

1908.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

REPORTS.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 3rd June, 1908.

I have the honour to present herewith the seventeenth annual report of this Department for transmission to His Excellency the Governor, in accordance with section 65 of "The Factories Act, 1901," and section 12 of "The Labour Department Act, 1903." The report covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1907, to the 31st March, 1908.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD TREGGAR,

The Hon. J. A. Millar, Minister of Labour.

Secretary.

THE steady upward progress of New Zealand in regard to its industries and the development of its agricultural and pastoral resources continues unabated. The prices obtained for wool-shipments fell far below those of two years ago, and frozen meat also has been disappointing as to results of sales. However, the volume of exports has continued to increase, and there is no reason for any feeling to be entertained but pride and satisfaction in the growth and stability of colonial enterprises.

Throughout the Dominion skilled labour generally has had a successful year. The building trades especially have been in full swing of employment in the larger cities, whilst in the country towns there was even a shortage of the necessary hands. The boot trade, which a few years ago seemed destined to die out almost entirely, has regained its old footing of security, and promises exceedingly well in the near future. Engineering has not been buoyant, but in most places trade was fairly steady. Cabinetmaking, tailoring, dressmaking, coachbuilding, agricultural-implement making, confectionery and jam making—all these trades have been busy, and some of them have had a record year. Woollen-mills have been running full time, and complain of shortage of workers. In many occupations this shortage has been reported by employers, who state that the expansion of trade and business is impossible if some means cannot be found to promote immigration. Sawmilling generally has been brisk, but differs greatly with locality; for example, in Westland the industry is growing fast, whilst in the Forty-mile Bush (Dannevirke) it has almost disappeared, the bushman being replaced by the farmer. Flax-mills, owing to the high price of flax, ran at full speed for the first part of the year, but the sudden fall in value of the staple has made only too many of the mills close down for a time.

Unskilled labour has very fully and generally found employment. In spite of the large numbers of immigrants, tens of thousands of whom have been quietly absorbed during the last five years, milking hands and farm labourers are scarce, and town labourers have had almost continuous employment. The extensive building operations in the first and second class towns, and drainage-works at places like Timaru and Nelson, account for the ease with which surplus labour has been provided with employment.

The men to whom the Labour Department has given assistance number as follows :—

NUMBER OF MEN ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT SINCE INSTITUTION 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
1902-3	3,704	1,492	2,212	5,934	580	3,124
1903-4	2,860	777	2,083	3,085	1,216	1,644
1904-5	3,130	953	2,177	3,425	1,960	1,170
1905-6	6,712	2,027	4,685	7,351	1,929	4,783
1906-7	7,393	1,427	5,966	4,187	2,718	4,675
1907-8	6,305	1,440	4,865	4,408	2,977	3,328
	58,782	23,280	35,502	93,226	21,484	37,298

This table reveals the fact that in eighteen years the Department has been of material aid to 152,000 people, including the dependants of the workmen. It is encouraging to find that the number sent to private employment nearly equals those sent to Government works, a position differing materially from that occupied by the Department for some years after it was first instituted. Until the Main Trunk Railway is finished the number of men required annually for public works is necessarily very large. There has been a gratifying absence of complaint this year from men employed on the public works, thus showing that with time better methods of procedure prevail than formerly existed in the early days of the system.

Of the men assisted by the Department during this last year 831 came from Great Britain, 421 from Australia, and ninety-nine from foreign countries. Seventy-seven wives, with their families, received passages and expenses (the value of which was afterwards refunded), in order to join their providers in the locality of their work. The single men helped to employment more than doubled the number of married men, a very encouraging sign, as it proves that the married men are at steadier and more continuous work.

Factories.

There has been an increase of 798 factories and of 3,315 workers therein since last year's returns were published. For the last fourteen years no alteration has been made in the number of persons whose collective employment renders the place in which they work a "factory," but there has been a remarkably steady increase during that period, and it has raised the number of factories from 4,109 to 11,586, and that of factory-workers from 29,879 to 78,625.

The following table exhibits the details of annual progress :—

Year.	Factories.	Increase.	Factory-workers.	Increase.
1895	4,109	...	29,879	...
1896	4,647	538	32,387	2,508
1897	5,177	530	36,918	4,531
1898	5,601	424	39,672	2,754
1899	6,286	685	45,305	5,633
1900	6,438	152	48,938	3,633
1901	6,744	306	53,460	4,522
1902	7,203	459	55,395	1,935
1903	7,675	472	59,047	3,652
1904	8,373	698	63,968	4,921
1905	9,123	750	67,713	3,745
1906	9,881	758	70,403	2,690
1907	10,788	907	75,310	4,907
1908	11,586	798	78,625	3,315
Total increase	..	7,477	...	48,746

The total amount of wages paid in factories was £5,319,019, while that of the previous year was £4,831,037. The average wage for 1907-8 was £67 13s., an increase over that of 1906-7, which was £64 3s.

The following table shows the most important industries ranged in order of the amount of wages paid during 1907-8, compared with wages totals for 1906-7. As will be noticed, the total increase in wages of £487,982 is contributed to by almost every trade in operation. In most industries the increase is very substantial, whilst in all the others shown the figures indicate a very satisfactory progress.

Class.	Wages paid during the Years		Increase.	Increase Percentage.
	1907-8.	1906-7.		
	£	£	£	
Food trades	1,015,700	906,163	109,537	12.1
Woodworking trades	935,336	853,021	82,315	9.6
Iron and metal trades	896,057	828,425	67,632	8.2
Clothing trades	781,372	698,614	82,758	11.8
Printing and stationery trades	325,746	315,904	9,842	3.1
Leather-working trades	303,253	294,454	8,799	3.0
Flax and fibre trades	199,189	151,313	47,876	31.6
Stone, clay, and mineral trades	187,532	170,741	16,791	9.8
Fellmongering trades	136,526	133,564	2,962	2.2
Light, heat, and power trades	123,016	110,222	12,794	11.6
Chemical and by-product trades	65,522	64,616	906	1.4
Ship building and repairing trades	61,727	56,061	5,666	10.0
Watch and jewellery trades	42,892	39,679	3,213	8.3
Paper and cardboard trades	16,164	14,360	1,804	12.5
Basket and wicker trade trades	15,879	13,822	2,057	14.9
Miscellaneous trades not included above	213,108	180,078	33,030	18.3
Totals	5,319,019	4,831,037	487,982	10.1

NOTE.—The percentage of increase shown above does not imply that there was increase in the rate of wage paid to the individual worker, but only that (generally to the greater number of workers) an increased percentage on the total amount of wages was disbursed.

The large increase of 31.6 per cent. in wages paid in the flax-milling trade is no doubt due to the high price obtained for hemp during part of the period under review, combined with the opportunities for constant working afforded by the generally good weather-conditions. The recent drop in the price of fibre will probably have the effect of considerably reducing the number of mills to be registered during the coming year. In the food trades steady progress in meat-freezing, bread, biscuit, and confectionery making, and in the milk-products industries is shown by the increase in wages paid of 12.1 per cent. It is also worthy of note that the further introductions of gasworks and electrical works for generation and distribution of power, light, and heating have been the means of an increase in wages paid of £12,794, or 11.6 per cent. Most of the other trades show a healthy increase of about the average percentage (10.1), which the total increase for the Dominion of £487,982 represents. A diagram illustrating the relative importance of each industry by total wages paid forms part of the appendix to this report.

OVERTIME WORKED IN FACTORIES.

In each of the chief centres of population there has been a grave increase in the hours of overtime worked. In no annual period previously recorded has the sum of such overtime reached the limit of this year's excess over working-hours. In the Cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin 733,018 hours have thus been added to the normal time of employment. Some of the increases will be noted as almost phenomenal; for instance, the men in Dunedin, who the previous year worked 107,565 hours of overtime, have during this last year nearly doubled that amount in their record of 194,804 hours.

It is difficult to understand the main cause of this increase unless we grant that there must have been a very great acceleration and accumulation of business, combined with a shortage of workers.

Overtime-work, especially for women, is an almost unmixed evil as regards the workers themselves, even when tempered by consideration of the extra wages earned, but such operations certainly show a state of industrial prosperity hitherto unprecedented.

For the last three years the overtime worked in the chief cities is shown in the following table :—

City.	Year.	Women and Boys.	Hours.	Men.	Hours.
Auckland...	1905-6	1,685	46,046	563	43,263
" ...	1906-7	2,025	54,108	468	36,036
" ...	1907-8	2,426	64,478	1,499	59,272
Wellington	1905-6	1,614	37,146	952	63,614
" ...	1906-7	1,828	52,670	2,189	123,129
" ...	1907-8	2,391	54,362	2,837	134,360
Christchurch	1905-6	2,405	60,681	1,622	64,059
" ...	1906-7	2,933	100,474	841	63,975
" ...	1907-8	2,903	83,955	1,444	80,368
Dunedin ...	1905-6	1,198	37,080	785	104,071
" ...	1906-7	1,877	54,829	940	107,565
" ...	1907-8	1,772	61,419	1,871	194,804

For the last year (up to 31st March, 1908) the overtime worked in each centre is as follows :—

City.	Women and Boys.	Hours.	Men.	Hours.
Auckland	2,426	64,478	1,499	59,272
Wellington	2,391	54,362	2,837	134,360
Christchurch	2,903	83,955	1,444	80,368
Dunedin	1,772	61,419	1,871	194,804
	9,492	264,214	7,651	468,804

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

Five hundred and seventy-seven accidents occurred in factories during the last year. Most of these were of small importance, a few were severe, and six were fatal. It is a matter for congratulation that such accidents show a notable decrease in number and character. Against 679 accidents of the previous year we now record 583, and against sixteen fatal accidents less than half that number. Among 135 persons working in factories, but one accident is now annually averaged (or 0·74 per cent.), and there is one fatal accident among every 13,104 people (or 0·0076 per cent.). This is a very fine position of security for New Zealand industries to occupy, and it is creditable to the watchfulness of employers, of Inspectors, and of the workers themselves.

BREACHES OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

One hundred and fifty-six convictions under the Factories Act were recorded by the departmental officers during the period under review. As a general rule, there was very little friction indeed between the employers and those at work under them. Reports from Inspectors of Factories everywhere confirm the idea that the provisions of the present Act are appreciated, and, except in the large towns, long intervals elapse without any necessity for interference with the general conduct of industrial business. The cases of interest are mainly as follows :—

A draper was fined £1 and costs for exposing for sale garments made in an unregistered workroom, without attaching to them a label setting forth the fact. Defendant had let out work to a woman, who was paid 7½d. for making a shirt, and who had to find the buttons and cotton. The Magistrate said that it looked like the thin edge of sweating, and future cases would be severely dealt with.

Another firm was fined £5 and costs for a similar breach in giving out kapoc-mattress work. Owing to an alleged misunderstanding, a new hearing was granted, but the case was again decided in the Department's favour. The fine was then increased to £5 ls., to allow of an appeal being made, notice of which was given but not proceeded with.

A tailor was awarded £6 15s. damages, with costs, against a machinist who left his employment without notice in the busy season.

Two Chinese laundry-keepers were charged with failing to keep a record of their employees, and the wages paid, also the ages of all employees under twenty-one years. The defence was that such a register was kept in Chinese. On promise to keep a proper record in future, a fine of 10s. and costs was imposed in each case.

To this report is appended a comparative chart of factory regulations in New Zealand and Australia. It has been reproduced from the very valuable book by Miss Violet Markham, of the Victoria League, London, on "The Factory and Shops Acts of the British Dominions." In that book is given a condensation of the laws relating to factories and shops in all the colonies, the chart giving a *précis* of the whole book so far as it relates to Australasia.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

Three interesting charts are attached to this report. One of these shows the annual increase of workers in factories since 1896 (the year the Arbitration Act came into effective operation). In this chart it will be noticed that the comparative percentage of females employed has decreased, and that, although more than double the number of women and girls are now employed compared with those for 1896, the ratio of employment of females to that of the males has steadily decreased. This is racially a matter of congratulation, since, in my opinion, the less the future wives and mothers of the nation have to encounter industrial toil and enter into industrial competition with men the better. Economically, however, and accepting the necessity of work being carried on as at present, the position is serious. I have already alluded to the complaints made by employers as to their business enterprise being cramped through the paucity of hands required to do the work. This shortage is denied by the representatives of labour, who say that, if the statement is true at all, it depicts a mere temporary difficulty, and that to introduce workers from abroad would merely be assisting employers to flood the market with surplus labour in order to lower wages. So far as I have been able to gain information, there is a real dearth of effective manual labour; but what is far more important, the Dominion itself will supply less and less for some considerable time. This is owing to the low birth-rate, and to the absence of any labour-reserve that can reinforce the depleted ranks of the workers as time removes them one by one through sickness, age, death, or (in the case of women) by marriage. The birth-rate fell from 41·32 per thousand in 1876–80 to only 27·08 per thousand in 1906. If we take the case of girls of suitable age to work in factories we find that in New Zealand between the years 1891–96 there was an increase of 21·62 per cent. in the number of girls between fifteen and twenty-one years of age. In the next five years the increase had fallen to 6·77 per cent., and in the five years ending 1906 the rate of increase further fell to 1·26 per cent. In regard to still younger girls—those between five and ten years of age—the further want of reserve power for our labour-supply is apparent. In 1881–86 there was an increase of girls of the ages mentioned of 24·34 per cent.; in 1886–91 the increase fell to 1·90 per cent.; in 1891–96 there was a decrease of 0·29 per cent.; in 1896–1901 a decrease of 0·10 per cent.; and in 1901–6 an increase of 4·81 per cent. Even if this latter increase is maintained, or added to, it will take a long time to make up for the "lean years" of the previous decade. As a concrete example, I may point out that Mr. Hally, the Inspector of Factories in Dunedin, in his report (herewith) draws attention to the fact that the average daily attendance at Dunedin schools fell from 4,148 pupils in 1887 to 2,882 in 1907. These returns are taken from the report of the Education Board of Otago, and, in spite of the large increase of population, show generally a remarkable absence of that class of increase—of those from five years of age to fifteen years—useful for training to industrial and commercial life. The figures regarding the boys are very much on the same lines as those of their sisters. Such figures, as the result of 20 years' national growth, are absolutely startling to those who have to take provision for the welfare of the people generally. The difficulty may not be evaded or shirked. Either our industries, instead of expanding, must shrink and disappear, or workers to carry on those industries must be found. That there are few and fewer recruits available from among the children of the Dominion will appear certain as time goes on, and even if there could be a remarkable filling-up of cradles from this moment onwards, it would still take years to close the present vacant spaces in the thin ranks of our children who are now between five and fifteen years of age.

For those who disapprove altogether of industrialism in New Zealand, or for those who wish to see labour at a decided premium for a time, the threatened trouble may be a matter for rejoicing. Nevertheless, it is certain that to a large number of our people the cessation of many of our industries through the want of men and women to carry them on would be a serious and most irreparable loss. It is reasonable to sympathise with workers who object to be taxed on their earnings in order that immigrants may be introduced as their competitors, but it lies with their wisest thinkers to give strenuous consideration to this pressing and very important subject, so that an alternative to immigration may, if possible, be found as a necessary counterpoise to the declining birth-rate.

The second chart shows the expansion of employment in various trades during the last fourteen years, and the third gives in diagrammatic form the proportion of each of the more important industries in relation to the wages paid therein.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

The number of shops existent in New Zealand during the year (1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908) was 11,981. In these shops 32,306 persons were engaged in business, but this includes working employers as well as shop-assistants, the latter of whom number 20,302.

The following table shows the number of shops, persons engaged, assistants, &c., in each of the four cities and in each industrial district (excluding the four cities):—

District.	Number of Shops.			Number of Persons engaged, including Employers.			Total Wages paid during Year ending 31/3/07.
	Without Assistants.	With Assistants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Auckland City	520	660	1,180	2,999	1,160	4,159	£ 221,097
Wellington City	621	564	1,185	2,609	809	3,418	212,087
Christchurch City	628	602	1,230	2,860	889	3,749	228,713
Dunedin City	668	566	1,234	2,516	941	3,457	189,215
Northern Industrial District*	768	861	1,629	3,036	708	3,744	149,830
Taranaki Industrial District	290	317	607	1,127	284	1,411	54,521
Wellington Industrial District†	823	1,014	1,837	3,939	934	4,873	259,454
Marlborough Industrial District	50	87	137	307	71	378	16,939
Nelson Industrial District ...	148	136	284	537	157	694	37,157
Westland Industrial District	263	258	521	965	198	1,163	51,779
Canterbury Industrial District‡	441	444	885	1,853	418	2,271	113,981
Otago and Southland Industrial District§	599	653	1,252	2,386	603	2,989	140,332
	5,819	6,162	11,981	25,134	7,172	32,306	1,675,105

* Not including Auckland City and suburbs. including Christchurch City and suburbs.

† Not including Wellington City and suburbs. § Not including Dunedin City and suburbs.

‡ Not

Wages in Shops.

□ The money paid in wages in shops amounted to £1,675,105. This sum divided among the 20,302 shop-assistants gives an average of £82 10s. as the annual earnings of the New Zealand shop-assistant.

¶ The following table shows—(1) Number of hands employed in shops, excluding employers; (2) total wages; and (3) annual wage of employees:—

District.	Employees.			Wages paid during the Year ending 31st March, 1907.	Average Annual Wage per Employee.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Auckland City	1,922	986	2,918	221,097	£ 75 15 5
Wellington City	1,517	692	2,209	212,087	96 0 0
Christchurch City	1,834	705	2,539	228,713	90 11 7
Dunedin City	1,509	690	2,199	189,215	86 1 0
Northern Industrial District ..	1,559	569	2,128	149,830	70 8 0
Taranaki Industrial District ..	557	236	793	54,521	68 15 1
Wellington Industrial District ..	2,247	804	3,051	259,454	85 0 1
Marlborough Industrial District ..	169	62	231	16,939	73 6 7
Nelson Industrial District	294	129	423	37,157	87 16 9
Westland Industrial District	483	153	636	51,779	81 8 3
Canterbury Industrial District ..	1,067	344	1,411	113,981	80 15 7
Otago and Southland Industrial District	1,309	455	1,764	140,332	79 11 1
	14,477	5,825	20,302	1,675,105	82 10 0

— In this table it may be noted that Wellington pays its shop-assistants more highly than any other of the chief towns, and also that the wages of the shop-assistants in the country are considerably lower than those paid in the shops of cities.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

This Act has been subjected to an unusual amount of criticism and discussion during the past year. In my judgment the principles underlying the Arbitration Act are impregnable, and have been practically unassailed. The attacks on the system of "compulsory arbitration" are generally confined to the process of its administration or to the weakness attributed to it in not being able to cover the whole industrial ground down to the minutest detail. The employers complain that the punishment awarded for a breach of award is unequal, because the employer having property is compelled to pay his fine, while the worker being in many cases without property escapes. The worker says that the punishment is unequal because the employer, in writing a small cheque for a fine, does a thing which cripples him not at all, while the worker, if he cannot pay his fine, is threatened with the sale of his furniture or the disgrace to his family through imprisonment. Expectations were too highly raised at first as to what the result of the Act would be. It has performed everything which could be expected from a single legislative measure. It has raised wages generally to a small extent, but in some cases very considerably. It has shortened hours, given payment for overtime for holidays and for travelling, granted preference to unionists in a restricted way, and many other similar privileges and benefits. It steadied trade and business for many years till it brought prosperity to the employer and reflected prosperity to the employee through the continuity and permanence of work. With all this to the credit of the Act there is a certain vague disappointment experienced by many that it has not done more to give the worker greater industrial security and profit. It has not, for instance, prevented any slight increase of wages granted by the Arbitration Court being sometimes taken advantage of by the employer as an excuse for an inordinate increase on the price of the goods the worker himself has produced, and which he has (as consumer) to purchase. It has not prevented, in certain districts, almost the whole value of a rise in wages being appropriated directly by an increase in the rent of the workers' dwelling, or indirectly by increases in the rents of the tradesmen with whom the worker deals. The Act was not intended in any way to check or regulate the profits of the employer, or deal with the questions of rent, land-values, taxation, immigration, or a hundred other matters which affect the worker every day vitally and continuously. It was simply an Act to promote industrial peace, and to raise labour disputes from the arbitrament of force and the arena of bitter strife into a calmer air—into an atmosphere of judicial sense and reason, to which in the interests of civilisation all other social disputes had already been referred. If more was expected of the Act than it could possibly perform; if it was supposed to find an industrial wilderness and leave it an industrial paradise, such expectation has been disappointed, as expectations based on illusion must ever be. In the infinitely complex arrangements of modern life no legislative measure unsupported and single-handed could possibly meet the innumerable varieties of hardship, suffering, and waste of the world in which we have to work, nor could it at once turn that desert into an Arcadia.

The occurrence of strikes in unions of slaughtermen was commented on in my last report. On the 27th March, 1907, in Gisborne, the members of the local union, to the number of forty-six, were fined £5 each for taking part in a strike (Vol. viii, Book of Awards, p. 146). In the Supreme Court at Christchurch, on the 15th March, a writ of attachment was granted by Mr. Justice Cooper against John Catherall, a striker. On the Supreme Court, Christchurch, being applied to for an order for committal to prison in the case of a striker named Millar at Timaru, who refused to pay his fine, Mr. Justice Williams disagreed with the previous ruling of Mr. Justice Cooper, and refused the order (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 380). On the 30th August the Arbitration Court at Christchurch fined forty-one strikers £5 each (Vol. viii, Book of Awards, p. 728). The Court of Appeal sitting in Wellington on the 29th and 30th July and the 22nd August upheld the appeal for leave to issue a writ of attachment in the above-mentioned case of Millar, of Timaru, and that imprisonment could follow (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 1108). In respect of these fines inflicted on slaughtermen for striking, the sum of £616 has been paid, but some of the strikers have left the Dominion, and the amount could not be collected. The punishment of imprisonment for an industrial offence has not hitherto been inflicted on the application of the Government.

The Blackball Coal-miners' strike is dealt with in the report (herewith) of Mr. Lomas, Chief Inspector of Factories, who visited the locality while the dispute was in progress.

There was a temporary stoppage of work at the works of the Westport Coal Company. This occurred through an effort made by the Denniston Coal-miners' Union to take advantage of the "eight-hours-bank-to-bank" provision in "The Coal-mines Act Amendment Act, 1907." The Arbitration Court decreed on the 17th December, 1907, that the miners had committed a breach of award, but decided not to inflict a penalty, because it was considered that the breach arose through misapprehension. (See Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 1074.)

A strike of a few hours' duration took place on the Auckland City Tramways on the 14th November, 1907. It arose from the dismissal of motormen and conductors without previous notice. An

information was laid by the Inspector of Factories against the Tramway Company. The case was heard by the Arbitration Court from the 1st to the 4th May, and the company was fined £5 and costs (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 288). The workers' union was also proceeded against for taking part in a strike, and was fined £1 without costs (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 293).

For dismissing employees in order that those employees should not obtain the benefits of an award, a Wellington firm was fined £5 and costs (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 358).

For dismissing a worker while the final disposition of an industrial dispute was pending, a Christchurch bootmaker, on the 10th December, 1907, was fined £5 and the Court fees (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 1107). The judgment of the Court insists that legally the onus of proof rests on the employer to show that he does not dismiss his employee on account of a dispute when proceedings are pending.

The Consolidated Goldfields of New Zealand Company was cited to answer a charge of creating a lock-out in the Golden Fleece Mine at Reefton. The dispute arose from the "eight-hours-bank-to-bank" question, and the arrangement of overtime-payment. The Court held that the company had not closed down the work of the mine in order to lock its men out, but to make a necessary connection with the workings of another mine. The case was dismissed on the 6th May, 1907 (Book of Awards, Vol. viii).

Another alleged lock-out was the subject of a Court hearing on the 11th and 12th March, 1908. The Blackball miners brought actions for breach of award against the Blackball Coal Company for wrongfully dismissing seven of its workers. Another breach was alleged through the action of dismissal of the seven workers being on account of their being trade-unionists. The judgment declared that no lock-out had taken place, and that the men had not been dismissed for unionism, but because there had been trouble as to trucking. The application was dismissed, the miners to pay £3 3s. costs of the company (Book of Awards, Vol. ix, p. 60).

A country newspaper was fined £1, with Inspector's costs £2 2s., for publishing on the 16th May, 1907, remarks which might prejudicially affect a case then under consideration by the Conciliation Board (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 936).

On 6th November, 1907, an important case was heard before the Arbitration Court in regard to the Wellington Cooks and Waiters' Union. The Conciliation Board had made a recommendation dealing with the wages and hours of work of cooks, waiters, &c., and this recommendation had become law through no application for appeal to the Arbitration Court having been made within the prescribed time by the employers. Hotelkeepers were charged with having committed breaches of this recommendation as though it had become an industrial agreement. On the 11th November, 1907, the Court dismissed the applications for enforcements on a technical point, which rendered the agreement invalid. The Cooks and Waiters' Union was ordered to pay £5 5s. costs (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 927).

Following this an award was applied for by the Cooks and Waiters' Union, and was granted on the 19th December, 1907 (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 970).

An interesting development in making wage-earning more flexible in its rates than usually is the case may be found in the industrial agreement of the Taranaki butter, creamery, and cheese factories (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 452). In this the factories are classified as to output, and the wages of the workers are graduated according to the factory's class in the scale of importance, and according to the time of the year.

The Arbitration Court, on the 9th August, deputed the Board of Conciliation of Canterbury to investigate a dispute and report thereon. The case referred to concerned the Canterbury Sheep-owners' Union, which had been brought into Court by the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers, and a large number of farmers had been cited as parties. The investigation has been going on for some months, and an enormous mass of evidence collected but the Board has not yet reported to the Court (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 606).

An interesting conference presided over by the Hon. Mr. J. A. Millar, Minister of Labour, brought about an industrial agreement between the Australian Federated Seamen's Union and several large shipping companies, including the Union Shipping Company. The agreement was embodied in an award issued by the Arbitration Court on the 4th April, 1908 (Book of Awards, Vol. xi, p. 188).

The vexed question of "bespoke-work" in the tailoring trade was the subject of several applications for enforcement of award on the 1st May, 1907. In this provision of the award protection is given not only to the workers, but to the general public, inasmuch as it prevents the sale of factory-made suits as tailor-made. The Court upheld most of the applications, inflicting a fine of £5 with costs £2 2s. in each case, but two other cases were dismissed (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 229).

The "preference to unionists" given on the 6th June, 1907, to the Wellington Painters' Union (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 314) is more decidedly favourable to the worker than is generally the

case. It gave rise to a very interesting decision, which is to be found in Book of Awards, Vol. ix, p. 224. A signwriter and embosser, considering himself an artist and not an artisan, declined to join the Painters' Union as directed by the award. The Court held that the signwriter had committed a breach of award by refusing to join the union, but would not inflict a penalty if the respondent applied for membership therein within fourteen days.

A unique proceeding under the Arbitration Act took place through the appointment of a special Board of Conciliation under section 51 of the main Act to investigate a dispute brought forward by the Auckland Slaughtermen's Employees' Union. The Board sat at Auckland in July, 1907, with Mr. Arthur Myers, Mayor of Auckland, as Chairman. The recommendations of the Board were made binding as an industrial agreement (Book of Awards, Vol. viii, p. 443).

Cases relating to deduction from wages for time lost, holidays, &c., may be found by those interested, in Book of Awards, Vol. viii, pp. 252, 613, 916, 1045, 1046, and 1106.

The annual return of membership of all industrial unions as at 31st December last is embodied in a separate parliamentary paper. For the last three years the membership of employers and workers was as follows:—

	Unions of Employers.		Unions of Workers.	
	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.
December, 1905	113	3,276	261	29,869
.. 1906	109	3,337	274	34,978
.. 1907	121	3,630	310	45,614

This shows an increase of twelve employers' unions, with an additional membership of 293, and an increase of thirty-six workers' unions, with 10,636 added members during the year.

It will be noted from the figures that the increase of the membership of workers' unions for the year ending 31st December is greater than for the previous years. If the discontent with the Arbitration Act is as widespread and deep as some persons allege this phenomenal increase in the membership of the workers' unions seems difficult to explain.

An interesting comparison is afforded by a study of the following table, in which I have grouped the number of members in industrial unions according to the several branches of industry: *i.e.*, Agriculture, building, clothing, and textile, engineering and shipbuilding, food, mining, printing, transport, and miscellaneous small trades difficult to classify under the several headings. The unions given under the heading "Transport" include, for instance: Cabmen, carriers, drivers, railway servants, seamen, tramway employees, wharf-labourers, &c.

The following table shows the number of unionists employed in various trades during the years ended 1903 and 1907 (inclusive):—

Trade.	1903.	1907.	Increase per Cent.
Agriculture	1,235	2,999	142.8
Building	3,717	6,572	76.8
Clothing and textile	3,158	3,679	16.5
Engineering and shipbuilding	1,441	1,975	37.0
Food	2,297	4,377	90.5
Mining	4,145	5,642	36.1
Printing	708	1,038	46.6
Transport	7,749	13,864	78.9
Other trades	3,190	5,468	70.4
Total	27,640	45,614	..
Average increase of all unions .. .. .	..	..	65.0

The growth of the various unions has been persistent and steady; the greatest increases being gained by the building, food, agricultural, and transport industries.

The number of cases taken under the Act by the Department was considerably larger this year than last; a total of 754 cases for breaches of award being taken before the Court, as against 406 last year. Of the cases taken, 577 were decided in favour of the Department, seventy-two were dismissed, and 105 withdrawn. The number of cases withdrawn will, no doubt, appear excessive, but a large number were dealt with in this way in Wellington alone, owing to the Arbitration Court's decision as to the invalidity of the Cooks and Waiters' agreement.

The expenses incurred by the Court of Arbitration on the Department's vote are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Court of Arbitration	2,378	19	10
Conciliation Boards	1,696	15	2
	£4,075 15 0		

The expenses of the Boards of Conciliation exceeded the estimate. Both the Wellington and Canterbury Boards have been called into requisition frequently, and have sat fairly regularly throughout the year. The Canterbury Board has for months been taking evidence in the farm-labourers' dispute throughout the industrial district. This dispute promises to be the most expensive to the Government of any yet dealt with by the Boards, as the number of witnesses examined and the places visited were very numerous. In the early stage of the proceedings a verbatim note was taken of the evidence, but as this was proving very costly the work was stopped, and a condensed report only was supplied daily. At the end of the period covered by this report the case was in full swing, and I feel it my duty to point out that I consider the proceedings might have been more expeditiously, more economically, and more systematically dealt with, as the class of evidence tendered by witness after witness was on the same lines. Had representative witnesses—say, six on each side—been chosen to give evidence, it should have sufficed to enable the Board to frame its recommendations. Whilst it is not wise to refuse evidence, those proffering it might have been confined to dealing with new points, instead of reiterating what had already been uttered over and over again by previous witnesses.

During November last the election took place for the employers' and workers' representatives on the Court of Arbitration. Mr. Samuel Brown, the employers' sitting representative, was elected unopposed, but the contest for the workers' seat was keenly fought, and resulted in the election of Mr. J. A. McCullough, of Christchurch, by a majority over Mr. R. Slater, the sitting member, of fourteen votes. For the position of deputy representative, Mr. Pryor and Mr. T. Young, of Wellington, were elected to represent the employers' and workers' unions respectively.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Under this Act a very general and exhaustive inspection was made this year, no less than 1,133 sheds being visited throughout the Dominion. The Chief Inspector of Factories (Mr. Lomas) has dealt fully with this inspection, and details of the visits made in the various provinces are given at the end of this report.

It is claimed by shearers that in some respects our Act is not so far-reaching as those existing in Australian States. The Queensland Act is sometimes quoted as being very much in advance of our legislation. I would recommend for your consideration some of the sections contained in their Acts as being improvements on our Act.

It is pleasing to find that the shearer nowadays is reported by most employers to be superior to the shearer of a few years ago. The men performing this work not only do a better day's work, but expect to be treated with more consideration, especially in the matter of accommodation, than that formerly shown. Some employers have been successful, by showing fair and generous treatment to their shearers, in getting the same men year after year to perform their work, and the result has proved mutually satisfactory.

THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS ACT.

Seventy-three cases were taken before the Arbitration Court under this Act. A sum of £5,342 1s. 1d. was awarded to the widows and relations of persons fatally injured, whilst the sum of £1,774 13s. 6d. was paid to those partially incapacitated by accident. In addition, sixteen parties were awarded sums ranging from 4s. to £1 16s. per week until convalescence.

A return showing the cases dealt with under this Act is given in this report, together with a summary of the decision in each case. The reports of the cases as they are heard are regularly published in the Department's Journal, and are issued in a separate volume in February of each year, under the heading of "Decisions under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act."

One case might be mentioned here as of special interest. A worker who was suffering from disease of the mitral valve of the heart was engaged stacking bags of sugar. The strain of the work caused a shred of vegetation to become detached from the mitral valve, and to pass into circulation of the blood, and the worker suffered in consequence from a paralytic seizure. The Court held that this injury was an accident within the meaning of the Act, and that the worker was entitled to compensation (see Vol. vi, page 74, "Decisions under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act").

MASTER AND APPRENTICE ACT.

Under this Act the following rather interesting case was taken during the period. An apprentice left his employer during the currency of his agreement. The master sued for, and was awarded, damages by the Magistrate. On appeal, Mr. Justice Cooper reversed this decision, holding that, as the employer had failed to instruct the apprentice in one of the branches of his trade, the latter should have liberty to leave the master's service and enter the service of one who would so instruct him.

ADVANCES TO WORKERS AND WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACTS.

The Advances to Workers Act is dealt with in a parliamentary report by Mr. G. F. C. Campbell, Valuer-General.

The Workers' Dwellings Act is treated in a separate parliamentary report by Mr. Lomas, Chief Inspector of Factories, who is chief advisory officer to the Board.

THE SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

This Act has brought considerable satisfaction to the very numerous body of workers engaged in the building trades, especially as those trades have been excessively busy during the year, and without inspection many more risks might have had to be taken under the excessive pressure of business. This is particularly to be noted, as there is in the large towns a growing tendency to increase the height of buildings for the sake of economy in building, and in consequence of heavy ground-rents. The Inspectors appointed last year have carried out their duties in a very effective and praiseworthy manner, especially when the size of their districts is taken into consideration. Their work must necessarily be confined to the chief towns (since there are at present but four Inspectors for New Zealand), but, for example, the Inspector at Wellington includes in his district not only all Wellington Province, but also that of Hawke's Bay.

The Inspectors' reports convey in detail valuable suggestions, which are to be found printed herewith according to the different localities. Complaint is made as to danger to workmen on buildings from contact with electric wires and from the use of cast-iron bolts in scaffolding-brackets, and it is suggested that regulations or amending legislation should provide for these defects in the provisions made for the workers' safety.

It is satisfactory, however, to note how few the accidents now are, and to find that very much safer and stronger scaffolding is used than before the passing of the Act.

OBITUARY.

The Department of Labour and the Dominion generally sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. James Mackay, Chief Inspector of Factories, on the 23rd September, 1907. He was one of the earliest appointed officers of the Department (then known as the Bureau of Industries), where his zeal and intelligence were priceless to those with whom he worked from the beginning of his career in the public service to its close. I here have to make official record of his death, but I am unable to convey in words my deep sense of the value of his services in aiding the organization of the Department.

THE LABOUR JOURNAL.

A considerable change has been made in the issue of the Journal of the Department of Labour. It has hitherto contained in its monthly issue the texts of industrial agreements, awards, decisions, &c., made under the Arbitration Act, as well as general matter relating to the Department, such as returns of unemployed assisted, reports of conditions of local trade, items of industrial interest from outside the Dominion, and articles republished from leading magazines in Britain and America. The present issues have taken the form of two distinct booklets. One deals wholly with matter relating to the Arbitration Act, and is entitled "Awards, Recommendations, and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act"; the other publication, which retains the former name of the "Journal of the Department of Labour," contains information bearing on all questions affecting workers in New Zealand, and gives prominence to readable magazine articles on economic and social questions. These articles had gradually been attenuated and almost eliminated from the *Labour Journal* of late years through the bulk and pressure of Arbitration matter, and their restoration has been hailed with pleasure by thoughtful readers interested in social questions. The division into two parts has stimulated subscription to each of these separate divisions of our departmental publication, and helps financially to a considerable extent. The *Journal* is issued monthly, the "Awards, &c.," as the material accumulates sufficiently for issue. The *Journal* is sold at 2s. 6d. per annum; the "Awards, &c.," at 3s. 6d., both post-free.

GENERAL.

Vol. viii of the "Recommendations, Awards, Agreements, &c., made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act" has been issued. It covers the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1907.

All judgments delivered under the Workers' Compensation Act during the year ending 31st December, 1907, are embodied in Vol. vi of "Decisions, &c.," now issued.

The fourth edition of "The Labour Laws of New Zealand" is now entirely out of print, and it is proposed to issue a fifth edition at the close of the parliamentary session of 1908, as there is a large demand for copies of the labour laws not only within the Dominion, but also in other countries. In the meantime the Department has issued a "Supplement to the Labour Laws," which contains all Acts relating to labour matters passed since the close of the session of 1905.

A second edition of the booklet entitled "The Department of Labour: its Organization and Work" was issued during the year. It has proved itself a most useful publication, giving to foreign correspondents, visitors, and people about to settle in New Zealand a quantity of valuable information in a condensed form. Several thousand copies were forwarded for free issue at the Anglo-French Exhibition held in London this year, and supplies have also been sent to the Australian Native Association Exhibitions at Melbourne and Launceston.

A very extensive collection of photographs and statistical charts was sent to the Franco-British Exhibition. The charts, which were prepared for the Christchurch Exhibition, New Zealand, were included, together with the architects' plans of workers' dwellings. A very fine set of the photographs showed our co-operative workers at work, including one depicting newly arrived English navvies with their families, and another of a party engaged on our rough but picturesque colonial railways and roads. Special exhibits were prepared by the Department for the Australian Natives' Association Exhibition at Melbourne and Launceston. Emphasis was given to the portrayal of the homes under the Workers' Dwellings Act by means of enlarged photographs neatly framed. From the newspaper accounts *re* the same it would appear that the exhibits awakened deep interest in the subject.

During the year we have had many distinguished visitors, most of them making exhaustive inquiries into our labour laws, their administrations and results. Among these may be mentioned Mr. Ernest Aves (representing the British Government); Mr. Paul Kennedy, of New York; Mr. V. de V. Sviatlowsky, Professor of Political Economy in the University of St. Petersburg; Colonel Denny, of Dumbarton; Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., of Great Britain; Mr. Ben Tillet, of London; Dr. MacDonald, of Queensland and London, &c.

Commodities returns were taken regularly at six-monthly intervals, and were published in the Labour Journal. These returns show the prices of groceries, fish, meat, fruit, vegetables, fuel, and boots, and are taken simultaneously in the chief centres and the secondary towns throughout the Dominion. In the case of the chief cities, an additional return is also given showing the rents of four-, five-, and six-roomed houses.

The official staff has been increased during the year in order to meet the continually growing requirements and added duties of the Department. To all these officers my thanks are due for the capable and efficient manner in which, without exception, they have aided my efforts to do faithful and practical work for the Dominion.

EDWARD TREGGAR,

Secretary for Labour.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES to the Hon. the MINISTER OF LABOUR.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 26th May, 1908.

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the work of the Department which comes under my special supervision. I was appointed to the position of Chief Inspector on the 1st October, 1907, in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. James Mackay, who had filled the position with such signal and marked ability, and whose uniform courtesy and large-heartedness endeared him to every member of the staff throughout the Dominion.

Mr. F. W. Rowley, who for many years had the general supervision of the clerical work, accounts, &c., was appointed Deputy Chief Inspector and Mr. J. W. Collins, who is also a very capable and painstaking officer, was appointed to succeed Mr. Rowley. I was comparatively new to the work of general supervision, having filled the position of Deputy Chief Inspector for only a few months; however, the ready and willing assistance of the other responsible officers of the Department enabled me to carry out my duties without any difficulty.

The work of the Department has increased considerably during the period under review. The fact that our outward correspondence has increased by more than one-third is a clear indication of the Department's expansion. This development has necessitated a further increase in the staff of the Department, and the number now stands at seventy-one, an increase of four over last year, while several other clerks and cadets are also being arranged for. The following particulars as to correspondence dealt with compared with last year affords an interesting comparison:—

	1906-7.		1907-8.	
	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.
Letters	9,130	9,943	13,843	12,759
Telegrams	1,530	1,680	1,620	1,723
Circulars and circular letters ..	11,650	..	15,411	..

The circulars do not include the thousands of copies of awards under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act issued to parties concerned. An average of nearly three thousand of these are now issued by the Department per month.

THE FACTORIES ACTS.

These Acts are much less difficult to administer than was the case in former years; the employers and workers are becoming more familiar with their provisions, and there is also the fact that year by year new and more up-to-date workrooms are being erected to take the place of the less suitable buildings which were in use when the Department came into existence. The Amendment Act of 1907 has removed much of the ambiguity from the definitions in certain sections of the principal Act, and has very wisely provided for a statement, in the form prescribed by regulations, of the procedure required to be observed in order to claim compensation under "The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900." These regulations have been issued and mailed to all factory-owners in the Dominion.

