilling to share either the expense or the peril. Unfortunately for the workers, the practical part of any “preference-to-unionist” clause is nullified by the restriction that it is only when all other things are equal that preference is to be shown. As it lies entirely with the employer to say whether he considers one man equal to or better than another, the “preference” clause in the award helps the unionist very little.

The costly strikes (often accompanied with shedding of blood) which have recently taken place in Europe—notably at Barcelona, Trieste, and Moscow—make the valuable nature of our Conciliation and Arbitration Act all the more apparent. In spite of the reiterated cries of those opposed to it, and in refutation of reports industriously sent abroad as to the colony and the Government being tired of “compulsory arbitration,” that it has broken down, &c., every alteration of the Act during the last session or two has been in the direction of making the arbitration more compulsory and the provisions more drastic. The neighbouring Colony of New South Wales, after having made careful inquiries through a Royal Commission, passed an Arbitration Act based on that of New Zealand, with the added advantage of experience gained by our practical application, but with the notable difference that conciliation, the voluntary principle, was entirely eliminated, and only the powers of the Arbitration Court retained. It will be a matter of deep interest to citizens of New Zealand to watch the procedure of New South Wales under the new statute, and see if the result is favourable. So carefully and well have Conciliation Boards in many cases worked in this colony, so many are the occasions in which they have wiped out dozens of disputed points (leaving a few only for the Arbitration Court), sifted evidence, and given recommendations only requiring adoption by the higher Court, that very many, if not the majority of, people who have really studied the subject would view the abolition of the Boards with regret.

In regard to the supersession of Conciliation Boards by special Boards composed of experts in the trade under dispute, I quote the words of Mr. Justice Cooper, President of the Arbitration Court, who recently, delivering an award in the Wellington bookbinders' case, remarked, “The Court has experienced very considerable difficulty in reference to making its award in this dispute. It had to call in the help of experts, but unfortunately the experts had disagreed upon every item, instead of assisting the Court to arrive at a decision.”

By the amending Act of 1901 the Inspectors of Factories were given power to apply for enforcement of an industrial agreement or award, and several cases of breach have been reported to them during the year. I have considered that the position of an Inspector in the matter of laying an information under this Act is discretionary, and have instructed Inspectors that the same caution should be exercised under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act in regard to breaches of award, &c., as with violations of the Factories Act. If, on inquiry by the Inspector, and on his hearing what the other side has to say in the matter, he considers that there has been a breach of award or agreement he reports to the Chief Inspector in Wellington, and, if so instructed, files an information with the Clerk of Awards. If, however, the Inspector reports that the charges are frivolous, or that reliable evidence is not to be procured, the Government officers take no further action in the matter, and it is left for the union or person making complaint to proceed with or relinquish, as is thought best. I do not consider that any alteration of this section is necessary (although it has been mooted), because if the Inspector should have to take up every complaint, and, without using his judgment, carry such complaint before the Court of Arbitration, the colony would be put to heavy expense, the time of the Court uselessly taken up, and the industry harassed without any result except defeat.

Application for enforcement of an award is often made to the Inspector of Factories by an industrial union, under the idea that the Inspector can use the power with which he is endowed by the Factories Act to examine books, papers, wages-sheets, records, &c., of an employer in order that he may prosecute for a breach of award under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. This is not the case. The Inspector is expressly prohibited from using the power given him under the Factories Act for any purpose but the service of that Act itself, and he is punishable if he does otherwise. He may disclose nothing concerning which he has gained information while acting as Inspector of Factories. Nevertheless, if thought desirable, the law could be so amended as to give an Inspector under the Arbitration Act the same powers he now has under the Factories Act, and this doubtless would be of service in ascertaining whether a breach of award has or has not been committed.

The question of boy-labour is a very serious one, and full of difficulty. The glass trade in Great Britain, ruined through being made too much of a close corporation, is a striking example on one side, and its teaching is reinforced by the demands of parents, "What are we to do with our boys?" Strange to say, if boys are wanted they are sometimes difficult to get in New Zealand; but, few or many, the principle of their employment in skilled trades should be thoroughly defined and known. There is great objection to be taken to their too numerous admission if, as is forcibly asserted by trade-unions, it has the effect of flooding the labour-market with persons of the "cheap and nasty" variety. It has not been unknown in English industries that the wife and children (working at low wages) have had to be the breadwinners of the family while the father, out of work, sits in the empty house. Such a state of things is most undesirable, and a balance should be established of some kind between the journeyman and the apprentice. I am not quoting an hypothetical case when I refer to an instance of one colonial firm who, before the introduction of the Arbitration Court, employed three journeymen and twenty boys. These boys received no instruction of any kind worth calling by that name. The master was attending to the commercial part of his business outside and in his office. The journeyman would certainly not teach a boy in order that the latter should take his place at a cheaper rate as soon as competent. The result was that the general public were sacrificed, and an incapable, worthless crowd of "improvers" let loose on the trade. The unions generally ask for limitation of one apprentice to every three (or four) journeymen. Such an application is commented on by thoughtless persons as if the end of a skilled trade was in sight because there was only one beginner to each of the present workers. They do not remember that, as the term of apprenticeship is only for three or four years, each journeyman in the course of his working-life (say, forty years) sees ten apprentices enter the business at his side, and turn themselves into journeymen, thus giving an increase of more than three to one on the original number, or, if the journeyman's working-life is shorter than forty years, at least two to one. The above remarks apply chiefly to labour in the skilled trades, as in printing, plumbing, painting, &c., but there are many employments in which young people can be accepted and can carry on efficient work after a week's tuition if the following rule be observed: viz., Only that number of young persons should be continuously employed in any trade which that trade can absorb when such persons have reached adult age. It is the worst breach of political economies and greatest of cruelties to allow the young citizens of a country to waste their most valuable years in the promotion of a business which turns them out at manhood or womanhood to face the world in ignorance how to get bread. It needs no comment to show the injurious effect that would result.

Before leaving the subject of the labour of young people I may refer to reports in the public Press as to the overwork of school-children. It is asserted very positively (and denied as positively) that in country districts many children are systematically employed in milking cows and other farm-work for hours before leaving for, or after returning from, school. There are no statistics on this subject available for the Labour Department to produce, as none of the statutes the Department administers has any bearing on this subject. In one or two cases figures have been produced showing that it is impossible for children to pay proper attention to their lessons when wearied out with excessive manual labour. If this evil exists some preventive steps should be taken by the Legislature, almost insuperable though the difficulties may seem to be to provide that any law in this direction could be carried out. Public opinion and the fact that a law forbidding the practice is in force would have a salutary and restraining effect. The arguments used hitherto in favour of the children being permitted to work as well as attend school have little weight, for the same objections apply in rural industries as in those of towns. The conscientious parents who will not work their children too much on their farm are handicapped in competing against others who are ready to "sweat" their children, as in a town they would "sweat" their work-people if the chance was given. I quote from a recently published article on the subject of wage-earning school-children as depicted in the report of the Education Department.\* The writer says,—

A boy of eleven is reported as being occupied from 7 in the morning until 9 at night. Another, aged thirteen, worked fifty-two hours per week, being employed by a moulding company, and attending a theatre for five evenings a week and half a day on Wednesday. A school-girl is stated also to have been expected to work sixty hours per week at trouser-finishing. Another worked sixty-two hours in a coal-yard. Four sisters, from eight to twelve years of age, worked at home forty-four to fifty hours wood-chopping. Two boys at a London school rose at 4 to clean lamps in a stable-yard, to groom two ponies, and generally to take charge of the stable. In the report of 1899 there is recorded an instance of a boy who left his home at half-past 4 every morning to wake up twenty-five workmen, who gave him a mere pittance for his services. He got back at half-past 5, and at 6 set out again on a round of newspaper-delivering which occupied him until 9 o'clock, the hour at which school commences in England.

\* "Wage-earning School-children in Great Britain," by Thomas Burke.—*The Forum*, May, 1902.

THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS ACT.

In case of any amending Bill to the above Act being introduced I beg to call attention to a point needing consideration.

During the hearing of a case in which compensation for death by accident was asked for it transpired that the deceased person had left three children, one legitimate and two illegitimate. Compensation to the amount of £400 was awarded by the Court, but a difficulty appeared in deciding on the proper division of the money, as it was doubtful whether the words "son" and "daughter" included illegitimate children.

It appears inexpedient, as well as unjust, that after compensation has been paid for accident the taxpayers should have to bear the cost of keeping the illegitimate children of a deceased person, and that those children should have no share in compensation paid.

PUBLICATIONS.

The labour *Journal* has been regularly issued during the year. Its contents now largely comprise the monthly record of proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The Department receives much information from other countries and colonies, sent as "exchanges" for the *Journal*.

I present herewith the second volume of awards, recommendations, &c., made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The issue of this and the preceding volume has called forth many gratifying acknowledgments concerning its usefulness.

EDWARD TREGGAR.

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

AUCKLAND.

Department of Labour, Auckland, 12th May, 1902

SIR,—

I have the honour to forward for your information my annual report on the working of this Department for the past year.

LABOUR.

During the year 161 men have been assisted to work, of whom 81 were married with 255 persons dependent on them, and 80 single. Of these, 139 were sent to Government works and 22 to private employment. Applications from skilled workers were limited to a few casual callers. Genuine workmen, as a rule, found that work was fairly plentiful until the latter portion of the year, when, owing to the great prosperity in local works, a large influx of workers congregated in the city from surrounding districts and other colonies, often, I am certain, leaving their usual occupations. There has been at times a surplus of labour, but, as this was principally composed of single men who could get a certain amount of casual work or move to other sources, I do not think there has been any material hardship, nor at any other period has there been in any year nearly so much spent in local works.

FACTORIES.

The Factories Act is now so well established that it requires only a certain amount of routine work, and there is not the slightest friction in carrying out any of its provisions.

The Act of 1901 embraces some required improvements, especially in regard to payment of wages and hours of work for young persons and women. This was very much needed both by this

class of workers and also by those employers who were placed at a disadvantage through rivals in trade working longer hours and paying less wages. There are a few clauses that could be beneficially amended, but I think you are already aware of them. This year 986 factories have been registered in this district, employing 9,193 hands—viz., 6,443 males and 2,750 females. 561 permits to work have been issued to young persons under the age of sixteen years—boys, 266; girls, 295.

For overtime worked see separate return.

Although a good deal of overtime is worked, I have not heard of any objections, as the payment is fairly satisfactory and is rather liked by workers. If it could be possibly avoided I am certain employers would not work any.

There have been 50 accidents reported; 1 proved fatal—in a country sawmill, where deceased got entangled with belting he was arranging. There were a few others rather serious, such as loss of finger, &c. Where accidents happened through machinery, if I saw the necessity I ordered further safeguarding, and for this purpose visited a number of sawmills in country districts. The majority of the accidents were trifling, and almost unavoidable where numbers are at work, and are generally caused through some unforeseen circumstance.

Nineteen charges were preferred against 6 employers. There were 15 convictions, 3 dismissals, and 1 charge was withdrawn.

#### SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

Like the Factories Act, this Act is now settled down, and there is comparatively little difficulty in carrying out the present provisions, which on the whole are very well accepted and appreciated by all concerned. If the Act had been consolidated and amended as proposed last session, it would no doubt have disposed of some existing anomalies.

During the year 8 charges were preferred against 6 shopkeepers for breaches of the Act. There were 7 convictions and 1 dismissal.

#### SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

I have had no complaints worthy of note of any extortion by licensees, but I think it would be very desirable that employers should be charged fees in the same way as employees. Perhaps the only way to get at this would be to reduce the scale, so as to make it necessary for a licensee to charge both parties. Twenty-five licenses were granted during the year.

I am, &c.,

H. FERGUSON,  
Inspector of Factories, Auckland.

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

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#### WELLINGTON.

Department of Labour, Wellington, 7th April, 1902.

SIR,—

I beg to submit my report for the period ending the 31st March, 1902, and I am pleased to state that factory matters are in a very satisfactory condition. There has been very little friction between employers and myself during the period dealt with, and very few complaints have reached me from employees; so that I safely conclude that there are very few abuses of a tangible form, or I should soon hear of them. Of course, both the employers and employees are dissatisfied with certain provisions of the Factories Act of 1901, notably section 31. Section 22 of the present Act is not working satisfactorily, as there is no provision made for factory-owners obtaining permits to work overtime; and the only means an Inspector has of checking overtime is by roaming the streets each night to see who are working, and then at the end of each month examining the overtime-book to see what time has been entered. Fortunately the factory-owners in most cases still apply for permits for women and boys to work overtime, but there is no obligation on them to do so. I think the necessity for obtaining a permit a very useful provision, and think it should be extended to all if we are to keep a record of overtime worked by men, and I should be pleased to see the obligation for permit restored.

You will notice an increase in the overtime worked this year by women and boys of 2,356 hours over last year, whilst there are 88 persons less employed; but when you consider that this return covers a period of fifteen months—viz., from the 1st January, 1901, to the 31st March, 1902—I think you will admit that we have not increased beyond a reasonable limit. 1,867 women, &c., have worked 54,811 hours' overtime, including 1,866 hours worked on Saturday afternoons. Of course, no overtime has been worked on Saturday afternoons by women or boys since the coming



into force of the present Act—November, 1901. 1,111 men and youths have worked 22,665 hours' overtime, but I am not sure that we have all the returns. This dates from the 1st December last to date—a period of four months. The task of collecting this overtime is a very heavy one, and there is always the risk of repeating the persons working. The permit system would greatly facilitate the work, and would secure more accurate returns. The following are the trades, together with particulars as to number of persons and hours of overtime worked:—

Trade or Occupation.	Males			Females.		
	Number of Persons.	Number of Hours worked Saturday Afternoon.	Number of Hours worked other Days.	Number of Persons.	Number of Hours worked Saturday Afternoon.	Number of Hours worked other Days.
Tailoring (factories) ...	34	...	462	451	477	21,255
" (order) ...	59	...	2,288	143	120	4,561
Dressmaking ...	...	...	...	489	720	9,074
Laundry-work ...	...	...	...	279	303	5,778
Waterproof clothing ...	...	...	...	61	...	4,389
Woollen-milling ...	34	...	562	100	189	3,333
Printing and bookbinding ...	84	...	757	123	...	2,661
Shipwright-work ...	179	...	5,223	...	...	...
Brushmaking ...	7	...	327	6	...	300
Buttermaking ...	3	...	189	...	...	...
Packing (general) ...	36	...	905	43	...	249
" (tea) ...	39	...	452	...	...	...
Engineering (foundries) ...	408	...	6,944	...	...	...
" (jobbing) ...	14	...	140	...	...	...
Millinery-making ...	...	...	...	39	24	636
Bootmaking ...	20	...	89	27	...	555
Furniture and upholstery ...	11	...	151	8	18	407
Confectionery-manufacturing ...	4	...	117	12	...	230
Basket and wicker work ...	6	...	190	...	...	...
Saddle and harness making ...	22	...	776	4	...	48
Carriage-building ...	37	...	424	...	...	...
Incandescent-lamp-mantle making ...	...	...	...	9	15	276
Plumbing and brass-working ...	52	...	493	...	...	...
Cordial-making ...	26	...	1,274	...	...	...
Hat and cap making ...	...	...	...	6	...	48
Sawmilling, &c. ...	11	...	93	...	...	...
Coopering ...	5	...	45	...	...	...
Tent and sail making ...	...	...	...	5	...	90
Tanning and currying ...	20	...	764	...	...	...
Shirtmaking ...	...	...	...	58	...	873
Photographing ...	...	...	...	4	...	48
Grand totals ...	1,111	...	22,665	1,867	1,866	54,811

There are 650 factories and workrooms, employing 6,731 persons—viz., 4,775 men and boys and 1,956 women and girls; an increase of 74 factories, &c., employing 335 persons—viz., 166 men and 169 women, &c. The increase is accounted for partly by the alteration in the new Act, which requires all places where laundry-work is carried on for profit to be registered, but mainly to the fact that the period dealt with now extends over the whole period instead of only three months as formerly. Hitherto none of the places that registered after the 31st March in each year were shown in the return, but this year they are all included; hence the increase.

Permits have been issued to 408 young persons to work in factories—viz., 200 boys, of whom 78 had passed Standard IV., 52 Standard V., 46 Standard VI., and 24 Standard VII.; and 208 girls, of whom 90 had passed Standard IV., 46 Standard V., 50 Standard VI., and 22 Standard VII. Care is always taken to obtain proof of age and the production of standard certificates, &c., before permits are issued.

There were 69 accidents reported during the period under consideration. Eleven were of a severe nature, but none very serious. The remaining 58 were of a very slight nature, and necessitated absence from work for only a few days. In all cases inquiries were made, which went to show that they were the result of pure misadventure. Many of the cases reported do not come within the range of the Factories Act at all, as the two worst cases happened to men employed as carters—one man was run over by his cart, the other collided with the train near the railway-station.

There were only two prosecutions; in each case a conviction was secured.

“THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT, 1894.”

This Act and its numerous amendments are working fairly well. There is very little difficulty with the shopkeepers now they recognise the fact that they cannot infringe the Act for any length of time with impunity, so they cheerfully conform to its requirements. The Chinamen are observing the Act now without causing any trouble. As a matter of fact, the only people who are complaining are the clerks in commercial offices. Recently I examined the attendance-book of an insurance office, and found conclusive evidence that some of the clerks were employed in contravention of the Act. The manager and chief clerk were both new arrivals from Australia. The chief clerk pleaded ignorance of the law, and said he was sure the manager (who was absent at the time) was not aware that he was doing wrong. I explained the law and cautioned him.

There has been a slight decrease in the overtime evil so far as the gentler sex is concerned, as 255 persons have worked 3,448 hours, as against 4,088 hours for last year. Of course, the adult male assistants are still unrestricted in working overtime, and are brought back much too often in some establishments.

*Prosecutions.*—There were four cases during the year. Convictions were secured in each case.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very well. Very few complaints are heard except from the licensees, who often complain that they are frequently inconvenienced by the girls declining to fill their engagements. There are thirteen offices licensed.

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

I have, &c.,

Edward Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector, Wellington.

JAMES SHANAGHAN,

Inspector of Factories.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1902.

FACTORIES ACT.

During the year I have visited a very large number of factories and workrooms where women are employed, throughout the colony, and am pleased to state that I found them generally in a very satisfactory condition. Special attention has been given to the sanitary arrangements, general cleanliness, &c., of factories and workshops, and where improvement has been required very little trouble has been experienced in getting employers to comply with the wishes of the Inspector. Many new buildings have been erected, and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort of workers.

The question of better sanitation in some of the small towns is one which needs urgent and careful attention. Much improvement can still be effected in this direction in many of these places. It is of little use for Inspectors to give instructions for windows and ventilators to be opened for the purpose of making workrooms fresh and healthy, when it is only to let in the unpleasant and unhealthy atmosphere arising from an earth-closet standing under the window or close by the side wall. In fact, in some instances I have known them to be under the same roof. The change from forty-eight working-hours per week to forty-five is a great benefit to women workers, and is much appreciated by them.

*Re overtime:* Many people hold the opinion that the possibilities of working after 6 p.m. should be reduced to a minimum. In fact, some hold the opinion that overtime should only be permitted in urgent cases. There can be no question that working late in close, heated rooms is injurious to young girls, and it is a great pity that, apparently, trade cannot be so arranged as to make the practice unnecessary; but to do away with it altogether would, I fear, only lead to a greater evil—viz., taking the work home.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACTS.

These Acts have worked smoothly during the year, but considerable amendment is required. The necessity for a legally recognised closing-hour is still very much felt. The larger business places of the colony observe 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., with one hour off for lunch, as their regular working-hours; but as the law stands at present that is purely optional—the Act allowing employers to keep their assistants 9½ and 11½ hours per day, excepting on the day of the half-holiday, or fifty-two hours per week, and the smaller shopkeepers frequently avail themselves of this to the fullest extent by bringing their assistants back almost every night in the week, but their time is so regulated as to keep within the fifty-two hours. In my opinion, the regular custom of the trade should be taken as the standard for fixing the legal hours. If it were required, exception could be made in favour of trades the nature of whose business rendered it necessary to keep open late; then it should be compulsory on employers to have the written consent of the Inspector, and all persons required to work such overtime should receive reasonable remuneration for the hours worked. At present, as a general rule, shop-assistants are not paid for overtime.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked well, only three prosecutions being reported for the whole of the colony during the year. The scarcity of domestic servants still continues, and both office-keepers and mistresses are glad to get girls, even at their own terms.

The office connected with this Department has been of great benefit to the domestic servants and mistresses of the colony, and is much appreciated by them.

I have, &c.,

Edward Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories.

MARGARET SCOTT HAWTHORNE.

Inspector of Factories.

Department of Labour, Women's Branch, Wellington,  
31st March, 1902.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report that my branch of the Department has assisted 219 women and girls during the year just ended—31st March, 1902. Of this number 81 women were assisted on several occasions to casual work, such as a day's or half-day's washing, ironing, house-cleaning, and other domestic duties, whilst the remainder were sent to domestic service—viz., as lady helps, cooks, laundresses, housemaids, parlourmaids, waitresses, children's nurses, &c. The number of applications from employers for servants was 631. The 81 women assisted to casual work were composed mainly of elderly women who were unable to undertake domestic service, some having children to support, and the others from various causes—precarious health, or a sick husband or relative to see after. These women live a hand-to-mouth existence, most of them hire a small room at from 3s. to 6s. per week, and many weeks, if the weather is bad, they do not earn sufficient to pay their rent, so life with them is a continual struggle.

The scarcity of trained capable domestic workers is remarkable. They can demand almost any wages in reason, and usually get what they ask. Most of the competent workers get employed in hotels and boardinghouses. They like the very high wages given and the defined hours of labour, and they usually manage to get a few hours of leisure every day for recreation or rest. Many also take service in gentlemen's houses where several servants are kept, and girls who are not able to get into such places go into one or other of the factories, especially if their homes are in Wellington. Few Wellington girls go to service—we have to depend almost entirely on other parts of the colony. A small number come from Melbourne, Sydney, and even Queensland, and occasionally a few come from the Old Country, and, without exception, all get places within a few days of arrival here. I have much trouble in filling general servants' places. Girls seem to have discovered that the work required to be done by them is too arduous, the hours are too long, and they say the time to begin work is 6 a.m. to 6.30 a.m., and if late dinner is the rule in the house they rarely get their work finished before 8.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. In some cases they are working even later. I am of opinion that, if mistresses who employ only one maid gave help and encouraged them more, a better understanding would be the result, for some of the girls are most crude in their knowledge how important a part good cooking, cleanliness, and well-done domestic duties take with regard to maintaining good health. I hope in time to come to see instruction in domestic duties a special feature in the training of young girls of all classes. I am sure it would bring about a better understanding between mistress and maid, there would be fewer changes, and girls would prize the approval of their employers and recognise in them their best friends.

I am, &c.,

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

HELEN STAVELEY.

#### CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit a report of the work of this branch of the Department during the year just ended.

#### GENERAL.

The year has been marked as one of actual progress in most of the skilled trades; the boot and shoe trade was almost the solitary exception; yet in this trade, on the whole, better and more regular time has been worked than in previous years. At the same time the condition of this important industry is far from satisfactory. The manufacturers are finding it more and more difficult every year to compete with the imported article. How to overcome this difficulty is a problem which only time and experience can solve.

The engineering and iron trades have had a fairly good year. During the last few months, however, they have been much quieter. The future prospects are not quite so assuring as they have been; still there is nothing to cause undue alarm.

The building trades have continued fairly active throughout the year. There has been no lack of employment for really competent tradesmen, either amongst carpenters, joiners, masons, or bricklayers, and at present the prospects in this industry are highly satisfactory.

The furniture trades have been exceptionally busy, and, notwithstanding that a considerable amount of overtime has been worked, I am credibly informed that they have not been able to overtake their orders.

The tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking trades have had a remarkably busy year. At the special seasons of the year nearly all these trades have worked all the overtime permitted under the Factories Act.

Tanneries, fellmongeries, and woollscouring-works have also had a steady year's work. The intermittent nature of these works prevents them from ranking with the other trades in making good time, because the employment is not so uniform.

Woollen-mills have had a very full year's work, and have still some difficulty in overtaking the demands for their goods.

## UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The "unemployed" problem which loomed so largely in Christchurch some years ago is now almost a thing of the past, due not so much to the formation of the Midland and Waipara-Cheviot railway-works as to the increased activity and general prosperity in the district. A great many really industrious workers, who through force of circumstances a few years ago were compelled to seek the aid of this Department, are still in the district, but seldom or ever put in an appearance as applicants for employment, having found other and more remunerative employment. The pinch caused by the temporary stoppage of the Midland and Waipara-Cheviot railway-works was considerably relieved by the somewhat extensive drainage-works being carried out within the city. 261 men, with 445 persons depending upon them, have been assisted through this office during the year—226 having been sent to Government works, and 35 to private employment, while others have been assisted by the agents in the district.

## FABRIKES ACT.

The new "Factories Act, 1901," which came into operation on the 8th November last, is in many respects a distinct improvement on the Acts that have preceded it. Its sanitary provisions are much more satisfactory in the interests of health and purer surroundings. With the very substantial aid of the city authorities and the good work done by the medical officer of Health, several very beneficial reforms have been effected already. I desire to acknowledge my personal indebtedness to these officers of the Council and the medical officer for their very valuable assistance in effecting reforms. The provisions as to ventilation, guarding and fencing machinery, and fire-escapes are all improvements in the right direction. The provisions affecting overtime are not as effective as those contained in the Act of 1894, and should be amended so that occupiers would have to apply for permits as formerly. Section 31 is most unsatisfactory, and requires amending. It would have been much better, I think, if this section had stopped at fixing the minimum rate. It is next to impossible, in my opinion, to fix a satisfactory scale of annual increases that will fit all trades.

This year 967 factories have been registered in this district, employing 10,190 hands—namely, 7,243 males and 2,947 females. 2,294 women and young persons under sixteen years of age have worked 65,582½ hours' overtime on ordinary days, and 2,293½ hours on Saturday afternoons; 602 males over sixteen years of age have worked 11,572 hours' overtime.

Five hundred and eighty-six certificates have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age—namely, 298 males and 288 females.

Eighty-six accidents have been reported during the year, none of which have been fatal, the most serious being that of an employer getting his nose and jaws badly broken by the breaking of an emery wheel while in motion in a wood-turning and cabinetmaking works; the other that of a youth employed in a cycle-engineering shop, who got his coat-sleeve caught in some belting-gear, and had his arm broken in two places. Most of the others were of a slight nature.

There have been nine prosecutions under this Act, all of which were decided in favour of the Department.

## SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

The only shearing-shed in this district has suitable and satisfactory accommodation.

## SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACTS.

These Acts are just as difficult as ever to administer, and particularly the sections applying to offices; but on the whole I have little or no trouble with the majority of the shopkeepers. There is still the feeling that there ought to be one uniform closing-day for all shops.

There have only been two prosecutions under this Act, both of which were decided in favour of the Department.

## SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is, on the whole, working well. No complaints of a very serious nature have come to me, except in one instance, where a license-holder was convicted on two charges, and his license indorsed.

## INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACTS.

The Amendment Act of last Parliament has enabled the parties affected by any breach of an award or industrial agreement to appeal to the Inspector to assist in enforcing the same. Several cases have already come under my notice, and in most instances I have been able to effect an amicable settlement without resorting to the Arbitration Court.

In closing, I desire to acknowledge the uniform courtesies received from both employers and employees.

Edward Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN LOMAS,  
Inspector of Factories.

## DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit report for period ending the 31st March, 1902.

## FABRIKES.

The general condition of the sanitary and other arrangements connected with the factories and workrooms in this district has been well maintained. Efforts made by the Department to improve premises that were somewhat out of date for factory purposes have had the hearty co-operation of the occupiers.

A number of new and commodious factories in accordance with the various requirements of the law have been erected or are in course of construction. These are chiefly in connection with

clothing and food-producing industries, and premises and machinery for the manufacturing of felt hats are also well under way: this will in the near future be a very important industry, employing a large number of hands.

During the past year the number of factories has been increased by 16—630 factories now being registered, as compared with 614 last year. The number of persons employed is almost stationary, the small increase consisting of 56 only, with a gross total of 9,577 employees, as against 9,521 for previous year. Working-permits have been issued to 443 young persons—viz., 203 boys and 240 girls.

The quantity of overtime worked still continues on the increase, the total hours for the past year being 82,813 hours, worked by 2,717 persons, which is almost double that of the year 1900, and about one-fourth in excess of 1901. This large increase, however, is to some extent accounted for by the method created by the Act of 1901, whereby a record of overtime not only of women and young persons, but for male adults as well, has to be supplied to the Department, and it is the overtime worked by the male adult that has augmented the quantity of the overtime to the above figures.

During the year 40 accidents were reported. Fortunately none of them resulted fatally; but 8 of them were somewhat severe in their nature, the most serious necessitating a young woman having an arm amputated through being mutilated in a mat-heating machine. Investigation into these accidents showed they were invariably the outcome of pure misadventure attached to the risks incidental to machinery.

#### SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACTS.

So far as I can gather, there seems to be a general desire on the part of both the shopkeepers and their employees to have a definite and universal hour adopted for closing their premises in the evenings. At present there are no restrictions in this respect, only where arbitration has intervened and regulated the hours of employees. In the instances where this has not been done there is really no uniformity, and this fact is creating a deal of dissatisfaction amongst shopkeepers.

From recent experiences it has come under my notice that the services of female clerks, typists, &c., are being largely availed of in the offices of merchants and commercial people. Where factories and shops are concerned ample provision for the necessary conveniences for both sexes is provided by statute, but where offices are concerned there is no such provision made. To surmount this difficulty—which is a fast-growing one—it will be necessary to enforce the provisions of “The Public Health Act, 1900,” and “The Municipal Corporations Act, 1900.”

In former reports I have drawn attention to the friction that exists owing to the exemption contained in the 1895 Amendment Act, leaving it optional to certain shopkeepers to choose any day in the week as the closing-day. Great difficulty is experienced in efficiently administering its provisions, and the bulk of the shopkeepers in this district prefer that the exemption should be done away with, and all the shops be compelled to observe the closing-day fixed by the local authorities.

#### SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are now 16 of these offices in Dunedin, 2 of which have been granted certificates this year, and the rest are renewals. One prosecution was instituted for a breach of the law, charging fees in excess of that provided for by statute, the defendant being convicted and fined. Beyond this instance there have been no complaints, and the law is well observed.

#### LABOUR.

Generally speaking, unskilled employment has been fairly plentiful during the year, and until quite recently nothing above the normal number of applicants have registered for employment. The usual reduction on the co-operative works in December last, whereby the services of a large number of men were dispensed with from the Otago Central Railway and other public works, has naturally caused a big influx into the city, and a number of these were certainly necessitous cases. The resumption of these works, however, has practically absorbed most of the pressing cases.

During the year 401 persons, with 835 dependants, have been found employment, 352 on Government works, while 49 have secured places under private employment.

There has been a decided falling-off in the activity which prevailed during the preceding two years. This is most noticeable in the engineering and iron trades, and it is doubtless accounted for by the fact that orders for dredges and dredging material are not now so plentiful as formerly, most of the requirements in this respect being completed. The condition of those trades, however, is still at its normal standard, and they are in a far better position than that obtaining prior to the dredging boom.

The building trade has maintained a fairly good position, and the prospects for the coming year also look promising, the demand for buildings still being good. The same remarks also apply to the textile and clothing trades.

On the whole, trade during the year has been fairly good, and manufacturers and tradesmen have had a prosperous season.

I have, &c.,

H. MAXWELL,

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

Inspector of Factories.

#### RUSSELL.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Russell, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report upon the working of the Factories Act in this district for the year ending the 31st March, 1902. It is pleasing to state that the Act has been respected by those concerned; hence no complaints and no prosecutions.

One accident, fortunately of not a very serious nature, was reported to me during the year. Business has been fairly good. The kauri-gum industry is much the same: too much water in the swamps has prevented digging there. The mullet-canning factories at Russell and Purerua have had a good supply of fish to work on, but I hear that there is very little demand at present for canned mullet. At Whangamumu the whaling season resulted in a record catch, no less than sixteen whales being successfully landed, the oil extracted, and the carcasses converted into fish manure. The Opuā sawmill had to close down owing to there being no logs to hand.

I have, &c.,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

WM. PARDY,  
Inspector of Factories.

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THAMES.

SIR,—

Police-station, Shortland, Thames, 23rd April, 1902.

I beg to submit to you my annual report on the Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts.

The number of factories registered this year is 57, against 64 last year, a decrease of 7 factories. A large number of the factories here employ very few hands.

Depression, which has been very prevalent in the gold-mining industry here during the past few years, still continues, there being only one or two mines employing men. There is a considerable number of hands engaged under the tributing system in other mines; some are earning very good wages, while others scarcely pay expenses.

Foundries here have found it rather difficult to find work for their employees.

The tailoring and dressmaking trades have been busy during the season, and on several occasions have worked overtime.

The timber-mills have worked full time during the past year. In the early part of this year the Kopu sawmills were destroyed by fire, throwing some forty hands out of employment. The proprietor lost no time in rebuilding the mill, and expects to start work in a few days.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Acts have continued to work well. There have been no prosecutions under these Acts in this district during the past year.

There were three accidents reported during the year; they all occurred in sawmills, and were mostly of a trivial nature.

Bush-work in connection with the several companies affords work for a good many hands. There have been several large bushfelling contracts let recently, and wages paid are higher than for years past.

The fishing industry here still enables some twenty men to earn a fair living; the majority of the fish is forwarded to the Auckland market. The road-works for the Thames County Council have also given employment for a number of hands. The flax-dressing industry employs a considerable number of hands.

There are no licensed registry offices in this district.

I have, &c.,

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

R. T. HODGSON,  
Inspector of Factories.

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GISBORNE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Gisborne, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1902.

Three extra factories have been registered during the year, now making a total of 61, employing 467 males and 82 females, totalling 549 persons.

During the year 7 permits were granted to young persons under sixteen years to work in factories. Sixty-two overtime permits were granted for 30 persons to work 351 hours' overtime in the tailoring trade, 25 permits to 15 persons to work 115 hours' overtime in the dressmaking trade, and 12 permits to 8 persons to work 54 hours' overtime in the saddlery trade; 10 permits were granted to 6 shop-assistants to work 48 hours' overtime in shops.

The Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts have worked smoothly during the year. The employers not seeking to evade the provisions of the Acts, there has been no necessity for any prosecutions to be instituted.

Three servants' registry offices have been registered during the year, all of which were renewals. The Servants' Registry Offices Act works well; the licensees being respectable persons, there has been no ground for complaint.

In reporting on the state of the Gisborne labour-market, I am pleased to say that all trades are flourishing, and, manual labour being plentiful, there are no willing hands idle.

I have, &c.,

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

MYLES DOYLE,  
Inspector of Factories.

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NAPIER.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Napier, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending as above.

I have much pleasure in stating that trade generally has been well maintained. The building trade has been busy in all branches; several large brick buildings have been erected, including a

fairly large-sized woollen-mill, in which operations will shortly commence, and I understand that within the course of a few months about a hundred hands will be employed there. The iron trades, together with all other skilled trades, have been busy throughout the year, and in consequence of the sanitary improvements decided upon by the Borough Council of Napier the plumbers and drain-connectors are likely to have a busy time for the next two or three years.

#### UNSKILLED LABOUR.

As I have mentioned in previous reports, the conditions governing this class of labour vary little from year to year, though this year I had not nearly so many applications for employment as in the two previous years. This, no doubt, was due to some extent to work being more plentiful about town, though I think the fact of the Napier-Wairoa Road formation being completed had also something to do with it, as during the time this road was in the course of formation men were attracted here from other parts of the colony, and, as there are now no co-operative works in the immediate district, there is not the inducement that there formerly was. During the year 53 men were assisted through this office, 33 of the number married and 20 single, some of the latter having widowed mothers to support. The whole had 139 persons depending on them. Thirty-nine of these were sent to Government road-works and 9 to private employment. In selecting these men due regard is paid to Hastings and other parts of my district, and I do not think there was any distress through scarcity of employment.

#### “THE FACTORIES ACT, 1901.”

In many respects this Act is an improvement on the one it repealed. The sanitary provisions are very good, but it is too soon to speak with any amount of certainty. Section 31 was not received with very much favour. Section 19, so far as it affects boys, has not given general satisfaction.

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

This Act continues to work well, and I have had very little trouble in enforcing its provisions.

#### THE EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS WITHOUT PAYMENT PREVENTION ACT.

This Act, now incorporated in the Factories Act, was very beneficial to boys and girls, and after the first few months of its existence there was little trouble in enforcing its provisions. However, one prosecution was necessary, defendant being fined 5s., with 8s. costs.

#### SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There is only one office in this district, which is in very good hands, and I have had no trouble with it whatever.

#### SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

In accordance with instructions contained in circular M/01, I visited a number of sheep-stations in the Hawke's Bay District, and found that extensive and permanent improvements had been made. Notices have been served on several others to improve both sheds and whares. A detailed report on each station was forwarded to you in December.

I have, &c.,

L. D. BROWETT,

Inspector of Factories.

Edward Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories, Department of Labour, Wellington.

#### HUNTERVILLE.

SIR,—

Hunterville Police-station, 22nd April, 1902.

I have the honour to submit my labour report for the year ended the 31st March, 1902.

The labour-market during the past year has been fairly good, considering that the greater number of farmers in this district own large areas of land, and the principal stock raised are sheep, as the country on the whole is unfit for agriculture, and consequently the amount of crop raised is small—only a few acres round the homesteads for home use. During the past year the very low price of wool and mutton has induced nearly all the farmers who possess land fit for dairying to slowly get rid of their sheep and go in for milking, mostly on shares, the owner finding the land and cows and the person milking taking half the profits. There is also a large export from this district in pork, which is forwarded to Dimock and Co., Wellington. Great numbers of fat sheep are now being collected, Mr. Duncan, of Otairi Station, sending 15,000 to the Meat Export Company, of Wellington, and to other firms.

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

The provisions of the above Act have been complied with. There have been no complaints, which I take to mean that the employees are satisfied.

#### BUILDING TRADES.

During the year the building trades have been very busy. The Township of Hunterville, which had been burned down, has been rebuilt with a very superior class of buildings, which has kept employed painters, bricklayers, and all trades connected with house-building.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The amount of labour in this district outside milking and shearing is small, and consists mainly of bushfelling and fencing, of which very little is being done at present.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM GRAY,

Constable, Hunterville.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

## WANGANUI.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wanganui, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to present to you my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1902.

## “THE FACTORIES ACT, 1894.”

Under this Act there were 126 factories and workrooms registered during the year, an increase of 5 on the previous year, employing 822 males and 174 females, making a total of 996, as against 801 males and 203 females, or a total of 1,004 hands, an increase of 21 males and a decrease of 29 females, or a total decrease of 8 persons.

Permits for young persons between the ages of fourteen and sixteen to work in factories or workrooms have been issued to 7 boys and 6 girls. Six boys under eighteen years of age and 150 females of various trades have worked overtime. The trades and hours worked are as follows:—

	Hours worked.		Number of Persons.	Total Hours.
	Male.	Female.		
Tailors (order) ... ..	...	760	51	760
Dressmakers ... ..	...	858	70	858
Printing and bookbinding ... ..	19	412	32	431
Milliners ... ..	...	11	2	11
Turners ... ..	17½	...	1	17½
Totals ... ..	...	...	156	2,077½

I am unable to give the amount of overtime worked by adult males, as most of them are piece-workers, and employers have not heretofore kept records of the overtime of this class of workers. Tailoring, cabinetmaking, and joinery are the principal trades adult males have worked overtime at.

Seven accidents have been reported during the year, 4 of which were at planing-machines, and in each case fingers were lost. Factory-owners in this district have their fixed circular saws and emery wheels fairly well guarded, but there seems to be no way at present of properly guarding planing-machines, and, as the smaller factory-owners allow lads to work them, I am afraid that accidents of this class will often occur.

The factories and workrooms are generally clean, well lighted, and comfortable, while the sanitary arrangements are, with two exceptions, all that can be desired. Several new and up-to-date workrooms have been erected since my last report. The order-work for tailors and dress-makers has been exceedingly good, and, so far as I can learn, the work has been continuous.

There has been one prosecution, with a conviction, during the year.

## SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act, with the exception I mentioned in my last report—namely, that some drapery firms very often have their male and female employees back to work at night, an evil which should be stopped—is fully appreciated by employers and employees. Shop-owners, with the above exception, are kind and considerate to their hands. The sanitary arrangements and sitting-accommodation of nearly all the business premises are in conformity with the Act.

There have been two prosecutions; a fine was imposed in one case, the other was dismissed.

## LABOUR.

Seventy-one applicants for work have been registered, one-half of whom did not call a second time at the office; employment was found for most of the remainder.

It has been a very fair year for the unskilled labourer, and those who were energetic had not to wait long for work. Steady tradesmen of all classes have had a fairly good year, a great many being fortunate enough to make full time. At times the supply has been slightly in excess of the demand, but the prosperous small towns along the line have generally absorbed the excess.

## EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS WITHOUT PAYMENT PREVENTION ACT.

This Act, until it was merged into “The Factories Act, 1901,” was duly observed by factory-owners.

## SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are 7 licensed registry offices in this town, all of which are conducted in a creditable manner.



In conclusion, Sir, I have again the pleasure of informing you that the workers in this district are, with few exceptions, a steady and industrious class, and that the district generally is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

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

I have, &c.,

W. J. BLAKE, Inspector.

#### HAWERA.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Hawera, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to report for your information upon the working of the Factories Act and the Shops and Shop-assistants Act during the past year.