The provision in respect to taking a poll of electors in boroughs or town districts outside of the four centres has, up to the 31st March, been taken advantage of in eleven such districts, with the result that with one exception the statutory half-holiday in both shops and factories is now observed on the same day. A return showing the towns and the result of the voting is included in this report.

There has been some little friction, and in some instances a certain amount of inconvenience, in consequence of the wording of section 14 of the Amendment Act of last session in respect to minimum wages. The Department put as liberal a construction on the section as was consistent with the legal aspect of the provision, and every real difficulty that came under my notice was amicably and satisfactorily adjusted.

The card system and weekly returns of inspection introduced by my predecessor have worked remarkably well, and serve to keep the Head Office more cognisant of what is being done by our branch officers, and, moreover, are exceedingly useful for reference purposes. The practice of having cadets and other officers brought to the Head Office for a few months for the necessary training has also been carried out with good effect, and the result is that we have more uniformity throughout the branches of the Department.

The statistics which appear in the different tables of the report are practically on the same lines as for last year, the only difference being that in each case employers who are actually engaged in the industry are shown separately from the employees.

There has been another increase in the number of factories registered during the year. Out of the total increase of 798 new factories for the period covered by this report the four centres contributed 331, with an increase of 1,859 workers, out of the total increase of 3,315 for the whole of the Dominion. Auckland has an increase of 118 factories and 1,194 employees (this increase includes forty-one factories and 451 employees at Onehunga which have come into the Auckland office for the first time this year); Dunedin has an increase of 121 factories and 277 workers; Christchurch an increase of eighty-six factories and 223 hands; Wellington shows an increase of six factories and 165 workers. Our totals of factories registered do not, of course, include the Government Railway Workshops and the Government Printing Office.

It will be seen from the Inspectors' reports that quite a number of industries have been greatly hampered through the scarcity of women and boys. This has been most felt in the following trades: Boot and shoe, clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, woollen-milling, biscuit and confectionery, jam, and laundry-work; and in most of the trades and industries where these workers find ready and suitable employment they receive a much higher rate of wages than is fixed by statute.

An unusually large amount of overtime has been worked this year, showing most conclusively that there is a very genuine demand for an increased number of operatives in the trades and industries referred to.

It is also to be noted that considerable improvements have been effected in respect to better sanitation, increased ventilation, and proper guarding of machinery, in order to minimise as far as possible the danger to life or limb, and to make the workrooms as healthy as possible. I wish here to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Health Department and to the local authorities for the very valuable assistance they have rendered to the Department in assisting to bring about these necessary reforms.

During the year the Department issued specimen-pages of time and wages books that are required to be kept in order to comply with the Act. Thousands of these printed sheets were sent to employers throughout the Dominion who were not familiar with the requirements of the law, many of whom have expressed their appreciation of the information afforded them.

In January last a revised notice containing extracts from the Factories Act (including the amendments passed last session) was issued to all our Inspectors, for distribution to factory-owners. These extracts are issued so as to enable employers and employees to study the provisions of this important law. These extracts are posted conspicuously in every workroom throughout the Dominion.

Owing to the recent and somewhat sudden slump in the price of flax, many flax-mills have been compelled to close down, throwing temporarily idle a very large number of hands. The Department was able to assist a large number of them by finding them suitable employment elsewhere.

On the 24th March last action was taken against a shipping company for failing to register their wool-dumping works, when the Stipendiary Magistrate gave judgment that these works were not a factory within the meaning of the Act. On the advice of the Crown Solicitor the Department decided to appeal against that decision.*

THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

By including florists in the exempted shops under section 15 of the principal Act, the Amendment Act of 1907 has removed an anomaly which had caused a good deal of friction in the past, as very many florists who were also fruiterers complained of loss through the perishing of fruit that might have been sold had they been able to remain open on the statutory half-holiday. On the same ground florists also were very often under serious loss and disadvantage through not being able to sell cut flowers which they had on hand on the afternoon of the closing-day.

The legislation fixing 2 p.m. as the statutory half-holiday for assistants in restaurants, refreshment-rooms, licensed and private hotels enables the proprietors of these establishments to meet the need of their patrons during the busiest hour of the day. In this connection two offences for failing to give night-porters the half-holiday on one day of the week were dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrates at Wellington and Christchurch, and were dismissed, on the ground that night-porters were not employed in the afternoon. Against the Christchurch decision the Department appealed, and the matter will be dealt with at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.†

The provision that a poll of the electors determining the statutory closing-day may be taken in terms and manner provided by "The Local Elections Act, 1904," cannot be taken advantage of until the next elections, in 1909, so that it is not possible to say how the change will affect shopkeepers generally.

Detailed statistics of shops' returns will be found on another page, and are both interesting and satisfactory, and prove most conclusively that the retail trade of the Dominion is in a very healthy and prosperous condition. The total number of shops doing business for the period ending the 31st March, 1907, was 10,727, as against 11,981 for 1908, an increase of 1,254. The total number of hands, including employers, for 1906-7 was 29,141; for 1907-8 the number was 32,306, an increase of 3,165. The total wages paid for 1906-7 was £1,482,373, compared with £1,675,105 for 1907-8, showing a total increase in wages amounting to £192,732 for the period under review.

In reference to the early closing of shops by requisition, under section 21, from a majority of the shopkeepers themselves, this continues to be largely availed of throughout the Dominion, no less than thirty-nine notices being gazetted for the year, as against thirty-five last year. Generally speaking, the requisitions have been readily observed by the tradespeople concerned, but it entails a great deal of extra and intricate work for the Inspectors, as in some cities and towns there are four and five requisitions affecting different classes of shops which are required to close at different hours of the evening. A pleasing feature to be noted is the provision in the Amendment Act of 1907 providing that "it shall not be lawful for the occupier of any shop to sell or deliver tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes at any time while the shops of tobacconists in the same district are closed in pursuance of a requisition." A considerable amount of unfairness formerly existed, inasmuch as storekeepers and others who sold these

* The appeal has since been upheld, and costs amounting to £5 5s. have been allowed to the Department.

† This appeal also has since been upheld, and the same costs allowed as in the case under the Factories Act.

goods were not compelled to close. Shortly after the amendment was passed a few cases were taken against Chinese for offending in this particular direction, but as the law became better known the breaches became fewer. To minimise the risk of committing offences, a notice worded as follows was sent to each storekeeper in cities and towns where a requisition had been gazetted affecting the sale of tobacco, cigars, &c. :—

Notice.

In pursuance of a requisition under section 21 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and of section 4, (8), of "The Shops and Offices Act Amendment Act, 1907," the sale of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes after p.m. on , and p.m. on is prohibited.

J. LOMAS,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

A return showing the requisitions made under section 21 is printed in this report.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

A very general inspection was made of the quarters provided for shearers throughout the Dominion. Three Inspectors (Messrs. Carmody, Georgeson, and Lynch) were told off to attend to this work, and horses and equipment were purchased for their use. The work was started in October, Inspector Lynch commencing in the Auckland district, and Inspectors Carmody and Georgeson in the Gisborne and Hawke's Bay districts. Every effort was made to time the inspection so that the sheds were visited whilst shearing was in progress. Owing to the shortness of the season, it was found impossible for the special Inspectors to cover the whole of the ground, and the assistance of the local Inspectors had to be obtained in several places.

The result of the inspection is shown in detail in this report. I have no hesitation in saying that the whole standard of housing of these workers will be very much improved in consequence of these visits, and those employed will find an enormous improvement effected over the conditions ruling a few years ago. The Poverty Bay district proved to be rather behind other parts of the Dominion in the class of accommodation provided. The shearing there is mainly done by Maoris, and neither cooking, sleeping, nor dining quarters were thought necessary by some of the station-holders. In many cases the shearers slept in the loft of the woolshed, whilst on the floor of the shed itself the sheep were housed for the night; the condition of the atmosphere can be imagined. In several instances station-holders were informed by their shearers that unless the accommodation was improved they would not return next season. The Department's requirements, however, were promised prompt attention, and, as I have stated, great improvements should be made by next season.

Summarised, the sheds visited total 1,133; of this number, 749 were passed as satisfactory in all respects; eighty-five required slight improvements; 169 extensive improvements; and ninety-three required entirely new accommodation.

Notice to effect improvements, rebuilding, &c., was given in writing to each station-holder concerned, and a definite date was given to complete requirements—viz., by the 31st July, 1908. This was done in order to enable the local Inspectors to see that the requirements are complied with on or before the commencement of next season. Where no information has been received as to action having been taken a local Inspector will be directed to visit and report further to me.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

During the year seventeen unions of employers and forty-seven unions of workers were registered, having a membership of 263 and 1,661 respectively, or a total of sixty-four unions with 1,924 members. The total number of unions registered as at the 31st December was—Employers, 121; membership, 3,630; workers, 310; membership, 45,614. Eighteen complete amendments and thirty-two partial amendments to rules were registered during the year.

The number of cases conducted by Inspectors of Awards was 754, as against 406 last year. This number taken in the various centres is as follows: Auckland, 119; Wellington, 250; Christchurch, 107; Dunedin, 109. It will be seen that Wellington again heads the list. Most of the breaches in Wellington were reported by union secretaries, and of the total of 250 cases taken no less than 131 were filed under the Cooks and Waiters' industrial agreement, which was afterwards held by the Court to be invalid. The new Cooks and Waiters' award has removed many of the difficulties which existed in the old agreement, and it is expected that there will be a very marked decrease in the breaches during the coming year.

During the period under consideration 117 cases of breaches of awards and industrial agreements were dealt with by the Department without reference to the Court, and the difficulties were adjusted by arrangement with the employers and the unions affected. By this means £831 13s. 10d. arrears of wages due was paid to the workers concerned, the result being most satisfactory to all the parties interested.

It is to be sincerely regretted that the industrial peace has also been marred by the coal-miners' unfortunate strike at Blackball, which took place on the 27th February last. On this date I was directed by you to proceed to Greymouth by the first steamer. I arrived at Blackball on Monday, the 2nd March, and met the miners' officials and the mine-managers the same evening. The following morning, at the invitation of the union, I met the men in a body, and pointed out to them that they had failed to take the proper and constitutional course, and that the Department was in duty bound to take steps to uphold the law. I made it perfectly clear to them that when they became dissatisfied with the fifteen-minutes crib-time (which really means the time allowed for their midday meal) it was the union's duty to approach the management with a view to getting the time extended in an amicable way. If this means had failed, then they should have requested the company's representatives to join them in an application to the Arbitration Court, with a view of getting a just settlement of the vexed question in a constitutional way. If this course did not answer, then they could have appealed to this Department, which would have made application to the Court for a ruling, taking care to ask both sides for their reasons in writing for or against the request for an extension of time for the said meal. This would have been perfectly legal, and in strict accordance with the regulations laid down by the Court (*vide* Vol. iv, page 394, Book of Awards). I also drew the union's attention to the fact that it was in error in assuming that section 37 of "The Coal-mines Act, 1905," as amended by section 2 of the Amendment Act of 1907, limited the days' work underground to eight hours, and pointed out that the said section distinctly and unmistakably provided for overtime, proving most conclusively that there is no such thing as a statutory eight-hours day in New Zealand. I tried every reasonable available means to bring about a termination of the strike. In my opinion, this is one of the most important functions of the Department. I reported the result of my investigation to you on the 4th March; and received instructions to take proceedings against the union the following day. On the 6th day of March application was made to the Court of Arbitration, then sitting at Christchurch, and arrangements were at once made by the Court for the hearing of the case on the 11th March. The decision was given on the 13th of the same month, and five days later the union was called upon by the local Inspector of Awards to pay the fine. On receipt of the union's reply that they had no funds, I sent a final notice asking for payment forthwith, and the day after I got their further reply saying they had no funds the Crown Solicitor at Greymouth was instructed to issue a distress warrant. This was done with the utmost despatch the process of law would allow. The distress warrant was returned "No effects," and instructions were given to the Crown Solicitor to apply to the Arbitration Court for orders against the men individually, which was done, also without delay, and the directions of the Court have been carried out.

Two strikes each of only a few minutes' duration occurred at Castlecliff and Aramoho Freezing-works. At Castlecliff the fellmongers' labourers made a demand for an increase of 1d. per hour, which was conceded under protest by the secretary of the Wanganui Meat Freezing Company; work was then resumed by the men. At Aramoho the chambermen made a demand for 1s. 3d. per hour ordinary time and 1s. 6d. per hour for overtime: this demand was also conceded under protest, the company having work in hand that could not be delayed. As already stated, these strikes lasted only a few minutes. The men's explanation was that, as they thought their union was defunct, they considered they were not liable under the Act. As no meeting of the union had been held for over twelve months, they were under the impression that the registration of their union had been cancelled.*

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

The registry offices throughout the Dominion have, on the whole, been well conducted, and very few complaints have reached the Head Office. Great care has been exercised in dealing with applicants for licenses under the Act. The most serious complaint that has come under my notice is in connection with a registry-office keeper who sent three Austrians from Auckland to Taranaki to what he informed them would be a twelve-months job, knowing well at the time the men left Auckland that there was no definite engagements for the men in Taranaki. When the matter was brought under the notice of the Department, and the registry-office keeper was asked for an explanation, he was full of regrets, and sent a cheque for £3 16s., the amount required to refund the three men's steamer-fares and the fees he had charged them. The case was so serious that the Department took action in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court. The case was contested and dismissed, the Magistrate ruling that there was no provision in the Act to meet such a case, and gave it as his opinion that under the Act it was not necessary that there should be jobs for men to go to; so long as the registry-office keeper was satisfied there was a reasonable chance of the men getting work in the district they were sent to, it would suffice. This is certainly a very serious defect, and should be remedied with as little delay as possible by an amendment to the existing law.

* Citations have since been filed against these workers for breach of section 15 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1905."

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I desire to express my appreciation of the good work done by all our Inspectors and the entire staff for their uniform kindness and for the assiduous and faithful way they have carried out their duties, many of which are both arduous and difficult. I have also to acknowledge my indebtedness to the unfailing courtesy of employers and workers that my duties have brought me in contact with during my short term of office.

I have, &c.,

J. LOMAS,

Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Hon. the Minister of Labour.

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

AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Auckland, 10th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

LABOUR.

I am pleased to state that the condition of trade and labour has been highly satisfactory during the period under review. The building trade has been very active, and evidence of such activity is to be seen in the number of new substantial buildings that have been erected in and about the city. Very few tradesmen have failed to find employment at any time at this trade, and in proof of the continued stability of the trade I am credibly informed that no good tradesmen need be out of work.

Unskilled Labour: The condition of this class of our work has been very satisfactory inasmuch that we have had very little difficulty in finding employment for most of the men who have called at the office during the year just ended. Of course, there are some men that call here whom it is impossible to provide for—that is, men who have passed the age when they are regarded as useful or capable of earning their living, or when, as frequently happens, they are rendered useless by excessive drinking. Such men it is very difficult to deal with, but, fortunately, there are not many of those calling on us now. During the period 1,878 men have been sent to employment—*i.e.*, 469 married and 1,409 single men. Of these, 596 were sent to private work and 1,282 to railway and other Government works. The preponderance of single over married men assisted is in itself evidence of the prosperity of the district, as showing there is not the necessity for married men to leave their homes to get work.

FACTORIES ACT.

This Act is working very satisfactorily. Both parties—the employers and the workers—appear to recognise its usefulness and respect its requirements, with the result that there are very few irregularities detected, and they are of the minor order. Such a thing as deliberate evasion of its principles is now practically a thing of the past. During the year the Town of Onehunga lost its local Inspector through the death of Sergeant Twomey, an able and faithful officer. Since that event Onehunga has been included in this district, and the number of our factories thereby increased by forty-one, employing 451 persons—namely, 361 males and 90 females. There are, including the above, 1,450 factories registered, employing 12,353 persons—*viz.*, 9,558 males and 2,795 females, an increase of 1,194 over the number employed last year. The increase in favour of the masculine gender is 1,530, while there is a falling-off of 336 females from the number employed last year.

Permits to young persons to work in factories have been issued to 579 persons—namely, 238 boys and 341 girls. Of the boys, 98 passed Standard IV, 61 Standard V, and 79 Standard VI; girls, 132 passed Standard IV, 101 Standard V, and 108 Standard VI. In this connection the eagerness of some parents to get their children into work is remarkable, and the number of children who have reached the age of fourteen and have not passed the Fourth Standard is also astonishing. We have to refuse quite a large number of applicants because they have not passed the Fourth Standard, and in many cases the Third Standard. It is hard to believe that such carelessness exists with regard to the education of children when every facility is offered to educate them; but such are the facts.

Overtime is still on the increase. This year 1,499 males over sixteen years have worked 64,272 hours, and 2,426 females and boys under sixteen years have worked 64,478 hours, making a total of 123,750 hours worked, an increase of 1,432 persons, working an increase of 33,606 hours, over last year's returns. There are two reasons given by employers in support of the necessity for working overtime—first, the steady increase of trade; second, the difficulty they experience in getting young people, especially girls, to come in to learn the trade. This difficulty is met with more especially in the boot trade and the factory clothing trade. Prominent employers in the latter trade have assured me that they could give constant work to at least three hundred young women if they could get them, and they complain that, owing to the difficulty of getting workers to carry out their orders, there is a possibility of the trade going away from them.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

There are 34 registered, employing, including ostensible employers, 62 persons. They are mostly working on the share system, and are kept busy. These Chinese laundries seem to be patronised by the workers.

ACCIDENTS.

One hundred and forty-three accidents have been reported. One was fatal: an apprentice working in a joinery factory was violently struck by a piece of wood thrown off a circular saw, and died shortly after from the injury he received. Seven were serious: an engineer fitter fell and broke two ribs on the edge of an iron hopper; a man became entangled in a hoist at a corn-crushing factory, and lost his leg as the result; a girl employed at a steam-laundry lost her right hand through being drawn into the steam-mangle; a butcher lost two fingers in a sausage-machine; an apprentice at the printing trade lost his right hand through being caught in the Armoury printing-machine; a young girl was completely scalped in a clothing-factory through her hair being caught on a driving-shaft; and a labourer had his leg broken while loading heavy angle iron on to a truck. The remaining 135 were of a slight nature, consisting of cuts, bruises, &c., incidental to factory-workers, especially where machinery is used. Accidents are all inquired into, and where it is practicable to have machinery guarded, every care is taken to have it done, so as to reduce the risk of accidents to the minimum.

PROSECUTIONS.

There were 12 prosecutions during the year, and conviction was secured in each case.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very satisfactorily, there being very little opposition shown to its provisions. The most difficult provision is section 21, which is certainly sometimes subject to abuse, because by virtue of its provisions any trade can set up for itself a different closing-hour, with the result, for instance, that we have in the city two sets of closing-hours in the same shop each day (except the statutory closing day)—I refer to the hairdressers and tobacconists. These businesses are generally carried on in the same room. The saloon-light is turned down at 8 p.m., and the tobacconist part is open till 9 p.m. This certainly opens the door to overreaching tradesmen to evade the law, and strikes at the usefulness of the Act by abolishing the universal hour for assistance to leave work. Also, the task of inspection is thereby enormously increased. Another difficulty is the mixed nature of the stock owned by many shopkeepers, making it almost impossible to tell whether they are affected by a requisition or not; therefore some shopkeepers close whilst others selling the same goods keep their shops open.

Overtime: There has been comparatively little overtime worked in shops during the year. The fact that a permit is necessary, and that such overtime has to be paid for at time and a half, has had the effect of reducing the overtime very considerably. 641 persons worked 9,747 hours—namely, 368 males worked 7,146 hours, and 273 females worked 2,601 hours. The above is exclusive of overtime worked by grocers' assistants and butchers' assistants, who are working under the provisions of their respective awards.

There were thirteen prosecutions; 12 convictions were recorded, and 1 case was dismissed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is not altogether satisfactory, in so far that there is no power to check a practice that is becoming too frequent in this district—i.e., the practice of receiving a fee from an applicant and sending him off to a situation when the license-holder has no knowledge that there is any work for him to go to, thus putting the applicant in some cases to considerable expense and loss of time. For example, a licensed office-keeper in the city collected fees from three men whom he led to believe he was sending to a twelve-months job. They paid their steamer and rail fares from Auckland, when they learned there was no work for them; and, further, the office-keeper had no authority to send the men. Inquiries were made, and the fares and fees refunded. Proceedings were taken in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court for breach of the Act, but the case was dismissed, the Stipendiary Magistrate holding that there was no breach of the Act. He was very emphatic in expressing his dissatisfaction with the Act. There were two other prosecutions, in both of which convictions were secured. There are 39 licenses issued in city and suburbs.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

This branch of our departmental duties absorbs a very considerable amount of time and attention, but the result of our labour may be fairly taken as recompense for the same.

During the period under review there have been two sittings of the Court, and 119 cases were dealt with. In each instance the cases were ably conducted by Mr. LeCren, resulting in 110 convictions and 7 dismissals, whilst 2 cases were withdrawn.

Since his appointment as Inspector of Scaffolding in June last Mr. Gresham has also done good service, in conjunction with his ordinary inspection, in the investigation of alleged breaches of awards in the building trades. Most complaints, he finds, are, especially in country districts, due to the interested parties neglecting to make themselves familiar with the terms of the award under which they work. Of the cases dealt with during the year, 128 are awaiting hearing by the Court this month, of which number about thirty are based on inquiries made by Mr. Gresham.

I cannot conclude this report without tendering my sincere thanks to Dr. Purdy, District Health Officer, and the members of his staff for their consideration and courteous co-operation in all matters in regard to sanitation, which frequently required the combined action of both Departments. Dr.

Purdy is always ready to give advice, and, if necessary, to accompany me on short notice, or send one of his expert officers to assist me.

I have also to thank the members of my staff for the interest they all take in their work, and for the ready and cheerful manner in which they respond to my demands for assistance.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES SHANAGHAN,

Inspector of Factories.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 20th May, 1908.

I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1908.

Reports from business people go to show that good trade has been done throughout the year, with an increase on previous years in almost every department. There have, of course, been fluctuations in some trades; but, generally speaking, a steady improvement has been shown. The amount of labour available has in many instances been insufficient to meet the demand, and in many cases orders have been turned away for this reason. In the dressmaking and tailoring trades employers have had great difficulty in coping with orders, owing to the shortage of hands, and some of the larger firms inform me that it has been absolutely impossible to get enough female employees.

The extension of the tramway service has opened up new suburbs, and this has given a great impetus to the building trades around the city. Building operations in the city have also been extensive, and, with the continued fine weather and the number of building contracts under way, these trades have altogether had a busy year. In these trades also the amount of labour available has not been equal to the demand, and employers have continually inquired at the Department's employment branch for men. This is more noticeable in respect to builders' labourers.

The boot and shoe trades have also been exceptionally busy, and operatives are still in demand. The leading factories have had to work a considerable amount of overtime during the year to keep up with the orders coming in. Factory-occupiers say that they have had a really good year.

Woollen-mills also report that a good trade has been done during the year, and great shortness of female labour has been experienced. A number of the machines in the leading factories here are idle, and have been so for months, owing to the inability of the employers to get hands to work them.

FACTORIES ACT.

Little difficulty has been experienced during the year in carrying out the provisions of this Act. Care and attention have been paid to the sanitation of all workrooms, and special note has been made as to the fire-escapes provided. No new factories have been passed until outside fire-escapes were provided. In this connection I must say that I have experienced little difficulty, occupiers being always willing to do what was required. Special attention has been paid to the comfort of the female workers, and Mrs. Hawthorne has been very persistent in her endeavours to have the requirements of the Act carried out in respect to these persons.

During the year 1,057 factories were registered, employing 6,663 males and 2,535 females.

Three hundred and fifteen permits to young persons to work in factories were issued—viz., 126 boys and 189 girls. Of the boys, 37 passed the Fourth Standard, 40 the Fifth, 44 the Sixth, and 5 the Seventh. Of the girls, 62 passed the Fourth Standard, 55 the Fifth, 68 the Sixth, and 4 the Seventh.

There were 14 convictions during the year, and one case was dismissed (see "Legal Decisions").

OVERTIME.

The amount of overtime worked during the year has been very great. This in most cases has been due to the shortage of labour. In the tailoring and dressmaking departments, where it was impossible to get hands, overtime had to be worked very extensively to cope with the amount of work in hand. Laundries have also worked a large amount of overtime. So also have denim and waterproof manufacturing, and care had to be taken to see that the amount of overtime allowed by section 22 of the Act was not exceeded.

5,228 persons have worked 188,722 hours overtime—viz., 2,837 males over sixteen years have worked 134,360 hours, and 2,391 boys and females have worked 54,362 hours.

ACCIDENTS.

There were 101 accidents reported during the year, one of which proved fatal. Twenty others were of a serious nature, resulting in most cases in the loss of fingers. The remainder were slight. In every case of accident the nature and cause were investigated, and where guarding of machinery was possible it was at once attended to. It was found in most cases the accident was caused through carelessness or neglect of the worker. Care had been taken to see that the employees were acquainted of the provisions of the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act in respect to all accidents reported.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act, with few exceptions, gives general satisfaction, and, although we have to be continually on the alert to prevent evasions, it cannot be said that much difficulty has been experienced in enforcing its provisions. The greatest difficulty experienced has been in respect to section 21, providing for the closing of shops by requisition from the majority of the shopkeepers themselves. Great dissatisfaction has been frequently expressed by certain shopkeepers in this connection, the dissatisfied persons being those who have no desire to close their shops at an early hour, but who have had to do so by reason of the fact that a requisition signed by the majority compelled them to do so. Section 8 of the amending Act of last session, prohibiting the sale of tobacco, cigarettes, &c., by other shopkeepers after the hour fixed by requisition (where such exists) for the closing of tobacconists' shops, is a very necessary amend-

ment, and although hard to enforce, owing to the great difficulty experienced in detecting offenders, it has had the effect of materially checking Chinamen and others who sell such goods from trading after tobacconists are closed. Chinamen were the principal offenders, and three were prosecuted and fined. I would recommend that this amendment be extended to all trades.

I find upon investigation, and from information supplied to me in the course of the carrying-out of my duties as Inspector, that a very large number of shopkeepers in Wellington are strongly in favour of closing—and many do close—their shops on Saturday afternoons in lieu of Wednesday, and the opinion is expressed that, after becoming used to it, little inconvenience would be experienced by the public generally or the shopkeepers in particular. Friday could be made the late night, and by still exempting bakers, fruiterers, &c., from the half-day closing, and also such shops as butchers, Saturdays would, it is considered by some, be found to be just as suitable a day as any other.

The annual returns show that there are 1,185 shops in the city and suburbs, employing 2,609 males and 809 females.

Thorough inspection has been made of all shops where female assistants are employed, and attention has been paid to the sanitation of such shops and the sitting-accommodation provided for female workers.

There were 24 convictions during the year, and 2 cases were dismissed (see "Legal Decisions").

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

No trouble has been experienced in enforcing this Act. There were 13 licenses issued during the year, the offices in every case being well conducted. I find that since the amended scale of fees came into force employees are now being charged the full fee, and in most instances the employers are not being charged at all. Registry-office keepers say that employers would rather advertise for a servant than consult a registry-office keeper who charges a fee for supplying such servant.

I have, &c.,

C. E. ALDRIDGE,
Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 10th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit, for your information, my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1908, upon the general inspection in Wellington City and Suburbs of the various industrial awards and agreements in force under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The year has been an exceedingly busy one, as the following digest of the work will plainly show: 656 separate investigations were made as to alleged breaches committed, in addition to original inquiries made by myself. I append a table showing results; and in it are enclosed 73 enforcements which overlapped from the previous year.

TABLE No. 1.—ANALYSIS of INVESTIGATIONS made during year ending 31st March, 1908.

Award, &c.	Enforce-ments.	Interpre-tations filed.	Cases settled out of Court.	Where no Breach disclosed.	Total Investi-gations made.
Aerated-water workers, &c.	..	..	..	1	1
Bakers	7	2	1	18	28
Bootmakers	2	..	..	1	3
Bricklayers	1	1	2	7	11
Building trades' labourers..	18	..	11	27	56
Butchers	8	..	3	6	17
Carpenters	5	..	5	11	21
Coachworkers	2	..	1	..	3
Cooks and waiters' industrial agree-ment (to 11th November, 1907)	131	..	18	30	179
Cooks and waiters (from 6th January, 1908)	1	1	4	20	26
Drivers	19	..	35	30	84
Farriers, &c.	1	..	..	3	4
Furniture trades	9	1	2	37	49
General labourers	2	2	13	12	29
Grocers	8	..	6	15	29
Letterpress printers and machinists..	3	1	4	9	17
Painters, &c.	4	..	4	15	23
Plasterers	4	..	2	9	15
Plumbers	1	3	2	22	28
Tailoresses	2	1	12	14	29
Tailors	12	1	7	19	39
Timber-yards, &c.	3	1	6	12	22
Tinplate-workers	1	..	1	3	5
Typographical	3	..	2	2	7
Wharf-labourers	3	..	..	1	4
Totals	250	14	141*	324	729†

* A sum of £133 14s. 1d. was recovered and disbursed to payees.

† Seventy-three cases overlapping from previous year are included in this total.

Although the figures given are a summary of the work in the city and suburbs only, I am sorry to state a record is established in regard to the number of enforcements submitted to the Court, the total number of cases being 250. Convictions were obtained in 144 cases, and fines inflicted to the extent of £284 15s. Seventeen cases were dismissed, and 89 were withdrawn. In the following table the cases taken to the Court are analysed in order to show the respective awards or agreements under which the alleged breaches occurred:—

TABLE NO. 2.—ANALYSIS OF ENFORCEMENTS FILED during year ending 31st March, 1908.

Award, &c.	Total filed.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Penalties.
					£ s. d.
Bakers	7	5	2	..	6 0 0
Bootmakers	2	2	..	..	3 0 0
Bricklayers	1	1	..	..	1 0 0
Building trades' labourers.. .. .	18	14	3	1	23 0 0
Butchers	8	5	1	2	15 0 0
Carpenters	5	5	..	..	16 0 0
Coachworkers	2	1	1	..	2 0 0
Cooks and waiters' industrial agreement (to 11th November, 1907)	131	49	7	75	73 0 0
Cooks and waiters (from 6th January, 1908)	1	..	..	1	..
Drivers	19	18	1	..	51 10 0
Farriers, &c.	1	1	..	..	..
Furniture trades	9	9	..	..	22 0 0
General labourers	2	1	..	1	3 0 0
Grocers	8	7	..	1	24 0 0
Letterpress printers and machinists.. .. .	3	2	..	1	8 0 0
Painters, &c.	4	3	..	1	5 0 0
Plasterers	4	3	1	..	4 0 0
Plumbers	1	..	..	1	..
Tailoresses	2	1	..	1	0 5 0
Tailors	12	9	1	2	20 0 0
Timber-yards, &c.	3	2	..	1	1 0 0
Tinplate-workers	1	1	..	..	5 0 0
Typographical	3	3	..	..	..
Wharf-labourers	3	2	..	1	2 0 0
Totals	250	144	17	89	284 15 0

In 141 cases where breaches had occurred I was permitted to effect settlement without recourse to the Court. In the course of these adjustments arrears of wages amounting to £133 14s. 1d. were recovered and distributed to the workers concerned.

Fourteen cases were stated to the Court for interpretation, and in the remaining 324 investigations no breach of award was disclosed.

In the previous year's report a hope was expressed that the great number of cases in Wellington then dealt with would have a deterrent effect, and cause parties to recognise their liabilities in respect to these industrial measures. The hope has not been fulfilled, and it is a rather noteworthy fact that for the last four years, during which time the Department has had the duty of the enforcements, the breaches committed in Wellington alone exceed the sum-total of those reported from the other three centres—in fact, I believe from the rest of the Dominion.

While investigations into these complaints are made, I make a point as far as possible of satisfying myself as to whether general compliance is given to the awards in force, and in this way a considerable amount of original investigation is done.

As occurred last year, the majority of the cases brought before the Court (131 out of a total of 250) were filed against parties to the Cooks and Waiters' industrial agreement, which became binding on the parties cited owing to the employers having, through some misunderstanding, failed to lodge their intended objection within the prescribed time. In November last the Court held the recommendations of the Board to be invalid, and in consequence the industrial agreement became void. On this account alone 70 cases were withdrawn. A new award was then made by the Court, and about the same time the Legislature provided by statute for a weekly half-holiday to be given to all assistants in hotels. The previous difficulties now having been removed, very little trouble is anticipated regarding future non-compliance by the parties.

In the Drivers' award, 19 enforcements were filed, and 35 cases were settled by adjustment.

Eighteen cases were taken under Building Trades Labourers' award, and the remaining citations were distributed amongst the 20 industries mentioned in the summary quoted earlier in this report.

Amongst the cases decided during the year the following should be mentioned:—

A newspaper-proprietor was fined for a breach of section 113 of the Act, for publishing an article calculated to prejudice the Court or Board in its hearing of a dispute.

For breach of the Wharf-labourers' award, a shipping company and its servant were separately cited for the same breach. The Court held that if the servant elected to take the responsibility, the charge against the employer could be withdrawn. This was done, and the servant was fined.

In the Painters' award it is provided that, "All journeymen shall become members of the union." Two workers were cited for so failing to join the union. The defence was urged that the Court had no power to enforce compulsory unionism. After argument by counsel the Court decided it had jurisdiction, and breaches were recorded against both respondents.

A firm was fined £5 for dismissing workers "merely because they were entitled to the benefit of an award" (see section 108 of Act).

Of the remaining cases, the main charge was for failing to give preference to unionists, and the remainder were for the usual failure to pay full wages, and comply with general conditions; none sufficiently serious to warrant any special comment.

Very much work is occasioned by workers after leaving their employment seeking the aid of the Department to recover arrears for alleged overtime worked. This is sometimes done in a spirit of vindictiveness to the employer, with whom the worker has, perhaps, quarrelled. I think it is desirable that when it is shown the worker has been a willing party to the default, by not claiming his overtime payment within a reasonable time, he should be debarred from so claiming.

I must record my thanks to secretaries of unions, and the Employers' Association and Federation for the ever ready and willing assistance given to me in my work; and also acknowledge the general courtesy extended to me by all parties concerned in awards whom I have had to approach.

I have, &c.,

E. LECREN,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Awards.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 4th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1908.

During the period ending on that date I have visited factories and workrooms in the various districts from Auckland to Wellington, and am pleased to state that I found the condition of these places in general in a satisfactory condition. Careful attention has been given to the matter of light, ventilation, and general sanitation of each place visited, as has also the question of wages paid to employees.

I find that in most trades wages paid are usually much in excess of that provided by the Factories Act or award of the Arbitration Court; especially is this so in the smaller towns where workers are scarce.

All trades in which women are engaged have been kept very busy during the year; in fact, in many trades, such as the woollen-manufacturing, clothing-manufacturing, shirt-making, and the boot trade, employers complain of great difficulty in getting workers.

Both the Factories Act and awards of the Arbitration Court covering trades where women are employed have, on the whole, worked smoothly during the year, employers showing willingness to comply with the law.

I am pleased to state that there is very little done now in the way of letting out work to be made up in private houses. There are, however, still a few private houses registered where dressmaking is done, and where there are usually one or two apprentices employed; but these dressmakers get their work direct from the customers, and the evil of subletting is not so likely to creep in as in other trades; further, the hours to be worked and wages to be paid are fully controlled by the Factories Act, as also are the provisions as to sanitation, cleanliness, &c.

A great deal of overtime has been worked during the year. I cannot say, though, that I would advise an extension of the present regulations which limits the overtime which may be worked to thirty nights in the year. For a woman who is kept employed all the year round I consider thirty nights overtime is quite enough.

It is with much regret that I notice the gradual increase of Chinese into the laundry trade; hardly a month passes without fresh application for the registration of a new Chinese laundry. Now, these men compete with the very poorest of our working-women, and therefore this matter should receive earnest consideration. Usually the wash-house and ironing-rooms of these Chinese laundries are clean and in order, but their dwelling-places are frequently anything but clean. Many of them are, in my opinion, quite unfit for human habitation; and by the Chinese being allowed to live in this way they are enabled to compete unfairly with European workers. Another way in which they compete unfairly is by employing other Chinese to work for them at all hours and at any wage, and when called upon to show a return of wages or overtime worked they merely tell us that they are all partners. Inspectors should be empowered to demand deeds of partnership.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked very well during the year. Many businesses are now closing at hours fixed, under section 21 of the Act, by a majority of the shopkeepers themselves in their respective trades; also some businesses, such as grocers, are working under awards of the Arbitration Court, which award provides that women engaged in the trade must be paid equal wage with men. Last year's amendment to the Shops and Offices Act, clause 20 of which provides that a half-holiday must in each week be given to all hotel employees, has been a great boon to many of these workers, and is much appreciated by them.

The Wellington Cooks and Waiters' award, which includes all waitresses and kitchen hands in hotels, refreshment-rooms, oyster-saloons, &c., is a great benefit to these workers, as it regulates the hours worked, rates of wages that are to be paid, &c.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

This Act has worked well during the year ; usually I have found office-keepers' books well kept, and in order.

I have, &c.,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

M. S. HAWTHORNE,

Inspector of Factories, &c.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 20th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the work of the Department in the Christchurch District for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1908.

The year under review has been an unprecedented one so far as the general prosperity of the workers and the various industries are concerned, and there is every reason for congratulation.

The building trade has had a very busy year, and many fine factories and shops have been erected, or substantial alterations made, and it is very noticeable that care and thought have been bestowed upon the worker by many of the employers when making improvements to their buildings by providing the necessary conveniences for them, especially in respect to sanitary matters and ventilation. Slowly but surely the old buildings that have been used in the past as factories and shops are giving way to more pretentious buildings, and employers are realising that it pays to be solicitous for the welfare of the worker, who, when employed in a well-lighted and ventilated workroom, is better able to show good results for his labour.

During the latter part of the year we have had several very serious conflagrations, and some fine business premises have been burnt down ; but, fortunately, other factory and shop premises were obtainable, and very little time was lost. Plans and specifications are in preparation for the re-erection of some of the premises destroyed, and the general trend seems to be to erect something better than the building destroyed. This large amount of work coming out immediately insures a continuance of prosperity for the whole year in the building trade.

The woollen-milling and the clothing trade have had another very busy year, their only complaint being their inability to obtain suitable female machinists, weavers, knitters, &c.

The occupiers of boot-factories are very optimistic of the result of the new tariff, and predict an increased volume of trade. The general complaint is the scarcity of good female machinists and other workers.

Agricultural-implement making still continues a stable industry in this district, and, notwithstanding the gloomy prognostications of early disaster on account of the competition of the large importing firms, such predictions did not materialise, and, by the process of specialising adopted here, there is every reason to believe that the trade will continue to develop.

The brushworking trade, in consequence of the improved tariff, has made great strides, and much of the latest machinery has been introduced, and all employees have been fully employed during the year. This is another trade where difficulty has been experienced in getting suitable female workers. On account of the tariff a new departure is being made in the manufacture in the Dominion of paint-brushes.

Saddle, harness, and leather-bag making trades have been quite up to the normal, full time having been worked by most firms. The latter trade is a growing one, and there has been demand for suitable workers.

The tendency of those desiring power for manufacturing purposes seems to lean to gas or oil engines, on account of cleanliness. There are also many motors installed in factories, the power being supplied by private firms and by the Corporation ; and there is every indication that this power will be more extensively used in the future, when better facilities are provided for supplying the same. The City Council, have, however, recognised the urgent necessity for making provision, and have decided to submit proposals to the ratepayers for an additional plant to be erected ; and as this branch of the Municipal service is a paying one, there seems very little likelihood of the loan being opposed.

Another noticeable change in the matter of power is the introduction and manufacture locally of gas suction plants, quite a number of which have been installed around this district, the users speaking well of their utility and cheapness.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This branch of the Department has, on account of the improved conditions and increase of work in this district, been rather slacker than in former years. 320 persons have been assisted to employment. Of these, 217 were single, and 103 married with 284 dependants. 197 were sent to private employment, and 123 to Government employment. Those assisted comprised tailors, cooks, blacksmiths, farm hands, gardeners, plumbers, printers, carpenters, and general labourers. The majority of those assisted hailed from the South Island, and the next largest number were from Great Britain, and then Australia.

It is noticeable the small number sent to Government works in this district during the year, on account of the shortening of hands on the Waipara-Cheviot and Midland Railway works ; but fortunately there was a scarcity of labour in the country and town for private employers, who readily engaged those discharged, and at the present time the duplication-works (Christchurch-Rolleston) is employing many of those who returned from harvesting operations.

"FACTORIES ACT, 1901," AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

This Act is so well known now by occupiers of factories and employees that very few breaches of the law are committed, and of these it is mostly carelessness or forgetfulness on the part of the employers; especially so in respect to the failure to obtain from the Inspector permits of fitness for workers under the age of sixteen years to work in factories, and also to reporting result of accidents happening in factories. There were also the usual number of cases where slight mistakes had been made by employers in deducting from wages of female workers and boys for statutory holidays, &c. There has been a falling-off in number of such cases, and these were settled by the payment of the amounts deducted, which were afterwards paid over to the various workers. There is a gradual improvement in the condition of factories, many old places being replaced by more roomy premises; and employers generally welcome any suggestions made to them by officers of this Department for the improvement of the conditions of the workrooms of their factories.

REGISTRATION.

1,249 factories were registered during the year, employing 11,723 workers—viz., 8,195 males and 3,528 females, an increase of 86 factories and 223 workers.

PERMITS TO YOUNG PERSONS UNDER SECTION 26.

Four hundred and thirty-eight permits were issued for boys and girls under sixteen years of age to work in factories, 223 for boys, and 215 for girls.

OVERTIME WORKED IN FACTORIES.

4,347 persons worked 164,322 hours—i.e., 1,444 males over the age of sixteen years worked 80,367 hours, and 2,903 females and boys worked 83,955 hours.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER FACTORIES ACT.

Twelve prosecutions were taken under the Factories Act for the following offences: 3 for employing female workers later than 6 p.m. without first obtaining overtime warrant; 1 for employing female worker on Saturday afternoon; 2 for failing to report accident; 1 for failing to keep overtime-book; 1 for failing to pay wages in full fortnightly; 2 for failing to register factory; and 2 for employing young persons under sixteen years of age without first obtaining a permit of fitness. Convictions were obtained in all cases.

ACCIDENTS.

The number of accidents in factories shows a decided increase, and inquiries were made in every case. It was found that a large majority of them were pure misadventure, which it is impossible to guard against. There were 3 fatal accidents—1 through a worker interfering with an acetylene-gas plant; 1 caused through shock, as a result of a skid falling on man's foot, with other complications; and 1 through being knocked off the top of a staging where employee was directing the dismantling of a stone hopper. There were 8 other accidents of a serious nature—6 where fingers and a part of a hand were cut off by circular saw, or amputated subsequent to the accident; 1 worker had arm crushed in dough-mixing machine, and 1 worker had leg broken.

"SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT, 1904," AND AMENDMENTS.

This Act has been considerably altered, and its scope greatly increased by the amendment of 1907 (section 20), which now provides that all assistants in hotels shall have a half-holiday. Hotel-keepers have come fairly well into line; but, as is usual in such cases, there are those who through ignorance of the law, carelessness, &c., failed to comply with its provisions; consequently several have had to be taken before the Court. I have no doubt that, as a result of ventilation of the cases mentioned, the law will be complied with in future. The amendment referred to entails a considerable amount of extra work, as there are no less than 88 hotels within the district.

The Act generally is well observed; except where requisitions from a majority of the shopkeepers fixing early-closing hours are in force, and the minority opposing same are rather inclined to keep open after the required hour. Many have been cautioned, and some taken before the Court.

Only five trades have taken advantage of clause 21 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," in respect to early closing by requisition—viz., cycle and motor shops, boot-shops, jewellers, and chemists; and the grocers and storekeepers of New Brighton. There are 1,230 shops in this district.

I must again refer to the necessity of provision being made in any amendments of the Shops and Offices Act making it compulsory for shopkeepers to keep overtime-books.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

There were 34 cases under the Shops and Offices Act, resulting in 28 convictions and 6 cases being dismissed, the latter all against one firm, who had given work out to various employees to do at their houses. The defence was that the general manager did not know that the work was being done, notwithstanding the work was given out by the head of the department. I think the word "shall" should be substituted for the word "may," after "actual offender" in section 38 of the Act; this would prevent employers from sheltering themselves behind their subordinates, and so evading the law, as is possible at present.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Prior to the coming into force of the new scale of fees, which was gazetted on the 10th October last, very little difficulty was experienced in enforcing the provisions of the Act. Since the advent of the new scale of fees, which reduces the payment of the worker and increases payment of employer, there has been an inclination on the part of the registry-office keepers to charge the worker in full, and to charge employers only a nominal fee. I have had occasion to go through the whole of the registry-office keepers' books, and found that a number of errors and slight overcharges had been made. I insisted on a refund in each case, and warned them against committing any further breaches. There is one case to be heard by the Court, a registry-office keeper having charged a greater fee than allowed. Registry-office keepers complained bitterly at the time of coming into force of the new scale of fees of their inability to charge employers the full fee provided, the latter claiming that the amount charged would pay for half a dozen advertisements. A number of registry-office keepers have gone out of business, and at the present time only 12 registry-office keepers are in business in this district.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Very little need be said by myself as to this Act this year, as the special Inspectors appointed by the Head Office to make a thorough and systematic inspection of all shearing-sheds covered most of the ground. Assistance was rendered by this office by making inspections in the districts within fairly easy reach, and where shearing had commenced before the arrival of the special Inspectors, 20 sheds being visited. In most instances some alteration or addition was required to bring them up to the requirements of the Act. In one case a Chinaman was employed, and no separate accommodation was provided. A notice has been served upon the station-owner to provide separate accommodation in future. The systematic inspection adopted last shearing season should have a very beneficial effect.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

This year has been an uneventful one, and little difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the provisions of the various awards and agreements. A considerable number of complaints from unions and others were inquired into, but in most cases either the person complained of was not a party to the award or agreement, or the offence was trivial and was settled by the payment of arrears of wages, &c. The complaint of the past by employers, of ignorance of the awards, can now hardly hold, seeing that all employers are supplied by the Department with a free copy.

I am pleased to say that the employment-books of the various unions are kept in better order than formerly, and more in conformity with the various awards.

Inquiries were made into 380 complaints, and in 126 cases it was thought necessary to apply for enforcement of award, or to accept arrears of wages in cases where the offence was trivial or where the offence was committed through ignorance. The sum of £92 12s. 9d. was collected from employers, and paid out to the different workers entitled to same.

There were 107 cases taken before the Court, convictions being obtained in 95, 6 being withdrawn and 6 dismissed. There are now 21 cases waiting to be adjudicated upon. Mr. Newton, the Assistant Inspector, did the majority of the work under this Act, and I found him a conscientious and earnest worker. Inquiries as to compliance with the awards were also usually made when visits of inspection under the Factories Act were made.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

There has been very little difficulty in the administration of this Act, and visits of inspection have been made by the Inspector to all buildings in course of erection in this district, and also several visits have been made to the other principal towns of Canterbury. The employers generally seem quite willing to comply with the provisions, and it has only been necessary for three contractors to be brought before the Court for failing to notify the Inspector of their intention to erect scaffolding.

A detailed report has been made by Mr. Stringer, the Inspector for this district.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACT.

The administration of this Act partly devolving upon this Department has naturally increased the work in respect to the erection of homes and selection of suitable sites for same.

Several visits of inspection of land offered to the Government for the purposes of erection of workers' homes have been made and reported upon to the Chief Advisory Officer, Wellington. There is every indication that for the 12 homes in course of erection at Sydenham there will be many applicants.

GENERAL.

During the year the correspondence has considerably increased, no less than 4,804 letters, 4,545 circulars, and 267 telegrams were despatched outwards.

Before concluding my report I desire to thank the District Health Department and also the city Inspectors for the assistance rendered in respect to the sanitation of factory premises. I also desire to sincerely thank the members of my own staff for their strict attention to their duties, and for their willingness to work overtime when pressure of work required.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HAGGER,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 9th April, 1908.

In accordance with the provisions of section 64 of "The Factories Act, 1901," I have the honour to submit, for your information, a report on matters appertaining to the business of the Department in the Dunedin District for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

GENERAL.

In reviewing the operations of the various labour regulations during the past twelve months, and their effect upon industrial and manufacturing interests in this part of the Dominion, it is gratifying to note that, generally speaking, the ultimate result for the period under consideration compares very favourably with former years.

A retrospective glance as to the condition of the workers would indicate—first, that more persons have been actually employed than has previously been the case in the history of this district; secondly, that employment has been of a more continuous nature; and thirdly, that the supply has not exceeded the demand as evidenced by the large amount of overtime worked in a variety of industries. As a natural sequence, a large amount of capital in the shape of wages has been circulated, and, it may be assumed, with natural benefits to the trading community.

Viewed from the employers' point of view, while it is quite probable that better financial returns may have been experienced during former years, there is nothing tending to suggest that the business transactions connected with manufacturing interests of the past twelve months have been of an unprofitable character. Indeed, it may safely be asserted that the tone of trade has improved. It is also to be regarded as a reassuring sign that the present condition and future outlook is favourable, as an extension of operations in many lines is contemplated, and in some cases has already become an accomplished fact.

One matter of importance that has received considerable attention here, in common with other portions of the Dominion, is the shortage of workers, and to a very large extent there is a pronounced element of truth in the statement made by employers that the dearth of labour has considerably retarded several industries. It is not, however, suggested that this shortage has any application to adult artisans, so that, while it may be correctly assumed that various contracts have been delayed through this cause, the inconvenience was in reality brought about more through extraordinarily busy periods in one or two lines than through any insufficiency of workers.

So far as tradesmen are concerned, there is an ample supply of all classes to meet future contingencies for at least some time to come.

A scarcity, however, does exist in those industries where young persons and women workers are usually employed, and substantial reasons are advanced by those interested towards showing that the general conditions of these trades at present warrant, and their future prospects indicate, that the trouble is not of a temporary nature, and if allowed to continue will become very acute in the near future.

So far as this district is concerned, there is no immediate reason for concluding that any improvement is likely to take place for some time to come, as a reference to the return of the Education Board of Otago shows that the average daily attendance of the pupils at the local schools is undergoing a gradual decrease in numbers since 1887, the figures being for that year 4,148 pupils, while for the year 1907 the number was reduced to 2,882, or, taking the whole of the provincial district, the figures for the year 1887 are 19,258, as against 17,152 for 1907; the outlook under these circumstances, therefore, is not by any means promising if the supply of this class of worker is to be obtained in this part of the Dominion.

It is noteworthy that no serious difficulty has occurred between employers and any section of the employees. Differences of opinion have at times arisen as to values and conditions of labour, &c., but nothing has transpired that has directly or indirectly caused either inconvenience or disturbance to trade or business.

Indications as to the prospects of the incoming year appear to be favourable. Skilled industries, with one or two exceptions, should be able to maintain their present standard. The extension and use of electricity as a motive power, and the abundance of cheap local coal, should prove valuable factors in cheapening the cost in many avenues of trade, while the effect of the preferential tariff will undoubtedly tend to assist and improve confidence in manufacturing concerns generally. Neither should there be any reason for alarm on account of providing sufficient work for unskilled labourers, the reticulation in connection with increased gas and water supply, the completion of the drainage scheme within the city and suburbs, extensive alterations in harbour-works, the continuance of the Mosgiel-Dunedin duplication-works, and other provincial lines, together with the ordinary expenditure of money in enterprises of a private nature, should be a sufficient guarantee that this class will not experience any scarcity of opportunity of finding employment.

Throughout the year building trades have made good time, and very few idle tradesmen have been in evidence. Bricklayers, plasterers, and carpenters have been kept busy. Stonemasons have not been so fortunate, and a number of artisans in this branch have experienced considerable slackness. Plumbers, painters, and paperhangers have been quite up to the average of former years.

Dressmakers and milliners, shop and factory tailoresses, boot-machinists, and table hands have had an exceptionally busy year. In all these lines manufacturers have complained of their inability to obtain a sufficiency of workers. Shop tailors have also had a good run of trade, and a considerable amount of overtime has been called into requisition.

Cabinetmaking and furnishing trades are not so good as during the previous year, and have experienced times of slackness.

Engineering has improved. The turnover is not so large as formerly, but the past year's transactions are an advance on the output of previous seasons.

Ship building and repairing : First-class time made, and a large quantity of overtime worked, and an improvement on past returns.

Felt-hat manufacturing : Workers in this line have had a very bad year. This industry is on the decline, and many tradesmen have left for the Australian States.

Boot-manufacturing : Decided progress has been manifested throughout the year, and probably better time has been made than has been experienced for some seasons past.

Confectionery and preserving works have all been kept running full time, and it has been difficult to overtake orders, owing to a scarcity of suitable hands.

During the year skilled and unskilled workers to the number of 941 were assisted by the Department, 490 being sent to private employment and 451 to Government works.

An abundance of suitable work having been carried on throughout the province, the task of placing this class has been rather easy, and, notwithstanding many arrivals from the southern States of Australia, it was found impossible on some occasions to supply the demand for good navvies or serviceable country workers.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

Nothing unusual can be noted in connection with the operations of this Act, with the exception of section 14 of the amended Act of 1907. The provisions of this section rendering it compulsory on the part of employers to pay wages for the time lost under certain conditions during portion of a week is not favourably regarded by either employer or employee. 2,729 visits of inspection have been made to workrooms, and particular attention has been given to sanitation, payment of wages, and the keeping of records, and though our efforts in connection with these matters have not effected as good results as hoped for, yet considerable improvement has been made in many factories.

Considerable amount of time has been devoted to complaints and breaches. The number of items recorded to which special attention was given being 288. Of these, 10 were, with your approval, dealt with by means of prosecution. Of this number, 5 were decided in favour of the Department, 2 dismissed, and 3 withdrawn.

During the year 1,171 factories were registered, giving employment to 10,541 persons—namely, 3,360 women and 7,181 men. Certificates of fitness were issued to 584, representing 285 boys and 299 girls. 3,653 persons worked overtime, to the extent of 240,783 hours. Male workers over the age of sixteen years, numbering 1,881, worked 179,368 hours, while 1,772 women and lads under sixteen years were employed 61,415 hours.

Inquiries have been made and reports forwarded in respect to 121 accidents. Fortunately none were of a fatal character, only one could be said to be of a serious nature, and the major portion were trivial. We have nevertheless deemed it incumbent upon employers to take every possible precaution, and safeguard employees who are engaged in working machinery of a dangerous character. Special visits of inspection have been made in this connection, and efforts undertaken to carry out the provisions of the Act dealing with this contingency.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Owing to the fact that it has long been regarded as customary for shops to close at specified times, very little difficulty has been met with in dealing with the hours of assistants, and no serious breaches have occurred in this respect.

A large amount of adverse criticism has been evidenced on behalf of office and warehouse assistants, who are, it is alleged, compelled to work long hours, and on account of the various exemptions of the Act are not covered by its operations. In this connection there appears to be a strong desire that this class of employee should in some measure be provided for.

During the year 17 breaches of the Act were dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, and convictions obtained in 16 cases.

The number of shops in this district is 1,234, employing 3,457 assistants—viz., 2,516 males and 941 females.

During the period under review 2,549 hours overtime were worked by 165 employees.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

A number of official visits have been made to various offices, and, with one exception, all interested have conducted their business in keeping with the statutory provisions.

The effect of the Amendment Act of 1907 in reducing the amount of fee payable by the employee has not led to increased business. It is, nevertheless, considered to be a more equitable charge than was the case previously.

Great difficulty was experienced by various agencies in the obtaining of suitable hands, this was particularly so in regard to domestics and country workers; in these two branches there has been a great scarcity of workers.

The number of registered offices in this district is 20.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

No serious difficulties have arisen in this district in respect to the administration of this Act. In a great measure this is due to the action of the Department in issuing free copies of awards to employers who for the most part endeavour to make themselves familiar with terms and requirements of the various awards. It is also noticeable that the feeling existing between the representatives of the employers and the employees is of a commendable character, and, as a result, a very large number of com-

plaints have been obviated, and disputes have been arranged without reference to either Board or Court.

Although the number of complaints of all classes during the year has been fairly large, and necessarily there has been much time devoted to the investigation of these cases, yet the number of items brought before the Court of Arbitration was comparatively small, our experience being that not only are pronounced breaches gradually becoming rare, but they are also more difficult to prove in a satisfactory manner.

Another feature in connection with the administration of this Act is that, where the union of workers has the support of those employed in the industry and the members take an active part in its affairs, it is much easier to carry out the provisions of an award or agreement, and with better results to employers and workers, than when we are compelled to deal with disorganized non-unionists.

The number of cases dealt with by the Court was 109. Of these, 83 were decided in favour of the Department, 15 dismissed, and 11 withdrawn.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I have only to add that the thanks of the Department are due to those associated with me in this office. All have endeavoured to carry out the various duties appertaining to its business in a practical and praiseworthy manner, and personally I fully appreciate the valuable assistance they have accorded me in the administration of the various laws and regulations under the control of the Department in this district.

I have, &c.,

P. HALLY,

The Chief Inspector of Factories Wellington.

Inspector of Factories.

WHANGAREI.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Whangarei, 16th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for your information.

I beg to report having registered 69 factories, in which 315 persons are employed—viz., 248 males and 67 females.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 16 persons under sixteen years of age—viz., 9 males and 7 females.

One accident was reported during the year.

There were 3 prosecutions for breaches of the Act, convictions being obtained in 2 cases, and 1 case withdrawn.

Twenty-four persons worked overtime; the number of hours worked being 489.

I have also registered 70 shops, in which 160 persons are employed—viz., 117 males and 43 females.

There were 7 prosecutions for breaches of the Act, resulting in 6 convictions, and 1 case being dismissed—viz., that of an auctioneer selling goods by auction on the show-grounds on a statutory half-holiday. He was, however, convicted and fined for employing an assistant, who was holding up goods offered for sale.

Forty-eight persons worked overtime in the various shops, the number of hours being 560.

The business people report having had a prosperous year, all factories being fully employed, and working full time. Some of the flax-mills have closed down, but the men have found no difficulty in obtaining employment elsewhere.

The building trade has been very busy during the year; several substantial brick buildings have been erected, and others are now being built.

There has been a good demand for unskilled labour; all local men being fully employed.

I have had several applications from employers to obtain men for them to do odd jobs, but I could not get them.

The Portland Cement Company, Limestone Island, are working full time; they employ about 70 men, the work being done in shifts of eight hours each.

Owing to the fall in the price of gum, a number of the younger men are leaving the gumfields and obtaining employment elsewhere.

A large number of Austrians and elderly men are still on the gumfields, and it is said that they are doing very well.

I have, &c.,

THOS. J. DRAKE,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Factories.

GISBORNE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Gisborne, 8th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, the annual report of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Gisborne branch of the Department of Labour for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

GENERAL.

It is pleasing to report that the year just ended has been the most prosperous experienced for many years; evidence of this is to be found in the increased number of buildings erected. Building permits have been granted by the Borough Council to the value of £85,000, as against £65,000, the previous year. Then we have the overtime worked in factories and shops, which is more than doubled this year.

The coachbuilding trade has been very busy. Engineering trade has been fairly busy, with employment regular all through the year. Other trades generally have also been busy, employers oftentimes complaining of their inability to get carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, dressmakers, tailoresses, tailors, &c. The employers in these trades state that their turnover would have been much larger had it been possible for them to overtake the demands made upon them.

FACTORIES

For the year 167 factories were registered, employing 1,106 persons—viz., 922 males and 184 females, showing an increase of 20 factories and 282 workers over last year.

The total amount of overtime worked in factories was 12,900 hours—viz., 167 males worked 10,731 hours and 76 females worked 2,169 hours, an increase of 6,650 hours overtime worked by both sexes, compared with the previous year.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 14 boys and 2 girls.

There were seven prosecutions for breaches of this Act, convictions were recorded and penalties inflicted in each of 6 cases, and 1 case was dismissed on a legal technicality.

The number of accidents reported for the year was 34, the majority being freezing-workers, but none of them were of a very serious nature.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

There are 185 shops registered in the district, being an increase of 18 as compared with last year; the amount of overtime worked during the year was 2,174 hours, 75 males working 2,097 hours, and 19 females working 77 hours, showing an increase of 1,361 hours on the preceding year.

There were 7 prosecutions for breaches of this Act, convictions being recorded and penalties inflicted in each case.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

There are 8 awards working in this district, and through the excuse characteristic of the average respondent in enforcement cases—viz., ignorance and carelessness in making himself acquainted with the terms and conditions of the awards, &c.—a number of applications for enforcements are awaiting the attention of the Court. The decisions that were reserved in the cases of the 46 slaughtermen cited before the Court for breaches of section 15 of the Act of 1905 *re* strikes have been given, and each respondent fined £5.

THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE ACT.

There are now 7 offices duly registered, and from inspection I find that they are giving satisfaction, and are willing to carry out the provisions required by the Act.

LABOUR.

The year has been a satisfactory one, work being plentiful, and a large number of men calling at this office have been assisted by being placed on public and private works. On the whole, the prospects are very promising for the coming year. The building trade is surprisingly good. Manufacturers and tradesmen are busy, good prices are resulting for all products, and there is every prospect of a prosperous year.

In conclusion, I have to thank the various persons with whom my duty has brought me in contact for the consideration and courtesy shown me while carrying out my duties.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST W. F. GÖHNS,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NAPIER.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Napier, 14th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Napier district office of the Department of Labour for the year ending the 31st March, 1908.

GENERAL.

The year just concluded has been a most prosperous one for both skilled and unskilled labour. It can safely be said that no man willing to work has had cause to complain of non-employment as far as the Hawke's Bay district is concerned. The difficulty has been to find good men to fill the different requirements rather than work for any unemployed. Especially has this been the case with regard to carpenters and those engaged in the building trades. Good quarrymen and labourers generally have also been wanting, and the trouble has been to obtain reliable men. Of course, there have been a few sun-downers or ne'er-do-wells, and these have been unwilling to work when work has been offered them, but the last year has seen a less number of these undesirables than usual.

Buildings in wood, brick, and ferro-concrete are being erected throughout the district, and the outlook is very promising for labour in these directions.

The engineering trade has been brisk, and a lot of overtime has been worked at most of the foundries. In fact, it is difficult to pick an industry which can be said not to have had a specially good year.

Dressmakers, tailors, and tailoresses have been kept very busy, and a considerable amount of overtime has been worked in order to cope with the orders. Employees have been wanted and are still required in all these branches of trade, and some firms are talking of advertising in the English papers, offering special inducements for workers to come out to the Dominion.

The same may be said with regard to domestic servants. The Department has been approached by a large number of employers wanting servants, but has been quite unable to supply the demand; and waitresses and housemaid-waitresses have been offered good wages at hotels and restaurants, but are not available; consequently several employers have been and still are working short-handed.

Two hundred and ninety-three persons, with 191 dependent upon them, have applied to the Napier office for work, and employment has been found for 186, 18 of whom have been sent to Government work and 168 to private employment.

FACTORIES.

There has been a large increase in the number of factories registered at Napier during the year, 230 certificates of registration having been issued, an increase of 59 over last year. The number employed has been 1,312 males over sixteen, and 301 females over sixteen, 35 males under sixteen, and 38 females under sixteen; or a total of 1,686, an increase of 277 over last year. Certificates of fitness have been issued to 37 males under sixteen and 39 females under sixteen.

Overtime warrants have been issued to 18 workrooms for 151 females and boys under sixteen to work 4,349 hours. Adult males (principally tailors and engineers) have worked overtime in 69 workrooms 30,799 hours. The total number of hours overtime worked was 35,148.

There were 25 prosecutions under the Factories Act during the year, and in every case except one, which was withdrawn, convictions were recorded and fines inflicted.

In several cases back pay has been recovered by the Department, and £201 15s. 7d. has been paid to the employees to whom it was due.

ACCIDENTS.

There have been 37 accidents reported during the year, but most of them were not very serious. In no case can the accident be said to have been due to negligence on the part of a factory-occupier.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked very satisfactorily during the year. Overtime has been worked by 76 males and 60 females, the total number of hours overtime being—males, 1,392; females, 467; total, 1,859 hours.

Special attention has been given during the year to enforce the Act with regard to private hotels, restaurants, and tea-rooms, and quite an improvement has been felt by the employees concerned. There have been 25 prosecutions under the Act, and in every case but one a conviction was recorded and fine inflicted. There are also 13 cases awaiting the hearing of the Court.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are 2 servants' registry offices licensed, both of which are well conducted. The new scale of fees was not very favourably received by the registry-office keepers at first, but no complaints have since been heard.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The year just ended has been an eventful one as far as the Arbitration Court work is concerned. The Court formerly sat only once at Napier during the year, and last year 15 cases were brought before the Court. During this year the Court has sat three times, and 59 cases have been taken before it. Convictions were recorded and fines inflicted in 33 cases, whilst 15 cases were dismissed and 11 withdrawn. There are also 20 more cases pending the decision of the Arbitration Court.

WAGE-BOOKS.

I should like to add that the specimen-sheets of suggested wage-books circulated by the Department for the guidance of employers have been most favourably received. One enterprising firm have printed books on the same lines, and issues them at a cheap rate, and most of the Napier factories are purchasing the books so that wage-books may now be said to be uniform in this district.

The convenience of the new books has led to the suggestion that an amendment should be added to the Shops and Offices Act compelling shopkeepers to keep similar books. I am sure such an amendment to the Act would really be a boon both to the Inspectors and to the shopkeepers themselves.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

Chinese laundries are still a trouble to the Inspectors. The "Allee same partner" and "Me no understand English" excuses are often made. These men work all hours, their pay is doubtful, and the books are (if kept at all), very badly kept. Something needs doing to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

CONCLUSION.

During the year I have visited almost every factory and shop in Napier, and many other employers' places of business affected by an award or agreement. I have also at frequent intervals visited Hastings, Dannevirke, Waipawa, and several other townships in the Hawke's Bay District, and I am glad to say have found every factory visited to be clean, comfortable, and well ventilated. There has evidently been a desire on the part of each employer to study the best interests of each employee. The future is very bright and hopeful—houses are going up in all directions, and new businesses are

being started; large tracts of land are being settled or reclaimed, including a large portion of swamp ground; and with another such year as the past I am sure the Napier district should be proud of her position in the Dominion.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the courteous treatment I have received at all times from employers and employees with whom I have come in contact; even those whom I have been compelled to prosecute have been most obliging. I also desire to thank yourself and the headquarters staff, and especially the visiting Inspectors, for the kindly assistance and consideration I have at all times received in carrying out my various duties.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CULVER,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

DANNEVIRKE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dannevirke, 13th April, 1908.

I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

FACTORIES ACT.

There were 76 factories registered this year, employing 273 males and 39 females, and 11 males and no females under sixteen years of age; making a total of 323—a decrease of factories registered from last year of 6, and a decrease of workers (males, 157, and females, 5) of 162. This is accounted for by the fact that sawmilling, which has been the principal industry here for many years past, has almost disappeared, the milling bush being cut out where numbers of mills were in operation.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 2 boys under sixteen years.

Overtime warrants were issued in the tailoring and dressmaking trades. Total overtime worked, 72½ hours.

There were 2 prosecutions—namely, one for failing to keep an overtime-book; conviction followed: and the same person was also charged with employing an employee for more than forty-eight hours in one week; at the Court's suggestion the charge was withdrawn.

Two accidents were reported during the year, neither very serious.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The shops close, by virtue of a gazetted requisition under section 21 from a majority of the shopkeepers, at 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; on Wednesdays at 12 noon, and Saturdays at 10 p.m.

The legal weekly half-holiday has been well observed.

There were 2 prosecutions against one person for employing two assistants for more than fifty-two hours, excluding meal-times, in one week. A conviction followed on one charge, and at the Court's suggestion the second charge was withdrawn, being the first prosecutions under this heading in this district.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There were 3 licensed registry offices, one of which closed during the year.

I have had a few complaints under the above heading from those sent to employment, and from employers applying and being supplied with unsuitable employees, but after investigation it was found that no serious inconvenience resulted to either, and no offences were disclosed.

LABOUR.

The sawmilling industry has been on the decline in this district, but all the sawmillers have secured milling rights in other bush districts, mostly along the line of the North Island Main Trunk Railway, and in closing here, after cutting out, removed their plant and employees to their new field of activity.

Sawmilling leases over bush Native lands having expired, and in some cases having been arranged and acquired by the Government, considerable areas have been opened for settlement; and have been surveyed, roaded, bridged, balloted for, and selected, and this new state of circumstances is still going on, giving full employment to both skilled and unskilled labour in the branches indicated.

The exit of the sawmiller and the advent of the settler, being gradual, has neither disturbed labour nor business to a great extent. No man willing to work has experienced any difficulty in obtaining employment, and business has been solid and steady; and when the whole of the lands in this district which were held under sawmilling rights are roaded and settled this town and district should have a good prospect.

I have, &c.,

A. CRUICKSHANK,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Palmerston North, 13th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit my report as to the working of the various Acts administered by the Department and state of trade in this district for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

GENERAL.

The period under review has been, on the whole, a very satisfactory one. The various trades have done well, and business generally may be said to be on a sounder basis than prevailed in the earlier part of the year. No less a sum than £19,111 has been spent by the Borough Council in connection with sewerage and other works, which found employment for a large staff of men.

The building trades have been steady, and very little time has been lost by employees. Building permits were granted during the year, representing a value of £31,000.

Boot-manufacturers report having had a very successful year, and the outlook is decidedly good. Orders are booked for some time to come, and money is plentiful. The trade was hampered for a short period through dearth of machinists, but I am pleased to be able to report that the difficulty is now overcome, and all hands are steadily employed.

The coachbuilding trade has been very good, and all employees have worked full time.

The engineering trade has been steady, and all engaged have been kept constantly going, though there has been no demand for extra hands.

Furniture trade: I am pleased to be able to report that this trade still continues to be brisk, and all hands have been kept going.

Dressmakers have been kept constantly in employment throughout the year, and in the busy seasons overtime has been found necessary.

Tailors and tailoresses have had a fairly good year, and at times it was found necessary to work overtime. This is unavoidable, as the trade has its normal and busy seasons. If more hands were employed it is obvious that during the normal season some would be thrown idle, or otherwise slack time would be worked. The chief complaint by employers is the scarcity of tailoresses.

FACTORIES ACT.

The provisions of this Act have worked fairly well, although 20 prosecutions took place. Convictions were recorded and penalties inflicted in 16 cases, and 4 were dismissed. These were chiefly for employing females over the prescribed number of hours allowed by the Act. I am pleased, however, to be able to say that employers on the whole have evinced a ready compliance to the wishes of the Department in observing the law. 204 women and persons under the age of sixteen years have worked 4,823 hours' overtime, and 223 males over the age of sixteen years have worked 12,199 hours overtime during the year.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 74 young persons—viz., 29 boys and 45 girls. Of the former, 2 had passed Standard III (issued under the provisions of section 27, subsection 6), 12 Standard IV, 10 Standard V, 4 Standard VI, and 1 Standard VII. Of the girls, 7 passed Standard IV, 13 Standard V, 23 Standard VI, and 2 Standard VII.

Accidents: 25 accidents were reported during the year. None were of a very serious nature, and in no case was the cause traceable to neglect of the provisions of the Act.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Twelve prosecutions took place during the year. Convictions and penalties were recorded in each case, the infringements chiefly being failure to close shops on the statutory half-holiday and working assistants after time fixed in schedule. Advantage has been taken of section 21 by tobacconists and hairdressers, who now close by requisition. I venture to predict that at no distant date all, or nearly all, trades in this town will take advantage of the above-named section and fix time for closing accordingly.

Overtime warrants were issued to 136 employees, who worked 1,624 hours.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working smoothly, although keepers of offices did not take kindly to the amended scale of fees which came into operation in October last. This, no doubt, is owing to the fact that it has long been the custom, and still remains so, to charge employees only. Consequently, the business is not so lucrative as it was formerly. Seven certificates have been issued during the year, but 1 office has ceased to exist, leaving 6 offices doing business, all of which are properly conducted, and charge correct fees.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

During the year 75 cases—enforcements of awards—were taken before the Arbitration Court; 65 convictions (the penalties totalling £100 10s.) were recorded, 6 cases were dismissed, and 4 withdrawn. The major portion of these breaches of awards occurred about the commencement of the period. Latterly, I am pleased to report, breaches are less frequent, and employers appear earnest in their desire to avoid committing an offence. In many cases the fact that the employer had neglected to make himself conversant with the provisions of the award under which he worked was the cause of the breach.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

During the year 242 persons applied for employment, out of which 142 were placed on co-operative works and with private employers.

During the months of January and February a number of flax-mills were, owing to the low price of hemp, closed down. This had the effect of flooding the town with labour. Most of the unemployed, however, found ready employment—a number through this Department and through registry offices. Private employers do not avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Department in providing labour for them as fully as one would like. The reasons for this are that few are aware that the Department undertakes this duty. I would respectfully urge that steps be taken to remedy this, either through the Press or by circular to each employer of labour.

In conclusion, I desire to again thank all those whom I have met in the execution of my duties for the invariable courtesy extended to me. I also thank my assistant for the able manner in which he carried out his duties during the past year.

I have, &c.,

J. HOLLOWES,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

WANGANUI.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wanganui, 10th April, 1908.

I have the honour to forward, for your consideration, the following report of the work of this office for the year ending 31st March, 1908:—

The period under consideration has been one of exceptional prosperity. The activity in the building trades created a demand for skilled labour that could not be supplied, and this has retarded building operations to a considerable extent. There are not sufficient houses to meet the requirements of the influx of population, and married men are thereby prevented from coming here, while others are compelled to leave the district. Very few houses suitable for workers' dwellings are being built, and anything that might be done in that direction would prove a blessing to the workers.

Skilled labour of all kinds has been in demand. Carriage-building in all branches has been busy. The furniture trade, tailoring, boot making and repairing, bicycle and motor building and repairing, printing and bookbinding, dressmaking, millinery, and tailoring have been busy, and much overtime has been worked.

Although there was a very large demand for unskilled labour, it has been supplied, and a large number of men have been sent to public works. A pleasant feature in this connection is that employers have assisted the Department by applying at this office for labour.

To meet the increasing work of the Department new offices have been secured and fitted up for the convenience of the public, and occupiers of factories and shops are giving their earnest attention to the labour laws through the extracts from the Acts and circulars distributed by the Department. Attention is being paid to the lighting, ventilation, and sanitation of factories and shops. All the new buildings are exceptionally good in these respects, and many of the old buildings are to be rebuilt shortly, owing to the expiration of the leases. Meanwhile the requirements of the Act are being strictly observed, and no difficulty is experienced in having this done, as employers recognise that it is to their own benefit to have clean, healthy workrooms and factories for the workers.

FACTORIES ACT.

This Act is working smoothly. For the year, 218 factories have been registered, employing 1,469 operatives, of whom 1,107 were males and 362 females, an increase of 33 factories and 235 workers over last year.

Overtime warrants were issued to 26 employers, and 208 women and 15 boys worked 3,786 hours overtime.

Three hundred and eighty-nine males over the age of sixteen years have worked 21,122 hours overtime.

There were 8 prosecutions and convictions for breaches of the Act.

Fifty-seven certificates of fitness have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age, of whom 27 were males and 30 females.

Twenty-two accidents have been reported during the year; none of them were of a very serious nature.

The number of accidents in woodworking factories could be considerably reduced if machinists were compelled to fasten small jobs to a board, with handles fixed well back from the cutters, while feeding the shaping-machine or "buzzer." This machine is very dangerous, and many accidents arise from it. In nearly every instance these accidents occur when small jobs are being done, owing to the machinists' hands being close to the cutters. Although this machine may be well guarded for running mouldings and similar work, some protection is needed when small miscellaneous jobs are being done. In cases where the ordinary metal guards cannot be used, the method referred to above is the safest known.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

As this Act is now amended, it is giving satisfaction to all concerned. There is very little difficulty in enforcing its provisions. Hotelkeepers have in nearly every instance immediately complied with the Act on receiving notice of the amendment making a half-holiday compulsory for all hotel servants.

Chemists and hairdressers and tobacconists only close by requisition from a majority of the shopkeepers fixing the closing-hours.

There are 240 shops in this district, giving employment to 668 persons, 432 of whom are males and 236 are females, showing an increase of 125 shops and an increase of 180 male and 44 female employees.

Overtime warrants were issued to 24 employers, and 151 males and 94 females worked 3,450 hours overtime.

Twenty-six prosecutions were brought before the Court, in which 24 convictions were recorded and 2 cases were dismissed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Four licenses were issued, and no trouble has been experienced in enforcing the provisions of the Act. The new scale of fees is being strictly adhered to, and satisfaction is expressed with the scale for workers.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The Court held three sittings in Wanganui, and 30 cases were disposed of, 19 convictions were recorded, 4 cases withdrawn, and 7 dismissed, 38 cases were settled without going to Court, while many were investigated and the complaints found to be groundless.

In conclusion, I wish to express appreciation of the courtesy and consideration shown by employers and workers alike on every occasion when inquiries have been made in the course of my duties during an extremely busy season.

I have, &c.,

W. HOOD,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

HAWERA.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Hawera, 31st March, 1908.

I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the working of the Factories and Shops and Offices Acts during the year ended 31st March, 1908.

There were 103 factories registered, employing 320 males and 81 females, as against 102 factories and workrooms registered the previous year, employing 323 males and 69 females. There were 79 shops registered, as against 76 the previous year. There were 9 permits granted to young persons to work in factories, and 646 hours overtime were worked by females at tailoring and dressmaking. There were 5 accidents, none of a serious nature. Five prosecutions were instituted for breaches of the Shops and Offices Act. The building trade has been very brisk. Dairying has been in a flourishing state till the past two months, when the supply of milk fell off, owing to the drought. Milking-machines are being installed on several dairy farms; men for milking could not be obtained, though wages from £1 10s. to £2 per week and found were offered. Labourers were scarce, although 9s. and 10s. per diem was given. Harvest hands were getting from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour. Bushmen have also been very difficult to get. The district generally has been in a flourishing state, and numbers of new settlers have come here recently.

I have, &c.,

J. S. BERNARD,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, New Plymouth, 10th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, the annual report of this office for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

TRADES.

During the period under review trade has been very satisfactory. In a number of trades—notably tailoring, dressmaking, and boot-manufacturing—it has been quite impossible to obtain sufficient hands to meet requirements. Thus, although the year just ended has been eminently satisfactory from the point of view of demand, the supply would have been greater if it had been possible to obtain sufficient suitable labour.

The dairying industry (the most important in this district) made a good start, and was progressing in such a satisfactory manner, until checked by the long spell of dry weather, that there was every prospect of eclipsing all previous records in quantity of output. Unfortunately, expectations as to quantity have not been realised. The high prices obtained at the latter part of the year has, however, been some compensation for the restricted output of butter. The number of cheese and dairy factories is rapidly increasing; there are at present 60 butter-factories and creameries, 30 cheese-factories, and 305 private dairies employed in making butter. These factories, with very few exceptions, are well built, have concrete floors, and are equipped with modern machinery and appliances. The machinery and appliances are kept clean and bright, and the employees will bear very favourable comparison in intelligence, physique, and cleanliness with any other body of workers employed in any other industry in the Dominion.

CASUAL LABOUR.

Sixty-one men have been assisted to employment during the year, 27 to Government co-operative works, and 34 to private employment. During the spring and summer months there were many complaints from employers as to the scarcity of both skilled and unskilled labour. I am convinced that a lot of this inconvenience and expense would be obviated if employees took advantage of the facilities afforded for the supply of labour by this Department, which, with its chain of communication throughout the Dominion, is in a much better position to supply labour than any private agency can possibly be.

FACTORIES ACT.

At the beginning of the year just ended a good deal of dissension existed amongst employers *re* the observation of the statutory holiday; this was due in a great measure to a misapprehension by those employers who were occupiers of both shops and factories combined that it was the intention of the Department to compel them to close both branches of their establishments on Saturday afternoon, the factories half-holiday. An explanation that the Department would not interfere with existing arrangements, but merely intended to enforce the existing Saturday half-holiday for factories, gave general satisfaction.

The provisions of the Act have, on the whole, been well observed. Employers generally are evidently willing to conduct their businesses in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and where irregularities and breaches have occurred, they have been due, except in very few instances, to a lack of knowledge of the requirements of the Act. It is quite evident that employers do not appreciate the necessity of keeping proper time and wages books, or the advantage to both employers and employees of the issue of certificates of employment to young persons (Factories Act Amendment Act, 1905"). Time and wages books in many cases have been kept in a very haphazard manner, and, although certificates have been supplied to employers by the Department, in many cases when the young people leave their employers they are not supplied with them.

The factories and workrooms in this district, speaking generally, are clean and well ventilated, and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. Employers evidently recognise that the success of their business depends to some extent upon the comfort of their employees. The wages paid to young persons are in most cases in excess of the amounts specified in the Act.

The number of factories registered during the year was 140, employing 519 males and 76 females, while the wages paid amounts to £39,902 15s. 2d.

There have been 23 prosecutions under the Act; 11 cases were withdrawn, and 1 was dismissed, convictions being recorded in the 12 remaining cases. There were, in addition, 4 cases settled out of Court.

During the year 616 visits of inspection were paid to the various factories.

5,725 hours overtime have been worked during the year. Of this amount 2,851 hours have been worked by males and 1,818 hours by females.

ACCIDENTS.

Six accidents have been reported during the year. Fortunately, none of these were of a serious nature, and only one, in which a man had three fingers crushed between the rollers of a press, could be attributed to faulty designing in the erection of the machine. In all cases employers have been willing to make any reasonable alterations in their machinery for the better protection of their employees, and have taken a kindly interest in their employees when injured.

PERMITS TO YOUNG PERSONS.

Certificates of fitness to young persons (section 26 of "The Factories Act, 1901") have been granted to 9 girls and 8 boys under the age of sixteen.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The Act has worked very well, with the exception that shopkeepers, many of whom are also factory-occupiers, are dissatisfied with the present arrangement as regards the observation of the shops and factories holidays on separate days of the week. Most shopkeepers are decidedly of the opinion that the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty is the enforcement of a universal half-holiday throughout the Dominion for both factories and shops. The chemists, hairdressers and tobacconists, drapers and clothiers, and grocers have taken advantage of the provisions contained in section 21 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and are closing by requisition, by which a majority fixes the closing-hour in each trade. Returns were received from 188 shops, employing 193 males and 86 females, the wages paid for the twelve months being £17,704 15s. 6d.