There were 79 factories and workrooms registered last year, employing 236 males and 86 females; total, 322. There were two servants' registry offices registered. There has been plenty of work for unskilled labour in the district for the past twelve months and up to the completion of the water and drainage works at Hawera. The building trade has been brisk, and continues so. Milkers and bushmen have been in great demand. The shearing, I may say, is done by persons residing in the vicinity, who ride to and from their work. There have been no accidents reported, and no prosecutions. The Act is working satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

J. E. BERNARD, Sergeant,  
Inspector of Factories.

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

#### NEW PLYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, New Plymouth, 7th April, 1902.

I beg to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1902.

#### FACTORIES ACT.

The total number of factories registered in this district is 106, and I have the satisfaction of reporting that no accidents have occurred at any of them. I think the factories have all been fully employed during the year, but there is very little overtime worked.

The attempt to enforce clause 31 of the Act of 1901 led to a certain amount of hardship, and was very unsatisfactory, the great objection being practically that the wage was to be paid according to age instead of according to ability—the young person who started work at, say, eighteen years of age having to be paid at the same rate as the employee who might have started at fifteen years and had three years' experience in the particular business. As a rule, I think the youths in most of the trades were paid somewhat in advance of the minimum wage laid down, but where girls and women were employed it was the reverse.

Very little overtime is worked here. I find that two of the provisions of the Act have been apparently quite unknown here—viz., section 10, providing that a factory shall not be used before being registered, and section 26, relating to the employment of boys and girls under sixteen years of age without the Inspector's certificate having been first obtained.

#### SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

Complaints have been made that in some instances shopkeepers residing on the premises have not kept so strictly within the law as they might have done. Steps have been taken to bring this matter under review, and I hope that the effect will be a good one.

One prosecution took place during the year against a sojourner.

#### THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are now three persons carrying on business under this Act, and, I think, with satisfaction to all concerned.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. HADDRELL,  
Inspector of Factories.

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

#### PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Palmerston North, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit report for the year ending the 31st March, 1902.

For the past twelve months in this district every industry has shown signs of prosperity. The building trade was most busy during the year, and still continues; every man who could use the tools is in demand, and good wages are being earned. The dairying industry has done much for the district in the way of making the place more attractive and suitable for settlers with small means. The land is the best in the colony, without exception, for grazing, crop-growing, &c. The town and country is most favoured from its central situation and from being a large railway terminus. The dairying industry within the last twelve months has attained great dimensions, there being no less than twelve creameries and butter-factories within a short distance of the town, and there is talk of others being built very soon. The farming community was never more prosperous than at present. There was no scarcity of employment during the year, complaints on that score being few and far between.

FACTORIES ACT.

During the year I have registered 115 factories, giving employment to 742 persons—593 males and 149 females. All the factories have been well conducted; no prosecutions have taken place. One fatal accident took place during the year.

The new Factories Act is apparently giving general satisfaction. No doubt it is an improvement on the old Act of 1894: the hours of labour are clearly defined.

During the busy season of the year factories in which tailoring, dressmaking, shirtmaking, &c., is carried on work a deal of overtime.

There are nine shearing-sheds in this district; they all come under section 12 of the Act.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is working well in this district, the holidays and half-holidays are well observed, and no prosecutions have taken place within the last year.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Under the above Act the holders of licenses are most respectable, and they conduct their businesses on fair and honest lines. No complaints have been made.

I have, &c.,  
T. BREEN,  
Inspector of Factories.

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

EKETAHUNA.

SIR,—

Labour Office, Eketahuna, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for year ending the 31st March, 1902.

FACTORIES.

There have been 25 factories registered, the same number as the preceding year.

Employment was found in the different factories for 114 males and 3 females. About a hundred men were employed at the sawmills who do not come under the provisions of the Factories Act, consisting of bushfellers, bullock-drivers, and tram and wagon drivers. About fifty per cent. of the total number are married men, with nearly two hundred and fifty women and children depending on them.

During the year one sawmill was closed, and two others were shut down for a time owing to slack orders.

There has been only one case of accident in a factory reported (a sawmill). Four or five occurred in the bush, two resulting fatally. An inquest was held in each case, and a verdict of "Accidentally killed" returned. Lithograph plans of saw-guard were received from the Department of Labour Office, Wellington, and distributed amongst the sawmillers, urging them to use that or some equally effective one; to date no reply has been received regarding the matter, but I think the expense will prevent its adoption. Owing to the sawmillers forming an association the price of timber has been considerably increased in this district.

I have heard no objections to the Factories Act, and am of opinion that it is working well.

SHOP-ASSISTANTS.

The provisions of the Shop-assistants Act have been fairly complied with, there being no friction. There is no legal half-holiday in this district; the shopkeepers, by an understanding amongst themselves, close on Thursday afternoons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the past year in the district, consisting of bushfelling, grass-seed cutting, shearing, and road contracting. Several road-metal contracts have been commenced, and are being gone on with; others are being commenced. Several settlers are giving up sheep-farming on account of the low price of wool, and are turning their attention to the dairy industry.

DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Two new creameries were erected during the year, and there is talk of others being erected during the coming year. From what I can learn the past season has been very satisfactory to the milk-suppliers, owing to the good season experienced and the unusual amount of good grass.

LABOUR, ETC.

There have been no applicants for work during the past year at this office, the Government Road Inspectors engaging men when required. Local labouring-men do not complain of scarcity of work. The usual men, old and young, who do not want work, and the few who do want work, have passed through during the year.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES GREY,  
Inspector of Factories.

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

MASTERTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Masterton, 22nd April, 1902.

I beg to report that 93 factories have been registered for the period ending the 31st March, 1902.

As to the working of the Factories Acts, it has been fairly satisfactory excepting the provisions making Saturday compulsory for the half-holiday. The friction on this matter has now disappeared, and everything goes along smoothly.

Until the last few months there was plenty of employment in the district, but since the co-operative works were stopped a good many men came this way looking for work.

J. Mackay, Esq., Labour Department, Wellington.

JAS. O'MALLEY, Sergeant,  
Inspector of Factories.

### GREYTOWN NORTH.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

Greytown North, 31st March, 1902.

I BEG to report, for the information of the Department of Labour, that no difficulty whatever has been experienced in exacting the observance of the provisions of either the Factories Act or the Shops and Shop-assistants Act.

The labour-market is in a very satisfactory condition. There is plenty of work, with good wages, for all working-men. The swagger element, as such, is practically non-existent. Men who now are seen carrying swags through the country are generally shearers and other station-hands on their way to work on the various runs. For those who are sincerely looking for work employment is not wanting. I have met swaggers in this district for whom I and others have procured good work at excellent wages, but who have preferred their nomadic state of existence to one of honest hard work. The presence of such men, though they are few, cannot in any way be held to be an argument against the prosperity of any district.

J. ECCLETON,  
Inspector of Factories.

### CARTERTON.

SIR,—

Labour Department, Carterton, 19th April, 1902.

I have the honour to forward my report for year ended the 31st March, 1902.

There are 40 factories registered for the year. There have not been any complaints made by employees or employers; and the Factories Act, and, indeed, all other Acts affecting labour, are working well.

There are now four well-conducted creameries established in this immediate district, and next year I hope to be able to report that a fifth—to be started at Gladstone—is in full swing.

I am pleased to report there have been no idle men in this district during the year. There has been plenty of employment, and, of course, local men have had the first call.

I must bring under your notice that there has been a constant demand and inquiry for servant-girls, and splendid wages have been offered in really good homes, but the servant-girl cannot easily be procured.

I may safely report that this district is in a prosperous condition. Dairying has done much for the settler. It has given employment for the grown-up members of his family, and made by force of good circumstances his home happy and bright.

During the year a new sawmill has been started at Gladstone, where a great many men find work; also brick and tile works and flax-mills. The smaller factories in the district are also prosperous. There have been a few swaggers travelling during the year, but nothing as compared with a few years ago. The entire absence of unemployed is a good progressive sign in a farming community.

I have, &c.,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

F. CHAS. V. SMITH, Constable,  
Inspector of Factories.

### BLENHEIM.

SIR,—

Police-station, Blenheim, 30th April, 1902.

I have the honour of submitting my annual report for the Blenheim district.

During the year ending the 31st March, 1902, 71 factories have been registered, an increase of 8 on the previous year. The number of males employed is 346, and the number of females 32. These figures represent a considerable advance on those of the previous year, which were: Males, 244; females, 29.

Among the new factories brought into existence during the last twelve months are a brick-yard, and flax-mills in various parts of the district. The revival of the flour industry is a feature of the year, and this development absorbed a fair quantity of labour.

It was necessary to bring one person before the Court, for failing to close on the half-holiday.

Only one slight accident occurred during the twelve months.

The labour-market was in a prosperous condition throughout the year, and there was no lack of employment. Although some anxiety was felt at the beginning of the season on account of unpromising weather, the farmers have had an excellent harvest, and were put in good heart by satisfactory prices. This state of things had a favourable bearing on the labour-market. At one time there was a slight difficulty in obtaining men for farming operations, but all demands were satisfied without much delay. The pastoralists were not so fortunate in the matter of prices, but the employment of labour on the stations has not been affected to any extent. The shearing-accommodation, I am pleased to say, is good in every respect.

At the beginning of the year several men were working on the Awatere Railway works, but recently operations on the line were completely stopped. The stoppage did not, however, have the result of creating any unemployed, the men quickly finding work in other directions. There are now about fifteen men employed on the line.

The building trade has been fully occupied.

In gold-mining, the hopes with which the year opened in regard to the development of certain mining areas have not been realised, but the industry gives employment to a fair number of men.

A movement with a view to extension of the dairy industry was set on foot, and steps have been taken for the establishment of creameries in two or three localities.

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

I have, &c.,

T. H. PRICE, Agent.

### NELSON.

SIR,—

Nelson, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to report on the working of the various Acts in connection with the Labour Department as follows:—

#### FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 131 factories were registered. This Act, with the exception of section 31, continues to give general satisfaction to both employer and employee, and in no case has any difficulty been experienced in carrying out its provisions. There have been no prosecutions during the year, although in a few cases cautions had to be administered to occupiers as to payment of wages, breaches of the Truck Act, &c.; but I am glad to say that these cautions always had the desired effect.

With regard to the section above mentioned, a considerable amount of dissatisfaction has been expressed by both employer and employee, who consider it unfair that boys and girls should be paid according to age instead of length of service or ability. They contend that a boy or girl who has never received employment in a factory until he or she is, say, eighteen or twenty years of age stands a very poor chance against a boy or girl of fifteen years, who can be employed for 5s. per week, while 14s. or 17s. would have to be paid the former; and in most cases, without previous knowledge, a boy or girl fifteen years of age would be as good as a boy or girl eighteen or twenty years.

#### SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act also gives general satisfaction here, and no difficulty has been experienced in carrying out its provisions. The half-holiday is observed by all, and there have been no prosecutions during the year.

#### SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

I visited the only shearing-sheds in the district—namely, three—during shearing, and found everything satisfactory. The accommodation provided for the shearers was in each case both roomy and airy. The shearers expressed themselves as well pleased.

#### LABOUR.

Tradespeople generally have had a really good year. The progress of the city in the building trade has been remarkable, a large number of buildings having been erected during the year, and a large number being still in course of erection. Carpenters, painters, &c., have had a very busy year.

There have been very few applicants for employment during the year; those who did apply soon found employment themselves on private works or were sent to the Motupiko-Tadmor Railway extension.

I have, &c.

C. E. ALDRIDGE,  
Inspector of Factories.

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

### WESTPORT.

SIR,—

Police-station, Westport, 20th March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the various Acts under control of your Department in this district during the past year.

#### FACTORIES.

During the past year 37 factories were registered under this Act, giving employment to 154 persons—122 males and 32 females—a decrease on the previous year of 3 factories and 12 persons.

Overtime permits were granted to 10 persons—3 males and 7 females—the number of hours was 483. In no single instance has the limit allowed by the Act been exceeded. Overtime was entirely confined to tailoring establishments. Two permits to young persons have been issued—1 male and 1 female.

The Act is working very satisfactorily. No complaints have been made from employers or employees. The working-hours and half-holiday are strictly observed. No accidents have been reported during the year, and no prosecutions have taken place.

## SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS.

This Act is working very smoothly. No complaints have been received during the year from employees or others. The half-holiday is strictly observed, even by persons who are exempt. No permits for overtime have been applied for during the year, and no prosecutions have taken place.

## LABOUR.

This branch of the Department has had a prosperous year. There have been no applications for assistance from strangers, and local hands have been fully employed. Sawmills, flax-mills, coal-mines, &c., have been busy; also building and engineering trades.

The average rate of wages has been—Carpenters, 12s. per day; blacksmiths and strikers, 9s. to 12s.; bricklayers, 12s.; butchers and bakers, 10s.; engineers, 10s. to 12s.; miners, 10s. to 15s.; painters and plumbers, 10s.; labourers, 7s. to 9s.

With respect to the working of the various Acts, I find no difficulty in enforcing them, as the factory-owners, shopkeepers, and employees now thoroughly understand and appreciate them.

I have, &c.,

R. DARBY,  
Inspector of Factories.

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

## GREYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Police-station, Greymouth, 19th April, 1902.

In forwarding my report for the yearly period ending the 31st March, 1902, I have much pleasure in stating that in large measure the prosperity of the preceding twelve months has been fully maintained.

## FACTORIES ACT.

Of the various factories working in the Greymouth district it may be said that nearly all have been fully employed, and the provisions of the Act have been faithfully observed, and no prosecutions for breaches have been necessary.

## THE TIMBER TRADE.

During the year this industry has been very brisk, the trade being an ever increasing and expanding one. During the last decade the yearly export of timber has regularly increased from less than 1,000,000 ft. to an estimated output this year of about 20,000,000 superficial feet. The saw-mills have not increased in number, but by the improvements in machinery and other facilities they are enabled to treat more material.

## THE BUILDING TRADE

during the year has been very brisk. Carpenters have been fully employed with building of dredge-pontoons and erection of houses required for the increased population that the dredging industry has brought to the Coast. Bricklayers have been in great demand and command high wages, and plasterers have to be imported from other parts of the colony. Notwithstanding the large advance in the building trade, houses are still scarce, suitable dwellings being still practically unobtainable by new arrivals. Painters, plumbers, paperhangers, and all other branches connected with the building trade have shared in the general prosperity.

## THE IRON TRADE

has been very prosperous, a state of affairs also due to the development of the dredging industry, which has beneficially affected every department and branch of West Coast trade and commerce. The local foundry and other ironworking shops have for the most part been working two shifts during the year.

## THE FLAX INDUSTRY.

This industry is once more attracting attention, the high price at present ruling making it a profitable article of commerce. Two mills are at present in course of erection, and several others are projected.

## THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

No complaints have been received during the year, and everything in connection with this Department is working well and smoothly.

## GENERAL.

The district is very prosperous so far as the Labour Department is concerned. In the speculative branch of the dredging share-market a heavy slump occurred about the beginning of the yearly period, and has continued almost up to the present, seriously affecting the majority of shareholders in the district. There is every indication, however, that matters are readjusting themselves on a satisfactory basis; several dredging properties show satisfactory returns, and most people are sanguine of better results in the future.

I have, &c.,

PAUL SHIRLEY,  
Inspector of Factories.

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

## HOKITIKA.

SIR,—

Hokitika, 15th April, 1902.

I beg to report that during the past year there has been very little trouble with the factories; in fact, there are very few young people engaged, and full time is not generally worked. The Act of 1901 does not interfere with any of the factories, as the wages given are fairly good. There have been no prosecutions during the year, nor have there been any complaints; however, of course a certain amount of supervision is necessary.

There are no public works going on in this district at present, but during the year many men have been employed making water-races and constructing dredges, where good wages are made, also at sawmills and bush-work; but mining is the support of the place, and men who cannot get other work generally find employment mining on their own account or working for wages, and some of them have really good claims. Sometimes there are complaints of the scarcity of work, but invariably from elderly men who have got homes, and will not go far in quest of employment; but these men frequently manage to secure small contracts about the town, or work at road-making. On the whole, the labouring-class here is more comfortable than in any part of New Zealand where I have lived. Skilled labour is well paid, and especially carpenters, who have always plenty to do, and have no opposition from outsiders. Blacksmiths and wheelwrights are doing a good business.

Several dredges have been erected during the year, a few of which are doing well, but the sanguine expectations entertained last year have not been fully realised.

The Ross Railway formation and the Hokitika Railway-bridge are expected to be in hand this year, and will no doubt employ many men, and will benefit the district generally.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. McDONALD,  
Inspector of Factories.

J. Mackay, Esq., Department of Labour, Wellington.

## ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Ashburton, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1902.

Trade has, on the whole, been fairly brisk, and the town is rapidly going ahead. A large number of buildings have been erected. The new post-office building is one of the finest buildings in Canterbury, and there are several new buildings in course of erection. The Fairfield Freezing-works have enlarged their buildings during the year to double the former size, and on my last visit to the works there were thirty butchers on the slaughtering-board; and, with fellmongering, preserving, and manure-works, the Fairfield Freezing-works, on the whole, are a great boon to Ashburton.

With regard to factories, I have had no new ones to register since my last annual report. At present there are about seventy factories in this sub-district. There were two accidents during the past twelve months, which were very slight; and I am pleased to say I have not had occasion to prosecute any person under the above Act, and, on the whole, employers and employees have worked amicably together. Although the factories have worked full time, I have had to grant very few overtime permits.

*Re Shops and Shop-assistants Act:* With the exception of a few sanitary matters, the Act has worked well here during the past twelve months, and there is very little reason to complain; and I may say that the spirit of the Act has been fairly observed, there being only two prosecutions (convictions recorded in both cases) during the past year. But, as I mentioned in my last annual report *re* the auctioneers holding large sales in the borough on a statutory half-holiday, I am still of the opinion they should come within the Act, as it is a great inducement to the shop-keepers to sell from their back doors.

*Re the Servants' Registry Offices Act:* There are two offices licensed in this district, both in the hands of capable people. They have given the Department no trouble, and I have had no complaint of any person being overcharged.

*Re Shearers' Accommodation Act:* I visited the shearing-sheds in my sub-district last season, and found the accommodation in accordance with the Act. I may say there is a vast difference in the comfort for shearers since the Act came into operation.

Labour: I am pleased to say that I have had very little trouble during the year, as I received only ten applications for the whole period. This I attribute to the prosperous state of the district.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD EADE,  
Inspector of Factories.

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

## TIMARU.

SIR,—

Labour Department, Timaru, 1st May, 1902.

I have the honour to submit to you a report of the various Acts, &c., under my charge for the year ending the 31st March, 1902.

## FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 125 factories were registered in the district, and permits of fitness to the number of 64 were granted to young people under the age of sixteen years. The sanitary

conditions of the factories are good, and with few exceptions the Act is well observed, and harmony appears to prevail between employers and employees. No prosecutions were recorded during the year.

#### SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

The provisions of this Act have been well complied with; there have been no complaints and no trouble whatever. The Thursday half-holiday gives every satisfaction. Proceedings were instituted against two persons for breaches of this Act, and convictions were recorded in each case.

#### SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are two licensed holders under the Act, who conduct their business in an honest and straightforward manner.

#### LABOUR-MARKET.

Work was found through this bureau for 45 single men and 8 married men. The number of applicants during the past year was small in comparison with former years. There is an abundance of work in this district, with every prospect of this healthy state of things continuing for some time. The various trades are brisk, and there is no reason why any able-bodied man or boy should be idle. The building trade especially is brisk, and, although numerous dwellings have been constructed on all sides, the demand for houses cannot be supplied.

Despite the losses which have resulted through the excessive rains, this district is in a very flourishing state. The harvest has been beyond the average, and the prices for South Canterbury's staple products, wheat and oats, are exceptional. Money is therefore freely circulated, and its beneficial effect is especially felt by the skilled and unskilled labourers.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT CRAWFORD,

Inspector of Factories.

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

#### OAMARU.

SIR,—

Inspector of Factories' Office, Oamaru, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit for your information a report upon the working of the Factories Act and the Shops and Shop-assistants Act during the past year.

#### FACTORIES.

Up to the present there are 46 factories and workrooms registered in good well-ventilated buildings, with every modern convenience for the comfort of the employees. I have visited the buildings as often as time would permit, and on all occasions found that they were well kept and ventilated. The woollen-factory, the principle one in my district, is well kept, and everything in connection with the building is exceptionally clean. I have pleasure in stating that I have found the provisions of the Act in every instance well observed. I have issued a fair number of over-time permits since I was appointed Inspector.

J. Mackay, Esq., Labour Department, Wellington.

M. MADDEN,

Inspector.

#### INVERCARGILL.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, 31st March, 1902.

I have the honour to submit my report of the working of this branch of the Department in this district for period ending the 31st March, 1902.