There were 17 prosecutions during the year and 13 convictions.

853 hours overtime have been worked by males, and 203 hours by females.

HALF-HOLIDAY TO HOTEL EMPLOYEES.

"The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1907," section 3, making it compulsory to grant a holiday on some working-day of the week to all hotel employees, was received by hotelkeepers with some disapproval. The arrangement of the work amongst the employees in order to allow each of them to have their holiday was in some cases a very difficult matter, due in a great measure to the unwillingness of the employees to co-operate with each other in doing the work of the house. The arrangement is working more satisfactorily now, and there are no complaints from either employers or employees.

RESTRICTIONS AS TO SALE OF TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

"The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1907," section 8, making it unlawful for any shopkeeper to sell or deliver any tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes at any time while the shops of tobacconists in the same district are closed by requisition, was accepted by shopkeepers without demur. The law has been well observed. Shopkeepers admit that it is unfair to tobacconists (who, as a rule, confine themselves to tobacco and smokers' requisites, and do not trench upon the lines of other traders) that their principal lines should be sold by all and sundry while their own shops are closed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are only 2 registry offices in this district, both of which have been, with the exception of one instance, well conducted. In this case two servants applied for situations, and were given the addresses of employers requiring servants in the town, and also in the country; they were charged upon the assumption that they would take the country situations, while they took the situations offering in the town. The amount overcharged (2s. 6d. in each case) was refunded at the request of this Department. The altered scale of fees to be charged by registry-office keepers introduced in November was accepted without complaint.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The various awards under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act in this district have been observed. There has been some difficulty with the industrial agreement between the butter-and-cheese-factory employers and their employees. This agreement came into force in August, 1907, and employers have been very slow in complying with the conditions. The principal points—namely, wages, hours, overtime, and holidays—have generally been very closely observed; but the erection of four-roomed cottages for married men, bath-rooms for the use of employees, and suitable accommodation for single men, upon which the comfort and health of the employees to a great extent depends, are matters which the directors in many companies have found great difficulty in complying with at once, owing to the great inconvenience of making alterations in the various factories during the busy season, and the difficulty of obtaining carpenters to do the work. A great many visits have been paid to the factories and creameries during the year, and wherever irregularities have occurred they have been pointed out to those in authority, with the result that the factories are rapidly coming into line with the terms of the agreement.

CONCLUSION.

I have to acknowledge the courteous manner in which I have been met by the employers of this district. In the execution of my duty it has been necessary to point out irregularities, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge that I have never been obstructed in any way, and whatever information I have required has always been freely given.

I have, &c.,

HARRY WILLIS,
Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

MASTERTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Masterton, 8th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

GENERAL.

It is pleasing to record that the period under review has been one of prosperity. The building trade has been extremely busy. One hundred building permits were issued by the local Borough Council, and it is estimated that fully £60,000 was spent on buildings alone. Many handsome buildings have been erected in place of those which have served their time, and these have added greatly to the appearance of the town.

Reports indicate that in the retail trade an increased volume of business has taken place.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

The working of the provisions of this Act has been of a satisfactory character, only 1 prosecution having taken place during the year. There were 4 minor breaches, but these were settled without application to the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court.

The number of factories registered during the year was 132, employing 532 males and 111 females, making a total of 643 employees, as compared with 122 factories, employing 530 males and 98 females, last year.

I have paid 385 visits to factories, and where employers were instructed to make alterations these have been carried out to the fullest extent.

In the past there appears to have been a tendency on the part of employers to engage young persons under the age of sixteen years without first obtaining the prescribed permit. Occupiers of factories would therefore be well advised to study section 27 and its subsections of "The Factories Act, 1901."

CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS.

Certificates have been issued to 5 females and 10 males under the age of sixteen years.

OVERTIME.

Overtime has been worked as follows: 48 women and boys under sixteen worked 1,839 hours and 137 adult males worked 5,442 hours.

ACCIDENTS.

Ten slight accidents have been reported. In the majority of cases the mishap has been due to the negligence of the employee. In one case a guard was provided, but the worker failed to place it in position, and he narrowly escaped death, a piece of wood striking him on the temple. Where necessary, instructions have been given to place guards over machinery, and in all cases these have been carried out.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The work of administering this Act has been somewhat heavy, owing, as stated in last report, to the trouble in locating employers in the country districts. The various awards, generally speaking, have been fairly well observed.

Applications for enforcement have been made in 4 cases, 2 employers and 1 employee were fined, and in the case of another employee a breach was recorded. There are 16 cases for hearing at the next sitting of the Arbitration Court. The trades affected were bakers, carpenters, tailors and tailoresses, and traction and stationary engine drivers.

THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act has not worked so smoothly. During the year it was necessary to institute 11 prosecutions; fines were imposed in each case.

There are 122 shopkeepers, giving employment to 264 persons.

Twenty-one employers worked 88 persons 1,597 hours overtime, for which overtime rate was paid.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 4 offices doing business in Masterton, as compared with 6 last year. I have inspected their books, and found them all very satisfactory. The complaint of last year still exists—advertisements are kept in the newspapers for men wanted for some time after the positions are filled.

LABOUR.

During the greater part of the year work has been fairly plentiful, and 66 men have been placed in Government and private employment by the Department here.

CONCLUSION.

I have found the factories, shops, and offices throughout the district in a clean and comfortable condition, and there appears to be a general desire on the part of employers to study the health and convenience of those in their service.

In conclusion, I desire to record my appreciation for the courteous treatment I have received from those with whom I have come in contact in my official capacity during the past year.

I have, &c.,

GODWIN E. A. HOOD,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

BLENHEIM.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Blenheim, 30th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the working of the various Acts in this district for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

GENERAL.

I have pleasure in reporting that the business of the district has been very good throughout the whole period, signs of progress in the borough being most marked.

The building trade has been very busy during the year, a large number of sections around the borough have been opened for building purposes, and substantial buildings of a good class have been and are being erected. This shows to a large degree the continued prosperity of this district. Carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, plumbers, and painters have had a very successful year.

Other trades, including coachbuilding, coach-painting, blacksmiths, saddlers, and cycle-makers all report good business for the year.

Owing to the fall in the price of fibre, several of the flax-mills in this district have closed down indefinitely.

It is pleasing to report that the year just ended has been a very prosperous one for the farmers of this district. Notwithstanding the drought during the early part of the season, a good sample of grain was obtained, which commanded the highest prices.

FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 91 factories were registered, employing 437 males and 47 females. This total would have been considerably enlarged had the flax-mills continued running.

Overtime permits were granted to 12 persons, the number of hours worked being 408.

Four charges were heard against two factory-owners for breaches of the Act, and fines were recorded in 3 cases.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

There has been no friction in the working of this Act during the year, and everything is working smoothly. The weekly half-holiday is well observed.

Overtime permits were granted to 21 persons, the number of hours worked being 244.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

During the period under review 5 cases were heard by the Court in this district, resulting in a conviction being obtained in each instance.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Two offices were registered during the year. They are conducted in a satisfactory manner, and no complaints have been received.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

The accommodation for shearers is, on the whole, good. Notices have, however, been issued to two or three owners to improve their accommodation, and they will no doubt comply with this regulation before next season.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

There has been a steady demand for this class of labour during the year. At harvest-time great difficulty was experienced in getting men for harvest-work.

A large number of applicants have been assisted into private and other employment during the year, and the labour-market is still in a healthy condition.

I have, &c.,

H. STEERE,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NELSON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Nelson, 11th April, 1908.

I have the honour to forward, for your information, my annual report on the state of trade and labour, also the working of this office during the year ending the 31st March, 1908.

The year just closed has been one of steady progress, the building and kindred trades having been very active. Tradesmen have lost very little time, and the evidence of the briskness in this trade is to be seen in the number of villas and other buildings erected in the city and suburbs.

During the year the furniture trade in all branches has held its own, all men being fully employed.

Sawmillers throughout the district have been kept very busy with an increasing demand for timber. During the months of January and February, 1908, sawmillers had a very anxious time, owing to dry weather and bush-fires, and have sustained considerable loss by the burning of standing bush and destruction of mills. These have now been re-erected, and business in this trade is very brisk.

The tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking trades have had a very prosperous year. Trade has kept fairly good, and few men are out of employment.

Boot trade : This trade may be said to have been about normal ; all men fully employed.

Wheelwrights and coachbuilders : During the past year this trade has shown a considerable amount of activity, all shops having been kept remarkably busy.

Saddle and harness makers : In these trades there are a set number of men employed, chiefly on order work and repairs, and trade may be said to have been quite up to the standard of past years.

The engineering trade in all its various branches has kept very steady, employment being fairly regular. Employers state business done during the year has been very satisfactory.

Flax-mills : During the early part of the year all flax-mills throughout the district were kept very busy. The sudden drop in the price of flax has, however, seriously affected this industry, and all mills in the district have had to close down.

Jam and confectionery : During the past year trade in these particular lines has been very good. Employers state that, owing to the dearth of juvenile labour, they have had to refuse orders. This is very noticeable during the fruit season, the factories refusing to take in tons of fruit on account of no labour being available to handle the fruit. During the past two years large areas throughout the district having been planted in orchards, fruit-preserving and jam-making is likely to become one of the main industries of the district.

Unskilled labour : There has been a good demand for unskilled labour during the year for both private and public works, and, although there has been a steady influx of men from the other parts of the Dominion, yet no difficulty has at any time been found in sending them to employment.

During the year 104 single and 10 married men with 26 dependants have been sent to private and public works by the Department here.

FACTORIES ACT.

Factories throughout the district have been kept busy, and factory-owners are apparently satisfied with the amount of business done during the year.

The general complaint has been the scarcity of labour, which has caused a considerable amount of overtime to be worked in all branches of trade.

Very little difficulty is now experienced in carrying out the provisions of the Act. Special attention has been paid during the year to the protection of machinery in sawmills, sanitation in bakchouses, and the regular payment of wages to employees; and employers, as a rule, have given every consideration to suggestions made for protection of machinery or for better sanitary arrangements, air-space, &c.

The number of factories registered during the year is 257, employing 1,547 hands—viz., 1,306 males and 241 females, an increase of 3 factories on last year's returns.

The number of hands employed in factories shows an increase of 269 males and 10 females.

Overtime: 144 warrants to work overtime were issued to 139 boys under sixteen years of age and women, who worked 5,179 hours; 143 males worked 4,968 hours: total, 282 persons worked 10,108 hours, as against 6,057 hours worked by 204 persons last year.

Permits to work in factories were issued during the year to 41 young persons—viz., 29 boys and 12 girls.

ACCIDENTS.

Eight accidents were reported and inquired into during the year. The most serious was the loss of two fingers at the second joint on the right hand by a man taking sawdust from under circular saw. The other accidents were of a minor nature, chiefly cuts and bruises resulting from overconfidence in working machines. I consider this to be a very low percentage of accidents, and it speaks well for employers as to safeguarding machinery in factories.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following cases were taken under this Act during the year: 1 case failing to report accident; 4 cases failing to register factories; 1 case exposing goods for sale made other than in a factory without affixing label; 2 cases for failing to pay wages fortnightly; and 2 cases for failing to keep proper records in factories: total, 10; convictions obtained in all cases. Three cases were also taken on behalf of female workers, back wages recovered amounting to £11.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

During the year 265 shops have been registered under this Act, employing 626 persons.

The various provisions of the Act may be said to have worked fairly smoothly during the year. Early closing has been requisitioned for by a majority of the shopkeepers in nearly all trades, and in the opinion of the larger shopkeepers it will not be long before the late night will become a thing of the past, the tendency now being to make Saturday afternoon the statutory half-holiday. At the present time this is being tried in this district, but no definite opinion can yet be obtained as to its success or otherwise.

During the year warrants were issued to 122 shop-assistants, who worked 2,397 hours overtime. There were 8 cases under this Act brought before the Court, and convictions secured in all cases.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are no servants' registry offices in this district.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

There are 7 shearing-sheds in the district, and the accommodation for shearers in all cases is satisfactory. In most cases the shearers are local. At the various stations visited I found everything clean, with ample sleeping-accommodation, and, as a rule, all meals being taken at the homestead.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The various awards may be said to be working fairly smoothly, and the amount of friction existing is very small considering the number of persons affected in the district by the various awards. During the year 16 alleged breaches of awards, lodged by secretaries of unions and others, have been investigated; after careful inquiry 13 alleged breaches could not be sustained. During the year 29 cases were brought before the Court, conviction obtained in 18 cases, 7 dismissed, and 4 withdrawn. The majority of these cases were filed twelve months prior to the sitting of the Arbitration Court, and in many cases witnesses had then left the district, so that when the cases were called, through inability to procure evidence, they had either to be withdrawn or were dismissed. It would, in my opinion, be to the interest of all parties concerned if the Act was amended so that breaches of awards could be heard by Stipendiary Magistrates; cases would then be heard within a reasonable time, and before witnesses had left the district.

In concluding my report, I desire to thank the officers of other branches of the public service for the cheerful manner in which they have rendered me any assistance required, also other persons with whom my duties have brought me in contact, for their courtesy and attention to any suggestion which it has been my duty to make.

I have, &c.,

S. TYSON,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Factories.

REEFTON.

SIR,—

Labour Department, Reefton, 25th April, 1908.

I beg to report that the various Acts under the Labour Department have worked satisfactorily during the last twelve months.

The principal source of employment for men in this district is mining. During the last twelve months sufficient men have been available to keep the mines fully manned. The only outcry of unemployed has come from those who are unfit for mining, or who are anxious to obtain outside work on account of their health.

The building trade is very slack, there being far more houses here than there is any demand for. This does not denote a decrease in the number of men at work in the mines, as they are principally single men, which leaves the houses in the district tenantless.

Bootmakers, tailors, dressmakers, and businesses doing a retail trade are all fairly busy; also blacksmiths, wheelwrights, plumbers, and tinsmiths.

Unskilled labour: There is at present an opening for this class of labour on the Reefton-Marue Road construction-work, but the few men who are out of employment here will not accept the work, owing to the rate paid, the cost of getting provisions to the work, and the bad time of the year the work is put in hand, making it improbable that anything like full time could be made.

I have, &c.,

S. J. DEW,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

GREYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Greymouth, 16th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my annual report on the working of this branch of the Department for the year ending the 31st March, 1908.

It is very gratifying to be able to record that the year just closed was one of progress and prosperity for the town and district of Greymouth; evidences of improvement and stability are visible everywhere. There is no better indication of the prosperity of a district than the building trade, as people build when trade is improving, which creates a legitimate demand for increased and improved accommodation for business and domestic requirements. All branches of the building trade showed great activity during the year, and the indications in both town and country point to a continuance of the present briskness.

FATORIES ACT.

There were 139 factories registered during the year, employing 722 persons—viz., 584 males and 138 females.

The Act was well observed, and appears to be giving general satisfaction to all parties working under its provisions.

OVERTIME.

Overtime warrants were issued during the year for 326 males, who worked 8,467 hours; and for 80 females, who worked 4,003 hours; total hours worked, 12,470.

PERMITS.

Permits were issued for 32 young persons—viz., 19 boys and 13 girls.

ACCIDENTS.

There were 4 accidents reported and inquired into during the year, 2 of which occurred to young persons while working at planing and drilling machines, resulting in the loss of one or two fingers in each case. The third happened to a cabinetmaker while working at a planing-machine, by which all the fingers of the left hand were taken off. The fourth occurred to a sawyer, who had the thumb and a portion of the index-finger taken off by a circular saw. None of these accidents could be attributed to defective machinery.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very satisfactorily. The statutory closing-day is well observed, and shopkeepers endeavour to comply with its provisions.

The number of shops registered in the district last year was 153, giving employment to 223 persons—168 males and 55 females. Overtime warrants were issued for 3 males, who worked 120 hours, and for 4 females, who worked 22 hours: total number of hours worked, 142.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There were 2 offices registered under the Act last year. There is only 1 of them open at present, which is satisfactorily conducted by a competent and experienced person. No complaints against the proprietor have ever been made.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

Two sittings of the Arbitration Court were held during the year, the first was chiefly occupied with compensation-for-accident cases, and the other with a case of the Department against the Blackball Coal-miners' Union for a breach of section 15 of the Act, in which a penalty of £75 was inflicted.

LABOUR.

Unskilled labour: The supply and demand of labour has fluctuated considerably during the year. During the first nine months employment was plentiful for both skilled and unskilled labour, but in the remaining months of the period work became scarcer, whilst the applicants increased in number. On the whole, however, the year was a fairly prosperous one for all classes of labour. During the year there were 464 applications for employment registered—namely, 165 married and 299 single men, having 628 dependants. During the same period 174 persons were provided with employment on the several public works in the district, and a number of others were assisted towards finding private employment.

The timber industry, one of our most important industries, is making rapid progress in its development; but it should be borne in mind that forests are not inexhaustible, and that with the increased expansion our resources are becoming proportionately less. Therefore some steps should be taken to prevent the reckless waste of much useful timber by sawmillers and bush-workers. A large portion of this waste might be utilised with profit in the manufacture of paper, a purpose for which some of our soft woods are highly suitable. There are also, amongst the waste timber, trees and shrubs possessing medicinal and tanning properties, that might with a little ingenuity and outlay be made a beneficial and lucrative industry.

The flax-milling industry, although yet in its infancy, should soon rank as one of the most productive and profitable industries of the West Coast. There are thousands of acres of land admirably adapted for the flax-cultivation that will amply remunerate the cultivator of one of our most useful indigenous plants and resources.

EXPORTS.

The exports from the Port of Greymouth for the year ending the 31st March, 1908, were as follows: Timber, 45,940,268 ft.; sleepers, 70,710; coal, 349,425 tons; coke, 2,329 tons; bricks, 1,370 tons; flax, 2,598 bales; wool, 888 bales; gold, 73,775 oz. 14 dwt. 20 gr. There has been a large increase in every commodity over last year, except in sleepers and gold.

SHIPPING.

The number and tonnage of vessels that visited the port for the year ending 31st March, 1908, were as follows: Steamers, 750, of 344,737 tons; sailing-vessels, 41, of 8,285 tons.

In conclusion, I desire to thank all parties with whom I came in contact for the uniform courtesy shown me whilst carrying out my sundry duties.

I have, &c.,

JAMES ISDELL,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

HOKITIKA.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Police-station, Hokitika, 30th April, 1908.

I have the honour to forward my annual report for year ended 31st March, 1908.

While there has been nothing to mark special development during the past twelve months, yet, generally speaking, the district has maintained a quiet steady prosperity.

In the course of the next few months the Ross Goldfields Company will be working the Ross Flat by electrical power, to be generated by water-power derived from Lake Kanieri, near Hokitika. There can be no doubt that the carrying-out of this scheme will add very materially to the welfare of the whole of this district.

A few months also will see the Hokitika-Ross Railway inspected. This will be a matter of importance to both Hokitika and Ross, as it will enable the machinery needed for the gold-mining operations in Ross to be carried there direct by rail instead of carting it for miles by a long roundabout road. It will also enable those people who graze cows in Ross to transmit milk to within a mile of the Arahura Dairy-factory, and I have no doubt it will lead to the clearing of land and the increase of cattle-grazing in and around Ross.

Respecting the laws governing factories and shops, I have much pleasure in stating that they have been well complied with, both employers and employees being desirous that the provisions of these Acts should be strictly observed.

Fifty-six factories and 90 shops were registered during the year.

I have, &c.,

WM. FOLLEY,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Ashburton, 6th April, 1908.

I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ending the 31st of March, 1908.

There has not been a very marked difference in the volume of trade done by shopkeepers during the year, although keen competition from outside must have the effect of injuring trade to some extent. However, they say the business done will compare very favourably with last year. In consequence of the very hot weather and grass-fires the work at the local freezing-works has been of a very unsatisfactory character, the butchers in some cases only having about 10 or 12 sheep each. The woollen-factory continues busy with the hands employed at the present time, and has worked a considerable amount of overtime.

FACTORIES ACT.

There were 126 factories registered during the year, employing 653 males and 131 females, making a total of 784. In most factories the work done has been of a satisfactory nature for the year.

As mentioned in my monthly labour reports, the building trades, and also tailoring, dressmaking, and millinery, have been busy, and a considerable amount of overtime worked at these trades.

Permits to young persons to work in factories: Certificates have been issued to 17 males and 13 females; total, 30.

ACCIDENTS.

Four accidents were reported during the year, only one of which was severe, the boy injured having to lose his arm.

SANITATION.

I have pointed out in former reports that in a town like Ashburton constant supervision is absolutely necessary to keep the factories of the town in a fairly sanitary condition.

OVERTIME PERMITS.

Permits have been issued to 17 males and 85 females, who worked 2,817 hours.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are only 3 of these; they are well conducted, and I have had no complaints.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

In my visit to the sheds in this district I found that more attention is being paid to the comfort of the men. A few minor matters were attended to.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to all employers and others for the courtesy shown to me while in the execution of my various duties.

I have, &c.,

R. S. BEAN,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

TIMARU.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Timaru, 9th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit, for your information, my annual report on the working of this branch of the Department for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

GENERAL.

In reviewing the year's trade, it is very pleasing to note that in many industries it has been a very prosperous one, especially in the building trades; and still carpenters, bricklayers, and plasterers are being advertised for daily. The number of building permits issued by the Borough Council during the year was 208, and the amount spent in buildings amounted to no less a sum than £97,428. Besides this a large sum was spent on erecting buildings in the suburbs.

I am pleased to report that the Council are busy laying down underground drainage which, when finished, will be the means of securing for the town a much more healthy and sanitary condition of things than exists at present. This work is costing £50,000.

FACTORIES ACT.

The number of factories registered for the period was 230, about the same number as last year. With very few exceptions, I have had little or no trouble with the proprietors of factories, the great majority keeping their workrooms clean and well ventilated; and by this time next year I hope to be able to report that every factory in the town will be connected with the underground drainage, making it an up-to-date town in every respect.

The number of persons employed was 1,245—namely, 914 males and 331 females, an increase of 29 employees.

Three persons were prosecuted during the year, and in each case a small fine was imposed, with costs.

PERMITS ISSUED TO YOUNG PERSONS UNDER SECTION 26.

Forty-eight certificates of fitness to work in factories have been issued to boys and girls under sixteen years of age, 30 being issued to boys and 18 to girls.

OVERTIME.

The amount of overtime worked in factories during the year was—Males, 33,865 hours; females, 2,972 hours: making a total of 36,837 hours. This year shows a decided increase in amount of overtime worked, and several employers could have done with more.

ACCIDENTS.

There were 26 accidents reported during the year, and inquiries made; and, where necessary, instructions were given to guard machinery, &c. Only 2 of these were of a serious nature. The remaining 24 were of a slight character, chiefly to slaughtermen, who had a finger or a hand cut, but who returned to work in the course of two or three days.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

I can only repeat what I said last year in regard to these Acts—namely, that everything is working smoothly. The half-holiday has been observed, and the same applies in regard to females and boys finishing work punctually at 9 p.m. on Saturday nights.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are only 3 of these offices in this town—same number as last year—and I am pleased to report they are all well conducted.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

This Act is working fairly well, although a great amount of work is required in keeping employers up to their respective awards; but now that the Department is supplying each employer with a free copy of their respective award there is no excuse for failing to comply. 43 breaches were recorded, and convictions were obtained in 37 cases, 6 being dismissed; 7 cases are now waiting to be heard by the Court.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Employment in this branch has been plentiful during the year, and wages have invariably increased, especially with agricultural labourers and ploughmen; but for the greater part of the year ploughmen were very scarce, and farmers were put to great inconvenience, being unable to procure good men, although they were offering up to £1 10s. per week and found. During the year 44 men, having 14 dependants, have been sent to private employment.

As anticipated, South Canterbury has enjoyed another prosperous year, and the outlook for the current year should be almost as good; but the big drop in the price of wool must of necessity make a difference to the spending-power of an agricultural district such as this.

SHIPPING.

I have again to report that the Port of Timaru has had another good year, as the following returns will show: Wool, 27,769 bales; skins, 757 bales; frozen mutton, 756,167 carcasses; wheat, 157,591 sacks; oats, 56,024 sacks; oatmeal, 2,640 sacks; bran and sharps, 51,778 sacks; potatoes, 20,359 sacks; tallow, 1,954 tons; preserved meats, 2,607 cases; poultry, 10 cases; live sheep, 10,389; flour, 124,884 sacks; general merchandise, 1,005 tons. Total exported, 42,032 tons; imports, 87,689 tons; making a grand total of 129,721 tons.

In conclusion, I have again to thank the various persons with whom my duties brought me into contact for the invariable courtesy extended to me in carrying out my multifarious duties during the year.

I have, &c.,

P. KEDDIE,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Factories.

OAMARU.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Oamaru, 4th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit, for your information, a report upon the working of the various Acts under my supervision in this district for the year ending the 31st March, 1908, and I am pleased to be able to state that I found a general willingness on the part of employers and employees to aid me in carrying out the provisions of our labour laws in every possible way.

FACTORIES.

One hundred and thirty-one factories were registered during the year, in which worked 566 males and 252 females; 235 persons (including males and females) worked overtime 7,988 hours; permits to young persons were issued to 10 males and 6 females; 2 accidents of a trivial nature were reported during the year; and 4 breaches of the Act against one employer. A conviction was entered in one case, and the others withdrawn, at the suggestion of the Magistrate who presided. The fine and costs were paid to the Clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court.

SHOPS.

One hundred and forty shops sent in returns, in which were employed 169 males and 79 females, who worked overtime 358 hours by 28 persons. I have devoted a good deal of attention to sanitation and ventilation in shops, which are now satisfactory. The weekly holiday is observed. I found all concerned willing to carry out the provisions of the Act in a fair and reasonable manner.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

Four persons were registered during the year, and I found from occasional visits and inspection of their books that they complied with the provisions of the Act.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

I duly inspected 4 sheds during the time the hands were at work at shearing, and found the accommodation good, the men well housed and well treated.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Twenty-four persons were proceeded against for breaches of awards during the year, and convictions entered. A sum of £63 11s. fines and costs was collected, and paid into the Public Account. Three employees for working for less than award rate of wages were each fined 13s. ; this amount has not been collected, as the defendants left the Dominion, and cannot be traced.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Ninety-four persons applied for work during the period ; 12 were sent to co-operative works, and 7 to private employment. Most of these applicants simply called and put down their names, but did not call again, having left the district or found employment with farmers in the neighbourhood. Good men had not much difficulty in finding work at good wages, and hence the reason why so few called on the Labour Department. Farmers have had a good year in crops, and, with the good prices obtained for all farming produce, most of them in this district are in good circumstances.

I have, &c.,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

T. O'GRADY,

Inspector of Factories.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Invercargill, 21st April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1908.

The period mentioned has been one of general prosperity for all industries in the towns of the Southland District, and, with one exception, the country industries have fully participated in the prosperity.

The dairy industry : In consequence of the exceptionally good weather, many of the dairy factories have had such large quantities of milk supplied to them that at times considerable difficulty was experienced in dealing with all that came in, and, as the prices for both butter and cheese have been high, the season can be considered satisfactory to those connected with this industry.

Agriculturalists have also had a good season, crops being good and prices satisfactory.

Pastoralists have had a good season in some respects, but the prices obtained for wool were considerably less than obtained for last year's clip. Those prices, however, were exceptionally high, and this year's have been fully up to the average of the past ten years.

Bush sawmills have been busy throughout the year, and there has been a continuous demand for hands. Mills are now being put into bush that has been previously worked, and in one instance a mill has been put into a bush that has not only been previously worked, but has had a fire through a considerable portion of it. That, of course, is near the town, otherwise it is doubtful whether it would pay to work it.

Flax-milling : This industry has not been a success this year by any means. The price obtainable for the manufactured article has been so low that millers who had to purchase their green flax found it impossible to run their mill at a profit ; consequently there were a number of mills that did not strip a blade of flax during the season. Some mills made a start, but as they found it impossible to make it pay they closed down shortly afterwards. However, a few mills worked throughout the season, and the men employed made good time, the wages being fully up to the usual standard ; in fact, it was practically impossible for wages to fall, as the demand for hands in other directions was considerably in excess of the supply.

Building trades : The building trades have been good, especially in Invercargill and suburbs. A good number of brick buildings have been erected for both business premises and private dwellings, besides which a large number of good modern dwellinghouses in wood have also been erected. At the present time there is a good deal of contract work going on, but speculative building has fallen off considerably. However, trade is still busy, and there is every indication that it will continue so for some time to come.

Iron trades : Engineering, boiler-making, range and grate making, and agricultural-implement making have all had a satisfactory year. Trade has been very good, and a fair amount of overtime has been worked, there being no lost time through slackness of trade.

Sash, door, and joinery factories have been full-handed and busy all through the year.

Plumbers, sheet-metal workers, and gasfitters, have been busy, and at no time have I heard of any man being either on short time or out of work.

Furniture-makers and cabinetmakers have been busy, though there was not so much overtime worked as during the previous year.

Coach, carriage, and wagon building has been busy, and employment has been plentiful.

Boot and shoe trade : Trade has been steady, there being practically neither overtime nor short time.

The tailoring trade has been busy all through the year, and the amount of overtime worked is considerably in excess of that worked during the previous year. There was a keen demand for tailors and tailoresses, especially the latter, and they were unobtainable. There appears to be a considerable shortage of tailoresses all over this district.

Dressmaking and millinery : Trade was busy during the greater part of the year, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked, although during the winter months trade was slack and many of the hands were on short time.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

During the year 116 men were assisted to employment: of these, 87 were single and 29 married, having 101 persons depending on them; 33 were sent to private employment and 83 to Government co-operative works. Work could have been found for fully twice the above number had they been available.

FACTORIES ACT.

The number of factories registered during the year was 281, employing 2,071 persons—viz., 1,653 males and 418 females. These figures show an increase of 20 factories and 68 employees over last year's return.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued under section 26 to 37 boys and 27 girls.

The amount of overtime worked by 326 males over the age of sixteen years was 25,188 hours, and by 280 boys under 16 years of age and females 13,362 hours. These figures show a considerable increase on last year's return, especially as regards males over sixteen years of age.

Accidents: Seventeen accidents were reported and inquired into. Fourteen of them were machinery accidents, but in no case was the accident due to faulty machinery. The two most serious accidents happened to boys. One lost a hand in a planing-machine, the other lost both thumbs under a power-press die. There was also a case of a man having two fingers taken off by a circular saw. The other cases were comparatively slight.

There has been some difficulty in enforcing this Act in respect to the weekly half-holiday on Saturday. The electors of the Borough of Invercargill have now decided to observe the half-holiday on Wednesday, but I am afraid that the change will not give entire satisfaction, as under the old system some closed on Saturday and others on Wednesday, and now those who have been accustomed to having their half-holiday on Saturday are more bitter against the Wednesday half-holiday than the others were against Saturday.

Prosecutions: 7 charges were laid for failing to give women and boys the half-holiday on Saturday, 1 for failing to pay wages to a woman for Labour Day, 1 for working a female for more than eight hours and a quarter in one day, 2 for failing to keep a record of wages, &c., 1 for failing to register a factory, and 2 for failing to give girls the annual increases of 3s. per week. In these two cases the arrears of wages (£41) were paid through me, and the charges were withdrawn. Convictions were obtained on all the other charges.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act continues to work well, and there has been little difficulty in enforcing its provisions. The schedule of working-hours in the Amendment Act of 1905 confers comparatively little benefit on the females employed in refreshment-rooms. Girls can be legally employed for a period of nine or eleven hours, as the case may be, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 12.15 a.m. of the following day. Many of the girls have to go to their homes, often at a considerable distance from their place of business. In cases like these, where girls do not sleep on the premises but have to go to their homes each night, it would be conducive to health and morals if their working-hours were not later than 11 p.m.

Returns were collected from 270 shops, showing that 884 hands were employed—viz., 652 males and 232 females. This showed an increase of 8 shops and 78 employees over last year's return.

There has not been a great deal of overtime worked; the figures were—males, 2,244 hours; females, 158 hours.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

There are at present 18 awards and 4 industrial agreements in operation in this district. Many of the parties affected by the various awards and agreements are scattered all over the district—for instance, a complaint of a breach of the Sawmill Workers' award necessitated a trip to Stewart Island, where, on account of its being the winter season, I was detained for a week. Complaints from coal-miners have several times taken me to Nightcaps. The Gold-dredgemen's award necessitated visits to Waimumu, Carlton Creek, Waikaka, and Waikaia. The Tailors' and Tailoresses' awards have taken me to Gore, Mataura, Wyndham, Riverton, Otautau, and Winton. The Bakers', Carpenters', and other awards require similar periodical visits to all quarters of the district. Nineteen charges were laid, 3 of which were dismissed, while penalties and costs were imposed in 15, and in 1 case costs only were imposed. Several of the charges were for breaches of the apprentices clauses of the Tailoresses' award—i.e., employing apprentices in excess of the proportion stipulated. These breaches were no doubt due to the shortage of journeywomen. In the other cases I do not think there is any possible excuse for the breaches. The penalties and costs imposed amounted to £58 13s. 10d.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 9 registry offices in Invercargill. I have had practically no trouble with any office this year. The reduction of the fee chargeable to workers, with the comparatively small demand for flax-mill hands, has seriously affected this business for those that were making a leading line of it.

I have, &c.,

L. D. BROWETT,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Inspector of Factories.

REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS OF SCAFFOLDING.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 22nd April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

I have to report that the building trade has been exceptionally busy throughout the Wellington district, especially so in the city and suburbs, 806 buildings being erected in the city alone; and a great many more men have found employment in the various building trades during that time than, I think, during any previous year.

The Scaffolding Inspection Act is working satisfactorily, and I do not think there are many employers who would desire to revert to the old state of things, because they find the workmen give more satisfaction as to their work when the risk of accidents is lessened.

In Wellington a good number of lofty buildings have been erected during the year, several up to and nearly 100 ft. in height, necessitating a large number of men working at a great height, and the small number of accidents reported, compared with the number of men engaged on or about scaffolding, must be considered very satisfactory.

The amendment passed last session contains some important provisions. The clause providing that lifts used on buildings in course of erection shall be fitted with a catch has, I consider, alone been the means of preventing a large number of accidents. A design of an automatic catch, to meet the requirements of this clause, was drawn and issued by the Department, and this catch has been largely used, and found to work well.

The regulations, which were revised and added to and printed in handy pamphlet form, are found to be very convenient to all parties concerned.

In November last, when the scaffolding districts were enlarged to cover the whole Dominion, the Wellington district was defined to include the whole of the Wellington Industrial District, which includes Hawke's Bay. Since then I have visited all the principal towns and places in the district. In most of these districts, especially the Hawke's Bay district, I found the methods of erection, and the materials used for scaffolding, very unsatisfactory, and generally unsafe. However, as soon as the Act and regulations were brought under the notice of the builders and persons in charge of buildings they almost invariably expressed themselves as willing in future to comply with the Act and regulations.

During the period under review 383 notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received, and 15 builders were prosecuted for failing to give notice of their intention to erect scaffolding. Two cases were dismissed, and in the remainder convictions were obtained.

There were 821 different scaffolds inspected, some of the larger jobs requiring a great number of visits. In 263 cases alterations were ordered; some of them were, however, slight, such as additions of guard-rails, or fender-boards, or the tightening of cords or bolts.

In 27 cases the scaffolding was condemned as unsafe, and workmen warned against going on them.

Fourteen accidents occurring on buildings in course of erection came under my notice, most of them slight. Three accidents ended fatally—a labourer fell 60 ft. down a lift-well in Wellington (this happened before the amending Act and regulations *re* lift-catch were passed); a plasterer died from the effects of a fall in Napier, due to faulty piece of timber; and a master plumber died from the effects of a fall down a stair-well in Wellington: this was a pure misadventure.

Owing to the trade being so busy during the year, and experienced men being very scarce, especially builders' labourers, a good number of the men employed had little or no experience on buildings, and consequently were a danger to themselves and to others working at a height. A case came under my notice where a man not used to climbing lost his nerve half-way up a long ladder, and clung there until helped down by his mates.

The great number of overhead wires in the City of Wellington—in some places forming quite a network, and some highly charged with electricity—is sometimes a source of great danger to men working at or about scaffolding. This will be greatly minimised next year, as many of the wires are being put underground.

There were two prosecutions for failing to report accidents, and a conviction and fine were recorded in each case.

As you are aware, a new Act is much more difficult to explain and enforce than one which has been on the statute-book for some years. Notwithstanding this, I have to thank all those with whom my duties have brought me in contact for their unfailing courtesy and consideration.

I have, &c.,

R. A. BOLLAND,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Auckland, 1st April, 1908

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1908.

Since my last year's report I have made, on an average, 112 visits per month for the first six months of the year, and the remaining six months average 140 visits per month.

There has been very little friction in the working of the Act during the year, and a few warnings for failing to send the required notice have been sufficient to make things run smoothly.

I am pleased to report that since the Act came into force in my district the gear for scaffolding owned by the principal builders has been entirely renewed, and the smaller scaffoldings used on wooden buildings have been vastly improved.

The Amendment Act of 1907 I consider will be a great improvement to "The Scaffolding Act, 1906," when it is in full working-order, especially in reference to ladders and the boarding-over of joists; also section 2, subsection (1), which empowers the Inspectors to have control over any scaffold.

PROSECUTIONS.

Only 2 charges have been made during the year under the Act. In each case a conviction was obtained. These cases were brought for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding.

ACCIDENTS.

I am pleased to inform you that only two scaffolding accidents have occurred in this district; both of them happened from scaffolding that was under the regulation height. Another accident occurred at Gisborne (my extended district), and this was caused through a ladder slipping while the man was descending from the scaffold.

GISBORNE.

I visited Gisborne at the end of February, and made 18 inspections of different scaffoldings in the district. Some of them were erected considerably below the standard regulations. I gave directions to the contractors as to what alterations were required, and my requests were complied with.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the building trade here is still carried on in a very large scale. Seven and eight story buildings are in course of construction at the present time.

Yours, &c.,

HUGH GRESHAM,

Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 4th April, 1908.

I have the honour to submit for your perusal my report on the working of the Scaffolding Inspection Act of 1906 for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

The year has been a very busy one, and building operations have been continuous, necessitating frequent visits. With the exception that some contractors have omitted to report their intention to erect scaffolding, no serious breaches of the law have been made. Contractors have been compelled to adhere strictly to the law in respect to providing the necessary materials, &c., and, in consequence, most of the contractors have now gear fit for any class of scaffolding. Some few of the contractors mentioned did endeavour at first to make shift with inferior material, such as perished ropes and sprung timber, and ladders with rotten rungs. It was necessary, therefore, to condemn as unfit for use this sort of material, and I am pleased to say that contractors now take a pride in their scaffolds, and, in fact, take more notice of them than they ever did before.

I am very glad to report also that, as a result of the care and attention in the erection of scaffolding and the safeguarding of the workers employed thereon, no accidents have happened. This is very gratifying, seeing the number of accidents that happened prior to the Scaffolding Inspection Act coming into force, showing clearly the necessity for its existence. I might say that the employees on buildings recognise the beneficial effect of good scaffolding, and many who formerly refused to work on high buildings now have no fear.

The extension of the district entailed an increased amount of work, and I have made several visits to such towns as Ashburton, Timaru, Temuka, Waimate, Geraldine, Rangiora, and Kaiapoi; and, as I am notified of any important buildings being erected in the district, I am able to pay flying visits where necessary.

The amendments of last session have considerably extended the scope of the Act, and whereas formerly only scaffolding over 16 ft. in height came under the jurisdiction of the inspection, now all scaffolding has to be inspected.

During the year I made 1,933 visits to various buildings where scaffolding was in use, and in 349 cases it was necessary for some slight alteration to be made, such as fixing the poles closer together, affixing guard-rails, putting putlogs closer together and wedging same, also bracing the scaffolding.

There were 103 scaffolds condemned as totally unsafe for use. I gave directions for these to be pulled down and reconstructed.

Thirty-two ladders were also condemned as unsafe for use on account of being sprung or the material perished.

In 3 cases where derricks were in use it was necessary to condemn the rope gear as being unsuitable and dangerous for the purposes for which it was being used.

I still have serious doubts as to the safety, under certain circumstances, of the iron scaffolding-brackets very generally in use. The sudden dropping by a careless workman of heavy material on to the staging might lead to serious consequences. My attention was recently drawn to a case where the coach-screw of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. malleable cast iron had snapped off close to the collar, and I am still of opinion that these bolts should be made of wrought iron, in order to minimise any possible element of danger to workmen.

I also look with disfavour on red-pine ladders, and much prefer ladders built of white-pine, Oregon, or kauri, as being longer in the grain and more springy.

With respect to rope guard-rails on high buildings, there is danger of a worker relying on them too much, as it is impossible to keep them taut, and they are rather a trap than a safeguard. I think all guard-rails should be of not less than 3 in. by 2 in. timber.

It has been necessary to take proceedings against three contractors for failing to report their intention to erect scaffolding, and conviction was obtained in each case.

I have, &c.,

EDWIN J. G. STRINGER,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 15th April, 1908.

The following is a report of the work done by me during the past year under "The Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1906."

From 1st April, 1907, I have made various visits to 526 scaffolds on the different buildings which have been erected in Otago and Southland, principally in Dunedin and suburbs. I have had occasion to direct that alterations be made in 99 different cases. These alterations comprise a number of defects, principally the use of insufficient braces or perished ropes. I have condemned several ladders as being unsafe, and in every case the same have been destroyed.

I am pleased to be able to state that the Act has had a very beneficial effect in Dunedin and suburbs district, and all classes in the building trades recognise the necessity of erecting scaffolds that will comply with the provisions of the Act.

In Invercargill, which I visited 5 times during the year, I have experienced considerable difficulty in inducing the builders to comply with the regulations, as for a number of years the scaffolds used have been of a very flimsy character; but on the occasion of my last two visits I noticed a considerable improvement. I believe that the same has been brought about by the prosecutions by the Department against two Invercargill builders in October last.

On the 21st June, 1907, I visited Oamaru. The scaffolding in use at that time was very well constructed, and was entirely in accordance with the regulations. This was the only visit made to this town during the year.

Since the 1st April, 1907, 4 prosecutions were brought by the Department against three different firms.

During the year I have received 85 notices of intention to erect scaffolding.

I am pleased to be able to state that during the period under review there have been no accidents to record, and that everything is being done by the building trades generally to work harmoniously with the Department for the furtherance of safety to workmen and for the proper administration of the Act.

In conclusion, I would suggest that a penalty clause be added to clause 5 of the principal Act, for the following reason: In many cases in districts outside Dunedin builders erect a hap-hazard scaffold on the chance of the Inspector not visiting same till building is completed. On several occasions in Southland I have seen scaffolding which I considered unsafe after it has been too late to have it altered. I therefore think that if there was a penalty clause for breach of the regulations it would prevent country builders from taking that chance.

Yours, &c.,

F. BARTON,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

FACTORIES.

TABLE 1.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND CITY.											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 15/	1	7/							
17 to 20 ..	12	10/ to 30/	2	10/							
21 and over	72	25/ to 70/	..	..	103	..	6	2	1	10	£6,300
Employers, 9.											
Agricultural-implement Making.											
17 to 20 ..	3	8/6 to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	6	40/ to 46/	..	..	11	..	5	..	..	5	£1,039
Employers, 2.											
Ammunition-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	19	8/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	49	14/ to 20/							
21 and over	15	36/ to 100/	21	20/ to 35/	105	..	..	..	1	1	£4,937
Artificial-flower Making.											
21 and over	..	..	2	(Employers)	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Bacon-curing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..					
21 and over	14	Table 5	..	..	20	..	2	1	..	3	£1,622
Employers, 3.											
Bag-making (Calico, Flax, and Jute). (New Factory.)											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	4	12/6							
21 and over	2	70/	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	..
Baking-powder, &c., Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	6/ to 12/6	3	6/ to 7/6							
17 to 20 ..	1	8/	2	10/ & 19/							
21 and over	2	55/	2	20/	17	..	3	..	..	3	£556
Employers, 3.											
Basket, Wickerware, and Perambulator Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	18	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	2	Table							
21 and over	39	5	3	5	93	..	9	2	1	12	£5,612
Employers, 13.											
Billiard-table Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..					
21 and over	2	52/ & 55/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£255
Employers, 2.											
Biscuit, Confectionery, and Jam Making.											
14 to 16 ..	25	6/ to 15/	26	7/6 to 13/							
17 to 20 ..	20	17/6 to 30/	42	7/6 to 17/							
21 and over	75	23/ to 90/	30	8/ to 30/	234	..	12	1	3	16	£13,689
Employers—Males 14, females 2.											
Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	19	5/ to 17/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	34	9/ to 36/	..	..					
21 and over	38	20/ to 60/	..	..	138	..	44	..	1	45	£5,861
Employers, 47.											
Blind-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	9/ & 14/	..	..					
21 and over	7	35/ to 54/	..	..	16	..	4	..	..	4	£850
Employers, 6.											
Boatbuilding and Shipwrighting.											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	45	Table	..	..					
21 and over	81	5	..	..	161	..	13	6	..	19	£12,995
Employers, 24.											
Bootmaking (General Hands in Larger Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	16	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	5	Table							
21 and over	25	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 28.											
Bootmaking (General Hands and Repairers in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	2	Table							
21 and over	82	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 75.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Bootmaking (Rough-stuff Cutters).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Benchmen).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	199	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Clickers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	51	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	26	6/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	50	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	68	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Fitters and Table Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	10	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	8	8/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	45/ & 55/	19	17/ to 32/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	61	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Pressmen).											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	45/ to 52/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	45	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	51	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	440	..	99	..	841	..	79	10	7	96	
Employers, 103.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking (Bread).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	32	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	123	5	..	..	226	..	59	4	..	63
Employers, 64.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking (Pastry, &c.).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	1	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	5	2	10/ to 20/	29	..	8	..	..	8
Employers—Males 7, female 1.											
Brewing, Malting, Bottling, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	40	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	182	5	..	..	237	..	8	4	3	15
Employers, 6.											
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	19	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	217	5	..	..	268	..	13	5	2	20
Employers, 24.											
Brush, Broom, and Bellows Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 25/	1	10/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	5/ to 40/	6	12/ to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	25/ to 50/	1	18/	50	..	6	2	..	8	
Employers, 10.											
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	27	5	..	..	76	..	33	..	..	33
Employers, 37.											
Butter and Cheese Making, and Cream-separating.											
14 to 16 ..	6	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	12/6 to 30/	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	51	35/ to 90/	4	25/ to 40/	74	..	15	2	..	17	
Employers, 17.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE I—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Cabinetmaking, Upholstering, and Wood-turning.											
14 to 16 ..	49	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	75	Table	4	Table							
21 and over	196	5	15	5	421		66	7	2	75	£28,943
Employers, 80.											
Cardboard-box Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	5	7/8 to 16/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	13	16/ to 23/							
21 and over	2	36/ to 55/	7	25/ to 30/	29	..	..	2	..	2	£1,464
Employers, 2.											
Carpentering, Joinery, and Woodworking.											
14 to 16 ..	21	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	44	Table	..	..					
21 and over	117	5	..	..	255	..	59	2	..	61	£12,007
Employers, 73.											
Carpet-sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	5/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	8/ to 17/							
21 and over	..	..	1	22/6	5	..	2	..	..	2	£208
Chemicals and Drugs Manufacturing and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	2	5/ & 8/							
17 to 20 ..	2	18/ & 25/	4	8/ to 20/							
21 and over	9	32/6 to 60/	9	10/ to 26/	30	..	4	1	..	5	£1,806
Employers, 3.											
Clothing-manufacturing (includes Oilskin and Denim).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	102	See							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	177	Table							
21 and over	53	5	176	5	530	..	1	3	6	10	£20,807
Employers—Males 6, female 1.											
Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..					
21 and over	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..					
21 and over	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	22	Table	..	..					
21 and over	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
17 to 20 ..	7	See	..	..					
21 and over	9	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..					
21 and over	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..					
7 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..					
21 and over	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Tram-car Building and Repairing).											
17 to 20 ..	5	See	..	..					
21 and over	54	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	27	..	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	56	..	..	..				
21 and over	176	..	..	..	284	..	11	9	2	22	£23,685
Employers, 25.											
Coffee and Spice Grinding.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 12/6	2	5/ to 7/							
17 to 20 ..	2	25/	3	9/ to 15/							
21 and over	11	25/ to 83/	..	..	24	..	4	1	..	5	£1,640
Employers, 3.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Engineering (Boilermakers, Strikers, and Labourers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	62	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Range and Stove Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	34	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Iron Cot and Bedstead Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	48/ to 52/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Galvanised-iron Ware and Spouting and Ridging Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	14/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	13	9/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	58	24/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Brass- and Copper-smithing).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Unspecified Classes).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	406	..	..	..	719	..	35	8	17	60	£59,282
Employers, 64.											
Fellmongering.											
17 to 20 ..	7	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	50	5	..	..	57	..	3	4	..	7	£5,822
Firewood-cutting, Grain-crushing, and Chaff-cutting.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	30/ & 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	24	35/ to 52/6	..	..	57	..	25	..	..	25	£2,448
Employers, 29.											
Fish-curing.											
21 and over	31	See Table	..	..	40	..	6	1	..	7	£3,369
Employers, 9.											
Flax-milling.											
21 and over	2	40/	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	£303
Employers, 3.											
Flock-milling.											
21 and over	1	20/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£75
Employers, 1.											
Flour-milling.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	59	5	..	..	76	..	3	1	1	5	£9,256
Employers, 2.											
Fly-papers and Blacking Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	8/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	2	10/ & 20/	6	..	1	..	..	1	£131
Employers, 1.											
Fruit-preserving and Jam-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	6	12/ to 20/	5	8/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	18/ to 45/	24	9/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	25/ to 80/	9	9/ to 30/	70	..	1	2	1	4	£1,929
Employers, 4.											
Gas, Coke, and Coal-tar Manufacturing and Stove-repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	222	5	..	..	232	..	2	1	1	4	£30,631

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Glass Bevelling and Silvering.											
17 to 20 ..	1	27/	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	£293
21 and over	2	50/	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 2.											
Gun- and Lock-smithing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	£648
21 and over	4	48/ to 55/	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 3.											
Hair Drafting and Curling.											
21 and over	1	(Employer)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Hat and Cap Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	12/6 & 20/	17	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	40/ to 80/	25	10/ to 60/	71	..	6	..	1	7	£3,900
Employers—Males 11, female 1.											
Heel- and Toe-plate Manufacturing.											
21 and over	1	40/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£100
Employer, 1.											
Hosiery-knitting.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	3	20/ to 25/	15	..	2	..	..	2	£331
Employers—Male 1, female 1.											
Incandescent-mantle Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	1	25/	2	..	1	..	..	1	£104
Kauri-gum Sorting and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	152	5	..	..	166	..	5	10	..	15	£15,823
Employers, 7.											
Lapidary-work.											
17 to 20 ..	3	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	20/ & 30/	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	3	£353
Employers, 3.											
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	9	8/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	49	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	25/ to 70/	69	14/ to 40/	178	..	25	1	2	28	£7,461
Employers—Males 2, females 26.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	8	10/ to 30/	1	24/	62	..	34	..	..	34	£286
Employers, 53.											
Leadlight and Glazing Work.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	35/1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	35/ to 55/	1	20/	8	..	2	..	..	2	£525
Employers, 2.											
Lime and Cement Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	27/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	118	35/ to 80/	..	..	131	..	2	..	1	3	£12,064
Employer, 1.											
Manure-manufacturing.											
21 and over	4	42/ to 45/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£356
Meat Slaughtering, Freezing, and Preserving.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	59	5	..	..	65	..	4	1	..	5	£6,057
Employers, 2.											
Monumental Masonry.											
14 to 16 ..	2	8/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	15/ to 57/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	35	40/ to 60/	..	..	57	..	4	3	..	7	£4,902
Employers, 10.											
Optical and Scientific Instrument Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	54/ & 80/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£473
Employers, 2.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Organ-building.											
21 and over	3	60/ to 66/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£407
Employer, 1.											
Paint, Varnish, and Glue Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/ & 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 35/	2	10/ & 12/	..	..	2	1	..	3	£1,547
21 and over	14	23/ to 60/	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 3.											
Paper-milling* and Paper-bag Making.											
14 to 16 ..	4	14/ to 20/	4	13/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	18/ & 30/	5	14/ to 18/	..	..	2	1	1	4	£3,283
21 and over	26	12/6 to 70/	4	17/6 to 20/	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 4.											
* See Table 5 for award <i>re</i> paper-milling.											
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 7/6	3	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 20/	11	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	30/ to 75/	24	10/ to 35/	66	..	13	2	..	15	£2,686
Employers, 16.											
Picture-framing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	13/ to 40/	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	20/ to 60/	2	10/ & 15/	40	..	16	..	..	16	£1,345
Employers—Males 19, female 1.											
Plumbing.											
14 to 16 ..	33	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	56	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	106	5	..	..	247	..	41	4	..	45	£13,449
Employers, 52.											
Portmanteau-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	4	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 20/	4	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	18	25/ to 55/	6	33/6	38	..	2	1	..	3	£2,696
Employers, 2.											
Printing and Bookbinding (Artists, Engravers, Embossers, and Electrotypers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/ & 10/	1	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 22/	2	9/ & 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	30/ to 100/	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Lithographers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	7/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	17	60/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Stereotypers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Linotype Operators and Engineers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	54	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	12	8/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	17	Table	5	10/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	50	5	6	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Compositors).											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	53	5	6	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Publishing Hands).											
17 to 20 ..	3	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	20/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Bookbinders and Stationery-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	20	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	21	Table	28	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	34	5	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Sawmilling (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	528	..	..	..	693	..	5	3	9	17	£64,204
Employers, 15.											
Seed Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	45/ to 60/	6	10/ to 15/	19	..	2	1	..	3	£386
Employers, 3.											
Sewing-machine Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	37/6 to 60/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£431
Employers, 2.											
Shirt-making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/6 to 13/	64	5/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	10/6 to 45/	173	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	45	30/ to 90/	176	10/ to 40/	471	..	3	4	4	11	£17,373
Employers—Males 4, female 1.											
Sign and Ticket Writing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	19/ & 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	44/ to 55/	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	£452
Employers, 3.											
Soap-boiling.											
14 to 16 ..	6	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	5	1	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	16	5	3	20/	34	..	4	1	..	5	£2,393
Employers, 4.											
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
21 and over	17	See Table 5	..	..	19	..	2	1	..	3	£1,518
Employers, 2.											
Sugar-refining.											
14 to 16 ..	15	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	31	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	200	5	..	..	246	..	..	..	1	1	£29,853
Employers, 2.											
Tailoring.											
14 to 16 ..	12	See Table	31	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	32	5	88	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	177	5	254	5	700	..	55	35	..	90	£42,643
Employers, 106.											
Tanning and Currying.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	67	5	..	..	72	..	2	1	1	4	£7,545
Employers, 2.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	25	7/ to 15/	4	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	12/6 to 42/	8	9/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	17	20/ to 70/	1	15/	78	..	10	3	..	13	£2,956
Employers, 15.											
Tinsmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	13	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	22	12/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	33	30/ to 70/	..	..	84	..	11	1	..	12	£4,858
Employers, 16.											
Tobacco-cutting and Cigar and Cigarette Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	6	11/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	30/ to 75/	4	30/	22	..	9	..	..	9	£765
Employers, 5.											
Toy and Doll Making, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	50/ & 55/	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	£230
Employers, 2.											
Umbrella Making and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	11/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	30/ to 50/	5	17/ to 25/	16	..	2	1	..	3	£818
Employers, 3.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Underclothing-manufacturing and Plain Sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	16	5/ to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	33	10/ to 20/							
21 and over	4	22/6 to 55/	45	10/ to 45/	114	..	9	..	2	11	
Employers—Females 14.											
Watch and Jewellery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	21	5/ to 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	34	10/ to 40/	..	..					
21 and over	49	30/ to 100/	2	17/6 to 35/	146	..	30	3	..	33	
Employers, 40.											
Whip-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	11/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..					
21 and over	1	22/6	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2
Employers, 2.											
Wine-manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..					
21 and over	1	48/	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2
Employers, 3.											
Wire-working.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	10/6	..	..					
21 and over	1	45/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1
Employers, 2.											
Wire-mattress Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	12/6 to 15/	2	7/6							
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 30/	6	7/6 to 30/							
21 and over	8	35/ to 65/	2	20/	27	..	4	1	..	5	
Employers, 3.											
WELLINGTON (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	55	5.	..	..	75	..	10	2	..	12
Employers, 7.											
Agricultural-implement Making.											
21 and over	5	46/ to 48/	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2
Employers, 1.											
Asphalt-making.											
21 and over	6	45/	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1
Employers, 1.											
Bacon-curing.											
17 to 20 ..	6	25/ to 38/6	..	..					
21 and over	22	40/ to 80/	..	..	29	..	..	1	..	1
Employer, 1.											
Basketware and Perambulator Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	16	7/6 to 20/	1	15/							
17 to 20 ..	4	12/6 to 25/	2	15/ & 20/							
21 and over	25	35/ to 55/	1	25/	58	..	6	3	..	9	
Employers, 9.											
Billiard-table Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ to 13/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	32/6	..	..					
21 and over	18	32/6 to 80/	..	..	23	..	..	2	..	2
Employers, 2.											
Biscuit and Confectionery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	4	9/ to 13/	10	8/ to 12/							
17 to 20 ..	7	12/ to 30/	21	12/ to 17/6							
21 and over	36	25/ to 55/	20	12/ to 30/	107	..	5	2	1	8	
Employers, 9. Foremen, 60/ to 90/											
Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..					
21 and over	35	5	..	..	82	..	28	..	..	28
Employers, 29.											
Blind-making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 12/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	18/6 to 35/	..	..					
21 and over	6	42/ to 55/	..	..	17	..	2	1	..	3
Employers, 4.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wage paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Cattle-food Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	48/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£400
Employer, 1.											
Chemical and Drug Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 15/	3	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 30/	16	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	25/ to 65/	16	10/ to 30/	64	..	6	..	1	7	£2,684
Employers, 6.											
Clothing-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	42	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	98	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	45	5	126	5	331	..	..	2	4	6	£20,467
Employers, 6.											
Coachbuilding.											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	22	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	97	5	..	..	141	..	5	7	..	12	£13,020
Employers, 13.											
Concrete-block Making.											
21 and over	2	(Employers)	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Condiment Making and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 13/	9	8/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	15/ to 25/	22	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	29	30/ to 80/	13	12/6 to 22/6	92	..	4	2	1	7	£6,299
Employers, 5.											
Coopering and Case-making.											
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	33	20/ to 72/	..	..	38	..	1	..	1	2	£4,085
Employers, 2.											
Coppersmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	19/ to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	48/ to 67/6	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	£560
Employer, 1.											
Cutlery-grinding.											
17 to 20 ..	1	6/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£4
Employers, 2.											
Cycle and Motor Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	8	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	13	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	30	20/ to 70/	..	..	75	..	19	..	..	19	£4,219
Employers, 24.											
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	5/ to 20/	3	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	18	10/ to 80/	9	12/ to 40/	63	..	16	..	..	16	£3,169
Employers, 22.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	111	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	170	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	60/ & 85/	183	7/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers—Males 2, females 96.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	36	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	68	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	25	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers—Females 10.											
Dyeing and Cleaning.											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 15/	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	45/ to 65/	8	14/ to 28/	36	..	6	1	..	7	£2,177
Employers, 9.											
Electric Light and Power Generation.											
17 to 20 ..	4	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	67	48/ to 57/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	60/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	85/ to 140/	..	..	89	..	..	1	1	2	£11,511

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Electrical Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	6	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	33	40/ to 66/	..	..	58	..	..	2	1	3	£5,486
Employers, 4.											
Engineering and Ironfounding.											
14 to 16 ..	20	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	77	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	235	5	..	..	351	..	8	3	4	15	£35,077
Employers, 19.											
Engraving and Electroplating.											
14 to 16 ..	5	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	40/ to 80/	..	..	29	..	8	..	..	8	£1,422
Employers, 10.											
Fellmongering, Wool-scouring, &c. (See also Meat-freezing.)											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/ & 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	24/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	126	35/ to 72/	..	..	132	..	2	..	2	4	£17,600
Fibrous-plaster Working.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	13/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	17	45/ to 80/	..	..	26	..	1	1	..	2	£2,723
Employers, 2. Artists and Designers, 100/ to 180/.											
Firewood-cutting and Corn-crushing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	18	45/ to 60/	..	..	34	..	17	..	..	17	£2,011
Employers, 15.											
Fish-curing.											
21 and over	10	40/ to 90/	..	..	15	..	4	..	..	4	£1,395
Employers, 5.											
Flock-manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	30/ & 42/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£217
Employer, 1.											
Flour-milling.											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	54/ & 60/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£374
Employer, 1.											
Fur-rug Making.											
21 and over	4	42/ to 60/	3	25/ to 30/	9	..	..	1	..	1	£452
Employers, 2.											
Gas and Coke Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	152	5	..	..	174	..	1	..	1	2	£23,432
Glass Bevelling and Silvering.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	48/ to 53/	1	25/	11	..	..	1	..	1	£800
Employers, 2.											
Gun- and Lock-smithing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	60/ to 70/	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	3	£409
Employers, 3.											
Hat and Cap Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 37/6	5	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	35/ to 80/	11	15/ to 40/	32	..	1	2	..	3	£2,580
Employers, 3.											
Hair-working.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	12/6 to 20/	3	..	1	..	..	1	£83
Employer, 1.											
Hosiery-knitting.											
17 to 20 ..	1	22/	8	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	6	20/ to 25/	20	..	2	1	..	3	£1,048
Employers, 5.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE I—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Incandescent-mantle Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	5	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	9	10/ to 45/	18	..	..	1	..	1 £770
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/	8	12/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	20/ to 40/	48	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	24	40/ to 60/	155	14/ to 40/	287	..	33	6	3	42 £11,624	
Employers—Males 16, females 29.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	21	20/ to 30/	..	..	76	..	35	..	..	35 £921
Employers, 55.											
Leadlight-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	25/ to 80/	..	..	12	..	2	..	..	2 £1,457
Lead-headed-nail Making.											
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	25/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1 £130
Employer, 1.											
Manure-making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	36/	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
21 and over	21	36/ to 65/	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	2 £2,483
Marine-stores Preparing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	30/ to 45/	2	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	45/	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1 £520
Employer, 1.											
Mat-making. (Charitable Institutions.)											
21 and over	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1 —
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing.											
14 to 16 ..	13	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	40	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	356 120	35/ to 60/ 65/ to 90/	.. 2	.. 28/	531	..	..	2	2	4 £65,828
Monumental Masonry.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	60/ to 72/6	..	..	16	..	3	..	..	3 £1,076
Employers, 6.											
Neck-tie Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	2	15/ & 20/	7	..	1	..	..	1 £47
Employer, 1.											
Oil Canning and Packing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	20/ to 50/	..	..	9	..	3	..	..	3 £199
Optical Work.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	37/6 to 75/	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	3 £484
Employers, 2.											
Organ-building and Piano-repairing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	30/ to 67/6	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	2 £700
Employers, 2.											
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	2	8/ & 10/	1	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	11	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	16	20/ to 70/	18	10/ to 30/	64	..	13	..	..	13 £3,382
Employers, 15.											
Picture-framing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	17/6 to 25/	1	8/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	40/ to 80/	4	15/ to 50/	36	..	12	..	..	12 £1,916
Employers, 11.											
Plumbing.											
14 to 16 ..	43	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	54	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	133	5	..	..	275	..	28	9	1	38 £22,156
Employers, 45.											

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.											
Portmanteau-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	12/6 to 25/	2	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	48/ & 65/	1	35/	14	..	3	..	..	3	£504
Employers, 3.											
Printing, Bookbinding, and Stationery-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	37	See Table	18	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	49	5	53	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	260	5	22	5	457	..	12	7	6	25	£41,761
Employers, 18.											
Quilt-making.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	2	10/ & 22/	4	..	1	..	..	1	£87
Employer—Female 1.											
Range and Stove Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	38	30/ to 76/	..	..	44	..	..	..	1	1	£4,705
Saddle and Harness Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See Table	..	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	56	5	2	5	82	..	11	3	..	14	£7,336
Employers, 14.											
Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 36/	7	15/ to 25/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	60/ to 73/6	7	20/ to 40/	25	..	4	..	..	4	£1,680
Employers, 4.											
Sausage-casing Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	36	5	..	..	45	..	..	2	..	2	£4,701
Saw and Tool Making.											
17 to 20 ..	1	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	50/	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	£175
Employers, 3.											
Seed Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£31
Employer, 1.											
Sewing and Small Machine Repairing.											
21 and over	9	25/ to 60/	..	..	12	..	3	..	..	3	£364
Employers, 3.											
Shipwrighting.											
14 to 16 ..	2	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	67	36/ to 78/	..	..	79	..	2	2	..	4	£10,303
Employers, 2.											
Shirt and Underclothing Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	7	7/6 to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	21	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	60/	49	12/6 to 50/	91	..	10	2	1	13	£3,269
Employers—Females 13.											
Sign and Ticket Writing, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	3	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	30/ to 60/	..	..	13	..	3	..	..	3	£440
Employers, 3.											
Soap and Soda-crystal Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	45/ to 120/	1	15/	21	..	2	1	..	3	£2,259
Employers, 2.											
Starch-manufacturing.											
21 and over	1	25/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£16
Employers, 2.											
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
21 and over	44	48/ to 66/	..	..	44	..	1	3	..	4	£2,744
Tailoring.											
14 to 16 ..	10	See Table	21	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	18	5	46	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	230	5	264	5	676	..	50	27	1	78	£48,128
Employers, 87.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Tailoring (Ladies' Tailoring).											
21 and over	5	45/ to 80/	19	15/ to 32/6	29	..	3	1	..	4	£890
Employers, 5.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	19	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	12/6 to 30/	2	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	22/6 to 60/	2	20/	46	..	3	3	..	6	£2,525
Employers, 3.											
Tin and Sheet-metal Smithing.											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	21	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	46	5	..	..	94	..	9	4	..	13	£7,370
Employers, 16.											
Tobacco-cutting and Cigarette-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	10	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	20/	22	10/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	40/ to 80/	12	10/ to 50/	59	..	5	..	1	6	£2,005
Employers, 6.											
Toy-making.											
21 and over	2	(Employers)	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Tram, Railway-car, and Engine Building and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	10/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	142	50/ to 80/	..	..	150	..	1	..	2	3	£18,587
Typewriter-repairing, &c.											
17 to 20 ..	5	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	30/ to 65/	..	..	12	..	3	..	..	3	£1,070
Employers, 3.											
Umbrella-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	35/ & 47/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	35/ to 65/	9	10/ to 40/	19	..	..	1	..	1	£300
Employer, 1.											
Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/	6	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 30/	21	18/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	55/ to 80/	29	20/ to 30/	71	..	2	1	1	4	£3,631
Employers, 4.											
Wax-vesta Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	19	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	38	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	5	28	5	99	..	..	..	1	1	£6,208
Watch and Jewellery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	8	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	30	7/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	47	25/ to 80/	2	27/6 & 30/	120	..	25	3	..	28	£7,881
Employers, 33.											
Whip-thong Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 45/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£385
Employer, 1.											
Wire-working.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	40/ to 55/	..	..	17	..	3	..	..	3	£839
Employers, 4.											
Wood Carving and Turning.											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	9/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	40/ to 60/	..	..	25	..	9	..	..	9	£1,222
Employers, 9.											
Woollen-milling.											
14 to 16 ..	8	8/ to 13/	23	7/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	15/ to 30/	46	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	17/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	58	42/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	80/ to 110/	63	16/ to 38/	225	..	..	..	1	1	£14,765
Wool-pressing.											
21 and over	2	48/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£280
Employer, 1.											

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	12/6 to 40/	2	11/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	45	30/ to 60/	..	..	84	..	22	..	..	22
Employers, 26. £5,386											
Agricultural-implement Making (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	54/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	9	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	42	53/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	7	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	21	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	62	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Turners and Machinists).											
17 to 20 ..	9	17/ to 47/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	33	44/ to 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	37	20/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Strikers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	20/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	26	43/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Wheelwrights).											
14 to 16 ..	4	6/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	6/ to 41/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	37	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Painters).											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Tinsmiths).											
21 and over	4	39/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	16/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Engine-drivers).											
21 and over	4	54/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Boilermakers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Labourers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	20/ to 43/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	44	43/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Erecting and Repairing).											
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 & 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	24	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	33	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	86	also	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	354	Table 5	..	..	486	..	7	1	4	12
Employers, 13. £48,145											
Bacon-curing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	Table 5	..	..	26	..	3	1	..	4
Employers, 4. £2,493											

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE I—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Bootmaking (General Hands, and Repairers in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	25	See	25	See							
17 to 20 ..	40	Table	64	Table							
21 and over	349	5	101	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	28	..	33	..							
17 to 20 ..	51	..	84	..							
21 and over	449	..	136	..	866	..	57	6	8	71	£65,903
Employers—Males 79, females 6.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking (Bread).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	22	Table	..	..					
21 and over	89	5	..	..	190	..	69	1	..	70	£11,829
Employers, 72.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking (Pastry, &c.).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	28	5	2	5	56	..	16	1	..	17	£3,467
Employers, 17.											
Brewing, Malting, Bottling, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	21	Table	..	..					
21 and over	122	5	..	..	162	..	9	4	2	15	£16,948
Employers, 13.											
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..					
21 and over	140	5	..	..	169	..	5	3	2	10	£16,680
Employers, 11.											
Brushware-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	7/6 to 13/6	3	8/ to 17/6							
17 to 20 ..	10	7/6 to 30/	11	9/ to 20/							
21 and over	23	27/6 to 50/	..	..					
	7	52/6 to 120/	10	9/ to 30/	71	..	1	..	1	2	£2,949
Employers, 2.											
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..					
21 and over	60	5	..	..	136	..	53	..	..	53	£8,857
Employers, 57.											
Butter-making and Cream-separating.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..					
21 and over	25	5	..	..	32	..	9	1	..	10	£2,997
Employer, 1.											
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	38	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	59	Table	..	..					
21 and over	159	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 159.											
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..					
21 and over	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 14.											
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Upholsterers).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	7	Table							
21 and over	56	5	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 56.											
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	47	..	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	79	..	7	..							
21 and over	229	..	13	..	435	..	42	12	2	56	£36,606
Employers, 60.											
Carpentering and Joinery.											
14 to 16 ..	27	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	59	Table	..	..					
21 and over	150	5	..	..	325	..	61	7	..	68	£18,562
Employers, 89.											
Carpet-sewing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	8/							
21 and over	1	55/	2	22/6 & 30/	4	..	1	..	..	1	£424

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Coachbuilding (Helpers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Vicemen, Strikers, and General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	14	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	36	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	86	5	..	..	158	..	11	7	..	18
Employers, 22.											
Coffee, Chicory, and Spice Grinding.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	15/ to 35/	4	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	37/ to 50/	..	..	29	..	5	1	..	6
Employers, 5.											
Concrete-pipe Manufacturing.											
21 and over	6	48/ to 60/	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1
£430											
Coopering.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	40/ to 50/	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2
Employers, 2.											
Corn-crushing and Chaff-cutting, &c.											
17 to 20 ..	1	27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	42/ to 50/	..	..	17	..	2	1	..	3
Employers, 3.											
Corset-making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	7	5/ to 25/	10	..	..	1	..	1
Employer—Female 1.											
Cycle and Motor Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	33	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	47	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	88	5	..	..	230	..	50	6	..	56
Employers, 62.											
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
14 to 16 ..	8	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	7/6 to 40/	3	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	19	5/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	60/ to 80/	9	10/ to 40/	87	..	22	..	..	22
Employers, 26.											
Dress and Millinery Making, &c. (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	121	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	317	5/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	214	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	103	21/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	34	35/ to 160/	897	..	83	12	6	101
Employers—Females 108.											
Dress and Millinery Making, &c. (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	22	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	88	5/ to 23/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	35	5/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	17	40/ to 105/	178	..	14	8	1	23
Employers—Females 16.											
Dress and Millinery Making, &c. (Costume-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	13/	17	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	33	5/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	25/ to 70/	47	15/ to 30/	111	..	..	1	1	2
£4,597											
Dress and Millinery Making, &c. (Mantle-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	13	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	19	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	19	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	10	27/6 to 100/	61	..	2	..	1	3
£2,682											