#### FACTORIES.

The past fifteen months has been a most prosperous period. Every branch of the different industries has been very active, although, no doubt, the engineering trade has suffered much through the bursting-up of the dredging industry. Notwithstanding this, there still continues to be an increase in the number of factories registered in this district, and the persons employed. Last year there were 213 registered, as against 256 for the present period, an increase of 25, which is fairly distributed amongst the various industries, employing 1,828 males and 449 females, an increase of 440 hands for the period.

Permits have been issued to 92 young persons—viz., 67 boys and 25 girls. Care has been taken to obtain the necessary certificates as to age and educational standard. One certificate has been issued to a boy as per section 25, being a special case.

I am pleased to say I have had little difficulty in getting owners of factories and workrooms to give attention to cleanliness and sanitary arrangements of their places, and otherwise providing the necessary conveniences and comfort required by their employees.

There have been twenty-five accidents reported and investigated during the period, the majority of them of a very slight nature, but there were a few of a more serious nature. One man got torn to pieces by his clothing getting in contact with the cog wheels of a pug-mill. Another was injured severely through the explosion of gas consequent upon putting a light near the opening of a digester just after removing the door of same. In another case a carpenter, when dressing a piece of timber, had his hand injured through coming in contact with the knives of a buzzer, taking three of his fingers and part of his hand off. Several accidents have occurred at sawmills in the district, such as getting fingers taken off by coming in contact with the circular

saw, mostly due to carelessness on the part of the injured ones. Special attention has been given to guarding all machinery where dangerous, and employers show a desire to do what is required by them when same is pointed out. I am pleased to say I have no difficulty in getting them to comply with my instructions.

Table as per Form J.

	Hours worked.		Number of Persons.	Total Hours worked.
	Males.	Females.		
Tailoring ... ..	...	2,331	105	2,331
Dressmaking ... ..	...	1,998	93	1,998
Printing and bookbinding ... ..	...	36	6	36
Woollen-mills ... ..	...	336	40	336
Bootmaking ... ..	1	23	8	24
Millinery ... ..	...	250	11	250
Carriage-building ... ..	12	...	2	12
Engineering ... ..	471	...	47	471
Moulding ... ..	18	...	2	18
Plumbing ... ..	24	...	6	24
Furniture and cabinet making ... ..	69	...	13	69
Photography ... ..	...	24	4	24
Repairing cycles ... ..	18	...	6	18
Total ... ..	613	4,998	...	...

## SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

There is no great difficulty in the working of this Act, although there is still the same trouble existing in respect to the subject-matter which I referred to in my last report, and the continuance of this caused discontent with the business-people, who desire to treat their employees, as they should do, fairly. I need not here point out the defects, as it would only be a repetition of what has been previously pointed out. I think it is to be regretted that some provision has not been made for shop-assistants being paid overtime when compelled to come back at night. In very few instances is there any payment for such work, and I am still of opinion the Act should apply to all assistants, clerical or otherwise. "The Shops and Shop-assistants Acts Amendment Act, 1901," where it applies to chemists closing on the half-holiday as prescribed therein, has given great satisfaction, I may say, to all, and not a single complaint has reached me from either proprietors, or assistants, or the general public. I trust the time is not far distant when we shall have all shops closed on the same half-holiday as factories, be it Wednesday or Saturday. Wednesday is the day most suitable to this district, and employers and employees prefer it to Saturday.

## SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very satisfactorily. There are seven offices registered in this district; no complaints have reached me during the period; by seeing that their books are kept properly and by frequent visits to their offices little chance is given of overcharges, &c., being made. All offices are well conducted.

## LABOUR.

During the period 31 men, having 63 depending on them, have been sent to the Government railway-works and to private employment. Most of the men sent to private employment are new arrivals from other parts. It will therefore be seen that there are very few *bonâ fide* unemployed in this district. Through the slump in the dredging industry a large number of men were thrown out of employment. I am pleased to say, however, that many of them have now got work in other occupations.

Generally speaking, the condition of the workers is fairly good; but, while wages have increased in nearly all trades, the cost of living in proportion exceeds the increase of wages, but this has been brought about, I think, in many instances to rebut a fair wage being given to employees, and it is only a matter of time when it must find its own level. The town and district in general are prosperous, and large buildings are going up in all directions. During the period new buildings and additions to the value of £55,680 were erected in Invercargill alone. This large increase itself testifies to the prosperity prevailing in this town.

In conclusion, I have to thank all my duties have brought me in contact with for their courtesy and consideration.

I have, &c.,

J. B. LINDSAY,

Inspector of Factories.

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

## WINTON.

SIR,—

Winton, 25th April, 1902.

I have the honour to report that the labour laws have been observed during the year in this district, no breaches of any of the labour Acts of any consequence having been committed during the year. No dissatisfaction has been displayed at the enforcement of the labour and Factory Acts. Employer and employee have been working in perfect harmony during the year.



The sawmilling trade has been very brisk during the year, full time having been worked. The brick and tile works have been fully employed. The lime-kilns have been fully employed; in fact, this year has been one of the most prosperous and busiest years this district has seen, and the prosperity still continues. Good prices have been obtained for all productions. It is estimated that fully £100,000 will find its way here for oats alone. Rabbits are being exported in large quantities. There has been a great output of timber from this district, especially during the first six months of the year, after which there was a lull; but just at present orders are coming in freely, especially for white-pine.

There are no idle men. Any one able and willing to work can find employment. In fact, labour has been very scarce during the year; especially during the harvest and threshing seasons labour was unobtainable.

There has been no overtime worked here, but this is accounted for by there being no large factories, the only large establishment being the meat-works; the others are only small factories.

I have, &c.,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

H. P. RASMUSSEN, Inspector.

Reports have also been received from Inspectors of Factories at Ashhurst, Akaroa, Alexandra South, Aratapu, Arrowtown, Amberley, Balclutha, Brunnerton, Coalgate, Clinton, Cromwell, Clive, Culverden, Collingwood, Cambridge, Denniston, Dannevirke, Dargaville, Eltham, Foxton, Feilding, Fairlie, Gore, Geraldine, Hawksbury, Hampden, Herbertville, Hikurangi, Helensville, Huntly, Havelock, Hastings, Hamilton, Hokitika, Inglewood, Kaikoura, Kihikihi, Kaitaia, Kaitangata, Kimbolton, Kurow, Little River, Lumsden, Levin, Leeston, Lyell, Lawrence, Malvern, Mataura, Mangaweka, Milton, Marton, Methven, Moawhanga, Middlemarch, Mercer, Naseby, Ngapara, Ngaruawahia, Otahuhu, Onehunga, Opunake, Owaka, Otorohanga, Otaki, Outram, Ohingaiti, Ormond, Oxford, Ongarue, Otautau, Ormondville, Pleasant Point, Pahiatua, Picton, Paeroa, Patea, Palmerston, Pembroke, Papakura, Queenstown, Riverton, Rangiora, Roxburgh, Rotorua, Ross, Raglan, Reefton, Rawene, Rakaia, St. Bathans, Southbridge, Te Puke, Temuka, Tauranga, Tolaga Bay, Tenui, Te Awamutu, Te Aroha, Takaka, Upper Hutt, Waitahuna, Whangaroa, Waitara, Waimate, Waipukurau, Waipawa, Wairoa. These reports state that the various Acts have been well observed, employment has been plentiful, and that business has generally been good throughout the year.

RETURN showing NUMBER of CASES dealt with by the COURT OF ARBITRATION, Names of Unions affected, and the Respective Places where such Cases were heard (as from the 22nd April, 1901).

Disputes consisting of independent references	...	...	...	...	67
Separate hearings in different towns as shown in the annexed return	...	...	...	...	24
<b>Total disputes</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>91</b>
Cases of enforcement	...	...	...	...	58
Other matters	...	...	...	...	16
Workers' compensation cases	...	...	...	...	17
					<b>91</b>

Total number of separate contested matters, including trade disputes, heard and determined by the Court in open Court since the 22nd April, 1901, that being the date when the present President first commenced work in the Arbitration Court

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NOTE.—This return covers only the actual cases heard in open Court. A certain amount of business has also been done in the Judge's Chambers, but this is of a formal nature.

#### Disputes.

	Where heard.		Where heard.
Bootmakers (for the colony)	Christchurch.	Butchers (sitting to take evidence)	Wellington.
Butchers	Dunedin.	Lithographers and letterpress-printers	Christchurch.
Boilermakers	"	Metal-workers' assistants	Dunedin.
Carriers	Christchurch.	Painters	Christchurch.
Carters and drivers	Dunedin.	Slaughtermen (Canterbury)	"
Hairdressers	Christchurch.	Typographical Union	"
Iron and brass moulders	"	Builders' labourers	Dunedin.
Millers' engine-drivers and mill employees	Dunedin.	Coachbuilders	"
Country printers	Christchurch.	"	Christchurch.
Plasterers	Dunedin.	Coal-miners	Alexandra.
Tanners, fellmongers, and skinners	Christchurch.	Hosiery workers	Dunedin.
		Engine-drivers	Kaitangata.

*Disputes—continued.*

	Where heard.		Where heard.
Sailmakers ...	Dunedin.	Shop tailoresses ...	Wellington.
Gold-miners ..	Thames.	Tin - plate and sheet - metal workers ...	"
" ...	Paeroa.	Ditto ...	Wanganui.
" ...	Waihi.	" ...	Napier.
" ...	Coromandel.	" ...	Palmerston.
" ...	Auckland.	Bakers ...	Auckland.
Wellington City Corporation tram-drivers ...	Wellington.	Butchers ...	"
Wharf labourers ...	"	Carpenters ...	"
Builders' labourers ...	"	Cabmen ...	"
Bookbinders ...	Napier.	Carters and drivers ...	"
" ...	Wanganui.	Gas-stokers ...	"
Carters ...	Wellington.	Ironmoulders ...	"
Cooks and stewards ...	"	Plumbers and gasfitters ...	"
Farriers and general blacksmiths ...	"	Riverhead Paper Mills ...	"
Furniture trades ...	"	Seamen ...	Wellington.
" ...	Napier.	" ...	Dunedin.
" ...	Palmerston.	" (Jones's Union) ...	Wellington.
" ...	Masterton.	Brick and tile makers ...	"
" ...	Wanganui.	Grocers ...	"
Ironmoulders ...	Wellington.	Printers' machinists ...	"
" ...	Napier.	Typographers ...	"
" ...	Wanganui.	" ...	Napier.
" ...	Palmerston.	" ...	Palmerston.
Painters ...	Wellington.	" ...	Masterton.
" ...	Napier.	" ...	Wanganui.
" ...	Wanganui.	Printers and machinists ...	New Plymouth.
" ...	Palmerston.	Sawmillers ...	Southland.
Sawmillers ...	Wellington.	Carters ...	"
" ...	Napier.	Factory tailoresses ...	Dunedin.
" ...	Wanganui.	" ...	Wellington.
" ...	Palmerston.	Grooms and conductors ...	"
" ...	Masterton.	Parapara cement-workers ...	Nelson.
" ...	Auckland.	Granity Creek coal-miners ...	Westport.
" ...	Dargaville.	Denniston ...	"
		Blackball ...	Greymouth.

*Enforcements.*

Bakers' Union v. Phillips ...	Dunedin.	Millers v. Moir and Co. ...	Christchurch.
Coal-miners v. New Zealand Collieries Company ...	"	Tailors v. Hallenstein (No. 2) ...	"
Coal-miners v. Christie ...	"	" v. Parker ...	"
Furniture trades v. Strange ...	Christchurch.	Saddlers v. Young ...	Wellington.
Plumbers v. Jones ...	"	" v. Neagle ...	"
Butchers v. Chittenden ...	Wellington.	Bootmakers v. Brook ...	Auckland.
" v. Gear Company ...	"	" v. Cole ...	"
" v. Pollock and Gilks ...	"	" v. Hughes ...	"
" v. Sparks Philp ...	"	Carpenters v. Davis ...	"
" v. Tucker ...	"	Saddlers v. Wallace and Caley ...	"
" v. Parker ...	"	" v. Love ...	"
" v. Kirkland ...	"	" v. O'Sullivan ...	"
" v. Haines ...	"	" v. Knight ...	"
" v. Robson ...	"	" v. Wiseman ...	"
" v. Benge ...	"	Taupiri Miners v. Taupiri Company ...	Waikato.
" v. Kelly ...	"	Butchers v. Clark ...	Wellington.
Bakers v. Jounnax ...	"	" v. Gilks ...	"
" v. Emery ...	"	" v. Banks ...	"
Coachbuilders v. Rouse ...	"	" v. Bust ...	"
Engine-drivers v. Moir and Co. ...	Christchurch.	Bust v. Butchers ...	"
Furniture trades v. Fielder ...	Wellington.	Carters v. Andrews ...	"
Seamen v. Richardson ...	"	" v. McGuire ...	"
Milne v. Bowron ...	"	" v. Curtis ...	"
Matchmakers v. Bell ...	"	" v. Cudby ...	"
Plasterers v. Emery ...	"	Carpenters v. Stewart ...	"
" v. Fullford ...	"	Painters v. Martin ...	"
" v. Foley ...	"	Tailoresses v. Kirkealdie ...	"
Tailors v. Hallenstein ...	Christchurch.	Blackball miners v. Blackball Company ...	Greymouth.
Bakers v. Phillips ...	Dunedin.		
Coal-miners v. Kaitangata Company ...	Dunedin.		

*Interpretations and General Matters.*

Furniture trades ...	Christchurch.	Macgregor Company ...	Auckland.
Bootmakers ...	Wellington.	Builders' labourers ...	Wellington.
Seamen (appeal) ...	"	Butchers and Dimock ...	"
Coopers' vatsmen (appeal) ...	"	Carters (appeal) ...	"
Hairdressers (argument on questions of law) ...	Christchurch.	" <i>re</i> country employers ...	"
Butchers ...	Wellington.	Painters ...	"
Bakers ...	"	Wharf labourers ...	"
Miners ...	Paeroa.	Painters, <i>re</i> Clayton ...	"

*Workers' Compensation Cases.*

Smyth <i>v.</i> Fulton ..	Auckland.	Public Trustee <i>v.</i> the King ...	Dunedin.
McKenzie <i>v.</i> the King ...	"	Vennell <i>v.</i> Vallance ...	Wellington.
Phinnix <i>v.</i> Brown and Geddes ...	"	Public Trustee <i>v.</i> Bruce ...	Dunedin.
Bunning <i>v.</i> Omundsen ..	Dannevirke.	Shaw <i>v.</i> Popham ...	Wellington.
Smith <i>v.</i> Clark ...	"	Holmes <i>v.</i> Westport Coal Company ...	Westport.
Harper <i>v.</i> Adams ...	Wellington.	Syron <i>v.</i> Westport Coal Company ...	"
O'Neill <i>v.</i> Cameron and Brooking ...	New Plymouth.	Bottom <i>v.</i> Westport Coal Company ...	"
Public Trustee <i>v.</i> First Chance Company ...	Dunedin.		
Weller <i>v.</i> Daniels ...	Masterton.		
Hewitt <i>v.</i> Union Steamship Company ...	Dunedin.		





PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1901, to the 31st March, 1902.—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, 1901.									SEPTEMBER, 1901.										
Labourers	..	4	6	10	6	4	14	10	..	Labourers	..	1	2	3	..	3	5	3	..
Bootmakers	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	Carpenters	..	1	5	1	..	6	5	6	..
Plumbers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Miners	..	7	5	20	..	12	22	12	..
Miners	..	3	..	13	3	..	2	3	..	OCTOBER, 1901.									
MAY, 1901.									Labourers	..	4	2	5	..	6	5	5	1	
Labourers	..	7	6	29	..	13	16	12	1	Carpenters	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..
Masons	..	2	..	9	..	2	2	2	..	Miners	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..
Drapers	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	NOVEMBER, 1901.									
JUNE, 1901.									Labourers	..	14	4	33	..	18	14	18	..	
Labourers	..	8	7	26	..	15	11	15	..	JANUARY, 1902.									
Miners	..	5	1	19	..	6	8	6	..	Labourers	..	2	1	3	..	3	11	3	..
JULY, 1901.									Carpenters	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	
Labourers	..	5	15	18	1	19	15	19	1	FEBRUARY, 1902.									
Engineers	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	Miners	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..
Printers	..	4	1	20	..	5	3	5	..	Labourers	..	2	12	10	3	11	9	13	1
AUGUST, 1901.									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Labourers	..	6	10	16	5	11	15	15	1	GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT.									
Miners	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..										

GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1901.									SEPTEMBER, 1901.										
Labourers	..	1	18	3	..	19	17	19	..	Labourers	..	17	17	81	1	93	65	30	4
MAY, 1901.									Carpenters	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	
Labourers	..	3	..	12	..	3	3	3	..	Cabinetmakers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Plasterers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	NOVEMBER, 1901.									
JUNE, 1901.									Labourers	..	1	10	3	..	11	10	11	..	
Labourers	..	7	23	32	..	30	24	30	..	DECEMBER, 1901.									
JULY, 1901.									Cabinetmakers	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	
Labourers	..	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	..	JANUARY, 1902.									
AUGUST, 1901.									Gardeners	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Labourers	..	19	6	53	1	24	20	25	..	MARCH, 1902.									
Saddlers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Carpenters	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..

TARANAKI DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1901.									OCTOBER, 1901.										
Labourers	..	21	25	101	..	46	11	46	..	Labourers	..	11	27	54	..	38	28	38	..
AUGUST, 1901.									Carpenters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	
Labourers	..	1	12	9	..	13	19	13	..	WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.									
Carpenters	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..										

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.

APRIL, 1901.									AUGUST, 1901.										
Labourers	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	Labourers	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	3	..
Farm-hands	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Carpenters	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
MAY, 1901.									Stonemasons	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	..	
Labourers	..	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	Engineers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
JUNE, 1901.									SEPTEMBER, 1901.										
Labourers	..	2	1	9	..	3	7	3	..	Labourers	..	1	2	7	2	1	1	2	1
JULY, 1901.									NOVEMBER, 1901.										
Labourers	..	1	4	2	2	3	3	5	..	Labourers	..	1	..	8	..	1	2	..	1
FEBRUARY, 1902.									FEBRUARY, 1902.										
Labourers	..	7	15	23	..	22	34	20	2	Labourers	..	7	15	23	..	22	34	20	2

PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1901, to the 31st March, 1902.—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.	
<b>WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.</b>																		
APRIL, 1901.									OCTOBER, 1901.									
Labourers	16	40	54	18	38	47	56	..	Labourers	11	31	25	19	23	54	42	..	
Carpenters	2	4	17	..	6	4	6	..	Carpenters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Painters..	1	..	3	1	..	3	1	..	Plumbers	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	
Plumbers	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	Blacksmiths	..	1	5	1	..	1	1	..	
Electricians	..	3	..	..	3	2	3	..	Gardeners	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Farm-hands	..	1	6	1	7	8	7	..	
MAY, 1901.									NOVEMBER, 1901.									
Labourers	20	33	50	13	40	51	53	..	Labourers	14	42	35	11	45	67	55	1	
Carpenters	3	3	5	..	6	4	6	..	Carpenters	1	1	1	..	2	4	1	1	
Bricklayers	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	Plasterers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Electricians	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	Farm-hands	..	3	..	3	..	1	3	..	
Blacksmiths	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	Hotel-hands	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Cooks ..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	Bakers ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
JUNE, 1901.									DECEMBER, 1901.									
Labourers	9	25	42	7	27	46	34	..	Labourers	10	15	32	7	18	23	25	..	
Carpenters	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	Farm-hands	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	
Bricklayers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Hotel-hands	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	
Blacksmiths	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Engine-drivers	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	..	JANUARY, 1902.									
JULY, 1901.									Labourers	5	2	10	3	4	7	7	..	
Labourers	12	25	42	12	25	46	37	..	Bricklayers	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	
Carpenters	1	2	3	..	3	1	3	..	Painters	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	
Painters	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	Blacksmiths	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Farm-hands	..	2	..	1	1	3	2	..	Farm-hands	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	Hotel-hands	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
AUGUST, 1901.									FEBRUARY, 1902.									
Labourers	15	34	53	16	33	71	48	1	Labourers	5	9	12	9	5	20	12	2	
Carpenters	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	Carpenters	4	..	12	..	4	2	4	..	
Plasterers	1	..	8	..	1	1	1	..	Farm-hands	1	2	2	3	..	3	3	..	
Engine-drivers	1	..	7	1	..	1	1	..	Hotel-hands	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Farm-hands	..	3	..	3	..	9	3	..	MARCH, 1902.									
Hotel-hands	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	..	Labourers	3	19	8	21	1	31	22	..	
SEPTEMBER, 1901.									Riveters	4	..	8	3	1	8	4	..	
Labourers	17	44	44	17	44	113	59	2	Hotel-hands	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Carpenters	..	2	2	..	2	1	2	..	Gardeners	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	
Painters	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	Farm-hands	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	
Plumbers	1	..	7	1	..	1	1	..	Bakers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Stonemasons	..	2	..	..	2	6	2	..	Painters	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	
Riveters	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	NELSON, WESTLAND, AND MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT.									
Engineers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	MAY, 1901.									
Gardeners	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers	1	1	4	..	2	1	2	..	
Farm-hands	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	JUNE, 1901.									
Bakers	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers	1	2	6	1	2	21	3	..	
Waiters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	JULY, 1901.									
NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.									Labourers	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..
APRIL, 1901.									OCTOBER, 1901.									
Labourers	15	25	54	2	38	59	40	..	Labourers	..	4	..	..	4	4	4	..	
MAY, 1901.									FEBRUARY, 1902.									
Labourers	5	16	15	4	17	28	21	..	Labourers	1	2	3	..	3	3	3	..	
Bricklayers	..	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	JULY, 1901.									
Stonemasons	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	Labourers	20	21	84	..	41	37	41	..	
Waiters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Carpenters	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Printers ..	..	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	
JUNE, 1901.									AUGUST, 1901.									
Labourers	9	11	23	1	19	26	20	..	Labourers	15	28	62	4	39	53	43	..	
Bricklayer	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Carpenters	4	1	14	..	5	4	5	..	
SEPTEMBER, 1901.									Painters	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
Labourers	19	8	65	4	23	34	27	..	SEPTEMBER, 1901.									
Carpenters	2	..	4	..	2	1	2	..	Labourers	19	8	65	4	23	34	27	..	
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	Carpenters	2	..	4	..	2	1	2	..	

PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1901, to the 31st March, 1902.—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.

NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT—*continued.*

OCTOBER, 1901.									JANUARY, 1902.								
Labourers	9	2	25	3	8	18	11	..	Coopers ..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..
									Labourers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
NOVEMBER, 1901.									FEBRUARY, 1902.								
Labourers	19	3	55	5	17	32	22	..	Carpenters	3	1	6	..	4	5	4	..
Cooks ..	..	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	Labourers	7	1	22	2	6	6	8	..
DECEMBER, 1901.									MARCH, 1902.								
Cooks ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers	5	8	12	7	6	28	13	..
Waiters ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..									
Labourers	11	8	50	1	18	19	19	..									
Bricklayers	3	..	6	3	..	3	3	..									

SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1901.									NOVEMBER, 1901.								
Labourers	..	4	..	4	..	2	4	..	Cooks ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Farm-hands	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Grooms ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..
MAY, 1901.									DECEMBER, 1901.								
Labourers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
									Labourers	3	11	19	..	14	8	14	..
JUNE, 1901.									JANUARY, 1902.								
Labourers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Farm-hands	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..
									Butchers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
JULY, 1901.									FEBRUARY, 1902.								
Labourers	1	2	14	..	3	3	3	..	Labourers	..	3	..	3	..	2	3	..
AUGUST, 1901.									MARCH, 1902.								
Labourers	..	4	1	3	1	2	4	..	Cooks ..	1	1	4	2	..	1	2	..
									Grooms ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
SEPTEMBER, 1901.									Farm-hands	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..
Labourers	3	1	5	..	4	6	4	..	Labourers	..	3	..	3	..	1	3	..

DUNEDIN DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1901.									SEPTEMBER, 1901.								
Labourers	14	35	69	1	48	68	49	..	Labourers	23	17	110	3	37	80	40	..
Painters..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	Plasterers	1	1	6	2	..	2	2	..
Miners ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	Masons ..	5	2	12	..	7	17	7	..
Clerks ..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..									
MAY, 1901.									OCTOBER, 1901.								
Labourers	12	39	76	..	51	58	51	..	Labourers	2	9	16	7	4	17	11	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Miners ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Masons ..	1	2	8	3	..	4	3	..	Butchers	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Saddlers..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..									
Miners ..	2	..	8	1	1	2	2	..									
JUNE, 1901.									NOVEMBER, 1901.								
Labourers	14	47	64	2	59	69	60	1	Labourers	14	2	59	1	15	46	15	1
Carpenters	..	4	..	2	2	2	4	..									
Printers..	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..									
Miners ..	2	1	13	..	3	6	3	..									
JULY, 1901.									JANUARY, 1902.								
Labourers	15	22	68	3	34	38	37	..	Stonemasons	1	..	5	..	1	2	1	..
Miners ..	1	3	5	..	4	6	4	..	Engine-drivers	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
									Carpenters	1	..	4	1	..	2	1	..
									Labourers	3	1	15	1	3	8	4	..
AUGUST, 1901.									FEBRUARY, 1902.								
Labourers	18	27	86	1	44	80	45	..	Miners ..	3	2	21	2	3	15	5	..
Carpenters	1	..	6	1	..	2	1	..	Masons ..	1	2	4	..	3	6	3	..
Butchers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers	30	3	144	5	28	68	33	..
Saddlers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Painters..	1	..	5	1	..	1	1	..
Miners ..	2	4	11	4	2	3	6	..									

NORTH OTAGO DISTRICT.

MAY, 1901.									SEPTEMBER, 1901.								
Labourers	..	2	..	2	2	2	2	..	Labourers	10	5	66	2	13	23	15	..
JULY, 1901.									MARCH, 1902.								
Labourers	3	11	10	1	13	13	14	..	Labourers	4	3	20	..	7	28	7	..











## ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1901-2.

*Auckland (28).*—A girl employed at a confectionery-factory lost the tops of three fingers through contact with machine. A man employed in a printing factory lost the tops of three of his fingers while using a lithographic machine. A man employed at a sawmill lost the tops of two fingers while working at a band-saw. A man employed in the carpentering trade lost a finger and had two others lacerated through coming in contact with a planing-machine. The remaining twenty-four were of a very slight nature, consisting of slight cuts and bruises, and necessitating absence from work for a few days.

*Aratapu (1—fatal).*—A young man employed at a sawmill was killed by falling on a circular saw.

*Alexandra South (1).*—A youth employed at a foundry had the top of his finger taken off by cog wheel of machine.

*Ashburton (1).*—A man employed in a meat-preserving works met with an injury to his spine by a block falling on him.

*Brunnerton (1).*—A man employed at a sawmill injured third finger in circular saw.

*Carterton (2).*—A man employed at a sawmill had his right arm broken while winching up a log. The other accident was only of a slight nature.

*Christchurch (87).*—A youth employed at an iron-foundry had his right arm broken. A youth employed at an engineering factory had two fingers broken by being caught in the cogs of a drilling-machine. A man employed in a tinsmithing factory lost the first joint of finger by contact with machinery. A man employed in a woollen-factory suffered from a severe crushing received by a "machine table" falling on him. A woman employed in a cardboard-box factory had her head jammed between a descending lift and the railing which is provided to prevent any one falling through the opening: the youth in charge of the lift noticed the woman's predicament, and at once stopped the lift; the woman escaped with slight injury. A man employed in a wood-turning factory had his nose broken and several teeth knocked out by the breaking of an emery wheel. A man employed in a biscuit-factory had his arm broken. A young man employed in a biscuit-factory had his hand crushed and lost his little finger at the second joint by the biscuit-cutting machine. A man employed at a tannery lost the first joint of the forefinger of the right hand while attending to bearings of machine; and another man employed at the same place had both legs scalded by walking into a pit of hot water. A man employed in a furniture-factory had his hand severely cut while working at a circular saw. The remaining seventy-six cases were of a slight nature, necessitating absence from work for a few days.

*Dunedin (37).*—A youth employed in a harness-factory was severely burnt about the hands and arms in attempting to extinguish a fire which was caused by the ignition of some fish glue. A youth employed in a printing-office had the flesh torn off his left hand from the knuckles to the tips of his fingers. A youth employed at a brick-press had the index finger of the left hand severed at the first joint. A young woman employed in a rug and mat factory had her left arm broken by being caught in the machinery. A man employed in an engineering factory had the bone of the first joint of the second finger of the right hand splintered. A man employed in an engineering factory had the first joint of the forefinger and the top of the fourth finger of the left hand taken off by the machine he was using. The remaining thirty-one cases were of a very slight nature, necessitating absence from work for a few days.

*Dargaville (2—1 fatal).*—A young man employed at a sawmill was killed by a piece of wood which flew from a circular saw, striking him in the stomach and arm. A young man employed at a sawmill received a severe crushing by a "saw-gate" striking him while he was oiling it.

*Dannervirke (1).*—A man employed at a sawmill had two fingers cut off by a circular saw.

*Eltham (1).*—A man employed in a furniture-factory lost two fingers by a circular saw.

*Feilding (2).*—

*Foxton (1).*—A man employed at a flax-mill received a severe cut from a circular saw.

*Hamilton (1).*—A youth employed at a flax-mill lost his right arm; his arm was pulled into the scutcher, and he had to have the arm amputated at the elbow.

*Invercargill (16—1 fatal).*—A man working in a brickworks was killed by being caught in the cogs of machinery. A man employed at a sawmill lost three of his fingers by coming in contact with a circular saw. A man employed at a sawmill had his thumb torn off by being caught in machinery. A man employed in a sawmill lost his thumb while working a circular saw. A man employed at a meat-preserving works was burnt about the face and hands, caused by an explosion of gas from digester. A young man employed at a foundry had the top of his thumb taken off. A man employed in an engineering factory lost three fingers while working machinery. Two men employed at oil-works were burnt about the hands and face, caused by an explosion at the retorts. The remaining seven cases were of a slight nature, necessitating absence from work for a few days.

*Levin (2).*—Two youths employed at flax-mill: one had two fingers crushed in a scutching-machine, and the other had his arm cut in machinery.

*Napier (3).*—A youth employed in a foundry had his wrist broken by a drilling-machine. A boy employed at carpentering had his little finger broken. A youth employed in a sawmill received a comparatively slight wound to one of his fingers while using a mortising-machine.

*Palmerston North (2—1 fatal).*—An engineer employed at the freezing-works had his right arm shattered while attending to the fan, for which purpose the machinery should have been stopped: he was removed to the Palmerston Hospital where his arm was amputated; the verdict of jury at inquest returned as "Accidental death." A man employed at a flax-mill had one of his fingers crushed.

*Port Albert (1—fatal).*—A man employed at a sawmill was killed while attempting to put the

creeper belt on ; his left hand was caught, and he was swung round the shaft. The verdict of jury at inquest, " Accidental death ; no blame attached to any one."

*Pembroke (1—fatal).*—A man employed at a sawmill was drowned while rafting timber. Verdict of jury at inquest, " Accidentally drowned ; no blame attached to any one."

*Russell (1).*—A man employed at the preserving-works had a piece cut off the forefinger by the machine used in the tinsmithing.

*Stratford (1—fatal).*—A man employed at a sawmill was killed through being caught in the belt and dragged round the shaft. Verdict of jury at inquest, " Accidental death."

*Thames (2).*—Two men employed at sawmills met with slight accidents while working about circular saw.

*Timaru (3).*—A man employed in a cycle-factory got his hand under the steel bar of planing-machine, which went through the hand. A man employed in a woollen-factory lost the first joint of the forefinger of the left hand while using a carding-machine. A man employed in the engineering trade lost two of his fingers while using a planing-machine.

*Upper Hutt (1).*—A man employed in a sawmill got crushed between a truck and the bank of the road, and died from the effects. At the inquest, verdict of " Accidental death " was returned.

*Winton (1).*—An engine-driver at a sawmill had the top taken off the little finger of his left hand while cutting firewood.

*Waipawa (2).*—Two men employed at sawmills met with slight accidents, one while using a jack, and the other a circular saw.

*Wanganui (7).*—Three men employed in the engineering trade lost the tops of fingers. A man employed at a sawmill had three fingers of the right hand crushed in a planing-machine. A man employed in the furniture trade lost the tops of four fingers while using a planing-machine. A man employed as a cabinetmaker lost a finger while using a planing-machine. A man employed in the carpentering trade lost a little finger by coming in contact with circular saw.

*Wellington (69).*—A young man employed in a woollen-factory had the first three fingers of right hand severely lacerated by a Garnett machine. A man employed in a tinsmithing factory lost two fingers of the right hand whilst working at a tin-press machine. A man employed in the blacksmithing trade lost three fingers by a planing-machine. The remaining sixty-six were of a slight nature, necessitating absence from work for a few days.

## LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE YEAR 1901-2.

### APRIL, 1901.

*Auckland.*—Two cases under the Shops Act : One for failing to close shop for half-holiday ; penalty, £1, with 10s. costs. The other, for failing to give half-holiday (two charges) ; penalty, 5s. each, with £1 1s. costs.

*Blenheim.*—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close shop on half-holiday ; penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs.

*Collingwood.*—One case under the Factories Act, for employing lad under sixteen years of age without certificate of fitness ; penalty, £1, with 9s. costs.

*Christchurch.*—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to report accidents ; penalty, 1s., without costs.

### MAY, 1901.

*Auckland.*—Two cases under the Shops Acts : One for failing to close shop for the half-holiday ; penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs. In the other case there were two charges : (1) neglecting to give female employee an hour for meals ; (2) for employing her for more than eleven and a half hours in one day. Penalty for first charge, £1, with 19s. costs ; second charge dismissed, the defendant claiming that part of the time worked was not in connection with the shop.

*Christchurch.*—One case under the Servants' Registry Offices Act, two charges : One for charging more fees than allowed by Act ; the other for neglecting to keep record as required by Act. Penalty, £2, with £1 8s. costs on each charge, and license indorsed.

*Dunedin.*—Three cases under the Factories Act : One for failing to give girl the Saturday half-holiday ; penalty, 10s., with 7s. costs. The other two, for employing girls after 6 p.m. without permit from Inspector ; penalties, £1 and 9s. costs each.

### JUNE, 1901.

*Wellington.*—Two cases under the Shops Act : One for failing to close shop, the other for employing driver of delivery-cart on the half-holiday. Penalty, in each case, £1, with 7s. costs each.

*Christchurch.*—One case under the Shops Act, for employing assistant on the half-holiday ; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs.

*Invercargill.*—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to give required notice to Inspector of an increase of employees beyond the number registered for, and for failing to pay the additional fee ; penalty, 10s., with 7s. costs, and the additional fee.

### JULY, 1901.

*Auckland.*—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close shop on half-holiday ; penalty, 10s., with £1 1s. costs.

*Dannevirke.*—One case under the Shops Act (two charges), for failing to grant half-holiday to employees ; penalty, 5s., with 9s. costs in each case.

*Wanganui*.—One case under the Factories Act (seven charges), for failing to grant the Saturday half-holiday; penalty on three charges, 1s. each; the other four charges were then withdrawn. Another charge, for failing to pay for the overtime worked, was withdrawn. One case under the Shops Act, for failing to give driver of delivery-cart the half-holiday, was dismissed.

*Invercargill*.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing female employee at overtime without permit; penalty, 10s., with 7s. costs.

## AUGUST, 1901.

*Christchurch*.—Two cases under the Factories Act: One for failing to give the Saturday half-holiday to lads; the other for employing lad under sixteen years of age without certificate; penalties, £1, and 7s. costs each.

*Dunedin*.—One case under the Servants' Registry Offices Act, for charging fee in excess of amount allowed by Act; penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs.

## SEPTEMBER, 1901.

*Napier*.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop; penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs.

*Wanganui*.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for delivering goods on the half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with 7s. costs.

*Invercargill*.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £5, with £1 11s. costs.

## OCTOBER, 1901.

*Auckland*.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close on half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with £1 1s. costs.

*Napier*.—One case under the Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act, for failing to pay weekly wages; penalty, 5s., with 9s. costs.

*Foxton*.—Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shops on half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs, in each case.

*Wellington*.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing women on Saturday afternoon; penalty, 1s., with £1 8s. costs. One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with 7s. costs.

*Christchurch*.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for delivering goods on half-holiday; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs.

*Invercargill*.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to provide sanitary accommodation for employees; penalty, £2 10s., with 7s. costs.

## NOVEMBER, 1901.

*Auckland*.—One case under the Factories Act, for working four girls on Saturday afternoon without permit (third offence); penalty, £4, with £2 4s. costs.

*Ashburton*.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, without costs.

## DECEMBER, 1901.

*Auckland*.—One case under the Employment of Boys or Girls without Wages Prevention Act, for failing to pay a girl the minimum wage. Case withdrawn on defendant agreeing to payment of arrears of wages and costs.

*Masterton*.—One case under "The Factories Act, 1901," for employing woman on Saturday afternoon; penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs.

*Wellington*.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty 5s., with 7s. costs.

*Christchurch*.—Seven cases under "The Factories Act, 1901": Five for employing women and boys on the Sovereign's Birthday; penalty in each case 5s., with 7s. costs each. One for employing two lads under sixteen years of age without certificates of fitness; penalty £2, with 7s. costs. One for employing boys under sixteen years of age before 7.45 in the morning; penalty £1, with 7s. costs.

*Timaru*.—Two cases under the Shops Act, for failing to give bar-assistants a half-holiday; penalties, £2, with costs, and £1, with costs.

*Dunedin*.—One case under "The Factories Act, 1901," for employing female on Sovereign's Birthday; penalty 1s., with 9s. costs.

*Invercargill*.—One case under "The Factories Act, 1894," for employing women after 6 o'clock without permit; penalty £2, with 7s. costs.

## JANUARY, 1902.

*Auckland*.—One case under the Employment of Boys or Girls without Wages Prevention Act, for failing to pay minimum wages to girl; dismissed, owing to information not being laid in time. Two other charges under "The Factories Act, 1901": One for failing to pay minimum wages; penalty, 7s., with 17s. costs. The other, for employing girl on Saturday afternoon; penalty, £1, with 12s. costs.

*Dunedin*.—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to pay wages for statutory holiday; case dismissed, as the girl had not been employed continuously for twenty days prior to the alleged offence.

## FEBRUARY, 1902.

*Auckland.*—Five cases under the Factories Act: One for employing lad under sixteen years of age without certificate of fitness; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs. One for failing to pay girl the statutory wages; penalty, 14s., with 11s. costs. Three for employing lads and women on Saturday afternoon; penalty in first case (six charges), 5s. each, with £2 14s. costs; in second case £1, with 9s. costs; the third case was dismissed.

*Wellington.*—Eight cases under the Factories Act, for failing to pay wages according to section 31 of the Act to young persons under twenty years of age. The Magistrate, being in doubt as to the meaning of the section, dismissed the cases.

## MARCH, 1902.

*Invercargill.*—One case under the Factories Act: Various charges—viz., two for employing women for more than four hours and a quarter without three-quarters of an hour interval, and for more than eight hours and a quarter in a day; three for employing women over forty-five hours in a week; and one for failing to keep overtime-book. Penalty on last charge, 10s., with £1 6s. 6d. costs; the other charges withdrawn, with caution to defendant.

## DAYS APPOINTED FOR THE CLOSING OF SHOPS FOR 1902.

COMPLETE list of days appointed by City and Borough Councils and Town Boards for the closing of shops in their respective districts:—

*Tuesday Afternoon.*—Papakura.

*Wednesday Afternoon.*—Arrowtown, Auckland and suburbs, Balclutha, Blenheim, Brunner, Bull's, Cambridge, Campbelltown, Clinton, Clyde (see Wairoa), Cromwell, Dannevirke, Devonport, Dunedin and suburbs, Feilding, Foxton, Gore, Green Island, Greymouth, Halcombe, Hamilton, Hampden, Havelock, Hastings, Hawera, Hawksbury, Hokitika, Invercargill and suburbs, Kaitangata, Kaikora N., Kumara, Lawrence, Lower Hutt, Marton, Mataura, Milton, Napier, Nelson, Newmarket, Ngaruawahia, Normanby, Onehunga, Opunake, Ormondville, Otautau, Pahiatua, Palmerston N., Palmerston S., Patea, Petone, Queenstown, Riverton, Ross, Rotorua, Southbridge, Tapanui, Taradale, Turakina, Waipawa, Wairoa, Waverley, Wellington and suburbs, Winton, Woodville, Wyndham.

*Thursday Afternoon.*—Akaroa, Alexandra S., Ashburton, Birkenhead, Carterton, Christchurch and suburbs, Eltham, Featherston, Geraldine, Gisborne, Greytown (Allanton), Greytown North, Hampstead, Helensville, Inglewood, Kaiapoi, Kamo, Kihikihi, Masterton, Mosgiel, Naseby, New Plymouth, Oamaru, Opotiki, Picton, Rangiora, Richmond, Roxburgh, Stratford, Tauranga, Te Aroha, Te Awamutu, Temuka, Thames, Timaru, Tinwald, Waimate, Waitara, Wanganui, Westport, Whangarei.

*Friday Afternoon.*—Manaia.

*Saturday Afternoon.*—Amberley, Outram.