FACTORIES—*continued.*TABLE I—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Engineering and Ironfounding, also Brassfounding (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	325	..	..	..	506	..	12	7	6	25
Employers, 32.											
Engineering (Coppersmithing).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	5	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2
Employers, 3.											
Engineering (Tram-car Building and Repairing).											
17 to 20 ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	22	44/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	64/ to 90/	..	..	34	..	..	..	1	1
Employers, 2.											
Engraving and Electroplating.											
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	22/6 & 24/6	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	60/	..	..	17	..	5	..	..	5
Employers, 7.											
Feather-dressing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	10/	3	..	1	..	..	1
Employers—Females 2.											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Fellmongers, Wool-washers, and Wool-sourers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	144	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 3.											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Tanners).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	42	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 3.											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Curriers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	28	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 1.											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Beamsmen).											
21 and over	16	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 1.											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Pelt-workers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	108	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 3.											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	153	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 3.											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Engineers, Carpenters, &c.).											
21 and over	19	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 1.											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	496	..	..	..	559	..	5	3	7	15
Employers, 15.											
Fibrous-plaster Working.											
14 to 16 ..	3	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	13/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	44/ to 72/	..	..	27	..	7	..	..	7
Employers, 8.											
Firewood-cutting.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	11	20/ to 40/	..	..	28	..	6	..	..	6
Employers, 6.											
Fireworks-manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	20/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1
Employer, 1.											
Fish-curing.											
21 and over	3	20/ to 40/	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2
Employers, 2.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Flour and Oatmeal Milling.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	41	5	..	..	59	..	2	4	..	6	£6,304
Employers, 7.											
Gas-manufacturing.											
21 and over	34	See Table 5	..	..	34	..	1	..	1	2	£5,833
Gas Stove and Meter Making and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	29	36/ to 75/	..	..	35	..	1	1	..	2	£2,595
Glue-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	40/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£120
Employer, 1.											
Hair Drafting and Curling.											
21 and over	3	45/ to 55/	1	18/	5	..	2	..	..	2	£420
Employer, 1.											
Hat and Cap Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	8/ to 10/	3	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	8	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	10/ to 50/	13	12/6 to 40/	35	..	2	1	..	3	£1,572
Employer, 1.											
Hosiery-knitting.											
14 to 16 ..	..	See Table	3	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	10	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	5	13	5	35	..	1	1	..	2	£1,485
Employers—Males 3, females 3.											
Ink (Printing) Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	30/ to 40/	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	£32
Employers, 2.											
Iron-bedstead Making.											
17 to 20 ..	1	27/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	48/ & 60/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£456
Employers, 2.											
Iron-fender Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	65/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£276
Employer, 1.											
Jam-making.											
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	30/ to 48/	2	20/	16	..	1	1	..	2	£505
Employers, 5.											
Lamp Making and Repairing.											
21 and over	1	54/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£140
Employer, 1.											
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 10/	16	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 42/	87	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	22	30/ to 60/	197	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers—Males 7, females 23.											
* No wages paid to 114 females in various Charitable Institutions.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
14 to 16 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 30/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	15/ to 30/	..	..	36	..	21	..	..	21	£409
Employers, 28.											
Leadlight-manufacturing.											
21 and over	2	25/ & 50/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£153
Employer, 1.											
Lead-headed Nail Making.											
17 to 20 ..	1	13/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	30/ to 50/	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	£465
Employer, 1.											
Leather Goods and Portmanteau Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	8/6 to 27/6	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	55/ to 60/	1	25/	16	..	2	1	..	3	£1,683
Employers—Males 4, female 1.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Lime and Cement Manufacturing. (New Factory.)											
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	(Employers)	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..
Lock- and Gun-smithing.											
21 and over	2	55/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£275
Linen-bag Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	7/6 to 10/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	17/6 to 25/	17	7/6 to 13/	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
21 and over	3	30/ to 42/	7	20/ to 40/	37	..	..	..	..	2	£1,637
Employer, 1.											
Marine-stores Preparing.											
21 and over	4	20/ to 40/	1	20/	7	..	2	..	..	2	£350
Employers, 2.											
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Yard and Pen Men).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Slaughtermen).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	183	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Freezers).											
21 and over	73	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Preserving Department).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	50	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Oleo and Tallow Manufacturing).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Carpenters and Blacksmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	16	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Engineers and Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	26	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Stokers and Greasers).											
21 and over	12	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Tinsmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Labourers).											
21 and over	108	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Manure-making).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	40	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	548	..	..	..	591	..	2	1	2	5	£45,747
Employers, 2.											
Monumental Masonry.											
17 to 20 ..	7	22/ to 33/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	37/6 to 66/	..	..	27	..	3	1	..	4	£1,953
Employers, 5.											
Musical-instrument Making and Repairing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	40/ to 72/6	..	..	15	..	4	..	..	4	£1,736
Employers, 3.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Optical Work, Lens-grinding, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£250
21 and over	1	90/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£250
Employer, 1.											
Organ-building.											
21 and over	1	44/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£30
Employer, 1.											
Paint and Varnish Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	6/3	7	..	2	..	..	2	£173
21 and over	4	55/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£173
Employers, 2.											
Perambulator-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	8/ to 16/	3	8/ to 11/	..	..	1	1	..	2	£1,444
17 to 20 ..	3	12/6 to 28/	2	10/ to 12/	29	..	1	1	..	2	£1,444
21 and over	13	20/ to 50/	1	15/	29	..	1	1	..	2	£1,444
Employers, 2.											
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 to 10/	9	5/ to 12/6	..	..	10	3	..	13	£2,981
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to /30	8	7/6 to 21/	67	..	10	3	..	13	£2,981
21 and over	8	45/ to 65/	22	12/6 to 35/	67	..	10	3	..	13	£2,981
Employers, 15.											
Picture-framing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	8/6 & 12/6	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	£1,255
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 20/	1	8/	32	..	11	..	..	11	£1,255
21 and over	8	27/6 to 60/	..	..	32	..	11	..	..	11	£1,255
Employers, 16.											
Plain Sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	12/6	..	..	9	..	..	9	£38
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	17/	18	..	9	..	..	9	£38
21 and over	..	..	6	16/ to 20/	18	..	9	..	..	9	£38
Employers—Females 10.											
Plumbing, Gasfitting, &c. (Plumbers and Gasfitters).											
14 to 16 ..	21	See	..	..	..	..	22	5	..	27	£10,953
17 to 20 ..	43	Table	..	..	165	..	22	5	..	27	£10,953
21 and over	62	5	..	..	165	..	22	5	..	27	£10,953
Employers, 39.											
Plumbing, Gasfitting, &c. (Galvanisers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	£338
21 and over	5	Table 5	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	£338
Employers, 2.											
Pneumatic and Solid-rubber Tires and Goods.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	£669
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 15/	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	£669
21 and over	5	30/ to 55/	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	£669
Printing, Bookbinding, and Stationery-making (Publishing Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Compositors).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	73	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Linotype-operators).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
21 and over	41	Table 5.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Printing, &c. (Engineers and Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	18	Table	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	67	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Lithographers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Process Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	3	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Printing, &c. (Artists and Engravers).											
21 and over	6	70/ to /160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Stereotypers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Storemen, Packers, and General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See Table	2	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Bookbinders).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See Table	17	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	32	5	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Paper-rulers and Paper-bag Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	8	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	60/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Cardboard-box Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See Table	2	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	5	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Job Printers, chiefly Small Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	10	See Table	3	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	29	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 33.											
Printing, &c. (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	42	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	61	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	335	..	49	..	615	..	23	4	4	31	£57,150
Employers, 33.											
Rope and Twine Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	5	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	1	£1,400
Employer, 1.											
Saddle, Harness, and Portmanteau Making.											
14 to 16 ..	5	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	42	5	..	..	80	..	20	2	..	22	£5,106
Employers, 25.											
Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	22/6 & 25/	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	45/ to 60/	1	20/	23	..	7	..	..	7	£769
Employers—Males 7, female 1.											
Sauce, Pickles, and Condiments Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	8/ to 10/	4	8/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	12/6 to 30/	13	9/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	25	15/ to 60/	19	12/ to 20/	77	..	2	1	1	4	£3,363
Employers, 4.											
Sausage-casing Manufacturing.											
21 and over	49	36/ to 80/	..	..	54	..	2	2	..	4	£4,061
Employers, 5.											
Saw-trimmers and Tool-repairers.											
21 and over	1	40/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£100
Employers, 3.											
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making.											
14 to 16 ..	20	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	152	5	..	..	222	..	6	4	3	13	£21,324
Employers, 14.											
Seed and Grain Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	12/6 to 15/	1	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	41	42/ to 63/6	1	25/	58	..	7	3	..	10	£3,763
Employers, 6.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Sewing-machine Repairing, &c.											
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 20/	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	£303
21 and over	2	52/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 2.											
Shipwrighting.											
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	1	£1,300
21 and over	8	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employer, 1.											
Shirt-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	18	5/ to 14/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	18/ & 26/	31	7/6 to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	40/ & 60/	70	10/ to 50/	136	..	11	1	2	14	£4,313
Employers—Male 1, females 11.											
Sign and Ticket Writing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 7/6	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£227
Employers, 2.											
Soap and Candle Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	24/ & 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	18	40/ to 100/	..	..	27	..	3	1	..	4	£2,764
Employers, 2.											
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	97	5	..	..	112	..	4	2	1	7	£11,205
Employers, 9.											
Tailoring (Cutters and Foremen).											
21 and over	19	60/ to 200/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See Table	4	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	96	5	57	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	12	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	5	121	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Machinists).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	21	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Pressers).											
17 to 20 ..	13	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Stock Tailoring).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See Table	5	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	3	5	26	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (General Hands in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See Table	17	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	54	5	62	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	9	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	25	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	211	..	264	..	702	..	50	16	4	70	£50,699
Employers, 75.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	12	7/6 to 12/6	3	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	22/6 to 30/	5	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	30/ to 70/	1	25/	45	..	10	..	..	10	£1,502
Employers, 9.											
Tinsmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	17	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	53	5	..	..	95	..	10	2	1	13	£6,921
Employers, 11.											
Toe- and Heel-plate Making.											
21 and over	1	(Employer)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.											
Toy and Mat Making, &c. (S. A. Home.)											
21 and over	25	..	..	..	25	..	1	..	..	1	..
Umbrella-making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	12/6 & 22/	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	55/	3	17/ to 40/	11	..	2	..	..	2	£588
Employers, 2.											
Underclothing-making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	6/ & 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	8	10/ to 20/	29	..	13	..	..	13	£411
Employers—Females 16.											
Washing-fluid Making. (New Factories.)											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	..
Employers, 4.											
Watch and Jewellery Making (Watchmaking).											
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	17	25/ to 80/	1	15/6	50	..	16	..	..	16	£2,667
Employers, 18.											
Watch and Jewellery Making (Jewellery).											
14 to 16 ..	6	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	11/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	24	20/ to 80/	..	..	58	..	11	1	..	12	£3,803
Employers, 13.											
Waterproof-clothing Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	11	5/ to 13/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	23/6	14	7/6 to 22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	25/ to 70/	15	14/6 to 35/	56	..	2	1	1	4	£2,545
Employers, 2.											
Wine-making.											
21 and over	2	30/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£150
Employer, 1.											
Wire-working.											
14 to 16 ..	6	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	10/ to 20/	2	14/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	30/ to 65/	..	..	37	..	5	1	..	6	£2,062
Employers, 5.											
Wood Carving and Turning.											
14 to 16 ..	6	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	7/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	36/ & 60/	..	..	29	..	11	..	..	11	£700
Employers, 15.											
Woollen-milling (Wool-classers).											
21 and over	9	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Milling Department).											
21 and over	8	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Pattern-making and Designing).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Spinning Department).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	5	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	5	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Tuning and Winding Department).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	19	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	4	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Weaving Department).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	9	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	55	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Burling Department).											
17 to 20 ..	..	See	10	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	Table 5	14	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Woollen-milling (Warping Department).											
21 and over	4	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Carding Department).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyeing).											
21 and over	6	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Finishing Department).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See Table 5	..	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Hosiery Department).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table 5	6	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	8	5	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Engineers and Mechanics).											
21 and over	10	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Mill-office Staff, and Watchmen).											
21 and over	4	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	11	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	106	..	94	..	286	..	..	..	1	1	£2,2713
DUNEDIN (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	12	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	55	30/ to 60/	..	..	87	..	9	2	1	12	£6,967
Employers, 20.											
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Fitters and Turners).											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	17	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	2	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	15	15/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	32	42/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Moulders).											
17 to 20 ..	2	9/ to 44/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	23	42/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Carpenters and Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	16	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Engine-drivers).											
21 and over	5	55/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (General Hands).											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	40/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	106	..	..	..	145	..	3	1	1	5	£15,550
Bacon-curing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	35/ to 60/	..	..	42	..	17	..	..	17	£1,903
Employers, 18.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Basket and Wicker-ware Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	4	9/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	45/	..	..	16	..	6	..	..	6	£761
Employers—4 Europeans, 3 Chinese.											
Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	44	8/ to 17/	29	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	54	10/ to 25/	62	8/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	102	25/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	90/ to 200/	59	8/ to 30/	361	..	3	5	2	10	£23,983
Employers, 5.											
Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	25	25/ to 60/	..	..	75	..	31	..	..	31	£2,594
Employers, 37.											
Blind-making.											
14 to 16 ..	4	9 to 10/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	22/6	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	30/ to 35/	1	22/6	16	..	1	1	..	2	£760
Employers, 3.											
Boatbuilding.											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	44/	..	..	17	..	7	..	..	7	£474
Employers, 9.											
Boot Making and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	15	See Table	12	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	24	Table	37	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	206	5	53	5	415	..	56	1	4	61	£28,377
Employers, 68.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking.											
14 to 16 ..	16	See Table	..	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	19	Table	1	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	119	5	..	5	229	..	58	4	..	62	£14,311
Employers, 74.											
Brewing, Malting, and Bottling.											
14 to 16 ..	4	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	15/ to 30/	2	10/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	127	35/ to 100/	..	..	153	..	3	3	2	8	£15,919
Employers, 6.											
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	53	5	..	..	77	..	3	3	..	6	£5,417
Employers, 10.											
Brush and Broom Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	7/6 to 13/	6	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	6	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	35/ to 60/	4	15/ to 27/6	40	..	1	..	1	2	£2,400
Employer, 1.											
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	6	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	42	5	..	..	111	..	47	..	..	47	£7,102
Employers, 51.											
Butter, Cheese, and Condensed-milk Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	12/6 to 25/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	15/ to 35/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	43	30/ to 70/	4	10/ to 40/	63	..	11	1	1	13	£5,577
Butter-box Making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	42/ & 48/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£375
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.											
14 to 16 ..	43	See Table	3	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	62	Table	7	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	205	5	6	5	383	..	42	10	2	54	£28,160
Employers, 57.											
Calico-bag Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	7	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	8	8/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	1	55/	3	14/ to 16/	25	..	2	1	..	3	£326
Employers—Males 2, females 2.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Cardboard-box Making.											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	4	See							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	18	Table							
21 and over	6	5	13	5	52	..	1	1	1	3	£2,744
Carpentering and Joinery.											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..					
21 and over	78	5	..	..	143	..	33	3	..	36	£7,338
Employers, 44.											
Chemicals, Drugs, and Patent-medicines Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	8/ to 10/	8	7/ to 11/							
17 to 20 ..	11	15/ to 30/	21	9/ to 17/6							
21 and over	37	30/ to 70/	18	15/ to 30/	114	..	11	3	..	14	£5,898
Employers—Males 13, females 2.											
Cigarette-making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	6/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	6/							
21 and over	..	..	2	25/	7	..	2	..	..	2	£75
Employers, 3.											
Clothing-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	16	See	125	See							
17 to 20 ..	18	Table	135	Table							
21 and over	88	5	213	5	601	..	2	2	5	9	£32,293
Employers—Males 4, females 2.											
Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).											
17 to 20 ..	5	See	..	..					
21 and over	11	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..					
21 and over	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
21 and over	6	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..					
21 and over	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..					
21 and over	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	13	..	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	22	..	..	..				
21 and over	56	..	..	..	108	..	11	4	..	15	£7,138
Employers, 17.											
Coffee and Spice Grinding.											
14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 14/	2	10/ & 13/							
17 to 20 ..	5	16/6 to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	10	45/ to 80/	..	..	27	..	4	1	..	5	£1,984
Employers, 5.											
Coopering.											
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	..	..					
21 and over	20	30/ to 65/	..	..	23	..	4	1	..	5	£2,626
Employers, 2.											
Cycle and Motor Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	11	5/ to 17/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	19	7/6 to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	25	30/ to 60/	..	..	80	..	20	2	..	22	£3,071
Employers, 25.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
14 to 16 ..	3	6/ to 11/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	7	5/ to 20/	2	10/6 to 20/							
21 and over	{ 21 7	10/ to 55/ 60/ to 100/	6	12/6 to 20/	69	..	22	..	..	22 £2,816
Employers—Males 22, female 1.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Dress and Mantle Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	157	5/ to 12/6						
17 to 20 ..	..	..	241	5/ to 20/						
21 and over	4	45/ to 70/	{ 234 27	8/ to 30/ 32/6 to 140/	793	..	83	19	6	108 £21,491	
Employers—Females 130.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	40	5/ to 11/						
17 to 20 ..	..	..	64	5/ to 20/						
21 and over	..	..	{ 37 11	8/ to 30/ 35/ to 70/	181	..	34	5	..	39 £4,111
Employers—Females 29.											
Dyeing and Cleaning.											
14 to 16 ..	2	20/ to 25/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	12/6 to 15/						
21 and over	2	55/	2	20/ to 22/6	15	..	5	..	..	5 £575
Employers, 6.											
Electric Power and Light Generation.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/6	..	..					
21 and over	19	70/ to 130/	..	..	20	..	2	1	..	3 £1,966
Engineering and Ironfounding (Fitters and Turners).											
14 to 16 ..	12	5/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	44	5/ to 22/6	..	..					
21 and over	{ 78 16	30/ to 57/ 60/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	5/ to 10/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	10	8/ to 22/	..	..					
21 and over	13	55/ to 88/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Moulders and Assistants).											
14 to 16 ..	15	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..					
21 and over	97	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Blacksmiths and Helpers).											
14 to 16 ..	8	6/ to 14/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	13	7/6 to 25/	..	..					
21 and over	58	36/ to 84/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Boilermakers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	37	Table	..	..					
21 and over	90	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Drawing Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 15/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	14/	..	..					
21 and over	2	60/ & 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Labourers and Miscellaneous).											
14 to 16 ..	5	6/ to 12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	19	10/ to 30/	..	..					
21 and over	{ 37 9	40/ to 60/ 65/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (General Jobbers in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..					
21 and over	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Summary of above Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	59	..	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	145	..	..	..				
21 and over	{ 14 144	..	..	..	650	..	13	3	8	24 £56,946
Employers, 32.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Engineering Allied Trades (Ironmilling).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	43	5	..	..	53	..	..	..	1	1	£5,205
Engineering Allied Trades (Electrical Engineering).											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
21 and over	14	15/ to 75/	..	..	22	..	3	1	..	4	£1,169
Employers, 2.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Electroplating).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
21 and over	4	Table 5	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	3	£610
Employers, 2.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Steel-making).											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21 and over	12	50/ to 66/	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	1	£1,252
Employers, 3.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Brassfounding and Finishing).											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	6	8/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	19	Table	7	10/ to 17/	..	..	8	1	..	9	£6,158
21 and over	38	5	4	8/ to 20/	89	..	8	1	..	9	£6,158
Employers, 5.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Coppersmithing).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	13/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	£1,578
21 and over	12	44/ to 90/	..	..	20	..	2	1	..	3	£1,578
Employers, 4.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Saw and Tool Making).											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 9/	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	£588
17 to 20 ..	2	12/ & 18/	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	£588
21 and over	4	50/ to 60/	..	..	12	..	2	..	..	2	£588
Employers, 4.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Lead-headed Nail Making).											
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	..
Employers, 3.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Tram-car Building and Repairing).											
21 and over	23	45/ to 100/	..	..	23	..	3	1	..	4	£3,224
Engineering Allied Trades (Range and Stove Making).											
14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	£16,566
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	£16,566
21 and over	126	5	..	..	158	..	1	2	1	4	£16,566
Employers, 5.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Lead-pipe Making).											
21 and over	2	40/ & 60/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£242
Engineering Allied Trades (Spouting and Ridging Manufacturing).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	£265
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	£265
21 and over	2	30/ & 40/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£265
Employers, 5.											
Engineering (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	89	..	..	..	..	..	39	10	10	59	£93,803
17 to 20 ..	203	..	..	..	..	..	39	10	10	59	£93,803
21 and over	696	..	..	..	1,081	..	39	10	10	59	£93,803
Employers, 56.											
Engraving.											
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	£1,086
17 to 20 ..	4	11/ to 20/	..	12/6	..	..	4	..	..	4	£1,086
21 and over	5	42/ to 90/	..	..	19	..	4	..	..	4	£1,086
Employers, 5.											
Fellmongering.											
21 and over	20	36/ to 60/	..	..	22	..	2	1	..	3	£1,658
Employers, 2.											
Fibrous-plaster Working.											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	£1,005
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ & 30/	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	£1,005
21 and over	10	30/ to 80/	..	..	21	..	3	1	..	4	£1,005
Employers, 5.											
Firewood-cutting.											
21 and over	13	42/	..	..	32	..	16	..	..	16	£648
Employers, 19.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Firekindler-making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	..
Employers, 3.											
Fish-curing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	£1,473
21 and over	12	40/ to 70/	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 18.											
Flax-milling.											
17 to 20 ..	3	30/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	7	£634
21 and over	57	36/ to 60/	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 7.											
Flock and Kapoc Milling.											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	£610
21 and over	8	30/ to 54/	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 5.											
Flour-milling.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	£3,622
21 and over	22	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 4.											
Gas-manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	£8,995
21 and over	70	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gun- and Lock-smithing and Sporting-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	4	15/ to 17/6	..	..	3	..	..	3	£940
21 and over	5	30/ to 70/	1	42/6	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 4.											
Hair-working.											
17 to 20 ..	5	7/6 to 17/	3	6/ to 10/6	..	..	5	..	..	5	£623
21 and over	..	..	7	12/ to 22/	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers—Males 5, female 1.											
Hat and Cap Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 15/	38	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	10/ to 30/	41	10/ to 30/	..	..	4	6	1	11	£9,617
21 and over	29	30/ to 80/	35	14/ to 40/	163	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers—Males 5, females 2.											
Hosiery-knitting.											
14 to 16 ..	..	See Table	7	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	5	6	5	..	..	2	3	..	5	£1,587
21 and over	2	..	23	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers—Males 2, females 4.											
Ink-manufacturing.											
21 and over	3	20/ to 57/6	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£250
Employer, 1.											
Lapidary-work.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	1	12/	..	..	4	..	..	4	£725
21 and over	3	40/ to 50/	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 5.											
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	10	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	25	10/ to 20/	..	..	18	4	..	22	£3,714
21 and over	9	30/ to 50/	49	10/ to 30/	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers—Males 6, females 18.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	10	17/6 to 25/	..	..	46	..	29	..	..	29	£375
Employers, 36.											
Leadlight and Glazing Working											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	£1,114
21 and over	8	25/ to 60/	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 11.											
Lime and Cement Manufacturing.											
21 and over	35	36/ to 80/	..	..	37	..	2	..	1	3	£4,841
Employers, 2.											
Manure-mixing.											
21 and over	35	See Table 5	..	..	35	..	3	1	..	4	£3,862

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.		Total.
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Compositors).											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	70	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Linotype Engineers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	5	52/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Linotype-operators).											
21 and over	29	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Lithographers).											
14 to 16 ..	12	See	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	13	7/6 to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	20	10/ to 27/6	1	13/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	37	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Publishing Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	14/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	25/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Stereotypers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	7	47/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Factory Clerical Staff).											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 15/	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	15	25/ to 120/	3	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (General Hands and Readers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	12/6 to 22/6	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	20	42/ to 80/	3	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, Bookbinding, &c. (Job Printers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	18/6 & 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	10	35/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, Bookbinding, &c. (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	67	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	75	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	279	..	37	..	553	..	16	7	5	28	
Employers—Males 19, female 1.											
Rabbit-packing											
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	35	32/6 to 50/	..	..	41	..	6	..	..	6
Employers, 2.											
Rope and Twine Making.											
14 to 16 ..	7	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	18/ to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	45	30/ to 120/	..	..	62	..	2	..	1	3
Employers, 2.											
Saddlery and Harness Making.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	41	5	..	..	68	..	15	1	..	16
Employers, 14.											
Sail, Tent, and Oilskin Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 10/6	2	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	12/ to 23/	3	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	22	17/6 to 50/	8	15/ to 25/	50	..	4	2	..	6	
Employers, 8.											
Sauce, Jam, and Condiment Making.											
14 to 16 ..	7	7/6 to 18/	9	6/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	30/ & 35/	9	10/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	21	25/ to 55/	7	10/ to 15/	62	..	6	3	..	9	
Employers, 7.											

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

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>											
Sausage-casing Preparing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	39/ to 48/	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	2	£544
Employers, 3.											
Sawmilling.											
14 to 16 ..	25	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	44	5	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	10	£26,858
21 and over	180	5	..	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employers, 7.											
Seed Cleaning and Packing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	13	40/ to 60/	1	18/	19	..	8	..	..	8	£1,275
Employers, 2.											
Sewing-machine Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	6	36/ to 60/	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	4	£598
Employers, 5.											
Ship Building and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	29	5	1	6/	..	..	..	2	1	3	£31,446
21 and over	485	5	6	20/ to 30/	526	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt and Underclothing Making and Plain Sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	9/	87	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	61	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	60/	76	10/ to 45/	232	..	28	3	3	34	£5,655
Employers—Females 35.											
Soap, Starch, and Candle Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	8	8/ to 25/	3	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	69	25/ to 130/	8	12/ to 22/6	91	..	4	2	1	7	£8,105
Employers, 2.											
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
21 and over	77	42/ to 70/	..	..	82	..	3	5	..	8	£5,865
Employers, 5.											
Tailoring.											
14 to 16 ..	13	See Table	25	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	27	5	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	117	5	228	5	531	..	52	18	2	72	£28,829
Employers, 77.											
Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing (see also Fellmongering).											
14 to 16 ..	7	9/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	13	18/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	73	35/ to 40/	..	..	99	..	2	1	1	4	£8,635
Employers, 6.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	19	7/6 to 15/	3	7/6 to 8/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	9	30/ to 52/6	2	10/ & 20/	58	..	11	2	..	13	£1,845
Employers, 16.											
Tinsmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	10	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	33	5	..	..	62	..	5	3	..	8	£4,900
Employers, 7.											
Toy-making. (New Factory.)											
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Employer, 1.											
Typewriter-repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	2	30/ & 70/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£202
Employer, 1.											
Umbrella-making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	5/ & 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	1	20/	9	..	4	..	..	4	£183
Employers, 4.											
Watch and Jewellery Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	21	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	31	8/ to 30/	2	12/6 & 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	37	20/ to 70/	1	30/	127	..	35	..	..	35	£6,618
Employers, 35.											

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Persons employed		Employers.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year.
	Male	Female.		Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING AUCKLAND CITY).								
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing ..	51	..	20	21	2	..	23	£ 4,781
Bacon-curing ..	16	..	4	3	1	..	4	1,532
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	356	..	182	162	4	..	166	23,810
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting ..	40	..	12	7	1	1	9	3,453
Boot making and repairing ..	62	8	44	38	1	..	39	5,012
Bread and small-goods manufacturing ..	199	3	130	122	1	..	123	19,128
Brewing and malting ..	26	21	3	5	1	..	6	2,248
Brick, tile, and pottery making ..	51	..	11	9	2	..	11	3,415
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing ..	42	..	34	30	..	..	30	3,219
Butter and cheese manufacturing and cream-separating ..	230	..	25	138	1	..	139	20,650
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	98	2	34	27	5	..	32	8,626
Cardboard-box manufacturing ..	1	7	..	1	..	..	1	200
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making ..	159	..	39	24	3	1	28	12,856
Chaff-cutting, grain and seed cleaning ..	15	..	6	4	..	..	4	1,605
Clothing-manufacturing ..	6	36	1	..	..	1	1	1,619
Concrete-block manufacturing ..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	156
Coopering ..	7	..	..	2	..	..	2	505
Cycle and motor engineering ..	15	..	14	11	..	..	11	839
Dentistry ..	12	6	12	11	..	..	11	1,066
Dress and millinery making ..	..	239	99	94	6	..	100	5,676
Engineering ..	250	..	15	7	2	2	11	19,464
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, and tanning ..	154	..	5	4	1	2	7	12,153
Firewood-cutting ..	5	..	7	5	..	..	5	253
Fish canning and preserving ..	39	..	9	9	1	..	10	2,127
Flax-milling and rope-making ..	927	12	132	51	60	..	111	48,823
Flour-milling ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	30
Gas-manufacturing ..	41	..	..	5	2	..	7	5,254
Jam-making and fruit-preserving ..	..	3	2	2	..	..	2	Occupiers.
Kauri-gum sorting and packing ..	31	..	12	18	..	..	18	2,948
Laundry-work (European) ..	7	52	25	18	1	..	19	1,662
Laundry-work (Chinese) ..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..
Lime and cement manufacturing ..	46	..	1	..	2	..	2	4,953
Manure-manufacturing ..	65	..	8	9	..	1	10	5,004
Meat slaughtering and freezing ..	319	..	..	3	..	3	6	30,156
Paint and varnish manufacturing ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Photography ..	2	8	8	7	..	..	7	458
Picture-framing ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	140
Plumbing and tinsmithing ..	120	..	42	26	6	..	32	9,074
Printing and publishing ..	169	59	12	28	8	..	36	17,142
Pumice-insulating manufacturing ..	18	..	..	..	1	..	1	1,030
Saddle and harness manufacturing ..	86	..	58	56	..	..	56	6,737
Sail and tent manufacturing ..	3	5	2	2	..	..	2	635
Sauce and condiment manufacturing ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	12
Sausage-casing preparing ..	20	..	1	..	1	..	1	1,465
Sawmilling ..	1,225	..	58	22	39	11	72	122,244
Soap, oil, starch, and soda-crystals manufacturing ..	39	10	3	1	1	1	3	3,696
Stone-crushing ..	20	..	2	1	2	..	3	1,378
Tailoring ..	126	177	92	73	11	..	84	18,371
Watch and jewellery making and repairing ..	12	..	7	7	..	..	7	939
Wine-making ..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..
Wool-mat manufacturing ..	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	106
Woollen-milling ..	25	33	..	..	..	1	1	4,251

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Aerated-water and cordial-manufacturing ..	21	..	10	12	..	..	12	1,922
Bacon-curing ..	16	..	1	3	..	..	3	1,585
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding ..	170	..	78	65	2	..	67	14,089
Bootmaking and repairing ..	37	9	21	19	1	..	20	3,468
Bread and pastry baking ..	80	..	41	45	..	..	45	7,821
Brewing and malting ..	10	..	1	2	..	..	2	1,303
Brick and tile making ..	35	..	10	8	..	..	8	3,074
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing ..	41	1	29	29	..	..	29	4,007
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating ..	366	..	7	131	6	..	137	35,254
Butter-box making ..	39	..	1	1	..	1	2	2,017
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	59	..	28	22	..	..	22	4,517
Carpentering and joinery-work, and sash and door making ..	96	..	15	10	5	..	15	10,068
Coopering ..	6	..	..	2	..	..	2	461
Cycle-engineering ..	17	..	10	10	..	..	10	1,095
Dentistry ..	10	..	9	7	..	..	7	1,140
Dress and millinery making ..	..	89	35	33	2	..	35	2,579
Dyeing and cleaning ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	46
Electric lighting and power-generating ..	14	..	..	4	..	..	4	1,866
Engineering (general) ..	41	..	7	3	2	..	5	2,247
Fellmongering, tanning, and boiling down ..	28	..	8	6	1	..	7	2,631
Firewood-cutting ..	6	..	3	6	..	..	6	227

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

Trade.	Persons employed.		Employers.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year.
	Male.	Female.		Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>								
Flax-milling	24	..	1	2	1	..	3	\$ 1,381
Flour-milling	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	195
Gas-manufacturing	28	..	..	1	1	..	2	3,248
Hair-working	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	160
Laundry-work (European) .. .. .	..	8	4	4	..	..	4	259
Laundry-work (Chinese)	1	1	8	8	..	..	8	18
Meat freezing and preserving	113	2	..	1	1	1	3	10,505
Monumental masonry	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	114
Paint-manufacturing	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	67
Photography	1	3	3	3	..	..	3	134
Plumbing and tinsmithing	66	..	17	17	2	..	19	5,487
Printing and bookbinding	80	21	12	10	4	..	14	9,976
Saddlery and harness making	44	..	22	24	..	..	24	2,997
Sails, tents, and oilskin manufacturing	4	2	2	2	..	..	2	690
Sawmilling	179	..	19	21	4	1	26	15,417
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	17	..	..	7	..	..	7	1,011
Tailoring	35	76	50	34	..	..	34	7,162
Umbrella-manufacturing .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	39
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	6	..	4	4	..	..	4	441
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING WELLINGTON CITY).								
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	81	6	32	30	1	..	31	7,237
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	92	..	6	3	3	1	7	9,388
Bacon-curing	34	..	4	4	1	..	5	2,808
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	14	..	8	8	..	..	8	959
Beehive-making and honey-packing	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	21
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	8	..	2	1	1	..	2	1,002
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	599	..	239	212	16	..	228	51,013
Blind and chair making (see also coopering)	6	..	2	2	..	..	2	527
Boot and shoe making and repairing	102	8	79	73	2	..	75	8,532
Boxmaking (butter and soap)	14	..	4	4	..	..	4	995
Bread and small-goods making	283	30	161	150	2	1	153	27,629
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c.	89	3	12	14	4	..	18	10,070
Brick, tile, and drainpipe making	119	..	24	17	5	..	22	12,238
Brushware-manufacturing	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	276
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	106	..	85	72	..	..	72	10,768
Butter and cheese making, and cream-separating	384	3	31	168	6	..	174	37,228
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	286	9	76	57	13	..	70	27,443
Carpentering, joinery, sash and door making	482	..	109	77	14	1	92	47,859
Coffee and spice grinding	5	..	1	4	..	..	4	382
Coopering and boxmaking	19	..	4	3	1	..	4	1,360
Cycle and motor manufacturing and repairing	138	..	51	62	..	..	62	8,847
Dentistry	37	..	36	30	..	..	30	3,448
Dress and millinery making .. .. .	..	605	104	139	13	3	155	24,782
Dried-milk manufacturing	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	252
Dyeing and cleaning	1	1	6	5	..	..	5	55
Embroidery and regalia making	8	..	1	..	1	..	1	257
Engineering (general)	217	..	25	16	3	3	22	21,237
Engraving	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	23
Fellmongering, tanning, and wool-scouring	118	..	15	12	3	1	16	9,365
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	28	..	16	20	..	..	20	2,385
Fish-curing	3	..	2	2	..	..	2	132
Flax-milling	1029	..	45	2	62	2	66	78,870
Flour-milling	21	..	9	8	..	..	8	2,737
Fruit and vegetable preserving	36	40	..	..	..	1	1	2,973
Gas-manufacturing	111	..	..	5	4	1	10	14,768
Gun- and lock-smithing	3	..	1	2	..	..	2	398
Hair-working	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Hat and cap making	1	3	1	2	..	..	2	182
Hosiery-knitting .. .. .	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	153
Iron-fencing manufacturing	12	..	2	..	1	..	1	435
Laundry-work (European)	11	73	9	24	2	..	26	2,675
Laundry-work (Chinese)	11	..	36	26	..	..	26	372
Lime-burning	16	..	2	3	..	..	3	1,472
Manure-manufacturing	11	..	1	3	..	..	3	889
Meat freezing and preserving	587	20	..	..	1	5	6	54,849
Monumental masonry	11	..	5	5	..	..	5	938
Paint and varnish manufacturing	17	..	14	10	..	..	10	1,271
Photography	11	18	17	15	..	..	15	2,143
Picture-framing	4	..	7	6	..	..	6	7
Plumbing and tinsmithing	267	..	87	61	9	..	70	22,108
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing	314	68	27	26	21	..	47	39,205
Rope and twine manufacturing	15	6	1	..	1	..	1	1,358
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods manufacturing	7	5	3	3	..	..	3	501
Saddle and harness manufacturing	166	2	89	81	3	..	84	13,588
Sauce, pickles, and vinegar making	13	9	5	2	1	..	3	873
Sausage-casing preparing	27	..	2	1	1	..	2	2,327

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

Trade.	Persons employed		Employers.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year.
	Male.	Female.		Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. &c.—<i>continued.</i>								
Sawmilling	1,170	..	122	85	47	2	134	£ 98,770
Seed-dressing	16	..	..	6	..	..	6	1,050
Sewing-machine and small-tool repairing	3	..	2	3	..	..	3	225
Sheep-dip manufacturing	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	125
Soap and starch manufacturing	24	3	3	2	1	..	3	3,148
Tailoring	288	293	129	101	21	..	122	47,497
Umbrella-making	2	8	3	1	1	..	2	600
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	63	..	34	31	..	..	31	5,074
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	6	12	3	3	1	..	4	1,088
Wine-making	9	1	2	3	..	..	3	184
Wool and hemp pressing	38	..	..	10	..	..	10	1,797
Woollen-milling	20	20	..	..	..	1	1	2,276
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.								
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	8	..	3	3	3	..	3	884
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	34	..	25	22	..	..	22	2,608
Boatbuilding and ship-repairing	4	..	2	1	..	..	1	506
Boot making and repairing	3	..	2	2	..	..	2	52
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	15	..	10	10	..	..	10	1,176
Brewing and malting, &c.	14	..	2	3	..	..	3	1,482
Brick and tile making	10	..	4	3	..	..	3	583
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	2	..	3	2	..	..	2	130
Butter and cheese manufacturing	10	..	..	5	..	..	5	1,041
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	12	..	4	4	..	..	4	873
Carpentering and joinery-work	37	..	11	6	2	..	8	4,223
Cycle-engineering	6	..	3	3	..	..	3	239
Dressmaking and millinery .. .. .	..	48	10	17	..	..	17	1,732
Engineering (general)	10	..	4	4	..	..	4	648
Fellmongering and wool-scouring	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	200
Fencing-manufacturing (iron and wire)	6	..	1	3	..	..	3	119
Firewood-cutting and corn-crushing	4	..	3	2	..	..	2	359
Fish curing and canning	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	650
Flax-milling	153	..	10	3	9	..	12	10,127
Flour-milling	6	..	3	3	..	..	3	797
Gas-manufacturing	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	438
Laundry-work (Chinese) .. .. .	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	Employers.
Meat freezing and preserving	64	..	..	..	..	1	1	3,893
Plumbing and tinsmithing	18	..	7	5	..	..	5	1,474
Printing and bookbinding	25	..	1	4	1	..	5	2,712
Saddlery and harness making	6	..	4	3	..	..	3	498
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	136
Sausage-casing manufacturing	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	260
Sawmilling	90	..	17	7	4	..	11	8,218
Tailoring	14	15	7	5	1	..	6	1,558
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	4	1	3	3	..	..	3	424
Wool and hemp pressing	9	..	..	2	..	..	2	937
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.								
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	10	..	2	3	..	..	3	977
Bacon-curing	7	..	2	3	..	..	3	307
Bark-milling .. .. .	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	Employers.
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	34	25	..	..	..	1	1	4,500
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	62	..	41	33	1	..	34	3,846
Boot making and repairing	11	3	8	10	..	..	10	1,126
Boxmaking (butter and fruit) .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	Employer.
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	43	..	27	26	..	..	26	3,628
Brewing, malting, &c.	19	..	4	6	..	..	6	2,295
Brick and tile manufacturing	16	..	8	5	1	..	6	1,709
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	3	..	2	2	..	..	2	..
Butter and cheese manufacturing	16	..	..	10	..	..	10	1,491
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	35	..	10	8	2	..	10	2,541
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door manufacturing	103	..	26	17	2	1	20	12,471
Cycle-engineering	9	..	5	5	..	..	5	906
Dentistry	8	5	6	5	..	..	5	1,122
Dress and millinery making .. .. .	..	92	15	19	3	..	22	3,688
Dyeing and cleaning	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	32
Engineering and shipwrighting	46	..	7	5	..	1	6	5,244
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	10	..	4	3	..	..	3	1,287
Firewood-cutting and corn-crushing	6	..	5	5	..	..	5	556
Fish preserving and canning	3	..	1	2	..	..	2	192
Flax-milling	71	..	20	6	3	..	9	4,194
Flour-milling	8	..	4	4	..	..	4	860
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	52	20	..	1	1	1	3	3,655
Gas-manufacturing	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	1,449
Hosiery-manufacturing .. .. .	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	125
Laundry-work (European) .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	15
Laundry-work (Chinese) .. .. .	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	..
Lime-burning	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	140
Manure-manufacturing	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Monumental masonry	4	..	2	2	..	..	2	300
Patent-leather manufacturing	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	65
Photography	2	3	2	2	..	..	2	427

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

Trade.	Persons employed.		Employers.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year.
	Male.	Female.		Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>								
Picture-framing	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	156
Plumbing and tinsmithing	29	..	11	8	1	..	9	2,796
Printing and bookbinding	38	11	5	8	1	..	9	4,958
Saddlery and harness making	9	..	5	5	..	..	5	894
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	2	..	1	2	..	..	2	343
Sawmilling	188	..	51	36	8	..	44	13,936
Shirt-manufacturing .. .. .	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	..
Stone quarrying and dressing	14	..	..	3	..	..	3	497
Tailoring	34	30	17	10	3	..	13	4,310
Umbrella-making .. .. .	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	130
Vinegar and shot manufacturing	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	258
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	13	..	7	7	..	..	7	1,607
Wool, grain, and hop pressing	5	..	3	3	..	..	3	449
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.								
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	24	2	12	12	..	..	12	2,753
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	82	..	21	18	2	..	20	10,398
Boot making and repairing	11	..	10	10	..	..	10	756
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	70	4	43	42	..	..	42	5,899
Brewing and malting	29	..	6	8	..	..	8	3,366
Brick and tile manufacturing	27	..	4	1	2	..	3	3,235
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	8	..	8	6	..	..	6	613
Butter and cheese manufacturing	10	..	4	3	..	..	8	894
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	33	5	13	8	2	..	10	2,885
Carpentering, joinery, sash and door making	44	..	11	6	1	..	7	3,962
Coffee and spice grinding	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	156
Cycle-engineering	19	..	12	11	..	..	11	1,357
Dentistry	1	2	2	2	..	..	2	104
Dressmaking and millinery .. .. .	..	89	31	34	3	..	37	2,684
Drugs and chemicals manufacturing	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	12
Engineering (general)	151	..	9	2	5	1	8	16,740
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	600
Fish preserving and canning	12	2	1	3	..	..	3	337
Flax-milling and rope-making	103	..	20	5	8	..	13	6,000
Gas-manufacturing	15	..	..	3	..	..	3	2,359
Grain-crushing	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	78
Hair-working	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	..
Laundry-work (European)	4	..	4	3	..	..	3	156
Laundry-work (Chinese) .. .. .	..	..	9	7	..	..	7	Employers.
Lime-burning	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	30
Meat-preserving	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	400
Monumental masonry	1	..	3	2	..	..	2	38
Photography	2	8	5	5	..	..	5	474
Picture-framing .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	52
Plumbing and tinsmithing	26	..	10	9	..	..	9	1,753
Printing and publishing	47	37	..	4	6	..	10	8,342
Saddle and harness manufacturing	6	..	4	4	..	..	4	587
Sail and tent manufacturing	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	120
Sawmilling	496	..	96	..	..	..	76	63,911
Stone quarrying and crushing	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	38
Tailoring	44	102	28	12	9	..	21	8,390
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	8	..	8	6	..	..	6	805
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING CHRISTCHURCH CITY).								
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	28	..	16	18	..	..	18	1,910
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	22	..	4	7	1	..	8	2,818
Bacon-curing .. .. .	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	Employers.
Bagmaking (frozen meat)	1	5	1	1	..	..	1	227
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	5	..	2	2	..	..	2	280
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	327	..	171	157	8	..	165	25,471
Boot making and repairing	56	9	34	32	1	..	33	5,646
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	136	5	74	73	..	..	73	13,264
Brewing and malting	14	..	2	2	1	..	3	1,752
Brick, tile, and pipe manufacturing	92	2	16	9	4	..	13	7,521
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	59	..	41	36	..	..	36	4,992
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	85	2	8	51	1	..	52	7,459
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	60	..	21	17	2	..	19	4,606
Carpentering, joinery, sash and door making	205	..	82	61	3	..	64	16,894
Coopering	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	300
Cycle and motor engineering	64	..	35	33	..	..	33	4,387
Dentistry	13	6	11	11	..	..	11	1,267
Dressmaking and millinery .. .. .	..	330	47	62	10	1	73	12,063
Engineering	90	..	11	11	4	..	15	8,740
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	252	..	19	12	6	3	21	17,748
Firewood-cutting	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	230
Fish curing and preserving	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Flax-milling and rope-making	178	..	14	..	..	..	16	14,258
Flour and oatmeal milling	86	..	20	13	4	..	17	10,163
Gas-manufacturing	44	..	..	4	2	..	6	3,003
Hosiery-manufacturing .. .. .	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	13
Laundry-work (European)	2	15	10	8	1	..	9	565
Laundry-work (Chinese)	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	124

FACTORIES—continued.

TABLE 1—continued.

Trade.	Persons employed.		Employers.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during Year.
	Male.	Female.		Up to Eight Persons.	Nine to Thirty Persons.	More than Thirty Persons.	Total.	
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT, &c.—continued.								
Lime-burning	6	..	2	1	..	..	1	£ 566
Meat-freezing (general)	465	..	..	..	..	3	3	40,244
Monumental masonry	5	..	2	2	..	..	2	317
Paint-manufacturing	7	..	2	1	..	..	1	457
Perambulator-making	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Photography	1	7	5	5	..	..	5	501
Picture-framing	8	..	4	5	..	..	5	333
Plumbing and tinsmithing	74	..	30	24	..	..	24	5,659
Printing and bookbinding (printing)	78	10	6	13	4	..	17	8,704
" " " (bookbinding)	5	3	..	1	..	..	1	494
Saddle and harness manufacturing	68	..	37	40	..	..	40	6,731
Sail, tent, and horse-cover making	5	2	5	4	..	..	4	766
Sausage-casing manufacturing	46	..	1	..	..	3	3	3,299
Sawmilling	106	..	27	21	2	..	23	8,189
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	26	..	7	..	..	..	11	2,403
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing .. .. .	..	11	11	..	..	..	11	291
Tailoring	99	165	57	44	9	1	54	17,323
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	25	..	14	14	..	..	14	1,855
Wool, grain, and hemp pressing	20	..	..	4	1	..	5	2,843
Woollen-milling	76	..	66	..	..	2	2	11,924
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (EXCLUDING DUNEDIN CITY).								
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	41	1	15	14	2	1	16	3,075
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	53	..	11	4	3	..	7	5,778
Bacon-curing	15	..	13	10	..	..	10	1,091
Basket and wicker working	6	..	2	2	..	..	2	211
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	373	..	203	181	5	..	186	28,665
Blind-manufacturing	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	20
Boot making and repairing	92	13	43	36	1	1	38	8,863
Bread and small-goods making	206	14	133	125	1	..	126	19,729
Brewing, malting, &c.	32	..	6	5	1	..	6	3,220
Brick, tile, pipe, and pottery making	119	2	26	11	6	..	17	10,604
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	66	..	39	36	..	..	36	5,255
Butter and cheese making	135	..	16	68	2	..	70	10,785
Condensed-milk manufacturing	17	19	..	..	..	1	1	4,800
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	63	1	13	13	1	..	14	8,177
Carpentering, joinery, sash and door making	204	..	56	48	1	1	50	16,564
Coffee and spice manufacturing	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	436
Coopering	2	..	4	3	..	..	3	107
Cycle and motor engineering	56	..	26	27	..	..	27	4,003
Dentistry	25	9	12	11	..	..	11	2,846
Dress and millinery making .. .. .	..	468	67	81	12	1	94	16,022
Engineering (general)	169	..	18	9	4	2	15	15,413
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, &c.	97	..	13	6	4	..	10	7,957
Firewood-cutting	6	..	7	5	..	..	5	74
Fish-preserving	4	..	2	2	..	..	2	418
Flax-dressing and twine-manufacturing	637	..	93	22	46	..	68	34,099
Flour and oatmeal milling	122	..	22	18	4	..	22	13,106
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	6	15	1	1	1	..	2	168
Gas-manufacturing	21	..	..	2	1	..	3	3,053
Gun- and lock-smithing	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	258
Hosiery-manufacturing	8	62	1	1	..	1	2	3,617
Laundry-work (European)	4	17	1	7	..	..	7	659
Laundry-work (Chinese)	4	..	8	8	..	..	8	208
Lime-manufacturing	44	..	5	3	..	1	4	4,004
Manure-manufacturing	14	..	..	2	..	..	2	2,562
Meat freezing and preserving	286	..	2	..	5	3	8	24,191
Monumental masonry	9	..	5	3	..	..	3	968
Paint-manufacturing	5	..	1	2	..	..	2	490
Paper-milling, bag and cardboard-box making	39	13	1	1	..	1	2	4,512
Patent-medicine manufacturing	4	1	2	2	..	..	2	239
Photography	3	11	10	8	..	..	8	747
Picture-frame making	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	60
Plumbing and tinsmithing	92	..	32	27	1	..	28	7,108
Printing, bookbinding, &c.	162	20	48	28	7	..	35	20,234
Rabbit-preserving	11	..	6	5	..	..	5	398
Rope and twine working	10	..	2	2	..	..	2	882
Saddle and harness making	45	1	30	31	..	..	31	4,035
Sail, tent, and horse-cover making	10	2	6	7	..	..	7	786
Sausage-casing manufacturing	27	..	..	1	1	..	2	1,630
Sawmilling	544	..	78	49	22	..	71	58,990
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	19	..	10	11	..	..	11	2,790
Sheep-dip manufacturing	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	152
Shirt and underclothing making	2	19	..	3	1	..	4	406
Soap and candle making	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Stone-crushing and quarrying	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	343
Tailoring	158	212	68	44	14	1	59	25,000
Tanning, currying, &c.	10	..	1	2	..	..	2	1,112
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	30	..	19	17	..	..	17	1,842
Woollen-milling	177	237	..	..	1	3	4	28,998

For rates of wages, see Auckland City, Wellington City, Christchurch City, and Dunedin City, in which the rates specified are generally the rates for the district.

SUMMARY.

TABLE 2.

Trades.	Number of Workrooms.	Number of Persons Employed, including Occupiers.			Total Wages paid during Year.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Food Trades.</i>					
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	174	718	14	732	£ 49,894
Bacon and ham curing	51	231	..	231	17,370
Baking-powder manufacturing	4	20	7	27	1,566
Biscuits and confectionery manufacturing	46	600	469	1,069	65,303
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	877	2,552	65	2,617	159,113
Brewing, malting, and bottling	101	905	10	915	90,417
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	387	994	2	996	54,481
Butter, cheese, and preserved-milk manufacturing	643	1,546	35	1,581	138,947
Coffee and spice grinding	22	81	11	92	5,585
Fish curing, preserving, and canning	48	177	2	179	10,262
Flour and oatmeal milling	72	479	2	481	47,444
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	14	143	118	261	9,230
Meat-freezing, &c.	46	3,109	31	3,140	288,215
Pickles, sauces, and condiment manufacturing	30	194	158	352	17,045
Rabbit preserving and packing	11	58	..	58	2,056
Sausage-casings preparing	18	241	..	241	18,611
Sugar-refining	1	246	..	246	29,853
Tea blending and packing	42	196	31	227	8,828
Vinegar-making	1	4	..	4	258
Wine and apple-cider making	9	30	1	31	1,222
<i>Clothing Trades.</i>					
Corset and belt making	3	..	14	14	326
Dress and millinery making	1,097	22	6,160	6,182	181,680
Embroidery and regalia making	1	1	8	9	257
Fur-goods manufacturing	1	6	3	9	452
Hat and cap making	26	99	207	306	17,851
Hosiery-knitting	17	27	166	193	8,359
Necktie-manufacturing	1	1	6	7	47
Ready-made clothing manufacturing	31	366	1,584	1,950	101,132
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	122	75	1,093	1,168	35,738
Tailoring	707	2,482	2,472	4,954	300,800
Umbrella-making	14	32	41	73	2,658
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	14	43	117	160	7,901
Woollen-milling	11	658	966	1,624	124,171
<i>Leather Trades.</i>					
Boot and shoe manufacturing	515	2,471	697	3,168	214,250
Patent-leather manufacturing	1	3	..	3	65
Portmanteau-making	12	60	27	87	5,828
Saddlery, harness, and whip manufacturing	335	1,101	25	1,126	65,818
Tanning, currying, and leather-dressing	10	182	..	182	17,292
<i>Iron and Metal Trades.</i>					
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	46	835	..	835	83,192
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	1,110	4,082	..	4,082	234,689
Cutlery-grinding, saw and tool repairing	7	16	..	16	513
Cycle-engineering and sewing-machine and typewriter repairing	288	961	..	961	46,494
Engineering, iron and brass founding, electrical engineering, coppersmithing, and range and stove making	286	4,206	17	4,223	378,307
Gun- and lock-smithing	14	40	6	46	2,928
Plumbing, gasfitting, and tinsmithing	391	2,224	..	2,224	144,020
Wire-work, fencing, and mattress manufacturing	19	96	12	108	5,914
<i>Shipwrighting Trades.</i>					
Ship, boat, and yacht building and repairing	865	7	872	49	61,727
<i>Wood-working Trades.</i>					
Billiard-table manufacturing	4	34	..	34	3,910
Blind-making	16	76	3	79	4,878
Cabinetmaking, upholstering, wood carving and turning, and box-making	453	2,523	100	2,623	193,113
Carpentering and joinery	534	3,052	..	3,052	219,721
Coopering	25	135	..	135	11,653
Sawmilling, sash and door making	497	5,637	..	5,637	502,061
<i>Chemical and Treatment of By-products Trades.</i>					
Candle, soap, starch, and soda manufacturing	30	245	30	275	23,157
Cattle-food manufacturing	1	3	..	3	400
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicines manufacturing	35	131	107	238	12,010
Fireworks-manufacturing	1	3	..	3	104
Fly-paper, boot-polish, and fire-kindler manufacturing	3	9	8	17	392
Ink-making	2	10	..	10	282
Manure-manufacturing	24	164	..	164	15,156
Oil canning and packing	3	9	..	9	199
Paint, varnish, and glue making	25	96	3	99	4,626
Sheep-dip manufacturing	2	6	..	6	277
Wax-vesta manufacturing	2	24	147	171	8,919

SUMMARY—continued.

TABLE 2—continued.

Trades.	Number of Workrooms.	Number of Persons Employed, including Occupiers.			Total Wages paid during Year.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Ornament and Minor Art Trades.</i>					
Artificial-flower making	1	..	2	2	£
Electro-plating and engraving	22	75	3	78	Occupiers.
Glass bevelling and silvering	2	15	1	16	3,282
Lapidary-work	7	19	1	20	1,093
Ornamental sign and ticket manufacturing	7	26	..	26	1,078
Picture-frame making	64	149	13	162	1,119
Toys, dolls, and mat making	10	47	8	55	5,685
<i>Stone, Clay, and Allied Trades.</i>					
Asphalt, concrete-block, and pipe manufacturing	4	18	..	18	871
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	133	1,336	4	1,340	1,028
Fibrous-plaster working	13	74	..	74	116,666
Lime and cement manufacturing	19	299	..	299	4,698
Monumental masonry	34	176	1	177	28,070
Pumice grinding and working	1	18	..	18	12,452
Stone quarrying and crushing	30	300	..	300	1,030
<i>Light, Heat, and Power Producing and Distributing.</i>					
Electric power and light generating	12	164	..	164	23,588
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	44	784	..	784	20,553
<i>Miscellaneous Trades.</i>					
Ammunition-manufacturing	1	16	89	105	102,463
Basket, wickerware, and perambulator manufacturing	49	270	25	295	4,937
Brush, broom, and bellows manufacturing	15	124	51	175	15,879
Calico, flax, and jute bag manufacturing	7	19	57	76	8,665
Carpet-sewing and quilt-making	5	3	14	17	2,190
Chaff and firewood cutting and corn-crushing	117	292	..	292	719
Cigarette, cigar, and tobacco making	19	31	62	93	13,042
Cork-cutting and bark-milling	2	5	..	5	2,951
Dentistry (mechanical)	171	470	103*	573	..
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	35	85	34	119	25,326
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, &c.	95	1,505	..	1,505	5,369
Flax milling and dressing	307	3,529	12	3,541	136,526
Flock-milling	5	19	1	20	199,189
Gum sorting and packing	33	208	1	209	902
Hair-working (wigs, &c.)	14	27	14	41	18,771
Incandescent-mantle manufacturing	2	..	20	20	1,286
Lamp making and repairing	1	2	..	2	874
Laundry-work (European)	196	173	1,032	1,205	140
Laundry-work (Chinese)	175	311	3	314	37,798
Leadlight-working and window-glazing	15	48	1	49	2,713
Optical and scientific instrument manufacturing	6	15	1	16	3,249
Organ and piano and musical-instrument making and repairing	13	56	..	56	1,207
Paper-milling, cardboard-box making, and paper-bag making	15	133	142	275	5,037
Photography	107	198	195	393	16,164
Pneumatic tires, tire-covers, and rubber goods	2	9	..	9	16,123
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery-manufacturing	294	2,841	767	3,608	669
Rag-sorting and marine-stores preparing	10	37	6	43	325,746
Rope and twine manufacturing	10	144	6	150	2,046
Sails, tents, flags, and oilskins manufacturing	46	161	61	222	11,229
Seed-cleaning, and wool, hemp, and hop-pressing	80	277	11	288	13,649
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	213	750	9	759	20,888
Totals	11,845	60,893	17,732	78,625	£5,319,019

* These hands are also employed as attendants.

These figures do not include the various Government railway workshops and the Government Printing Office in Wellington.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	Increase.
Total number of factories registered	10,788	11,586	798

The total number of workrooms shown in statistics above is 11,845. The actual number of factories is 11,586. The difference in the total is accounted for by the fact that in several factories more than one trade is carried on.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	Increase.
Total number of hands employed in factories registered	75,310	78,625	3,315

SHOPS.

TABLE 3.7

Ages	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
AUCKLAND (CITY).									
Auctioneers.									
14 to 16 ..	3	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	25	20/ to 60/	4	17/6 to 35/	49	1	6	7	£3,555
Employers, 12.									
Basketware and Perambulator Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	2	42/6	1	20/	14	1	2	3	£357
Employers, 8.									
Booksellers and Stationers.									
14 to 16 ..	13	5/ to 12/6	3	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	10/6 to 42/	7	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	29	25/ to 160/	10	10/ to 25/	110	12	22	34	£5,721
Employers—Males 32, females 6.									
Boot, Shoe, and Leather Retailers.									
14 to 16 ..	9	7/6 to 20/	12	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	7/ to 32/6	18	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	35	20/ to 70/	29	6/ to 30/	214	53	50	103	£6,440
Employers—Males 99, females 3.									
Bread and Small-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	25/	12	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	10/ to 45/	13	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	40	20/ to 84/	56	11/ to 35/	177	13	32	45	£4,807
Employers—Males 42, female 1.									
Butchers.									
14 to 16 ..	19	10/ to 45/	7	6/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	37	15/ to 45/	10	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	146	15/ to 100/	7	8/ to 30/	285	4	69	73	£24,071
Employers, 59. (See also Table 5.)									
Chemists and Herbalists.									
14 to 16 ..	29	5/ to 20/	1	7/6	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	36	5/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	26	10/ to 110/	2	20/ & 50/	138	9	38	47	£3,944
Employers, 44.									
Clothiers (including Tailors).									
14 to 16 ..	13	6/ to 15/	5	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	11	12/6 to 35/	5	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	51	30/ to 181/6	6	14/ to 30/	130	17	24	41	£8,806
Employers—Males 32, females 7.									
Coal and Firewood Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 30/	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	17	12/6 to 60/	..	..	35	5	12	17	£1,757
Employers, 14.									
Crockery and Glassware Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	6	8/ to 15/	3	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	22/6 & 35/	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	2	40/ & 65/	4	8/6 to 24/	29	3	8	11	£1,346
Employers—Males 9, females 2.									
Cycle and Motor-car Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	3	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	3	20/ to 80/	1	12/6	16	1	6	7	£446
Employers, 6.									
Dairy-produce Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	3	22/ to 30/	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	53	30/ to 70/	11	10/ to 20/	89	15	16	31	£7,481
Employers, 21.									
Drapers and Milliners.									
14 to 16 ..	38	5/ to 15/	51	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	83	7/6 to 50/	180	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	265	10/6 to 140/	181	10/ to 125/	892	28	57	85	£59,195
Employers—Males 60, females 34.									
Engine and Machine Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	6/	4	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	8/ to 18/	2	10/6 & 25/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	4	20/ to 80/	4	15/ to 30/	27	..	9	9	£1,124
Employers, 8.									
Fancy-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	6	9/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	5	30/ to 70/	18	12/6 to 40/	91	38	14	52	£1,886
Employers—Males 32, females 24.									

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.									
Feather and Fur Dealer.									
21 and over .. ..	..	..	1	(Occupier)	1	1	..	1	..
Fishmongers.									
14 to 16 .. ..	..	..	1	10/					
17 to 20 .. ..	..	..	3	10/					
21 and over	9	16/ to 50/	2	10/ & 40/	35	19	6	25	£766
Employers—Males 19, female 1.									
Florists and Seedsmen.									
14 to 16	7	8/6 to 15/	2	5/ & 7/6					
17 to 20	5	8/ to 30/	2	12/ & 25/					
21 and over	22	30/ to 65/	7	12/ to 50/	60	1	11	12	£3,915
Employers—Males 13, females 2.									
Fruiterers and Confectioners (Chinese).									
21 and over	1	30/	..	..	11	5	1	6	£75
Employers, 10.									
Fruiterers and Confectioners (European).									
14 to 16	8	5/ to 15/	12	8/ to 15/					
17 to 20	2	20/ & 25/	11	10/ to 20/					
21 and over	11	20/ to 47/6	11	10/ to 27/6	221	82	34	116	£2,168
Employers—Males 122, females 44.									
Furniture-dealers.									
14 to 16	13	5/ to 12/6	..	..			
17 to 20	12	15/ to 27/6	1	20/					
21 and over	51	20/ to 70/	6	5/ to 27/6	115	8	12	20	£8,065
Employers, 32.									
Grocers and Storekeepers.									
14 to 16	40	5/ to 20/	8	5/ to 20/					
17 to 20	87	15/ to 50/	15	10/ to 25/					
21 and over	214	20/ to 120/	19	17/6 to 45/	543	66	78	144	£31,475
(See Table 5.)									
Employers—Males 139, females 21.									
Gun and Sporting-requisites Sellers.									
14 to 16	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..			
17 to 20	1	20/	..	..			
21 and over	4	45/ to 55/	..	..	10	..	3	3	£585
Employers, 3.									
Hairdressers and Tobacconists.									
14 to 16	7	5/ to 12/	2	15/ & 21/					
17 to 20	10	7/ to 45/	2	10/ & 12/6					
21 and over	57	10/ to 90/	10	10/ to 30/	160	41	37	78	£5,552
(See Table 5.)									
Employers—Males 63, females 9.									
Ironmongers and Hardware Merchants.									
14 to 16	16	5/ to 15/	2	5/ & 15/					
17 to 20	21	5/ to 30/	5	10/ to 20/					
21 and over	89	20/ to 240/	5	15/ to 30/	159	3	20	23	£14,661
Employers, 21.									
Mercers and Hatters.									
17 to 20	2	15/ & 20/	1	12/					
21 and over	4	20/ to 80/	..	..	15	4	5	9	£648
Employers, 8.									
Music and Musical-instrument Sellers.									
14 to 16	1	10/	..	..			
17 to 20	3	15/ to 35/	1	15/					
21 and over	16	25/ to 100/	7	10/ to 30/	39	7	8	15	£2,831
Employers, 11.									
Optical-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16	1	7/	..	..			
21 and over	3	55/ to 126/	1	12/6	8	..	3	3	£612
Employers, 3.									
Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.									
14 to 16	2	7/ & 15/	..	..			
17 to 20	5	15/ to 30/	..	..			
21 and over	17	40/ to 70/	..	..	36	5	4	9	£2,598
Employers, 12.									
Pawnbrokers.									
21 and over	1	60/	..	..	5	3	1	4	£182
Employers, 4.									
Photographic-material Sellers.									
14 to 16	2	10/ & 15/	..	..			
17 to 20	2	17/6 & 25/	3	15/ to 25/					
21 and over	3	30/ to 80/	3	20/ to 40/	20	1	4	5	£760
Employers, 7.									

SHOPS—*continued.*TABLE 3—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
AUCKLAND (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>									
Picture and Frame Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	4	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	2	30/ & 50/	2	17/ & 30/	27	7	9	16	£278
Employers, 16.									
Produce and Grain Merchants.									
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	6/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	14	15/ to 60/	3	22/6 to 30/	28	2	5	7	£1,606
Employers, 7.									
Refreshment-room Keepers.									
14 to 16 ..	..	..	25	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	12	7/6 to 30/	41	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	34	15/ to 80/	61	10/ to 40/	198	6	21	27	£6,601
Employers—Males 12, females 13.	(See also Table 5.)								
Saddlery and Harness Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	9	48/ to 175/	1	35/	32	7	8	15	£1,376
Employers, 17.									
Secondhand-goods and Curio Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	6	29/ to 47/6	1	10/	24	14	4	18	£910
Employers, 10.									
Ship-chandlers.									
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	9	35/ to 100/	..	..	14	..	3	3	£1,502
Employers, 2.									
Tea and Coffee Retailers.									
21 and over ..	1	35/	..	..	6	3	1	4	£134
Employers, 5.									
Tinware and Plumbers' Requisites Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	1	57/8	..	..	10	8	1	9	..
Employers, 7.									
Umbrella-sellers.									
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	22/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	..	..	1	18/6	6	2	2	4	£102
Employers, 4									
Watchmakers and Jewellers.									
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 8/	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	7/6 to 20/	7	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	16	25/ to 100/	6	12/ to 30/	80	25	14	39	£2,719
Employers, 42.									
WELLINGTON (CITY).									
Auctioneers.									
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 37/6	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	23	30/ to 120/	2	32/6 & 62/6	37	..	6	6	£5,130
Employers, 5.									
Basketware and Perambulator Sellers.									
21 and over ..	..	..	2	20/ & 25/	5	1	2	3	£117
Employers, 3.									
Booksellers and Stationers.									
14 to 16 ..	13	7/6 to 15/	2	6/ & 15/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	9	17/6 to 40/	8	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	30	20/ to 100/	9	15/ to 40/	124	36	20	56	£4,902
Employers—Males 48, females 5.									
Boot and Shoe Retailers.									
14 to 16 ..	7	10/ to 15/	4	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	7	10/ to 35/	3	15/ to 23/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	23	35/ to 100/	17	20/ to 45/	156	76	19	95	£4,989
Employers—Males 94, female 1.									
Bread and Small-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	4	8/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	22/6 to 45/	13	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	8	45/ to 60/	17	8/ to 40/	86	15	23	38	£3,235
Employers—Males 37, females 3.									

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.	
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.		
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.						
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.										
Butchers.										
14 to 16 ..	12	See Table	2	10/ & 12/6						
17 to 20 ..	29	Table	..	..				
21 and over ..	134	5	3	10/ to 12/	241	14	54	68	£19,312	
Employers—Males 60, female 1.										
Chemists and Herbalists.										
14 to 16 ..	19	5/ to 16/	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	18	5/ to 50/	..	..				
21 and over ..	19	10/ to 80/	2	15/	92	9	28	37	£3,318	
Employers, 34.										
Clothiers (including Tailors). (See also Mercers and Hatters.)										
14 to 16 ..	16	7/6 to 15/	1	7/6						
17 to 20 ..	9	15/ to 40/	1	7/6						
21 and over ..	33	22/6 to 120/	2	21/ & 25/	119	25	25	50	£5,864	
Employers, 57.										
Coal, Firewood, Grain, and Produce Dealers.										
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	1	10/						
21 and over ..	30	45/ to 80/	1	25/	49	5	11	16	£4,831	
Employers, 16.										
Crockery and Glassware Sellers.										
14 to 16 ..	2	15/	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	1	20/						
21 and over ..	4	45/ to 85/	4	12/ to 45/	19	3	4	7	£1,081	
Employers, 7.										
Cycle and Motor-car Sellers.										
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 17/6	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 30/	4	10/ to 30/						
21 and over ..	14	25/ to 90/	1	45/	46	10	8	18	£2,647	
Employers, 21.										
Dairy-produce Sellers.										
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 30/	1	20/						
21 and over ..	1	60/	2	10/ & 30/	25	10	4	14	£471	
Employers—Males 12, females 4.										
Drapers and Milliners.										
14 to 16 ..	27	5/ to 20/	37	5/ to 20/						
17 to 20 ..	35	10/ to 40/	84	5/ to 25/						
21 and over ..	47	20/ to 40/	132	10/ to 30/						
	85	42/6 to 60/	75	32/6 to 100/	668	35	47	82	£46,073	
	68	65/ to 212/								
Employers—Males 59, females 19.										
Dyers and Cleaners.										
21 and over ..	3	(Employers)	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	
Engine and Machine Sellers.										
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 13/	1	12/6						
17 to 20 ..	..	..	5	18/ to 30/						
21 and over ..	9	40/ to 80/	7	20/ to 35/	34	3	7	10	£1,770	
Employers, 9.										
Fancy-goods Dealers.										
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	4	5/ to 18/6						
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 30/	4	7/6 to 22/6						
21 and over ..	3	40/ to 50/	7	10/ to 35/	51	24	9	33	£1,133	
Employers—Males 20, females 10.										
Fishmongers.										
14 to 16 ..	1	17/6	..	..				
17 to 20 ..	2	30/ & 35/	..	..				
21 and over ..	15	30/ to 70/	1	20/	36	8	9	17	£2,485	
Employers—Males 16, female 1.										
Florists and Seedsmen.										
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 15/	4	5/ to 19/						
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 30/	4	10/ to 17/6						
21 and over ..	6	40/ to 84/	3	30/ to 40/	34	1	7	8	£2,672	
Employers—Males 6, females 4.										
Fruit and Confectionery Sellers (European).										
14 to 16 ..	2	11/ & 17/6	3	7/6 to 10/						
17 to 20 ..	..	..	14	7/6 to 22/6						
21 and over ..	4	30/ to 52/	15	15/ to 30/	104	47	20	67	£1,928	
Employers—Males 52, females 14.										
Fruit, Confectionery, and Grocery Sellers (Chinese).										
21 and over ..	10	20/ to 50/	..	..	113	52	4	56	£1,252	
Employers, 103. (One manager, 100/.)										
Furniture-dealers.										
14 to 16 ..	5	5/ to 15/	3	10/ to 12/6						
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	3	10/ to 17/6						
21 and over ..	28	30/ to 140/	3	12/ to 27/6	71	15	14	29	£4,849	
Employers, 28.										

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.									
Grocers and Storekeepers. (See also Chinese Fruiterers, &c.)									
14 to 16 ..	32	7/ to 20/	5	5/ to 15/					
17 to 20 ..	56	20/ to 45/	18	12/6 to 30/					
21 and over ..	144	25/ to 100/	18	10/ to 35/	451	99	85	184	£33,363
Employers—Males 140, females 38.									
Gun and Sporting-requisites Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	2	30/ & 40/	..	..			
21 and over ..	3	70/ to 120/	..	..	9	1	2	3	£940
Employers, 2.									
Hairdressers and Tobacconists.									
14 to 16 ..	8	5/ to 12/6	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	14	7/6 to 48/	1	20/					
21 and over ..	35	12/6 to 90/	3	25/ to 50/	133	27	40	67	£5,261
(See Table 5.)									
Employers—Males 71, female 1.									
Ironmongery and Hardware Merchants.									
14 to 16 ..	29	7/6 to 15/	2	8/ & 17/6					
17 to 20 ..	34	12/6 to 35/	6	12/6 to 20/					
21 and over ..	107	22/6 to 212/	14	20/ to 34/6	208	2	16	18	£24,658
Employers, 16.									
Mercers and Hatters. (See also Clothiers.)									
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	..	..			
21 and over ..	10	35/ to 100/	..	..	24	4	5	9	£1,482
Employers, 12.									
Music and Musical-instrument Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	6	10/ to 17/6	3	7/ to 12/6					
17 to 20 ..	3	30/ to 32/6	1	10/					
21 and over ..	23	30/ to 115/	7	15/ to 40/	49	1	10	11	£4,584
Employers, 6.									
Optical-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..			
21 and over ..	1	37/6	..	..	3	..	2	2	£102
Employer, 1.									
Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	4	10/	1	10/					
17 to 20 ..	10	10/ to 30/	2	17/6 & 20/					
21 and over ..	27	14/ to 120/	2	15/ & 18/	64	5	13	18	£6,663
Employers, 18.									
Pawnbrokers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..			
21 and over ..	3	36/ to 45/	..	..	11	4	3	7	£470
Employers, 7.									
Photographic-material Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..			
21 and over ..	10	35/ to 70/	4	17/6 to 25/	21	..	6	6	£430
Employers, 5.									
Picture and Frame Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..			
21 and over ..	..	..	1	25/	9	6	1	7	£183
Employers, 7.									
Refreshment-room Keepers.									
14 to 16 ..	..	See	3	See					
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	8	Table					
21 and over ..	36	5	60	5	143	14	23	37	£7,177
Employers—Males 23, females 12.									
Saddlery and Harness Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	15/					
21 and over ..	8	40/ to 80/	1	35/	26	8	8	16	£1,796
Employers, 14.									
Sail, Tent, Oilskin, &c., Sellers.									
21 and over ..	4	(Employers)	1	(Employer)	5	5	..	5	..
Second-hand Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	20/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	20/					
21 and over ..	1	35/	1	30/	27	20	3	23	£208
Employers—Males 19, females 4.									
Tea and Coffee Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	9/ & 15/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	17/6	7	1	3	4	£81
Employers—Males 3, female 1.									

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.									
Tinware and Plumbers' Requisites Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	3	6/ to 10/	..	..	31	7	4	11	£2,280
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 17/6	..	..			
21 and over ..	10	40/ to 60/	2	16/ & 20/					
Employers, 14.									
Umbrella-sellers.									
21 and over ..	6	(Employers)	..	..	6	5	..	5	..
Watchmakers and Jewellers.									
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 11/	..	..	75	20	18	38	£4,211
17 to 20 ..	7	15/ to 25/	4	7/6 to 15/					
21 and over ..	23	30/ to 120/	3	15/ to 25/					
Employers, 35.									
Wine-retailers.									
21 and over ..	1	50/	..	..	3	..	1	1	£130
Employers, 2.									
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).									
Agricultural-implement Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..	13	..	1	1	£1,286
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 45/	1	30/					
21 and over ..	7	30/ to 85/	2	20/ & 30/					
Auctioneers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	8/ & 20/	..	..	23	..	3	3	£2,336
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 30/	1	24/					
21 and over ..	14	30/ to 90/	..	..			
Employers, 3.									
Basketware and Perambulator Sellers.									
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	17/6	6	4	1	5	£21
Employers, 5.									
Bird and Bird-cage Dealer.									
21 and over ..	1	(Employer)	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Booksellers and Stationers.									
14 to 16 ..	16	6/ to 20/	2	8/ & 10/	97	10	15	25	£5,816
17 to 20 ..	13	15/ to 35/	7	12/6 to 22/6					
21 and over ..	25	30/ to 125/	8	15/ to 30/					
Employers—Males 22, females 4.									
Boot, Shoe, and Leather Retailers.									
14 to 16 ..	10	9/ to 15/	1	10/	192	33	90	123	£5,942
17 to 20 ..	14	15/ to 45/	5	8/ to 20/					
21 and over ..	39	30/ to 65/	3	17/6 to 25/					
Employers—Males 118, females 2.									
Bread and Small-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	..	..	5	8/ to 15/	60	11	12	23	£1,620
17 to 20 ..	..	..	11	10/ to 16/6					
21 and over ..	2	51/	19	10/ to 24/					
Employers—Males 20, females 3.									
Butchers.									
14 to 16 ..	9	12/6 to 25/	1	10/	243	15	59	74	£19,277
17 to 20 ..	31	17/6 to 41/	1	15/					
21 and over ..	119	35/ to 100/	14	10/ to 31/6					
Employers—Males 67, female 1.									
Coal and Firewood Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	12/6 & 15/	..	..	67	8	14	22	£6,816
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 30/	..	..			
21 and over ..	37	40/ to 100/	..	..			
Employers, 25.									
Chemists and Herbalists.									
14 to 16 ..	24	5/ to 12/6	..	..	114	13	27	40	£5,314
17 to 20 ..	21	5/ to 25/	1	12/					
21 and over ..	30	10/ to 120/	1	25/					
Employers, 37.									
Clothiers (including Tailors).									
14 to 16 ..	13	6/6 to 15/	3	5/ to 6/	119	28	25	53	£7,724
17 to 20 ..	7	10/ to 25/	4	5/ to 10/					
21 and over ..	32	25/ to 135/	7	20/ to 50/					
Employers—Males 39, females 14.									
Crockery and Glassware Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..	9	1	1	2	£349
17 to 20 ..	1	27/6	1	15/					
21 and over ..	1	50/	3	17/6 to 30/					
Employers, 2.									

SHOPS—*continued.*TABLE 3—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—<i>continued.</i>									
Cycle and Motor-car Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	23	5/ to 15/	2	5/ & 10/	115	23	23	46	£6,060
17 to 20 ..	9	20/ to 40/	6	11/ to 35/					
21 and over ..	34	20/ to 120/	..	..			
Employers, 41.									
Dairy-produce Sellers.									
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	7/6 & 10/	19	5	2	7	£1,128
21 and over ..	10	{ 1 at 47/6 9 at 42/ }	1	30/					
Employers—Males 3, females 3.									
Dyers and Cleaners.									
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	10/	5	1	2	3	£79
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	18/					
Employers, 3.									
Drapers and Milliners.									
14 to 16 ..	74	5/ to 15/	34	5/ to 18/	914	24	33	57	£78,358
17 to 20 ..	73	5/ to 40/	90	5/ to 27/6					
21 and over ..	340	20/ to 230/	249	7/6 to 122/					
Employers—Males 33, females 21.									
Engine and Machine Sellers.									
17 to 20 ..	1	12/6	2	10/ & 12/6	25	3	3	6	£1,926
21 and over ..	15	30/ to 100/	2	20/					
Employers—Males 4, female 1.									
Feather and Fur Sellers.									
21 and over ..	1	(Employer)	2	(Employers)	3	2	—	2	—
Fancy-goods Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/	5	6/ to 15/	51	17	11	28	£583
17 to 20 ..	2	15/	3	8/ to 25/					
21 and over ..	2	20/ & 50/	8	18/6 to 25/					
Employers—Males 24, females 5.									
Fishmongers.									
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 20/	..	..	56	5	13	18	£2,791.
17 to 20 ..	8	10/ to 25/	..	..			
21 and over ..	22	20/ to 80/	1	20/					
Employers, 2									
Florists and Seedsmen.									
14 to 16 ..	6	9/ to 12/	1	7/6	21	1	5	6	£1,280
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	15/					
21 and over ..	4	30/ to 60/	5	17/6 to 40/					
Employers, 4.									
Fruiterers and Confectioners (European).									
14 to 16 ..	5	5/ to 20/	6	5/ to 15/	183	99	32	131	£1,732.
17 to 20 ..	2	7/6 & 15/	12	10/ to 22/6					
21 and over ..	6	15/ to 30/	18	10/ to 25/					
Employers—Males 86, females 48.									
Furniture-dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	8	6/ to 12/6	1	10/	94	16	13	29	£7,964
17 to 20 ..	9	12/ to 30/	1	15/					
21 and over ..	39	20/ to 120/	9	17/6 to 40/					
Employers—Males 26, female 1.									
Grocers and Storekeepers.									
14 to 16 ..	35	5/ to 20/	2	12/6	506	169	60	229	£24,812
17 to 20 ..	49	10/ to 45/	23	5/ to 25/					
21 and over ..	139	20/ to 80/	27	10/ to 55/					
(See also Table 5.)									
Employers—Males 163, females 68.									
Hairdressers and Tobacconists.									
14 to 16 ..	7	6/ to 20/	..	..	138	31	33	64	£7,081
17 to 20 ..	11	5/ to 40/	2	20/					
21 and over ..	53	35/ to 80/	2	20/ & 30/					
(See also Table 5.)									
Employers—Males 61, females 2.									
Hatters and Mercers.									
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/6	..	..	16	3	6	9	£437
17 to 20 ..	2	30/ & 40/	1	15/					
21 and over ..	2	50/ & 60/	..	..			
Employers—Males 7, female 1.									
Ironmongers and Hardware Merchants.									
14 to 16 ..	22	5/ to 12/6	..	..	159	9	13	22	£16,777
17 to 20 ..	24	7/6 to 40/	2	7/6 & 20/					
21 and over ..	86	20/ to 200/	6	15/ to 30/					
Employers, 19.									

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued									
Music and Musical-instrument Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	20/	1	15/					
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	17/6 & 25/					
21 and over ..	29	12/6 to 120/	3	12/6 to 30/	42	4	5	9	£4,145
Employers—Males 4, females 2.									
Optical-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	..	..	..	..	
21 and over ..	2	60/ & 80/	..	..	3	..	1	1	£384
Pawnbrokers.									
21 and over ..	3	25/ to 50/	..	..	4	..	2	2	£299
Employer, 1.									
Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	8	6/ to 10/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	9	10/ to 25/	1	7/6					
21 and over ..	23	20/ to 75/	1	20/	4	10	15	25	£3,780
Employers, 22.									
Picture and Frame Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 10/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	10/					
21 and over ..	..	..	1	16/6	19	7	5	12	£113
Employers, 13.									
Photographic-material Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	2	12/6 & 20/					
21 and over ..	2	48/6 & 50/	1	22/6	11	1	3	4	£459
Employers—Males 3, female 1.									
Produce Merchants.									
14 to 16 ..	2	11/ & 15/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 25/	..	..			
21 and over ..	23	40/ to 80/	..	..	47	3	13	16	£2,606
Employers, 19.									
Refreshment-room Keepers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	8	5/ to 15/					
17 to 20 ..	..	..	6	10/ to 20/					
21 and over ..	3	30/ to 40/	43	10/ to 40/	72	1	10	11	£2,728
Employers—Males 8, females 2.									
Saddlery and Harness Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 10/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	2	8/6 & 12/6	..	..			
21 and over ..	7	30/ to 60/	..	..	30	14	8	22	£1,115
Employers, 19.									
Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 10/	..	..			
21 and over ..	2	20/ & 30/	..	..	8	1	2	3	£176
Employers, 4.									
Second-hand Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	1	10/					
21 and over ..	4	35/6 to 42/	..	..	20	11	4	15	£335
Employers—Males 11, females 3.									
Tea and Coffee Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	..	..			
21 and over ..	..	..	2	20/	9	1	3	4	£123
Employers, 5.									
Tinware and Plumbers' Requisites Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	4	5/ to 10/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	2	5/ & 20/	..	..			
21 and over ..	14	30/ to 110/	..	..	49	20	7	27	£2,136
Employers, 29.									
Umbrella-sellers.									
17 to 20 ..	1	12/6	1	10/					
21 and over ..	2	55/	2	17/ & 25/	8	1	1	2	£424
Employers, 2.									
Watchmakers and Jewellers.									
14 to 16 ..	10	5/ to 12/6	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	11	12/6 to 32/6	..	..			
21 and over ..	23	25/ to 192/	1	15/6	84	18	21	39	£646
Employers, 39.									
Wire-woven Goods Dealers.									
21 and over ..	3	(Employers)	..	..	3	2	..	2	..

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.									
Woodware-dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	11	42/ to 66/	..	..	27	2	5	7	£1,7.5
Employers, 9.									
DUNEDIN (CITY).									
Agricultural-implement Sellers.									
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..	2	..	1	1	£155
21 and over ..	1	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auctioneers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	15	25/ to 80/	1	40/	29	1	6	7	£1,914
Employers, 9.									
Basketware-dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	18/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	1	30/	..	..	5	1	2	3	£123
Employers, 3.									
Bird-fanciers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	1	15/	..	..	5	..	2	2	£174
Employers, 2.									
Booksellers and Stationers.									
14 to 16 ..	14	7/6 to 15/	2	5/ & 10/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	10	8/6 to 45/	12	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	31	30/ to 145/	24	10/ to 25/	125	13	18	31	£8,041
Employers—Males 22, females 5.									
Boot and Shoe Retailers.									
14 to 16 ..	13	5/ to 10/	2	6/ & 7/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 20/	9	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	27	22/6 to 85/	12	15/ to 40/	156	71	23	94	£4,477
Employers, 90.									
Bread and Small-goods Sellers.									
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	5	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	8	30/ to 60/	23	10/ to 20/	72	17	17	34	£2,045
Employers—Males 31, females 4.									
Butchers.									
14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	21	Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	97	5	..	..	193	10	47	57	£16,011
Employers—Males 58, females 2									
Chemists and Herbalists.									
14 to 16 ..	10	5/ to 10/	1	7/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	25	5/ to 25/	1	25/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	21	15/ to 110/	2	25/	95	7	27	34	£4,236
Employers—Males 30, females 2.									
Clothiers (including Tailors).									
14 to 16 ..	11	5/ to 12/6	2	5/ & 8/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	15/ to 40/	4	11/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	12	27/6 to 80/	4	25/ to 27/6	69	10	20	30	£2,522
Employers—Males 27, females 4.									
Coal and Firewood Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 42/	2	10/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	73	20/ to 100/	1	20/	123	7	25	32	£8,616
Employers, 34.									
Crockery and Glassware Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	10/	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	..	..	1	15/	10	4	2	6	£150
Employers—Males 4, females 2.									
Cycle and Motor-car Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	3	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20 ..	5	7/6 to 40/	4	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over ..	5	40/ to 100/	2	25/ & 60/	38	13	8	21	£1,631
Employers, 19.									
Dental-appliances Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..	3	..	1	1	£374
21 and over ..	1	104/	1	32/	..	..	..	..	..

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.									
Drapers and Milliners.									
14 to 16 ..	47	5/ to 17/6	45	5/ to 12/6					
17 to 20 ..	52	10/ to 35/	80	5/ to 25/					
21 and over ..	218	20/ to 150/	186	7/6 to 90/	721	53	40	93	£58,685
Employers—Males 43, females 50.									
Dyers and Cleaners.									
21 and over ..	1	25/	..	..	4	1	1	2	£62
Employers, 3.									
Engine and Machine Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	5	7/6 to 10/	2	5/ & 10/					
17 to 20 ..	5	7/6 to 17/6	3	12/6 to 15/					
21 and over ..	24	15/ to 80/	1	22/6	54	5	10	16	£2,776
Employers, 14.									
Fancy-goods Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	5/	3	5/ to 15/					
17 to 20 ..	3	20/	6	11/ to 18/6					
21 and over ..	..	..	12	20/ to 31/	47	12	9	21	£795
Employers—Males 12, females 9.									
Fishmongers.									
17 to 20 ..	1	27/6	..	..			
21 and over ..	7	30/ to 60/	5	12/ to 20/	41	18	6	24	£1,189
Employers—Males 25, females 3.									
Florists and Seedsmen.									
14 to 16 ..	6	6/ to 12/6	1	10/					
17 to 20 ..	8	10/ to 40/	..	..			
21 and over ..	7	30/ to 70/	3	20/ to 37/6	35	1	5	6	£1,137
Employers—Males 8, females 2.									
Fruiterers and Confectioners (European).									
14 to 16 ..	10	5/ to 20/	10	7/ to 15/					
17 to 20 ..	5	20/ to 27/6	13	7/ to 20/					
21 and over ..	14	30/ to 60/	42	12/ to 30/	233	90	46	136	£3,799
Employers—Males 86, females 53.									
Fruiterers and Confectioners (Chinese).									
21 and over ..	2	20/	..	..	15	10	2	12	£104
Employers, 13.									
Furniture-dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 10/	2	7/6					
17 to 20 ..	5	10/ to 40/	1	14/					
21 and over ..	15	28/ to 230/	5	12/6 to 20/	61	11	11	22	£3,132
Employers—Males 25, female 1.									
Grocers and Storekeepers.									
14 to 16 ..	38	5/ to 20/	5	7/6 to 15/					
17 to 20 ..	58	10/ to 45/	6	7/6 to 25/					
21 and over ..	143	30/ to 90/	18	8/ to 40/	510	162	77	239	£22,785
(See also Table 5.)									
Employers—Males 152, females 90.									
Gun and Sporting-requisites Sellers.									
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	2	17/6					
21 and over ..	1	55/	1	35/	10	2	1	3	£436
Employers, 4.									
Hairdressers and Tobacconists.									
14 to 16 ..	9	5/ to 10/	1	8/6					
17 to 20 ..	11	10/ to 30/	2	5/ & 12/6					
21 and over ..	21	25/ to 60/	4	22/6 to 30/	113	34	29	63	£2,360
Employers, 65									
Ironmongery and Hardware Merchants.									
14 to 16 ..	19	5/ to 15/	1	7/6					
17 to 20 ..	39	7/6 to 40/	9	7/ to 20/					
21 and over ..	73	30/ to 140/	9	17/6 to 27/6	172	8	13	21	£17,319
Employers, 22.									
Mercers and Hatters.									
14 to 16 ..	8	7/ to 15/	1	5/					
17 to 20 ..	5	15/ to 35/	1	25/					
21 and over ..	10	30/ to 105/	3	30/ to 40/	50	10	12	22	£2,443
Employers, 22.									
Music and Musical-instrument Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	5	6/6 to 10/	1	10/					
17 to 20 ..	4	12/6 to 22/6	3	10/6 to 22/6					
21 and over ..	29	30/ to 120/	4	15/ to 30/	51	3	5	8	£5,382
Employers, 5.									
Paint and Paperhanging Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	9	6/ to 15/	1	6/					
17 to 20 ..	6	10/ to 20/	2	10/ & 11/					
21 and over ..	21	25/ to 70/	4	20/ to 30/	64	5	17	22	£3,136
Employers, 21.									

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.					Number of Shops.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.					
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.									
Pawnbrokers.									
21 and over ..	1	60/	..	..	5	4	1	5	£150
Employers, 4.									
Photographic-material Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	1	7/6					
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	10/					
21 and over ..	1	60/	9	10/ to 25/	35	8	9	17	£817
Employers, 20.									
Picture and Frame Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 10/	2	6/ & 15/					
21 and over ..	3	35/ to 50/	3	17/6 to 30/	22	5	6	11	£659
Employers, 12.									
Produce-merchants.									
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	1	17/6					
21 and over ..	18	30/ to 70/	1	40/	30	3	6	9	£2,249
Employers, 9.									
Refreshment-room Keepers.									
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	8/					
17 to 20 ..	..	..	8	10/ to 15/					
21 and over ..	..	..	24	12/ to 25/	58	12	9	21	£944
Employers—Males 9, females 16.									
Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/6	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..			
21 and over ..	1	46/6	..	..	7	3	1	4	£501
Employers, 4.									
Saddlery and Harness Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	1	10/					
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..			
21 and over ..	1	60/	..	..	18	11	4	15	£247
Employers, 14.									
Second-hand Dealers.									
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	1	7/6					
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 25/	..	..	26	4	17	21	104
Employers—Males 14, females 8.									
Tinware and Plumbers' Requisites Sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	6	5/ to 8/	..	..			
17 to 20 ..	4	11/ to 22/6	1	20/					
21 and over ..	10	30/ to 60/	2	17/6 & 30/	51	14	9	23	£1,941
Employers, 28.									
Umbrella-sellers.									
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	5/ & 12/6					
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	18/					
21 and over ..	1	20/	1	30/	12	4	3	7	£535
Employers, 7.									
Watchmakers and Jewellers.									
14 to 16 ..	5	5/ to 8/	2	5/					
17 to 20 ..	9	10/ to 45/6	3	10/ to 15/					
21 and over ..	23	20/ to 120/	5	17/6 to 32/6	87	21	18	39	£5,049
Employers, 37.									