PERMITS GRANTED (14 to 16 Years of Age), under Sections 25 to 27, Factories Act, during the Year 1901-2.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Ashburton .. .. .	6	7	2	3	1	..	1	4	2	..
Auckland .. .. .	266	295	110	70	86	..	108	90	97	..
Blenheim .. .. .	13	4	3	7	3	..	1	2	1	..
Christchurch .. .. .	298	288	83	78	137	..	82	81	125	..
Dunedin .. .. .	203	240	64	62	77	..	65	82	93	..
Gore .. .. .	10	..	3	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
Invercargill .. .. .	67	25	16	22	25	4	6	6	11	2
Masterton .. .. .	26	4	7	6	11	2	..	1	2	1
Mosgiel .. .. .	8	16	1	3	4	..	..	6	10	..
Napier .. .. .	14	15	8	4	2	..	5	4	6	..
Nelson .. .. .	26	18	10	4	12	..	6	5	4	3
Onehunga .. .. .	11	5	6	4	1	..	2	1	1	1
Palmerston North .. .. .	7	15	4	..	1	2	7	2	6	..
Thames .. .. .	16	5	5	3	8	..	1	2	2	..
Timaru .. .. .	30	34	12	9	9	..	12	7	15	..
Wanganui .. .. .	7	6	5	..	2	..	4	2	..	..
Wellington .. .. .	200	208	78	52	46	24	90	46	50	22
Sundry places .. .. .	42	10	9	12	17	4	1	2	5	2
Totals .. .. .	1,250	1,195	426	339	447	38	391	343	430	31

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED for SHEARERS under "The Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1898."

(Section 12: "This Act shall not apply to shearing-sheds in which the total number of shearers employed is less than six.")

District.	Number of Sheds.	Conditions.
Akaroa .. .. .	14	Accommodation now satisfactory at all stations.
Alexandra South .. .. .	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Amberley .. .. .	24	Accommodation satisfactory.
Arrowtown .. .. .	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ashburton .. .. .	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ashhurst .. .. .	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Awanui (Port) .. .. .	22	Accommodation satisfactory.
Balclutha .. .. .	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Blenheim .. .. .	34	Accommodation satisfactory.
Bulls .. .. .	..	..
Cambridge .. .. .	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Carterton .. .. .	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Clinton .. .. .	7	Accommodation satisfactory.
Clive. (See Hastings.)	..	..
Coalgate .. .. .	10	Accommodation satisfactory.
Cromwell .. .. .	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Culverden .. .. .	9	Accommodation satisfactory, with one exception. Notice served on owner to improve.
Dannevirke .. .. .	10	Accommodation satisfactory.
Eketahuna .. .. .	7	Accommodation fairly satisfactory.
Eltham .. .. .	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Fairlie .. .. .	27	Two to make improvements. Remainder satisfactory.
Featherston .. .. .	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Feilding .. .. .	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Foxton .. .. .	7	Accommodation satisfactory.
Geraldine .. .. .	8	Accommodation satisfactory.
Gisborne .. .. .	40	Accommodation satisfactory at thirty-six stations. Four notices served to improve.
Gore .. .. .	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Greytown .. .. .	8	Accommodation satisfactory. General improvement since last report.
Hamilton .. .. .	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Hampden .. .. .	6	Accommodation now satisfactory.
Hastings .. .. .	21	Accommodation satisfactory, with two exceptions. Notices served.
Hawksbury .. .. .	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Herbertville .. .. .	7	Accommodation satisfactory.

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS—*continued.*

District.	Number of Sheds.	Condition.
Hunterville ..	24	Accommodation satisfactory. Improvement since last year.
Huntly ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Kaikoura ..	10	Accommodation satisfactory on nine stations; one to enlarge.
Kimbolton ..	8	Accommodation satisfactory. Improvement since last year.
Kurow ..	22	In four cases improvements to be made. Remainder satisfactory.
Lawrence ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Levin ..	4	Accommodation now satisfactory.
Lincoln ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Little River ..	12	Accommodation satisfactory.
Lumsden ..	19	Notice served on one owner to improve. Remainder satisfactory.
Malvern ..	8	Accommodation satisfactory.
Marton ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Masterton ..	9	Accommodation now satisfactory.
Mataura ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Methven ..	16	Notices served in two cases to improve. Remainder satisfactory.
Middlemarch ..	6	Accommodation now satisfactory.
Milton ..	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Moawhanga ..	7	Accommodation satisfactory with one exception. Notice served.
Napier ..	25	Eighteen stations satisfactory. Seven notices served to improve.
Naseby ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Nelson ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ngapara ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ngaruawahia ..	1	Accommodation now satisfactory.
Oamaru ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ophir ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory at two sheds. Notice to the other for improvements.
Ormond ..	15	One requires repairing; others, accommodation good.
Otautau ..	10	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ohingaiti ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Outram ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Otaki ..	5	Four stations satisfactory. Notice to one to build.
Owaka ..	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Oxford ..	10	Six satisfactory; notice to others to improve.
Pahiatua ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory at four stations. One notice to build.
Palmerston North ..	9	Accommodation satisfactory.
Palmerston South ..	6	Notices to two for improvements. Remainder satisfactory.
Pembroke ..	6	Accommodation satisfactory.
Pleasant Point ..	5	Accommodation now satisfactory.
Raglan ..	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Rakaia ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Rangiora ..	3	Accommodation now satisfactory.
Roxburgh ..	4	Accommodation satisfactory.
St. Bathans ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory at two stations; one to effect improvements.
Stratford ..	10	Accommodation satisfactory.
Tapanui ..	4	Notice to improve two stations; others satisfactory.
Te Aroha ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Temuka ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Timaru ..	3	Accommodation satisfactory.
Tenui ..	18	Three to build; remainder satisfactory.
Tologa Bay ..	16	Accommodation satisfactory.
Waimate ..	11	Accommodation satisfactory.
Waipawa ..	17	Accommodation satisfactory in thirteen cases. Four notices served to improve.
Waipukurau ..	10	Accommodation satisfactory.
Wairoa (Hawke's Bay) ..	33	Accommodation satisfactory. General improvement on last year.
Waitahuna ..	1	Accommodation satisfactory.
Waitotara ..	11	Accommodation satisfactory.
Wynndham ..	5	Accommodation satisfactory.
Woodville ..	7	Accommodation satisfactory.
Wanganui ..	15	Accommodation satisfactory at ten places. Five to improve.

## RETURN of HOURS of OVERTIME worked during 1901-2 in Factories of the Principal Towns of New Zealand.

Trades.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Napier.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Nelson.	Ashburton.	Timaru.	Invercargill.	Smaller Towns.
Aerated-water manufacturing ..	..	1,274	..	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket and perambulator manufacturing ..	21	190	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing ..	802	644	10,185	1,031	..	..	..	60	24	..	70	350	..
Brewing ..	358	..	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush-manufacturing ..	120	627	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter-manufacturing ..	6	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking ..	3	558	824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	115
Chemical-manufacturing ..	60	..	..	794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding and blacksmithing ..	243	424	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	508
Coopering ..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle-fitting ..	..	..	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	18	..
Engineering ..	1,250	7,084	562	8,070	1,276	..	..	..	..	..	..	489	59
Flax-dressing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Freezing and preserving ..	1,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas-manufacturing ..	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hat and cap manufacturing ..	1,894	48	328	537	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting ..	24	..	200	1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incandescent lamp and mantle manufacturing ..	..	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jam, biscuit, and confectionery manufacturing ..	205	347	2,514	6,187	..	..	..	..	919	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work ..	2,240	5,778	2,955	2,661	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..
Millinery and dressmaking ..	11,853	9,710	23,983	5,043	1,741	77	869	96	458	619	1,183	2,248	1,907
Plumbing ..	35	493	80	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Pickle and sauce manufacturing ..	..	..	2,964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing ..	5,239	3,418	7,254	4,835	3	..	431	..	..	..	..	164	333
Photography ..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Pottery-manufacturing ..	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
Saddle and harness manufacturing ..	2,471	824	1,396	..	1,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Sawmilling ..	1,615	93	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,148
Sash and door manufacturing ..	..	..	..	1,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt-making ..	468	873	512	2,850	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..
Sail and tent manufacturing ..	..	90	..	1,579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-refining ..	16,649	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipbuilding ..	..	5,223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries ..	880	1,154	310	1,327	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring and clothing manufacturing ..	15,591	28,566	21,280	17,620	607	42	760	99	171	20	2,810	5,353	1,173
Tea-packing ..	255	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring ..	69	764	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing ..	744	4,389	1,356	4,776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling ..	..	3,895	1,236	22,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,539	336	..
Wood-turning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	65,182	77,476	79,448	82,813	5,039	119	2,077	400	1,572	639	5,696	9,087	5,659

### FACTORIES.

These statistics cover the period from January, 1901, to March, 1902.

[In each case the foremen and forewomen mentioned are included in the numbers.]

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>AUCKLAND (CITY).</b>												
<b>Aerated water and Cordial Making.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	8/6 to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	25	..	25/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Agricultural-implement Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	6	..	36/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 90/.												
<b>Ammunition-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	..	18	..	7/6 to 9/	..	8/6 to 9/	..	2	..	7/6	..	
17 to 20	..	42	..	10/ to 12/	..	9/6 to 14/	..	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	
Over 20	20	24	23/ to 50/	12/ to 30/	..	14/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 63/ to 72/.												
<b>Meat-preserving and Bacon curing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	22/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	48	..	31/ to 61/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 70/ to 80/.												
<b>Baking and Confectionery-making.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	6/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	
17 to 20	29	..	10/ to 24/	..	..	..	3	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	
Over 20	129	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Baking-powder Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Biscuit and Confectionery making.</b>												
14 to 16	14	21	6/ to 12/	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	2	..	4/ to 5/	..	
17 to 20	3	49	9/ to 35/	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	92	18	20/ to 60/	8/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 65/ to 70/.												
<b>Shoeing and General Blacksmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	19	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	8/6	..	..	
17 to 20	33	..	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	6	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	
Over 20	68	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Boiling down.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	17/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	20/ to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	26	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bootmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	36	33	5/ to 12/6	4/ to 11/	..	..	25	20	5/ to 11/	4/ to 7/	..	
17 to 20	60	66	10/ to 30/	10/ to 21/	..	..	38	14	10/ to 24/	6/ to 10/	..	
Over 20	422	71	37/6 to 60/	10/6 to 30/	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 65/ to 80/.												
<b>Brick and Pottery Making.</b>												
14 to 16	13	..	7/6 to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	31	..	12/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	123	..	25/ to 60/	..	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 80/ to 84/.												
<b>Mortar-making.</b>												
Over 20	4	..	40/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Brewing and Malting.</b>												
14 to 16	15	..	5/ to 18/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	12	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	101	..	25/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brewers, 120/ to 160/.												
<b>Bottling Ale and Stout, &amp;c.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	31	..	17/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 80/.												
<b>Butter-making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	2	20/ to 32/6	12/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	2	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Brush and Broom Making.</b>												
14 to 16	11	6	6/ to 10/	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	5	8/ to 35/	..	..	14/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	20	5	24/ to 60/	..	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	

**FACTORIES—continued.**

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.</b>												
<b>Cardboard-box Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	5	..	..	..	9/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	8	..	..	..	12/ to 21/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.</b>												
14 to 16	26	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	9	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	45	1	7/ to 25/	10/	..	..	21	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	134	9	28/ to 60/	10/6 to 22/6	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Foremen, 70/ to 95/.									
<b>Carpentering and Joinery.</b>												
14 to 16	13	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	23	..	10/ to 33/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	74	..	27/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Clothing-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	2	10	10/	4/ to 12/6	..	16/	..	20	..	4/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	14	66	10/ to 20/	6/ to 30/	..	10/ to 25/	..	13	..	4/ to 12/6	..	..
Over 20	30	106	30/ to 65/	10/ to 32/6	..	6/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Foremen cutters, 100/ to 120/.									
<b>Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	..	7	..	5/ to 7/6	..	7/6 to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	13	17/	7/6 to 10/	..	11/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	20	30/ to 60/	12/ to 22/6	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cement and Lime Making.</b>												
17 to 20	13	..	24/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	62	..	30/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Foremen, 60/									
<b>Chaff and Firewood Cutting.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	10/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cigar and Cigarette Making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	2	6/	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	2	12/6 to 25/	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	5	50/ to 60/	7/6 to 25/	55/ to 57/6	21/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Carriage-building.</b>												
14 to 16	28	..	9/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	56	..	7/6 to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	101	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Coopering.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	9/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	33/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cleaning and Dyeing.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	1	32/ to 60/	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Coffee and Spice Grinding.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 16/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	7/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	16	1	10/ to 30/	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	22/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cork-cutting.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Corset and Surgical-belt Making.</b>												
14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	11/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Outlery Grinding and Repairing.</b>												
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>AUCKLAND (CITY)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Fruit-preserving.</b>												
14 to 16	4	4	8/ to 10/	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	5	16/ to 25/	8/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	2	30/ to 35/	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Galvanised-iron Working.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	17	..	14/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	30	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 70/ to 100/.												
<b>Gas and Coal-tar Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	6	..	6/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	6/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	138	..	24/ to 57/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 60/ to 72/.												
<b>Glass Beveling and Silvering.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Gunsmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Gum Sorting and Packing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	18/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	17	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	108	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 80/ to 100/.												
<b>Hat and Cap Making.</b>												
14 to 16	6	5	6/ to 22/6	5/	..	9/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	13	5/ to 20/	5/ to 17/6	27/6	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	15	40/ to 55/	22/6 to 40/	45/	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Heel- and Toe-plate Making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Hosiery-knitting.</b>												
14 to 16	..	6	..	4/ to 6/	..	6/ to 7/	..	2	..	4/	..	
17 to 20	..	2	..	..	..	12/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	3	..	..	..	14/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Jewellery and Watch Making.</b>												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/	..	
17 to 20	20	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	15	..	7/6 to 25/	..	
Over 20	53	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 80/ to 90/.												
<b>Laundry-work (Europeans).</b>												
14 to 16	..	9	..	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	26	15/ to 25/	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	6	50	17/6 to 48/	12/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Laundry-work (Chinese).</b>												
Over 20	12	1	20/ to 25/*	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
* Board included.												
<b>Monumental Masonry.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	16/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	22	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Oilmen's Stores Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	4	5	8/ to 12/	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	8	4	9/ to 15/	9/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	12	4	36/ to 47/6	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Paint and Varnish Making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	18/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Paper-making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	3	10/ to 13/	13/	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	2	18/	15/	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	10	1	30/ to 60/	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Perambulator-making.</b>												
14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	7	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	
17 to 20	13	..	12/ to 28/	..	35/	..	2	..	15/	..	..	
Over 20	21	2	25/ to 60/	15/	18/ to 43/	..	..	..	..	..	..	

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

<b>Photography.</b>												
14 to 16	6	2	5/ to 15/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	16	17/6 to 22/6	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	24	35/ to 60/	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Picture-framing.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	1	10/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	40/ to 55/	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Plumbing.</b>												
14 to 16	30	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	36	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	89	..	30/ to 51/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 60/ to 70/.												
<b>Portmanteau-making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	2	5/ to 8/	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	4	10/ to 16/	9/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	35/ to 55/	..	46/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Printing and Publishing.</b>												
14 to 16	55	5	5/ to 15/	..	7/	9/3 to 10/	1	1	5/	5/	..	..
17 to 20	31	10	8/ to 25/	6/ to 10/	..	7/6 to 12/5	17	3	5/ to 25/	15/ to 20/	..	..
Over 20	179	9	20/ to 80/	18/ to 60/	63/	..	1	1	25/	20/	..	..
<b>Bookbinding and Stationery-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	19	16	5/ to 15/	5/ to 7/6	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	40	5/ to 20/	5/ to 15/	..	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	53	41	14/ to 70/	6/ to 34/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Printing and Publishing (Linotypists).</b>												
Over 20	30	..	60/8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Average.												
<b>Rag-sorting.</b>												
Over 20	3	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Range-making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Rope and Twine Making.</b>												
14 to 16	8	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	17/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 60/.												
<b>Saddle and Harness Making.</b>												
14 to 16	17	6	5/ to 8/6	5/ to 10/	..	..	9	7	5/ to 11/	5/ to 6/	..	..
17 to 20	19	7	10/ to 30/	8/ to 15/	..	..	18	2	7/6 to 30/	9/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	101	10	35/ to 50/	15/ to 25/	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 60/ to 75/.												
<b>Sail and Tent Making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	..	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sawmilling.</b>												
14 to 16	45	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	97	..	9/ to 40/	..	..	..	2	..	12/ to 16/	..	..	..
Over 20	299	..	20/ to 63/	..	42/ to 45/	..	4	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/ to 100/.												
<b>Seed-cleaning.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	25/ to 42/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sewing-machine Repairing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Shirt-making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	31	10/	5/ to 15/	..	6/ to 14/	1	68	10/	4/ to 7/6	..	..
17 to 20	9	139	12/6 to 30/	7/6 to 20/	..	7/ to 21/	..	31	..	5/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	15	119	20/ to 60/	10/ to 35/	..	6/ to 23/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 120/; forewomen, 40/ to 60/.												



FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>AUCKLAND (CITY)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Soap-making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	53	..	22/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 60/.											
<b>Stone-breaking.</b>												
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Sugar-refining.</b>												
14 to 16	9	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	29	..	15/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	133	..	33/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 70/ to 115/6.											
<b>Tailoring (Order Work).</b>												
14 to 16	7	23	5/ to 10/	4/ to 7/6	..	7/6	13	37	5/ to 15/	4/ to 10/	..	
17 to 20	26	63	15/ to 30/	12/ to 25/	..	9/ to 25/	13	34	7/6 to 20/	5/6 to 7/6	..	
Over 20	140	165	40/ to 60/	15/ to 30/	40/ to 61/	18/ to 36/	1	1	12/6	17/6	..	
	Foremen, 80/ to 100/.											
<b>Tanning and Currying.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	42	..	30/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 100/.											
<b>Tea-packing.</b>												
14 to 16	28	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	5	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	8	1	40/ to 57/6	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Tinware-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	19	..	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	8	..	9/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	24	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Umbrella-making.</b>												
17 to 20	1	3	35/	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	8	40/ to 60/	11/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Underclothing-making.</b>												
14 to 16	..	8	..	4/ to 7/	..	..	..	6	..	4/ to 5/	..	
17 to 20	..	24	..	6/ to 15/	..	10/ to 12/	..	3	..	4/ to 7/6	..	
Over 20	3	24	30/ to 42/	12/6 to 25/	..	15/2	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 80/.											
<b>Venetian-blind Making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	8	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Wire-working.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	10	..	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	10	..	20/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Wood and Ivory Turning, and Packing-case Making.</b>												
14 to 16	11	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	11/ to 27/6	..	..	..	1	..	11/	..	..	
Over 20	30	..	30/ to 51/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Yacht and Boat Building.</b>												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	14	..	8/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	56	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>WELLINGTON (CITY).</b>												
<b>Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	5	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	40	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 70/.											
<b>Artificial-limb Making.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bacon-curing.</b>												
14 to 16	..	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	10	2	40/ to 60/	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Basket and Pith-cane Working.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	7/ to 9/	..	..	..	5	..	7/ to 16/	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	12/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	15	2	30/ to 60/	18/	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	



FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>WELLINGTON CITY—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Carriage-building (Painters).</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	12/8 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	28	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 66/8 to 90/.												
<b>Cardboard-box Making.</b>												
14 to 16	..	11	..	5/ to 6/	..	7/6 to 8/6	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	7	..	5/ to 15/	..	9/ to 10/6	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	3	40/ to 60/	25/ to 30/	..	19/	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Carpentering and Joinery-work.</b>												
14 to 16	15	..	8/ to 15/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	13	..	21/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	87	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 63/ to 75/.												
<b>Cigarette-making.</b>												
17 to 20	..	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	3	..	..	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Chemical Manufacturing and Packing.</b>												
14 to 16	6	8	5/ to 10/	7/6 to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	5	12	15/ to 30/	9/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	3	35/ to 60/	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 70/ to 80/.												
<b>Cleaning and Dyeing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	2	7/ to 7/6	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	5	4	10/ to 35/	7/6 to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	3	50/	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Cork-cutting.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	11	..	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	10	..	15/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	26	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Mechanical Dentistry.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	2	10/ to 15/	15/ to 22/6	..	..	8	..	10/ to 25/	..	3	
Over 20	16	4	50/ to 60/	15/ to 25/	..	..	6	..	5/ to 20/	..	2	
<b>Dressmaking (Milliners).</b>												
14 to 16	..	6	..	4/ to 8/	..	..	..	1	..	4/	..	
17 to 20	..	15	..	4/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	14	..	12/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Head Milliners, 50/ to 60/.												
<b>Dressmaking (Dressmakers).</b>												
14 to 16	..	76	..	4/ to 10/	..	..	..	26	..	4/ to 5/	..	
17 to 20	..	177	..	4/ to 18/	..	..	..	7	..	4/ to 5/	..	
Over 20	..	201	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Head Dressmakers, 50/ to 160/.												
<b>Engineering (Fitting and Repairing and General Jobbing-work).</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..	
Over 20	22	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	1	..	30/	..	..	..	
<b>Engineering (Engineers and Fitters).</b>												
14 to 16	17	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	70	..	6/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	94	..	36/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 66/ to 100/.												
<b>Engineering (Moulders).</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	11	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	
Over 20	52	..	42/ to 62/3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 72/ to 81/6.												
<b>Engineering (Pattern-makers).</b>												
14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	16	..	42/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 70/ to 81/6.												
<b>Engineering (Boiler-makers).</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	14	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	
Over 20	120	..	20/ to 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 72/ to 78/.												

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>WELLINGTON (CITY)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Engineering (Blacksmiths).</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	
17 to 20	12	..	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	37	..	42/ to 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 72/ to 87/3.											
<b>Engineering (Brass Founders and Finishers).</b>												
14 to 16	15	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	8/6 to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	19	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Electrical Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	27	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 100/.											
<b>Engraving and Electroplating.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	22/6 to 44/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	50/ to 60/	..	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Fellmongering.</b>												
14 to 16	7	..	10/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	13	..	18/6 to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	103	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	50/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 72/.											
<b>Flock-making.</b>												
Over 20	4	..	25/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Furniture-making.</b>												
14 to 16	14	..	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	
17 to 20	23	..	9/ to 36/	..	..	..	9	..	9/ to 25/	..	..	
Over 20	87	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 80/.											
<b>Upholstering.</b>												
14 to 16	7	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	10	5	12/6 to 36/	12/6 to 16/	..	..	3	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	
Over 20	34	6	42/ to 60/	18/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 65/.											
<b>Flour-milling.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Gas, Coke, and Coal-tar Making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	65	..	45/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Glass Beveling, Silvering, &amp;c.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..	..	
Over 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42/	..	..	
<b>Gunsmithing.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Hat and Cap Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	1	8/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	3	15/	5/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	2	40/ to 80/	30/ to 32/6	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Laundry-work (Europeans).</b>												
14 to 16	4	8	15/	6/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	51	25/	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	20	91	25/ to 50/	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Laundry work (Chinese).</b>												
Over 20	32	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Lens-grinding.</b>												
17 to 20	1	2	15/	10/	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Linen-bag Making.</b>												
17 to 20	..	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	3	Not stated	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Meat Freezing and Preserving.</b>												
14 to 16	11	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	18	..	15/ to 36/	..	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	163	..	40/ to 61/	..	..	61/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	
	Foremen, 70/ to 80/											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>WELLINGTON (CITY)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Boiling-down and Manure-making.</b>												
17 to 20	3	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	44	..	40/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Monumental Masonry.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	8	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Oilmen's Stores Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	6	11	7/6 to 10/	6/ to 8/	14/ to 24/	14/9 to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	11	14	11/ to 30/	7/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	19	6	32/6 to 62/6	8/ to 15/	..	14/6	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Organ-building.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Photography.</b>												
14 to 16	3	5	6/ to 12/6	4/ to 7/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	
17 to 20	2	17	15/ to 30/	7/6 to 25/	..	..	2	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	
Over 20	13	17	40/ to 80/	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Picture-frame Making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	1	7/6 to 12/	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	3	30/	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	9	2	30/ to 60/	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 80/ to 100/.												
<b>Plain Sewing.</b>												
14 to 16	..	4	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	4	..	14/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	16	..	12/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Plumbing.</b>												
14 to 16	33	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	59	..	9/ to 30/	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	
Over 20	116	..	25/ to 61/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foremen, 66/ to 70/.												
<b>Portmanteau and Travelling-bag Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	27/6 to 45/	..	35/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Printing, Bookbinding, and Stationery-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	7	22	7/ to 12/6	5/ to 13/	..	5/ to 6/	..	2	..	7/6	..	
17 to 20	9	32	10/ to 25/	6/ to 20/	..	5/ to 25/	6	..	12/6 to 15/	..	..	
Over 20	49	31	37/6 to 68/	12/6 to 27/6	..	15/ to 25/	1	..	16/	..	..	
Foremen, 70/ to 100/; forewomen, 30/ to 46/.												
<b>Printing (Machinists and Assistants).</b>												
14 to 16	23	1	6/6 to 15/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	14	3	10/ to 30/	7/ to 10/	..	..	3	1	10/ to 16/	10/	..	
Over 20	62	..	25/ to 65/	..	..	..	1	..	16/	..	..	
Foremen, 80/ to 100/.												
<b>Printing (Lithographers, Engravers, &amp;c.).</b>												
14 to 16	1	2	6/	5/	..	..	2	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	
17 to 20	2	10	17/6 to 20/	6/ to 20/	..	..	1	2	10/	5/ to 10/	..	
Over 20	13	..	42/ to 73/6	..	..	..	1	1	12/6	10/	..	
Foremen, 100/ to 150/.												
<b>Printing (Linotype Operators).</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	22/6	..	76/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	51	..	60/ to 70/	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..	..	
<b>Printing (Type-setting Hands).</b>												
14 to 16	24	1	6/6 to 12/6	10/	..	..	3	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	
17 to 20	22	7	10/ to 30/	6/ to 17/6	..	..	4	..	12/ to 20/	..	..	
Over 20	252	5	30/ to 70/	10/ to 30/	42/6	..	2	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	
Foremen, 80/ to 123/.												
<b>Range and Stove Making.</b>												
17 to 20	5	..	12/6 to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Rope and Twine Making.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	4	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Rug and Mat Making.</b>												
Over 20	6	4	55/	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

## . FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.</b>												
<b>Sail and Tent Making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	2	10/ to 12/	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	3	20/ to 30/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	6	35/ to 70/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sash and Door Making (Joiners).</b>												
14 to 16	6	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	2	..	7/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	16/ to 36/	..	..	..	4	..	12/ to 22/	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	40/ to 61/4	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..	..	..
Foremen, 66/ to 77/.												
<b>Sash and Door Making (General Hands).</b>												
14 to 16	14	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	15/ to 33/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	36/ to 61/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 66/ to 78/.												
<b>Saddle and Harness Making.</b>												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..	10	..	8/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	45	4	30/ to 60/	25/ to 45/	35/ to 70/	..	1	..	34/	..	..	..
<b>Sausage-casing Cleaning.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	24/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	40/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Shirt-making.</b>												
14 to 16	..	5	..	4/ to 8/	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..
17 to 20	..	22	..	7/6 to 20/	..	12/ to 21/	..	2	..	5/ to 7/	..	..
Over 20	..	36	..	18/ to 22/6	..	12/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Soap and Soda-crystal Making.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Steamship-repairing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	21/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	61	..	42/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 72/ to 78/.												
<b>Tailoring (Order).</b>												
14 to 16	2	3	7/6	5/	..	..	3	4	7/6 to 15/	5/ to 12/6	..	..
17 to 20	10	25	7/6 to 25/	10/ to 25/	20/	15/ to 20/	8	9	15/ to 25/	5/ to 15/	..	..
Over 20	147	109	40/ to 60/	20/ to 40/	47/6 to 65/	25/ to 38/	3	2	17/6 to 22/6	7/6 to 10/	..	..
Foremen, 17/ to 120/.												
<b>Clothing-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	10	26	5/ to 12/	4/ to 7/6	..	..	4	42	10/ to 15/	4/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	9	123	22/6 to 27/6	8/ to 27/6	..	12/ to 25/	4	21	17/6 to 22/6	4/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	49	132	30/ to 65/	13/ to 35/	..	11/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 80/ to 100/.												
<b>Tanning and Currying.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	25/ to 36/	..	..	..	2	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	87	..	30/ to 60/	..	55/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/ to 72/.												
<b>Tea Blending and Packing.</b>												
14 to 16	13	..	7/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	4	12/ to 25/	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	3	22/6 to 60/	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/.												
<b>Tinware-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	13	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	26	..	12/ to 32/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	58	..	25/ to 60/	..	61/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 65/ to 70/.												
<b>Venetian-blind Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	80/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Making.</b>												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	1	5/ to 25/	15/	..	..	3	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	51	1	30/ to 60/	25/	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/ to 80/.												

## FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.</b>												
<b>Wax-vestas Making (Box-filling).</b>												
14 to 16	..	6	..	..	..	7/6 to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	26	..	..	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	23	6s/	16/ to 27/6	..	16/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wax-vestas Making (Dipping, &amp;c.).</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wax-vestas Making (Box-making).</b>												
14 to 16	4	4	..	..	12/ to 14/	12/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	6	18/	..	12/ to 17/	16/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	7	35/ to 80/	18/ to 25/	..	19/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wax-vestas Making (Taper-making).</b>												
14 to 16	..	1	..	..	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	6	..	..	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	2	25/ to 30/	..	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Waterproof-clothing Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	1	10/	12/6	..	..	8	..	..	6/	..	..
17 to 20	1	25	22/6	10/ to 25/	..	12/ to 25/	..	3	..	6/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	4	13	60/ to 70/	15/ to 30/	16/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire-spring-mattress Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	17/6 to 25/	..	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 50/	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Woollen-milling.</b>												
14 to 16	24	27	8/ to 13/	7/ to 11/	..	7/ to 17/1	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	16	25	11/ to 30/	10/ to 20/	..	12/9 to 29/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	54	39	24/ to 65/	16/ to 25/6	23/ to 77/	14/ to 31/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen's wages omitted.												
<b>Wood-carving.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	1	..	27/6	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	46/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).</b>												
<b>Agricultural-implement Making.</b>												
14 to 16	8	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	6	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	8/ to 25/	..	10/	..	40	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	165	..	12/6 to 78/	..	20/	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..
<b>Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	12/6 to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	48	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Biscuit, Cocos, and Confectionery Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	14	16	5/ to 12/	5/ to 7/	..	4/11 to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	27	32	6/ to 30/	6/ to 12/6	..	4/10 to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	58	36	12/6 to 90/	6/ to 30/	..	6/2 to 13/9	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Bread-baking.</b>												
14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	23	..	5/ to 45/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..
Over 20	157	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brewing, Bottling, and Malting.</b>												
14 to 16	7	..	7/6 to 16/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..
17 to 20	23	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	137	..	20/ to 230/9	..	37/2 to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brick and Pottery Making.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	6/ to 15/	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	9/ to 27/	..	27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	81	..	24/ to 60/	..	25/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Butter-making and Cream-separating.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	12/6 to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	30/ to 60/	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..













**FACTORIES—continued.**

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

**CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.**

**Watchmaking and Jewelling.**

14 to 16	17	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	66	..	30/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Wine-making.**

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Woollen-milling.**

14 to 16	30	53	6/ to 16/	6/ to 16/	11/3 to 11/5	6/11 to 23/10	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	26	57	14/ to 30/	13/	22/6 to 22/8	12/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	115	88	25/ to 120/	16/ to 27/	27/ to 70/2	17/2 to 35/4	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Waterproof-clothing Making.**

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	4/ to 6/6	..	..
17 to 20	..	18	..	4/ to 17/6	..	..	..	6	..	4/ to 15/	..	..
Over 20	6	32	35/ to 60/	12/6 to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**DUNEDIN (CITY).**

**Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.**

14 to 16	8	..	8/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Agricultural-implement Making (Fitters and Turners).**

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 8/3	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	5/ to 23/10	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	28/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Agricultural-implement Making (Blacksmiths).**

14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	8/3 to 25/	..	..	..	5	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..
Over 20	34	..	24/ to 74/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Agricultural-implement Making (Moulders and Assistants).**

14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	5	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	8/3 to 25/	..	..	..	5	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..
Over 20	34	..	24/ to 74/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Agricultural-implement Making (Carpenters, Painters, and Assistants).**

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	40/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Agricultural-implement Making (Pattern-makers).**

Over 20	2	..	33/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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**Agricultural-implement Making (Engine-drivers and Yardmen).**

Over 20	4	..	23/ to 44/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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**Bacon-curing.**

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Basket-making.**

14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 8/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.**

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 14/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	13	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	61	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).**

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5/6 to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Coach-building (Trimmers).**

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 60/	..	45/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Coachbuilding (Body-makers).**

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	33/6 to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..









FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>DUNEDIN (CITY)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Fellmongering.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	61	..	18/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Fish-curing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Fruit-preserving.</b>												
14 to 16	4	8	7/ to 18/	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	18	12/ to 32/6	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	15	2	30/ to 55/	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Flock-milling.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	6	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Flour-milling.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	5	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	
Over 20	37	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Gas-manufacturing.</b>												
Over 20	70	..	30/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Gunsmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22/6/ to 25/	..	..	
Over 20	3	..	50/	..	..	..	1	..	27/6	..	..	
<b>Hat and Cap Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	1	10/	6/	11/6	..	4	..	4/ to 6/	..	..	
17 to 20	2	21	20/	6/ to 16/	..	10/ to 13/6	1	3	15/	5/ to 6/	..	
Over 20	15	13	20/ to 100/	6/ to 30/	31/6	16/6	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Hair-combing.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Hosiery-knitting.</b>												
14 to 16	1	63	7/6	4/ to 9/	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	102	25/	7/6 to 18/	..	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	12	124	30/ to 80/	8/ to 30/	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Ink-manufacturing.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Lapidary-work.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	5	..	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Laundry-work.</b>												
14 to 16	2	9	7/6 to 10/	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	20	20/ to 25/	8/ to 15/	..	16/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	28	33	20/ to 50/	10/ to 30/	..	12/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Mat and Rug Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	6	7/	5/ to 8/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	5	3	8/ to 25/	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	4	20/ to 50/	11/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Meat Freezing and Preserving.</b>												
14 to 16	1	4	21/	7/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	5	20/ to 40/	10/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	71	3	39/ to 104/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Monumental Masonry.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	
Over 20	11	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Paint-manufacturing.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Paper-bag Making.</b>												
14 to 16	..	3	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	3	..	10/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	1	..	11/	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	



FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>DUNEDIN (CITY)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Saddle and Harness Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	9	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	6	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	48	1	19/ to 60/	17/6	20/ to 57/6	..	3	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..
<b>Sail, Tent, and Oilskin-coat Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	2	4	6/	4/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	2	19/	7/6 to 15/	..	..	3	..	14/ to 27/6	..	..	..
Over 20	35	14	30/ to 50/	15/ to 30/	30/ to 48/	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sauce, Pickle, and Vinegar Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	2	7/6 to 12/	7/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	12/6 to 16/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	1	14/ to 60/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sawmilling and Joinery Work.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	9	..	12/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	230	..	28/ to 78/	..	25/ to 55/	..	10	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..
<b>Shirt-making.</b>												
14 to 16	..	11	..	5/ to 7/	..	8/ to 12/	..	12	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..
17 to 20	..	26	..	7/6 to 12/	..	10/ to 16/	..	5	..	4/ to 14/6	..	..
Over 20	..	107	..	7/6 to 35/	..	8/ to 23/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Seed-cleaning.</b>												
17 to 20	3	..	25/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Soap, Candle, and Washing-compound Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	6	1	9/ to 12/6	9/	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	1	14/ to 20/	9/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	46	..	30/ to 120/	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Starch-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	6	20/ to 22/6	9/6 to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	1	22/6 to 65/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tailoring (Shop Trade).</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	18	5/ to 15/	4/ to 15/	..	..
17 to 20	4	11	7/6 to 25/	17/6 to 25/	..	..	21	45	5/ to 27/6	4/ to 20/	..	..
Over 20	140	145	15/ to 70/	10/6 to 30/	36/ to 55/	17/6 to 35/	4	5	10/ to 30/	10/ to 22/6	..	..
<b>Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing.</b>												
14 to 16	9	..	10/ to 20/	..	15/	..	4	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	23	..	10/ to 37/6	..	32/6	..	7	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	85	..	24/ to 80/	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tea Blending and Packing.</b>												
14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	27/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Umbrella-manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	2	2	20/ to 30/	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	2	..	9/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Venetian-blind Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12/ to 14/	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	22/6 to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Watch and Jewellery Making.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	5/ to 27/6	..	..	..
Over 20	41	2	30/ to 60/	27/6	..	..	3	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..
<b>Wax-vesta Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	2	12	6/ to 17/	7/ to 8/	..	6/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	16	12/ to 21/	9/ to 22/6	..	7/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	9	38/ to 120/	18/	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire-mattress Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	1	..	10/0	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	35/ to 60/	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>NAPIER—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Gas-manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	3	..	12/6 to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	27/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Grain-crushing.</b>												
Over 20	8	..	42/ to 51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Hat and Cap Making.</b>												
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..
Over 20	2	2	..	..	30/	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Laundry-work.</b>												
Over 20	8	2	Not stated	12/ & board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Meat and Fish Preserving and Manure preparing.</b>												
17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	66	..	36/ to 98/	..	50/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Monumental Masonry.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Photography.</b>												
17 to 20	1	1	Not stated	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Plumbing and Tinsmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Printing, Bookbinding, &amp;c.</b>												
14 to 16	5	1	5/ to 15/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	16	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	44	1	30/ to 100/	5/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sail and Tent Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	2	20/	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	2	Not stated	17/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddle and Harness Making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	7/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	25/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sheep-dip Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sawmilling and Joinery and Sash and Door Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	22/	..	..	..	4	..	10/6 to 16/	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	9/ to 30/	..	..	..	2	..	22/ to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	84	..	30/ to 78/	..	40/	..	2	..	25/ to 33/	..	..	..
<b>Tailoring.</b>												
14 to 16	1	11	10/	4/ to 10/	..	..	1	4	10/	4/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	2	9	10/ to 32/6	7/6 to 18/	..	..	3	3	5/ to 20/	4/ to 12/	..	..
Over 20	50	24	30/ to 100/	15/ to 40/	35/ to 90/	15/ to 20/	1	..	25/	..	..	..
<b>Umbrella-making.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	16/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	8/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wine-making.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	86/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Watch and Jewellery Making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	12/6 to 21/	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	25/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wool-dumping and Seed-cleaning.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Woollen-knitting.</b>												
17 to 20	..	1	..	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>NEW PLYMOUTH.</b>												
<b>Brewing and Aerated-water Manufacturing.</b>												
Over 20	10	..	28/ to 126/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bacon-curing.</b>												
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	6	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Boiling-down.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Boot-making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	1	2	7/6	8/	13/6	..	
17 to 20	3	5	15/ to 35/	10/ to 18/6	..	..	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	
Over 20	25	3	20/ to 60/	20/ to 30/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bread-baking.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	15	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Butter and Cheese Manufacturing and Cream-separating.</b>												
Over 20	23	..	35/ to 47/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bone-crushing and Chaff-cutting.</b>												
Over 20	6	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Blacksmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	7/6 to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	12	..	15/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Coach-building.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	11	..	8/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	22	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.</b>												
14 to 16	4	1	5/ to 12/6	6/	..	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	10	..	8/ to 36/	..	..	2	..	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	
Over 20	14	..	24/ to 51/11	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Coopering.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Dentistry.</b>												
Over 20	5	1	20/ to 60/	15/	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	
<b>Dressmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	..	7	..	4/ to 10/	..	..	5	..	4/	..	..	
17 to 20	..	19	..	4/6 to 17/	..	..	1	..	4/	..	..	
Over 20	..	20	..	8/ to 45/	..	..	1	..	4/	..	..	
<b>Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	5/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	..	31/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Flour-milling.</b>												
Over 20	3	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Fruit-preserving.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Gas-manufacturing.</b>												
Over 20	6	..	42/ to 52/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Joinery and Sash and Door Making and Sawmilling.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	8	..	8/ to 35/	..	..	5	..	7/ to 16/	..	..	..	
Over 20	47	..	48/ to 84/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Laundry-work.</b>												
14 to 16	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	2	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	















FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>TIMARU.</b>												
<b>Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	22/ to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.</b>												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 22/	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
Over 20	48	..	27/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Boot-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	2	1	5/ to 16/	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	3	12/ to 17/6	11/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	29	3	20/ to 60/	20/ to 32/6	20/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Bread, Biscuit, and Confectionery Making.</b>												
17 to 20	10	..	7/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	1	22/6 to 60/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brick and Drain-pipe Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	24/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brewing.</b>												
Over 20	11	..	20/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Coopering.</b>												
Over 20	3	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.</b>												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	3	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	22/6 to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	26/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Dentistry.</b>												
17 to 20	1	3	14/	7/6 to 15/	..	..	2	..	14/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	7	1	50/ to 60/	15/	..	..	2	2	10/ to 30/	20/ to 25/	1	..
<b>Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	7/6 to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Flour-milling.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	27/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gas-manufacturing.</b>												
Over 20	8	..	30/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Joinery, Sash and Door Making, and Sawmilling.</b>												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	27/6 to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Laundry-work.</b>												
Over 20	..	3	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Tallow-refining.</b>												
14 to 16	18	..	7/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	25/ to 110/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sausage-casings Preparing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	36/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Monumental Masonry.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..









**FACTORIES—continued.**

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>INVERCARGILL—continued.</b>												
<b>Watch and Jewellery Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	2	6/6 to 25/	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	8	..	35/ to 85/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Woolen-milling.</b>												
14 to 16	1	1	..	9/	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	11	2	10/ to 20/	14/ to 19/	8/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	43	..	10/ to 80/	..	11/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>AUCKLAND DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City).</b>												
<b>Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	14	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	13	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	36	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bacon-curing.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	..	..	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.</b>												
14 to 16	35	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	12	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	69	..	5/ to 50/	..	..	15	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	
Over 20	361	..	20/ to 66/	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bread and Confectionery Baking.</b>												
14 to 16	15	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	25	1	10/ to 40/	25/	..	2	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	
Over 20	709	1	20/ to 60/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Boot-making.</b>												
14 to 16	6	5	5/ to 8/	5/ to 6/	..	..	2	2	5/6 to 11/6	4/6 to 5/6	..	
17 to 20	16	8	10/ to 38/	6/ to 14/	..	..	2	..	11/6 to 25/	..	..	
Over 20	45	3	12/ to 60/	7/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Brick and Pottery Manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	13	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Brewing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Butter and Cheese Manufacturing and Cream-separating.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	9	3	5/ to 40/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	87	2	12/ to 100/	20/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	2	..	10/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	5	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	1	..	9/	..	..	..	
Over 20	35	1	25/ to 60/	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Chaff-cutting and Corn-crushing.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	13	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Chemical-manufacture.</b>												
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	19	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	23/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Dentistry.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	1	30/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Dress and Millinery Making.</b>												
14 to 16	..	17	..	4/ to 7/	..	..	22	..	4/ to 6/	..	..	
17 to 20	..	51	..	4/ to 12/6	..	..	14	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..	
Over 20	..	95	..	4/6 to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City)—*continued.*

<b>Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	6/*	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	16/8*	..	..	..	7	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	113	..	45/8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Average.												
<b>Flour-milling.</b>												
Over 20	4	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Flax-milling.</b>												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	32	..	15/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	103	1	18/ to 60/	..	40/ to 46/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gas-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 16/3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	36/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gum Sorting and Packing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	14/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Glue-making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Jewellery and Watch Making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	5/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	40/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Joinery and Carpentering.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	5/ to 27/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	32	..	30/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lime and Cement Manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	9	..	45/8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	55/†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Average. † And found.												
<b>Laundry-work.</b>												
Over 20	2	4	30/	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Meat and Fish Preserving and Canning, Fellmongering, Boiling-down, and Manure-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	14	1	5/ to 15/	9/	28/ to 36/10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	31	4	8/ to 35/	9/ to 12/	47/5*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	255	2	12/6 to 100/	13/6	54/ to 64/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Average.												
<b>Paint and Varnish Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	17/	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	48/ to 52/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Photography.</b>												
17 to 20	1	2	10/	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	3	..	6/ to 15/	..	..
Over 20	8	2	40/	30/	..	..	..	1	..	7/	..	..
<b>Plumbing and Tinsmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	6/ to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
Over 20	47	..	24/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Printing and Publishing.</b>												
14 to 16	13	2	5/ to 14/	10/	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	10	5/ to 32/6	7/6 to 20/	..	..	4	..	8/9 to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	68	6	30/ to 70/	15/ to 20/	56/8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Average.												
<b>Pumice Insulating.</b>												
17 to 20	3	..	30/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	27/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Soap and Candle Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	9	1	9/ to 14/	7/	12/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	1	18/11*	..	20/2*	16/3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	38/3*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Average.												



FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT (excluding Napier)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	1	..	7/	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Coopering.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	60/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Dentistry.</b>												
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	1	..
Over 20	2	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Dressmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	..	5	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..	..	5	..	4/	..	..
17 to 20	..	17	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	25	..	8/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Fruit-preserving.</b>												
17 to 20	..	1	..	10/ *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* And board.												
<b>Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.</b>												
14 to 16	6	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	25/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Flax-dressing.</b>												
17 to 20	3	..	30/ to 39/	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	36/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Flour-milling.</b>												
Over 20	3	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gas-manufacturing.</b>												
Over 20	8	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Joinery and Carpentering.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	17/6 to 40/	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	20/ to 60/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Meat Freezing, Preserving, Boiling-down, and Fellmongering.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	20/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	20/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	170	..	25/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Photography.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Printing and Publishing.</b>												
14 to 16	9	1	7/6 to 15/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	2	17/6 to 30/	10/	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
Over 20	36	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Plumbing and Tinsmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddle and Harness Making.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	2	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	35/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sausage-casing Preparing.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	30/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sawmilling.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	..	..	5/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	20/ to 48/	..	5/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	309	..	30/ to 80/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**FACTORIES—continued.**

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT (excluding Napier)—continued.</b>												
<b>Tailoring.</b>												
14 to 16	..	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	1	1	5/	5/	..	..
17 to 20	2	9	35/	5/ to 20/	..	15/	2	2	10/ to 15/	4/ to 14/	..	..
Over 20	33	7	35/ to 60/	15/ to 30/	30/ to 60/	20/	..	1	..	5/	..	..
<b>Watch and Jewellery Making.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TARANAKI DISTRICT (excluding New Plymouth).</b>												
<b>Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	40/ to 42/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Bread and Confectionery Baking.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	63	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Boot-making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	1	15/	10/	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	30/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brewing.</b>												
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brick-making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	18/ to 50/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Butter and Cheese Manufacturing and Cream-separating.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	34	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	189	3	20/ to 116/4	20/ to 30/	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Bacon-curing.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	36/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Coachbuilding and Blacksmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	6	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	24	..	6/ to 32/6	..	..	..	6	..	16/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	121	..	15/ to 60/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.</b>												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	6/ to 36/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	36	..	12/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Dentistry.</b>												
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	Not stated	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
<b>Dressmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	..	11	..	4/ to 28/	..	..	..	8	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..
17 to 20	..	30	..	4/ to 30/	..	..	..	6	..	4/ to 5/	..	..
Over 20	..	42	..	4/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Flax-milling.</b>												
17 to 20	11	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	40/	..	36/3*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Average.												
<b>Grain and Seed Cleaning.</b>												
Over 20	6	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gas-manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	42/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>TARANAKI DISTRICT (excluding New Plymouth)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Joinery, Sash and Door Making, and Sawmilling.</b>												
14 to 16	11	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	2	..	12/6 to 15/	..	..	
17 to 20	22	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	236	..	36/ to 66/	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Meat Freezing and Manure-preparing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	24/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	46	..	20/ to 104/2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Plumbing and Tinsmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	7/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	38	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Printing and Publishing.</b>												
14 to 16	4	4	8/ to 13/	4/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	
17 to 20	6	7	16/ to 35/	10/ to 15/	..	..	1	1	17/6	6/	..	
Over 20	30	15	30/ to 80/	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Photography.</b>												
14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	3	Not stated	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Saddle and Harness Making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	
17 to 20	8	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	35	..	12/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Tailoring.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5/	4/ to 7/6	..	
17 to 20	2	6	20/ to 37/6	5/ to 17/6	..	..	3	6	15/ to 30/	4/ to 10/	..	
Over 20	23	5	40/ to 63/	12/6 to 35/	50/ to 60/	..	1	1	15/	20/	..	
<b>Watch and Jewellery Making.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>WELLINGTON DISTRICT (excluding Wellington City and Wanganui).</b>												
<b>Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	31	..	12/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Basket-making.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bread and Confectionery Baking.</b>												
14 to 16	12	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	22	..	10/ to 34/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	128	..	22/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bootmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	4	7/6	5/ to 6/	..	
17 to 20	9	..	6/ to 25/	..	..	..	4	2	10/ to 17/6	7/6 to 12/6	..	
Over 20	64	8	20/ to 60/	15/ to 25/	35/ to 50/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Brewing and Malting.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	12	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Brick-making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	20/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	29	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.</b>												
14 to 16	35	..	5/ to 15/	..	10/	..	6	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	
17 to 20	70	..	5/ to 48/	..	7/6 to 15/	..	10	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	
Over 20	231	..	20/ to 80/	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Butter and Cheese Manufacturing and Cream-separating.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	27	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	144	..	30/ to 70/	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>WELLINGTON DISTRICT (excluding Wellington City and Wanganui)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.</b>												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	3	..	7/ to 12/6	..	..	
17 to 20	17	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	
Over 20	73	..	30/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Coopering and Box-making.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	9	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..	
Over 20	14	..	42/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Dressmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	..	48	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..	..	17	..	4/ to 6/	..	
17 to 20	..	82	..	4/ to 20/	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	97	..	6/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Dentistry.</b>												
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	30/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	1	..	11/	..	..	
17 to 20	14	..	15/ to 36/	..	..	..	1	..	7/	..	..	
Over 20	34	..	36/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Flax-milling.</b>												
14 to 16	8	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	68	..	15/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	381	..	30/ to 60/	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Flour-milling.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	19	..	40/ to 84/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Gas-manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	9	..	42/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Hosiery-manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	..	9	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	17	25/	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	6	30/	13/ to 18/	..	12/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Joinery and Sash and Door Making.</b>												
14 to 16	16	..	7/ to 20/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	
17 to 20	14	..	12/ to 32/6	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	
Over 20	98	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Laundry-work.</b>												
14 to 16	..	1	..	4/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	2	5/ to 20/	40/	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Lime-burning.</b>												
Over 20	16	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Monumental Masonry.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	
Over 20	3	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Meat Freezing and Preserving and Bacon-curing.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	12/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	5	..	21/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	45	..	30/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Photography.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	6	2	40/ to 60/	24/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Printing and Publishing.</b>												
14 to 16	26	2	5/ to 15/	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	22	5	7/6 to 30/	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	87	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	17/6	..	..	







FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>NELSON DISTRICT (excluding Nelson City)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Dressmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	..	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	17	..	4/	..	
17 to 20	..	13	..	4/ to 9/	..	..	..	1	..	4/	..	
Over 20	..	20	..	7/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	46	..	8/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	38	..	22/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	40	..	50/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Engine-fitting, Carpentering, &amp;c., for Harbour Board.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	11	..	54/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Flax-dressing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	20/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	9	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	22	..	25/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Gas-manufacturing.</b>												
Over 20	7	..	60/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Joinery and Sash and Door Making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	6	..	15/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Meat and Fish Preserving.</b>												
17 to 20	2	7	15/ to 30/	9/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	4	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Plumbing, Tinsmithing, &amp;c.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	60/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Printing and Publishing.</b>												
14 to 16	10	1	5/ to 14/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	10	13	12/6 to 40/	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	24	6	30/ to 90/	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Saddle and Harness Making.</b>												
Over 20	4	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Sawmilling.</b>												
14 to 16	14	..	6/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	28	..	7/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	215	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Tailoring.</b>												
14 to 16	3	2	5/ to 7/	5/6	..	..	2	5	5/	4/ to 5/	..	
17 to 20	4	24	20/ to 30/	5/ to 20/	..	..	2	2	15/ to 20/	4/ to 5/	..	
Over 20	24	15	40/ to 60/	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>WESTLAND DISTRICT (excluding Hokitika).</b>												
<b>Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Blacksmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bread-baking.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	..	25/ to 37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Brewing.</b>												
Over 20	4	..	50/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Dressmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	
17 to 20	..	4	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	
Over 20	..	7	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>CANTERBURY DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch City and Timaru)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Flour-milling.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	66	..	20/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Grain and Seed Cleaning and Crushing.</b>												
17 to 20	3	..	9/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	22	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Gas-manufacturing.</b>												
Over 20	3	..	45/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Joinery and Sash and Door Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 24/	..	..	2	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	
Over 20	26	..	10/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Lime-burning.</b>												
Over 20	3	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Meat-freezing and Manure-manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	15	..	22/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	42	..	40/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Sausage-casing Making.</b>												
17 to 20	4	..	36/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Plumbing and Tinsmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..	
Over 20	12	..	15/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.</b>												
14 to 16	14	6	5/ to 10/	5/ to 12/6	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	
17 to 20	8	7	12/6 to 20/	5/ to 12/6	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	
Over 20	33	7	25/ to 70/	15/ to 17/6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
<b>Rope and Twine Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	9/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	9	..	20/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	9	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Refined-tallow Manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	3	..	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	36/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Saddle and Harness Making.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	12	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	2	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	
Over 20	46	1	40/ to 55/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Sawmilling.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	11	..	15/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	77	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Tailoring.</b>												
14 to 16	5	5	5/	4/	..	..	2	2	5/ to 7/6	5/	..	
17 to 20	14	27	5/ to 30/	4/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	41	20	20/ to 60/	6/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Underclothing-making.</b>												
17 to 20	..	2	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	5	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Watch and Jewellery Making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	8	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Wool-scouring and Fellmongering.</b>												
14 to 16	15	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	14	..	15/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	64	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Woollen-milling.</b>												
14 to 16	8	5	9/ to 10/	9/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	18	10/ to 20/	9/ to 10/	..	17/ to 23/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	20	18	36/ to 75/	10/ to 24/	..	17/ to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	

## FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>OTAGO DISTRICT (excluding Dunedin City).</b>												
<b>Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	11	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Agricultural-implement Making.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	18/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	17	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bacon-curing.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Boat-building.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.</b>												
14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	9	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	
17 to 20	46	..	10/ to 60/	..	..	..	13	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	
Over 20	194	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	
<b>Bootmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	5	1	5/ to 7/6	5/	..	..	2	1	5/ to 6/	5/	..	
17 to 20	4	2	9/ to 40/	10/ to 15/	..	..	5	1	9/ to 25/	15/	..	
Over 20	25	3	35/ to 60/	25/	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Bread and Confectionery Baking.</b>												
14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	27	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	
Over 20	161	..	40/ to 60/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Brewing and Malting.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	14	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Brick and Pottery Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	5	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	3	15/ to 20/	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	42	1	20/ to 60/	22/	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Butter and Cheese Manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	6	..	7/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	35	1	25/ to 60/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8/ to 12/	..	..	
17 to 20	1	1	20/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Dentistry.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	1	60/	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Dressmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	..	23	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	..	5	..	4/	..	
17 to 20	..	51	..	4/ to 20/	..	..	..	5	..	4/ to 10/	3	
Over 20	..	87	..	7/6 to 45/	..	..	..	1	..	8/	2	
<b>Drug-manufacturing.</b>												
17 to 20	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Engineering.</b>												
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	9	..	60/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	33	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Flax-dressing.</b>												
14 to 16	10	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	22	..	20/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	79	..	20/ to 50/	..	36/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	



FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>SOUTHLAND DISTRICT (excluding Invercargill)—<i>continued.</i></b>												
<b>Bootmaking.</b>												
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 12/6	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	18/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brick and Tile Making.</b>												
Over 20	8	..	30/ to 36/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Butter and Cheese Manufacturing and Cream-separating.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	12/	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	15/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cycle Engineering.</b>												
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Dressmaking.</b>												
14 to 16	..	12	..	4/ to 6/	..	..	..	5	..	4/ to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	15	..	4/ to 13/6	..	..	..	18	..	4/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	..	31	..	6/ to 50/	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Flour-milling.</b>												
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	27/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Flax-dressing.</b>												
14 to 16	10	..	15/ to 25/	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	18/ to 35/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	58	..	20/ to 60/	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.</b>												
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	35/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Joinery and Sash and Door Making.</b>												
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14/ to 21/6	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	20/ to 72/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..
<b>Lime-burning.</b>												
Over 20	10	..	36/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Meat and Rabbit Preserving.</b>												
14 to 16	6	..	12/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	74	..	35/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Oils, Wax, and Sulphate of Ammonia Manufacturing.</b>												
14 to 16	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	50	..	42/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper and Paper-bag Making.</b>												
14 to 16	4	4	10/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	7	15/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	36/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.</b>												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	1	7/	7/6	..	..
17 to 20	1	3	30/	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	2	..	Not stated	..	..
Over 20	33	..	22/6 to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Plumbing and Tinsmithing.</b>												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	17/6 to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	42/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddle and Harness Making.</b>												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sail and Tent Making.</b>												
Over 20	2	..	48/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sawmilling.</b>												
14 to 16	4	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	16	..	18/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	164	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Seed-cleaning.</b>												
Over 20	5	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tailoring.</b>												
14 to 16	1	3	7/6	4/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..
17 to 20	3	4	5/ to 32/6	4/ to 20/	..	..	1	4	10/	4/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	17	12	40/ to 60/	16/ to 32/6	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..

## SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
<i>Food Trades.</i>			<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Fruit-preserving and condiment-manufacturing	174	124	Ammunition-making .. ..	20	88
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	436	2	Artificial-limb making .. ..	2	..
Brewing, malting, and bottling ..	763	..	Brick and pottery making .. ..	793	4
Coffee and spice manufacturing ..	82	4	Broken road-metal preparing ..	66	..
Tea blending and packing ..	158	11	Brush and broom making .. ..	96	57
Sugar-refining .. ..	171	..	Basket and perambulator making ..	148	10
Bread and confectionery manufacturing	2,936	380	Chaff-cutting .. ..	84	..
Baking-powder manufacturing ..	13	..	Cement and lime manufacturing ..	194	..
Flour-milling .. ..	438	..	Cigar and cigarette manufacturing ..	15	35
Butter and cheese manufacturing ..	871	33	Cork-cutting .. ..	5	..
Sausage-casing preparing .. ..	120	..	Carpet-weaving .. ..	3	3
Meat and fish preserving and bacon-curing	2,021	46	Dentistry .. ..	306	55
Wine and cider manufacturing ..	17	6	Drug and herbal-remedy manufacturing	167	62
<i>Iron Trades.</i>			Dyeing and cleaning .. ..	25	13
Engineering, &c. .. ..	3,676	..	Engraving and electroplating ..	28	..
Coachbuilding and blacksmithing ..	3,404	1	Feather-cleaning .. ..	..	7
Plumbing, tinsmithing, and gasfitting	1,325	1	Fireworks-manufacturing .. ..	6	..
Cycle-engineering and sewing-machine repairing	513	11	Fire-kindler making .. ..	3	1
Agricultural- implement manufacturing	473	..	Flax-milling .. ..	1,196	1
Wire-working .. ..	30	..	Gas-manufacturing .. ..	461	..
Electrical engineering and lighting ..	81	..	Glass-bevelling .. ..	10	..
Range-making .. ..	112	..	Glue-manufacturing .. ..	9	..
Galvanised-iron working .. ..	75	..	Grain and seed cleaning and wool-dumping	223	..
Cutlery-grinding .. ..	3	..	Gum-sorting .. ..	154	..
Heel and toe plate making .. ..	8	..	Gunsmithing .. ..	21	..
Ship-repairing .. ..	107	..	Ink-manufacturing .. ..	2	..
<i>Leather Trades.</i>			Laundry-work .. ..	148	582
Saddle and harness making .. ..	904	38	Lens-grinding .. ..	5	2
Boot-manufacturing .. ..	2,365	795	Manure-manufacturing .. ..	44	..
Portmanteau-making .. ..	33	8	Mat and rug making .. ..	19	17
<i>Clothing Trades.</i>			Monumental masonry .. ..	92	..
Shirt-making* .. ..	33	759	Organ-building .. ..	13	..
Tailoring and clothing-manufacturing*	2,000	3,312	Paint and varnish manufacturing ..	20	..
Dressmaking* .. ..	..	4,337	Paper bag and box manufacturing ..	41	120
Hat and cap making .. ..	55	115	Paper-milling .. ..	73	21
Hosiery-knitting .. ..	27	464	Photography .. ..	139	187
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing ..	19	162	Piano-manufacturing .. ..	13	..
Plain-sewing and underclothing-manufacturing	3	127	Picture-frame making .. ..	52	7
Calico-bag making .. ..	3	20	Printing, bookbinding, and stationery-manufacturing	2,651	556
Woollen-milling .. ..	823	715	Pumice-grinding .. ..	23	..
Flock-milling .. ..	15	..	Quilt-making .. ..	..	3
Corset and belt making .. ..	..	18	Bag-sorting and bottle-cleaning ..	6	..
Umbrella-making .. ..	10	19	Rope and twine manufacturing ..	159	..
<i>Wood-working Trades.</i>			Sheep-dip manufacturing .. ..	7	..
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	1,569	70	Stone cutting and polishing .. ..	17	..
Wood-turning and box-making .. ..	75	..	Sail and tent making .. ..	138	67
Joinery and sash and door making and sawmilling	5,107	..	Soap, tallow, and candle manufacturing	405	4
Coopering .. ..	97	..	Starch-manufacturing .. ..	34	7
Boat-building .. ..	117	..	Surgical- implement manufacturing ..	2	..
Venetian-blind making .. ..	68	1	Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring	1,740	..
Billiard-table making .. ..	6	..	Toy and door-mat making .. ..	4	..
			Watchmaking and jewellery .. ..	503	6
			Wax-vesta manufacturing .. ..	30	118
			Wire-mattress making .. ..	29	..
			Wig-making .. ..	3	..
			Totals .. ..	41,783	13,612
			Hands employed in the New Zealand Railway Workshops	1,703	..
			Grand totals .. ..	43,986	13,612

\* In Timaru the tailoresses are also dressmakers and shirt-makers.

Total number of factories registered during the period of one year and three months (January, 1901, to March, 1902)	..	..	..	..	7,203
Persons employed therein	..	..	..	..	55,395

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# FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Persons employed in the Years 1895 and 1901.