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades.	Number of Shops.			Number of Persons employed.					Wages.
	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
				Assistants.	Employers.	Assistants.	Employers.		
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.									
Auctioneers	2	3	5	5	7	1	..	13	£ 130
Booksellers and stationers ..	11	26	37	31	32	22	5	90	1,784
Boot, shoe, and leather dealers ..	85	21	106	24	108	7	1	140	2,076
Bread and pastry sellers ..	6	31	37	23	26	19	2	70	2,394
Butchers	8	110	118	254	127	6	..	387	23,126
Carriage and vehicle sellers ..	2	3	5	25	5	..	..	30	1,895
Chemists	13	28	41	41	41	1	..	83	2,082
Clothiers	26	20	46	36	50	8	..	94	3,028
Coal-dealers	1	6	7	12	8	..	..	20	1,299
Cycle-dealers	6	6	12	6	13	3	..	22	612
Dairy-produce sellers	3	2	5	2	6	1	..	9	129
Dyers and cleaners	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
Drapers and milliners	53	78	131	122	95	187	40	444	20,701
Engine and machine sellers ..	3	2	5	1	5	1	..	7	..
Fancy-goods dealers	10	20	30	11	22	9	6	48	678
Fishmongers	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	..
Florists and seedsmen	2	3	5	2	4	4	2	12	351
Fruiterers and confectioners (Europeans)	82	41	123	36	40	86	36	198	2,305
Furniture-dealers	10	10	20	17	23	7	..	47	1,266
Gun and sporting-goods dealers ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Grocers and storekeepers	233	324	557	749	527	145	38	1,459	71,105
Hairdressers and tobacconists ..	39	32	71	39	69	1	2	111	3,028
Ironmongers and hardware-dealers	30	18	48	32	51	7	..	90	3,185
Mercers	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..
Music and musical-instrument sellers	2	2	4	2	4	2	..	8	409
Paint and paperhanging sellers ..	3	11	14	17	16	3	..	36	1,160
Photographic-material sellers ..	7	11	18	7	18	7	..	32	487
Picture and frame dealers	3	1	4	5	4	1	..	10	593
Produce and grain merchants ..	4	10	14	21	15	4	..	40	2,014
Refreshment-room keepers	13	15	28	10	22	33	6	71	1,459
Saddlery and harness sellers ..	48	12	60	16	61	1	..	78	809
Sail, tent, and canvasware dealers	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	3	208
Second-hand and curio dealers ..	7	1	8	1	7	..	1	9	70
Sporting-requisites sellers .. ..	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	4	143
Tinware-dealers	9	3	12	3	12	..	..	15	234
Umbrella-sellers	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Wine and spirit merchants .. ..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	78
Watchmakers and jewellers	25	7	32	6	33	2	..	41	1,012
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.									
Auctioneers .. .. .	..	7	7	19	12	..	..	31	1,770
Booksellers and stationers	5	8	13	12	14	8	..	34	1,116
Boot and shoe dealers	30	12	42	14	43	8	..	65	1,360
Bread and pastry sellers	11	8	19	9	19	10	..	38	1,039
Butchers	7	35	42	83	42	..	..	125	5,740
Carriage and vehicle sellers .. ..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	4	52
Chemists and herbalists	7	10	17	25	15	4	..	44	1,465
Clothiers	20	9	29	14	29	3	..	46	1,188
Coal and wood dealers	2	2	4	3	4	1	..	8	262
Cycle-dealers	3	5	8	10	9	1	..	20	721
Dairy-produce dealers .. .. .	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	4	197
Drapers and milliners	14	43	57	76	49	114	12	251	11,543
Engine and machine sellers	4	3	7	4	7	2	..	13	375
Florists and seedsmen .. .. .	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
Fancy-goods dealers	5	7	12	6	11	9	1	27	463
Fishmongers .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Fruit and confectionery (Europeans)	24	11	35	4	22	17	13	56	332
Fruit and confectionery (Chinese)	7	2	9	2	9	..	..	11	156
Furniture-dealers	12	8	20	9	22	7	..	38	419
Grocers and storekeepers	47	72	119	164	111	28	9	312	17,557
Hairdressers and tobacconists ..	16	13	29	16	29	1	1	47	1,024
Ironmongers	5	14	19	38	20	1	..	59	3,166
Mercers	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
Music and musical instruments ..	6	5	11	7	10	3	2	22	783
Paint and paperhanging sellers ..	2	2	4	5	4	1	1	11	374
Photographic-material dealers ..	4	1	5	1	5	..	..	6	19
Produce and grain merchants .. ..	..	5	5	10	6	..	..	16	1,067
Refreshment-room keepers	4	12	16	3	8	15	8	34	631
Sail, tent, and oilskin dealers ..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Second-hand dealers	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..
Saddlery and harness dealers	24	4	28	8	28	..	..	36	600
Tinware-dealers	8	4	12	4	14	..	..	8	385
Umbrella-sellers	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	15	6	21	5	21	2	..	28	462
Wine and spirit retailers	1	2	3	2	3	..	..	5	255

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades.	Number of Shops.			Number of Persons employed.				Wages.	
	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	Male.		Female.			Total.
				Assistants.	Employers.	Assistants.	Employers.		
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.									
								£	
Auctioneers	3	7	10	12	14	..	..	26	1,266
Basketware-dealers .. .. .	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	3	268
Booksellers and stationers	22	40	62	39	56	42	9	146	3,858
Boot and shoe dealers	76	50	126	54	115	31	2	202	5,451
Bread and pastry sellers	20	24	44	26	39	28	3	96	2,305
Butchers	12	102	114	295	109	8	..	412	30,517
Chemists and herbalists	28	36	64	71	64	15	..	150	6,192
Carriage and vehicle sellers	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
Clothiers	48	35	83	71	75	7	1	154	8,090
Crockery and glassware dealers	1	5	6	7	5	6	..	18	969
Coal and firewood dealers	3	5	8	22	10	..	..	32	2,104
Cycle-dealers	23	31	54	54	47	6	..	107	5,243
Dairy-produce dealers	6	1	7	2	7	..	1	10	208
Drapers, milliners, &c.	29	98	127	316	102	368	18	804	56,131
Dyers, cleaners, &c.	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	3	..
Engine and machine sellers	4	5	9	12	7	1	..	20	1,281
Fancy-goods dealers	28	12	40	1	30	15	11	57	721
Fishmongers	4	7	11	11	11	3	2	27	669
Florists and seedsmen	2	7	9	7	11	4	..	22	806
Fruiterers and confectioners (Europeans)	74	28	102	11	63	30	39	143	1,239
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	45	7	52	8	68	..	..	76	446
Furniture-dealers	31	28	59	38	64	19	..	121	4,565
Grocers and storekeepers	131	251	382	780	342	124	32	1,278	81,831
Gun and sporting-goods dealers	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..
Hairdressers and tobacconists	30	68	98	100	96	6	1	203	8,779
Ironmongers	10	29	39	129	40	7	..	176	14,480
Mercers	3	10	13	9	12	1	2	24	532
Music and musical-instrument sellers	5	12	17	12	12	12	..	36	2,036
Optical-goods dealers .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	12
Photographic-material dealers	12	7	19	4	18	6	1	29	692
Paint and paperhanging sellers	20	16	36	38	40	8	..	86	7,509
Picture and frame dealers	6	3	9	3	8	1	..	12	534
Produce and grain merchants	1	5	6	15	5	..	..	20	1,680
Pawnbrokers	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Refreshment-room keepers	13	18	31	6	29	47	4	86	1,398
Saddlery and harness sellers	51	25	76	38	69	1	..	108	3,087
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	1	2	3	1	1	2	..	4	386
Second-hand dealers	8	..	8	..	5	..	3	8	..
Tea and coffee retailers	2	1	3	1	3	1	..	5	179
Tinware-dealers	21	9	30	13	35	1	1	50	908
Umbrella-sellers	2	1	3	..	3	1	..	4	26
Watch and jewellery sellers	41	24	65	33	64	3	..	100	2,410
Wine and spirit merchants .. .. .	..	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	215
Woodware-dealers .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	433
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.									
Auctioneers	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Booksellers and stationers	1	5	6	5	6	4	..	15	419
Boot and shoe dealers	5	3	8	9	8	..	..	17	577
Bread and small-goods sellers	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	50
Butchers	1	5	6	14	7	..	..	21	1,320
Chemists	3	3	6	5	6	2	..	13	364
Clothiers	4	3	7	5	8	2	..	15	470
Coal and wood dealers .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	39
Cycle dealers	1	2	3	6	3	2	..	11	613
Drapers and milliners	2	10	12	29	17	20	..	66	3,972
Fancy-goods dealers	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Fishmongers	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Florists and seedsmen .. .. .	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	4	213
Fruit and confectionery sellers (Europeans)	4	6	10	2	5	5	5	17	210
Fruit and confectionery sellers (Chinese)	1	2	3	4	4	..	..	8	250
Furniture-dealers	2	4	6	8	7	2	..	17	608
Grocers and storekeepers	5	23	28	50	26	16	3	95	5,544
Hairdressers and tobacconists	1	5	6	6	6	1	..	13	390
Ironmongers	3	2	5	7	5	2	..	14	636
Mercers .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..
Paint and paperhanging sellers	1	2	3	4	3	1	..	8	95
Produce and grain merchants .. .. .	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	4	67
Refreshment-room keepers	3	1	4	..	3	3	1	7	156
Saddlery and harness sellers	1	3	4	4	4	..	..	8	425
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers .. .. .	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	3	136
Tinware-dealers	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	2	2	4	3	4	1	..	8	385

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades.	Number of Shops.			Number of Persons employed.				Wages.	
	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	Male.		Female.			Total.
				Assistants.	Employers.	Assistants.	Employers.		
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.									
								£	
Booksellers and stationers ..	7	2	9	4	7	..	1	12	324
Boot and shoe dealers ..	17	6	23	8	20	3	..	31	1,031
Bread and pastry sellers ..	8	4	12	7	10	3	..	20	838
Butchers ..	3	13	16	39	17	6	1	63	3,437
Chemists and herbalists ..	5	3	8	6	8	1	..	15	528
Clothiers ..	6	2	8	4	8	2	..	14	422
Cycle-dealers ..	4	2	6	1	6	2	..	9	270
Dairy-produce dealers ..	1	2	3	4	2	..	..	6	281
Drapers and milliners ..	5	13	18	27	14	35	3	79	6,014
Engine and machine sellers ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Fancy-goods dealers ..	1	2	3	1	1	3	3	8	101
Fishmongers ..	..	3	3	3	3	2	..	8	136
Florists and seedsmen ..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Fruiters and confectioners (Europeans)	16	6	22	5	18	5	4	32	284
Furniture-dealers ..	5	6	11	5	10	9	..	24	569
Grocers and storekeepers ..	29	47	76	125	56	35	11	227	15,498
Hairdressers and tobacconists ..	4	6	10	12	8	1	..	21	1,127
Ironmongers ..	1	3	4	27	4	2	..	33	3,509
Mercers ..	1	2	3	3	3	..	..	6	123
Music-dealers ..	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	3	56
Paint and paperhanging sellers ..	3	1	4	1	4	1	..	6	162
Photographic-material sellers ..	..	2	2	..	1	3	1	5	213
Produce and grain merchants ..	1	3	4	10	5	3	..	18	1,683
Refreshment-room keepers ..	4	5	9	..	6	12	3	21	263
Saddlery and harness sellers ..	8	1	9	1	9	..	..	10	104
Taxidermists ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Tinware-dealers ..	5	..	5	..	6	..	1	7	..
Umbrella-sellers ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Watch and jewellery sellers ..	7	..	7	..	8	..	..	8	..
Wine and spirit merchants ..	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	3	184
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.									
Auctioneers ..	..	1	1	3	1	1	..	5	314
Booksellers and stationers ..	6	10	16	10	16	8	..	34	612
Boot and shoe dealers ..	24	10	34	16	35	5	2	58	1,169
Bread and pastry sellers ..	8	5	13	8	14	3	1	26	572
Butchers ..	16	37	53	89	54	5	..	148	7,422
Chemists and herbalists ..	1	5	6	11	6	1	..	18	676
Clothiers ..	9	6	15	10	15	2	..	27	1,295
Cycle-dealers ..	6	1	7	1	7	..	..	8	..
Drapers and milliners ..	30	34	64	75	61	73	4	213	12,043
Engine and machine sellers ..	2	1	3	1	3	..	..	4	150
Fancy-goods dealers ..	9	3	12	1	10	2	3	16	13
Fishmongers ..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Florists and seedsmen ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	52
Fruiters and confectioners (Europeans)	33	9	42	7	25	8	16	56	684
Fruiters and confectioners (Chinese)	2	1	3	1	2	..	1	4	56
Furniture-dealers ..	9	3	12	3	13	1	..	17	232
Grocers and storekeepers ..	71	85	156	184	141	29	16	370	20,186
Hairdressers and tobacconists ..	11	11	22	12	23	..	..	35	883
Ironmongers ..	2	13	15	38	15	3	..	56	4,182
Mercers ..	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	5	149
Paint and paperhanging sellers ..	..	4	4	5	4	3	..	12	254
Photo-material sellers ..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
Picture and frame dealers ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Refreshment-room keepers ..	1	2	3	..	..	3	2	5	26
Saddlery and harness sellers ..	3	1	4	1	1	4	..	6	130
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Second-hand dealers ..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	52
Tinware-dealers ..	7	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..
Umbrella-makers ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Watch and jewellery sellers ..	2	13	15	2	15	1	..	18	315
Woodware-dealers ..	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	4	312
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.									
Agricultural-implement sellers ..	1	3	4	6	1	..	..	7	632
Auctioneers ..	..	7	7	20	7	..	..	27	2,709
Basketware-dealers ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Booksellers and stationers ..	7	7	14	11	12	14	1	38	1,334
Boot and shoe dealers ..	53	23	76	30	74	5	..	109	2,602
Bread and pastry sellers ..	13	9	22	7	20	5	2	34	980
Butchers ..	15	39	54	80	56	5	..	141	7,104
Chemists and herbalists ..	9	13	22	23	17	2	1	43	1,821

SHOPS—continued.

TABLE 3—continued.

Trades.	Number of Shops.			Number of Persons employed.					Wages.
	Without Assistants.	Employing Assistants.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
				Assistants.	Employers.	Assistants.	Employers.		
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.									
									£
Clothiers]	24	12	36	21	34	1	..	56	2,009
Coal and wood dealers	5	11	16	29	17	..	..	46	3,004
Cycle and motor-car sellers	19	16	35	23	29	4	..	56	1,753
Dairy-produce sellers	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	3	22
Drapers and milliners	13	52	65	126	46	140	11	323	19,596
Dyers, cleaners, &c.	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..
Engine and machine sellers	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	3	452
Fancy-goods sellers	7	2	9	..	5	5	4	14	195
Fishmongers	1	3	4	3	4	4	1	12	295
Florists and seedsmen..	1	2	3	3	2	1	..	6	291
Fruit and confectionery sellers (Europeans)	37	17	54	3	37	18	16	74	466
Furniture-dealers]	18	6	24	6	24	4	1	35	338
Grocers and storekeepers	86	125	211	415	192	75	22	704	43,287
Hairdresser and tobacconists	13	17	30	25	29	4	..	58	2,162
Ironmongers	3	17	20	47	20	4	..	71	5,003
Mercers and hatters	5	4	9	6	10	..	..	16	436
Music-dealers	5	4	9	7	5	5	..	17	1,460
Paint and paperhanging sellers..	10	16	26	65	29	..	..	94	4,286
Photographic-material dealers	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..
Picture-dealers	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Produce-merchants	16	..	16	46	11	5	..	62	5,806
Refreshment-room keepers	5	14	19	1	8	40	12	61	1,013
Saddlery and harness sellers	27	7	34	8	32	..	1	41	540
Second-hand dealers	7	..	7	..	7	..	1	8	10
Tinware-dealers	10	4	14	3	16	1	..	20	504
Tea and coffee retailers	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Umbrella-sellers	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	3	33
Watch and jewellery sellers	20	7	27	9	28	..	1	38	510
Woodware-dealers	..	3	3	40	..	..	..	40	3,528
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.									
Agricultural-implement sellers	..	5	5	10	4	..	..	14	1,469
Auctioneers	2	6	8	17	..	5	..	22	1,917
Basketware-sellers	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	31
Booksellers and stationers	6	17	23	30	24	19	1	74	2,281
Boot and shoe retailers	65	22	87	31	85	12	..	128	3,011
Bread and pastry sellers	12	8	20	1	20	9	1	31	567
Butchers	24	77	101	144	101	5	1	251	12,570
Chemists	15	20	35	32	34	2	..	68	1,484
Clothiers	20	18	38	30	32	1	..	63	2,219
Coal and wood dealers	3	11	14	43	14	2	..	59	5,029
Cycle and motor-car sellers	18	9	27	8	26	5	..	39	1,611
Dairy-produce dealers]	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	3	78
Drapers and milliners]	44	64	108	206	80	193	24	503	32,588
Engine and machine sellers	4	4	8	3	6	4	..	13	393
Fancy-goods dealers	11	10	21	5	11	9	9	34	382
Fishmongers	5	7	12	10	12	12	..	34	1,062
Fruit and confectionery sellers (Europeans)	80	27	107	8	59	30	51	148	1,202
Furniture-dealers	12	6	18	41	20	4	1	66	5,171
Grocers and storekeepers	130	223	353	485	287	86	47	905	46,479
Hairdressers and tobacconists]	33	30	63	32	66	7	1	106	2,832
Ironmongers	11	21	32	90	29	8	..	127	9,739
Mercers	4	3	7	9	8	1	..	18	1,094
Music-sellers	1	3	4	7	4	2	..	13	784
Paint and paperhanging sellers..	10	9	19	16	20	..	..	36	849
Photographic-material sellers	3	1	4	1	4	..	..	5	44
Picture-dealers	2	2	4	1	4	1	..	6	98
Produce and seed merchants]	7	6	13	7	12	3	..	22	1,135
Refreshment-room keepers	2	10	12	2	8	26	9	45	1,109
Saddlery and harness sellers	30	8	38	10	38	..	..	48	787
Sail, tent, and canvasware dealers	3	2	5	3	5	..	..	8	255
Second-hand dealers	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	3	20
Tea and coffee retailers	1	2	3	3	4	..	..	7	230
Tinware-dealers	11	4	15	9	15	..	..	24	612
Umbrella-sellers	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	27	15	42	11	40	9	2	62	1,200

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY OF SHOPS.

Trades.	Number of Shops.	Number of Persons engaged including Employers.			Total Wages paid during the Year.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agricultural-implement sellers	11	33	3	36	£ 3,542
Auctioneers	62	246	17	263	21,041
Basketware and perambulator sellers	17	30	6	36	915
Bird and bird-cage dealers	3	5	1	6	174
Booksellers and stationers	326	651	248	899	36,208
Boot and shoe dealers	917	1,271	197	1,468	39,165
Bread and small-goods sellers	311	439	275	714	20,452
Butchers	776	2,424	86	2,510	169,907
Carriage and vehicle sellers	9	36	1	37	1,947
Chemists and herbalists	357	831	42	873	31,454
Clothiers (including tailors)	436	810	96	906	43,637
Coal and firewood dealers	137	431	10	441	33,757
Crockery and glassware sellers	32	56	29	85	3,875
Cycle and motor-car dealers	244	440	47	487	21,607
Dairy-produce sellers	71	140	28	168	9,995
Dental-appliances sellers	1	2	1	3	374
Drapers and milliners	899	3,088	2,790	5,878	404,899
Dyers and cleaners	14	18	2	20	141
Engine and machine sellers	75	158	43	201	10,247
Fancy-goods dealers	263	227	219	446	6,950
Fishmongers	130	223	42	265	9,393
Florists and seedsmen	57	148	52	200	10,717
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	141	237	1	238	2,339
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	945	760	705	1,465	16,349
Furniture-dealers	270	614	92	706	37,178
Grocers and general storekeepers	2,678	6,263	1,097	7,360	413,922
Gun and sporting-requisites sellers	13	32	4	36	2,104
Hairdressers and tobacconists	601	1,071	67	1,138	40,479
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	266	1,229	95	1,324	117,315
Mercers and hatters	91	170	13	183	7,344
Music and musical-instrument sellers	90	218	62	280	22,470
Paint and paper-hanging sellers	184	485	32	517	30,866
Pawnbrokers	19	26	..	26	1,101
Photographic-material dealers	87	126	45	171	3,910
Picture-dealers	66	90	18	108	2,458
Produce and grain merchants	91	264	23	287	19,713
Refreshment-room keepers	218	246	555	801	23,505
Saddlery and harness sellers	321	430	11	441	11,016
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	26	38	3	41	1,662
Secondhand-goods and curio dealers	104	96	33	129	1,709
Ship-chandlers	3	14	..	14	1,502
Stuffed-bird, feather, and fur dealers	4	2	3	5	..
Tea and coffee retailers	20	31	5	36	747
Tinware and plumbers' goods sellers	167	265	9	274	9,000
Umbrella-sellers	29	35	10	45	1,120
Watch, jewellery, and optical-goods sellers	375	591	54	645	20,029
Wine-retailers	9	18	..	18	862
Wire-woven goods dealers	2	3	..	3	..
Woodware dealers	13	73	..	73	6,008
Totals	11,981	25,134	7,172	32,306	1,675,105

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR in the four chief Industrial Districts, fixed by Industrial Agreements and by Awards of the Court of Arbitration, in Force on the 31st March, 1908.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	Foreman, 50s. and 60s.; cordial-makers, 55s.; machine bottlers, 50s.; packers and wiremen, 45s.; bottlers, bottle-washers, and general labourers, 42s. per week of 44 to 49 hours; youths, 10s. to 32s. 6d.	Cordial-makers and foremen, 60s.; machine-bottlers, 50s.; beer-bottlers, 50s.; bottle-washers, 42s.; boys, 10s. to 35s. for 48 hours during summer, and 45 hours during winter; casuals, 1s. per hour	Cordial-makers and foremen, 60s.; machine bottlers 50s.; beer-bottlers, 45s.; bottle-washers, 32s. 6d.; boys, 10s. to 20s. per week of 49 hours; casuals, 1s. per hour; aerated-water carters, 46s. and 48s. per week of 59 hours during summer, and 47 hours during winter.	..
Bacon-curing	See Butchers' small-goods manufacturing.	..	Journeyman, 1s. 2d. per hour per week of 44 hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s.	..
Basketware, rattan, and wickerwork manufacturing	Minimum wage, 1s. 1d. per hour apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	..	Farriers and general smiths, 10s. per day; fitters, 8s. per day; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Blacksmithing and farriery	..	Farriers and general smiths, 10s. per day; fitters, 8s. 6d. per day; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week	..	..
Boatbuilding	Shipwrights, 1s. 3d. per hour; boat-builders, 1s. 2d. per hour; dirty work, 1s. per day extra; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of work, 47 per week	..	..	..
Boilermaking	See Metal-working.	..	..	..
Bookbinding	Journeyman binders, 60s.; rulers, 60s.; cutters, 30s. to 55s.; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 25s.; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman, 60s. per week or 1s. 4½d. per hour for casual labour; apprentices, six years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Same as Wellington.	..
Bootmaking—female operatives	Canterbury award also applies to this district	Canterbury award also applies to this district	Journeyman, minimum wage, 1s. per hour; apprentices, clickers, five years, minimum wage to boys of 18 years, 15s. per week with annual increase of 5s. per week; upon attainment of 21 years, journeymen's wages. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Canterbury award also applies to this district.
Bootmaking—retailers, &c.	Canterbury award also applies to this district	..	Journeywomen, 25s. per week of 45 hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week	Journeywomen, 25s. per week of 45 hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 22s. per week.
Boxmaking	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing, and Brewing and malting	..	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing.	..
Brass founding and finishing	See Engineering	See Engineering	See Cardboard-box making	See Cardboard-box making.
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; other hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 15s. per week and found, or 7s. 6d. per week extra in lieu of board and lodging; jobbers, 10s. per day. Hours of labour, 9½ per day, including half-hour for breakfast and time required for sponging	Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day of 8 hours. Hours of labour, 51 per week	Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, rate of wages prescribed by Court upon application by any party to the award; jobbers, 10s. per day. Hours of labour, 51 per week	Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, 10s. to 30s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day of 8½ hours. Hours of labour, 51 per week.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, &c.—continued.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Brewing, malting, &c.	Leading hand in cellar, 50s. per week; brewery labourers and malting-house men, 1s. per hour; bottling-house labourers, 10½d. per hour; youths and apprentices, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours: breweries and malting-houses, 46; bottling-houses and stores, 48 per week.	..	Brewery-men, 45s. per week; brewing night-men, 47s. 6d. per week; bottling-house men, 45s. per week; coopers, 55s. per week; maltsters' workmen, 43s. 1½d. per week; maltsters' night-men, 45s. 7½d. per week; bottling-house boys, 14 years to 21 years of age, 8s. to 28s. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	..
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	Fireclay and ornamental brick, tile, and pipe makers and flangers, 1s. 2d. per hour; junction stokers and moulders, 1s. 1d. per hour; burners, 10½d. per hour; other workers over the age of 22 years, 1s. per hour or 45s. per week; boys, 16 to 20 years of age, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 7½d. per hour; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Brickmakers.—Burners, finishers, and setters, 1s. 0½d. per hour; all others over age of 22 years, 1s. per hour; night burners, 10s. per night. Drain pipe and Salt-glaze Workers.—Burners, setters, finishers, flangers, and drawers, 1s. 1d. per hour; night burners, 1s. per hour; all others over age of 22 years, 1s. per hour; boys, 15 to 21 years, 10s. to 30s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per week. Hours of labour, 46½ per week.	Brickmakers.—Moulders, 8s. 6d. per 1,000 for square bricks, and 9s. 6d. per 1,000 for fancy bricks; setters and drawers, 3s. 9d. per 1,000 for square and 5s. 6d. per 1,000 for fancy bricks; off-bearers from wire-cut machines, 10½d. per 1,000; off-bearers of fancy bricks to be paid day-work; minimum wage for workers over the age of 21 years, 1s. per hour; boys, 16 years to 20 years of age 15s. to 24s. per week, 20 to 21 years 5s. per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Brickmakers.—Burners, 10s. per shift of 12 hours; engine-drivers and flatters, 1s. 3d. per hour; other workers over the age of 22 years, 1s. per hour; boys, 16 to 20 years of age, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 5s. per day of eight hours; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Butchers' and allied goods manufacturing	First shopman, 55s. per week; boners, 45s. per week; drivers, 43s. to 50s. per week; riders-out, 40s. per week; first small-goods hand, 55s. per week; second, 42s. per week; first cellarmen and bacon-curers, 56s. per week; second, 42s. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 59½ per week.	First shopman, 70s. per week second shopman, 60s. per week; man in charge of hawking-cart, 51s. per week; boys, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; first small-goods hand, 70s. per week; riders-out, 22s. 6d.; other hands, 51s.; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour and found, or paid 1s. 6d. per day extra. Hours of labour, 56 per week.	First shopman, 70s. per week; second shopman, 60s. per week; man in charge of order or hawking cart, 51s.; boys, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week; first small-goods hand 70s. per week, second 51s. per week; casual labour, 10s. 6d. per week-day, 11s. 6d. per Saturday. Hours of labour, 56 per week.	First shopman, 60s. per week; second shopman, 50s. per week; third shopman, 40s. per week; man in charge of hawking-cart, 50s.; order-carters, 30s. and 40s. per week; boys, 15s. and 20s. per week; first small-goods man 60s. per week, second 50s. per week; all men to be found, or paid 10s. per week extra; casual labour, 9s. per week-day, 10s. for Saturday and found, or paid 1s. 6d. per day extra. Hours of labour, 56 per week.
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	Cabinet, chair, and frame makers, carvers, and upholsters, 1s. 3d. per hour; turners and polishers, 1s. 2d. per hour; machinists, 63s. per week; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 25s. per week; improvers first year 1s. per hour, second year 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	Cabinetmakers, upholsters, chair and frame makers, machinists, wood-carvers and turners, 1s. 3½d. per hour; polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week.	Cabinetmakers, upholsters, frame-makers, polishers, and machinists, 56s. per week, or 1s. 3d. per hour; mattress-makers, 46s. 9d. per week, or 8s. 6d. per day of eight hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year, 1s. per hour; second year, 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	Cabinetmakers, upholsters, frame-makers, and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year 1s. per hour, second year 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Hand-manufacturing, &c.	See Fel mongering, &c.	..	..	..

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—continued.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Engineering	<p>Fitters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, turners, pattern-makers, and brass-finishers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 36s. per week; iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders, steel workers, and core-makers), 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week</p>	<p>Iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders), 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week</p>	<p>Iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders), 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. Range fitters and polishers, 9s. per day; body-fitters and grinders, 7s. 6d. per day; helpers, 16 to 22 years of age, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week</p>	<p>Iron and brass moulders, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, seven years; metal-workers' labourers, 11d. per hour; boiler-makers, first-class, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary, 1s. 3d. per hour; iron and steel piping hands and similar workers, 1s. per hour; range-workers, 9s. and 8s. per day; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Engineers electrical, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.</p>
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	<p>Wool-sorters, 10s. per day; pullers and other wool and pelt men, 8s. per day; machine fleshers and scudders, 7s. 6d. per day; general labourers, 7s. per day; tanners, 8s. per day; roller-men, 8s. per day; assistants, 7s. per day; lime-drawers, 7s. per day; basil-workers, 7s. 6d. per day; chrome-finishers, 8s. 4d. per day; machine shavers, 7s. 6d. per day; soap-workers, 7s. 3d. to 8s. per day; starch-workers, 7s. 3d. per day; candle-workers, 7s. 3d. per day; oil-workers, 7s. 3d. to 8s. per day; youths, 1s to 18 years, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per week; 18 to 21 years, 5d. to 7½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week</p>	<p>Pullers, 9d. to 10d. per dozen; learners, 10½d. to 1s. per hour, according to age; Manawatu Freezing-works employees (Longburn)—Rates respectively: Pullers, 6d. to 7d. per dozen; wool-washers, 1s. per hour; painters, 1s. per hour; trimmers, 11½d. per hour; dollymen, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour; skin-truck, 10½d. per hour; pickers, 7s. per day; green hands, 10½d. per hour; wool-dryers, 1s. per hour; wool-wringers, 1s. per hour; pelt-washers, 11½d. to 1s. per 100; wool-pressing, 1s. per bale; fleshing, 2½d. per dozen; scudders, 1s. per hour; pelt-curer, 1s. per hour; trolleyman, 1s. per hour; benchman, 10½d. per hour; kidney-boy, 7s. per day; paunch-cutter, 11½d. per hour; foreman, 1s. per hour; wheels, 10½d. per hour; skins-examiner, 1s. per hour; cooling-room, 10½d. per hour; grader, 1s. per hour; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 3d. per hour; loading-out, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; firemen, 56s. per week; greaser, 56s. per week; bone-mill, 11½d. per hour; tallow-shed, 10½d.; offal-trolley, 1s. per hour; nightwatchman, 50s. per week; general hands not enumerated, 10½d. per hour; boys and youths, from 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week</p>	<p>Wool-sorters, 1s. 3d. per hour; painters and trimmers, 1s. per hour; pullers, 10½d. to 1s. per hour; pelt-fleshers, 1s. per hour; machine fleshing and scudding, 11 d. per hour; hide beams-men, 11½d., and hide-fleshers, 1s. per hour; other hands, 10½d. per hour; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week; youths, 15 to 18 years, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per week; 18 to 21 years, 5d. to 7½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week. [Note.—See also Curriers.]</p>	

Felt-hat making					Working foreman or stripper, 50s. per week; engine-drivers, 7s. and 8s. per day of eight hours; chief paddock hand, 7s. 6d. per day; feeders, 7s.; others, 5s. and 6s. per day of eight hours; twine-milling foreman, 50s. per week; spinners and other hands, 5s. to 7s. per day; youths, 15 to 21 years, 15s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Rates of pay and hours of labour same as Northern Industrial District.
Fish-curing					Feeders, 1s. 3d. per hour; bench-loaders and catchers, 1s. 1d.; washers, 1s.; head paddockers, 1s. 1½d.; assistant paddockers, sorters, and shakers, 1s.; rouseabouts, 10½d.; drivers, 46s. per week; stripper-keepers, 2s. 6d. per day in addition to ordinary wages; scutchers, 28s. per ton; youths, 15s. to 36s. per week according to age. Hours of work, 48 per week	
Flax-milling					Roller-man or shift-miller, oatmeal and barley millers, 1s. 1d. per hour; purifier, 10½d. per hour; smutter-man, 1s. per hour; assistant smutter-man, 11d. per hour; storeman, 1s. 1¼d. per hour; assistant storeman, 10½d. per hour; packer-men, 10½d. per hour; engineer, 1s. 2d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. per hour; boys, 10s. to 36s. per week; bag-printing foreman, 1s. per hour; others, 10½d.; casual labour in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	
Flour-milling					Roller-man or shift-miller, 1s. 1d. per hour; oatmeal and barley miller, 1s. 1d. per hour; purifier, 10½d. per hour; smutter-man, 1s. per hour; assistant smutter-man, 11d. per hour; kiln-man, 11d. per hour; head storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; packer-man, 1s. 1¼d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; boys, 10s. to 36s. per week; casual labour in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Rates of pay and hours of labour same as Northern Industrial District.
Gas and coke manufacturing					Leading stokers 10s., and ordinary stokers 9s. 3d., per shift of 8 hours	Stokers, 9s. per shift of 8 hours.
Grocers' assistants					Age 23 years and over, 45s. per week; 22 to 23 years, 42s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 40s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 35s. per week; 19 to 20 years, 30s. per week; 18 to 19 years, 25s. per week; 17 to 18 years, 20s. per week; 16 to 17 years, 15s. per week; 15 to 16 years, 10s. per week; carters driving one horse 42s., driving two horses 46s. per week. Hours of labour: Assistants, 53; carters, 47½ hours per week	Weekly wages and hours of labour same as Northern District.
Gum-workers					Sorters, 11½d. per hour; learners, 9d. per hour for twelve months; casual labour, 1s. 0½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	
Hairdressers and tobacconists' assistants					Journeyman, 48s. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour; journeymen engaged in board-work, 55s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 57 per week.	Journeyman, 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 53 per week

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—continued.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Hosiery-manufacturing ..	..	..	..	Same rate of wages as Canterbury.
Iron workers (iron-rolling mills), Burnside ..	..	..	..	..
Manure-manufacturing ..	Adult minimum wage, 11½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	..	..
Match-manufacturing ..	..	See Wax-vestas manufacturing.	..	..
Meat freezing and preserving ..	Poverty Bay Works.—Slaughtermen for sheep and lambs for freezing, 23s. per 100; others, 18s. to 20s. per 100; rams, 33s. 4d. per 100; bullocks, 2s. each; pigs, 1s. each; other hands, 7s. to 8s. 6d. per day; boys, 14 to 21 years, 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 8 per day	..	Slaughtermen—Same as Otago and Southland. Hours of labour, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Meat-preserving—Rates of wages from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per day; youths, from 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Slaughtermen—(Local abattoirs): Rates of wages 50s. to 60s. per week; casuals, 10 per cent. on above rates; boys and youths, 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Slaughtermen—(Freezers export): Shop sheep (piecework), 25s. per 100; freezing sheep and lambs, 23s. per 100; others, 18s. to 20s. per 100; pigs, 9d. to 1s. each; bullocks, 2s. each; calves, 1s. each; rams, 4d. each. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Metal - working (including boiler-making) ..	Assistants, strikers, and yardmen, 1s. per hour; tank-workers, stokehold-workers, and all work below the main deck (inside or outside), 1s. 2d. per hour; boys and youths, 7s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..	..	..

Forge-rolls—forge-roller, 1s. per ton; catcher, 8d. per ton; hoker-up, 7d. per ton; dragger-away, 7d. per ton; finished-iron rollers—head roller, 1s. 6d. per ton; bolter-up and bolter-down, 1s. 3d. per ton; furnacemen—finished-iron furnacemen, 5s. per ton, or 1s. 3d. per hour; ball-furnace men, 4s. 3d. per ton; furnace under-hands, 10½d. per hour; shearmen, finished-iron cutter-down, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour; catcher, scrapcutter, and yardmen, 1s. per hour; engine and hammer drivers, 10s. per eight-hour shift; firemen at boilers, 8s. per eight-hour shift.

Adult minimum wage, 11½d. per hour.
Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Slaughtermen—(Local abattoirs): Rates of wages 50s. to 60s. per week; casuals, 10 per cent. on above rates; boys and youths, 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Slaughtermen—(Freezers export): Shop sheep (piecework), 25s. per 100; freezing sheep and lambs, 23s. per 100; others, 18s. to 20s. per 100; pigs, 9d. to 1s. each; bullocks, 2s. each; calves, 1s. each; rams, 4d. each. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Riverhead Mill.—Machine-men, 1s. per hour; beater-men, 1s. per hour; firemen, cuttermen, and finishers, 10d. per hour; others, 9d. per hour. Hours of labour, 52 per week

Plumbers and gasfitters

First-class journeyman, 1s. 2d. per hour; other journeymen, 1s. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week

Printing

Linotype and other machine operators, day 66s., night 72s., or 1s. 7d. and 1s. 9d. per hour, the day's work to consist of not more than 7 hours; case hands and bulk hands, day hands 60s., night hands 66s., per week of 48 hours; letterpress-machinists, 55s. per week of 48 hours; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Competent workmen, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 5d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 3d. per hour. Apprentices, six years, 7s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 45²/₇ per week

Linotype and other machine operators, day 70s., night 76s., per week, the day's work to consist of not more than 7 hours; compositors, day 65s., night 70s., per week of 48 hours; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 30s. per week; lithographic machinists, 60s. per week; letterpress-machinists, 50s. to 60s. per week; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week

Linotype probationers, day 50s. to 60s. per week, night 56s. to 66s. per week; when employed by the hour, 1s. 6d. for day-work, and 1s. 9d. for night-work. Apprentices, four years, 10s. to 30s. per week, and 2s. 6d. per week in addition when working at machines. Hours of labour 42 per week

Machine-men, 48s. per week; machine-men's assistants, 33s. per week; beater-men, 48s. per week; firemen's assistants, 36s. per week; firemen, 48s. per week; choppersmen, 40s. per week; cuttermen, 40s. per week; bag-room foreman, 48s. per week; finishers, 42s. per week; others, 17s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Paper-mill workers (Mataura).—Machine-men, 1s. 2d. per hour; machine-men's assistants, 8¹/₂d. per hour; beater-men, 1s. 2d. per hour; beater-men's assistants, 9¹/₂d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. 1¹/₂d. per hour; firemen, 1s. per hour; boiler-men, 10¹/₂d. per hour; choppersmen, 11¹/₂d. per hour; choppersmen's assistants, 9d. per hour; first glazier, 10d. per hour; second glazier, 8d. per hour; cuttermen, 1s. per hour; first finisher, 1s. per hour; second finisher, 11¹/₂d. per hour; third finisher, 9¹/₂d. per hour; baler, 10¹/₂d. per hour; yardmen, 10¹/₂d. per hour; nightwatchmen, 1s. per hour; man in charge of rag-shed, 11¹/₂d. per hour; man in charge of bag-room, 60s. per week; boy in bag-room, 20s. per week; carters, 46s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week for shift-men, and 45 per week for other workers. Journeymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.

Linotype and monotype operators, 70s. per week for day-work, and 76s. per week for night-work, or 1s. 8d. and 1s. 10d. per hour respectively by time-work; bulk hands and correctors, 65s. per week for day-work, and 70s. per week for night-work; second stone hands, 70s. per week for day-work, and 75s. per week for night-work; casual bulk hands, night-work, 1s. 9d. per hour probationers, day-work 50s. to 60s. per week, night-work 56s. to 66s. per week, or 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per hour respectively if employed by the hour; apprentices, machine period, second to sixth year, 15s. to 35s. per week; monoline-operators, for day-work 66s. per week, for night-work 72s. per week; probationers, 50s. to 60s. per week for day-work, and 56s. to 66s. per week for night-work. Hours of labour, 42 per week.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued*.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Printing— <i>continued</i>	..	..	..	Type-setting compositors, day-work 65s. per week, night-work 70s. per week; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Range and cooking - stove manufacturing	..	..	..	Range-fitters and polishers, 9s. per day; body-fitters and machinists, 8s. per day; boys, first year, 7s. 6d per week, to fifth year, 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Refreshment-room (tea-room and restaurant) employees	Chefs, 35s. to 45s.; other cooks, 20s. and 25s. per week; waiters, 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 11 per day	Where four or more hands are employed in kitchen, chef 65s., second 45s., others 27s. 6d.; where three hands are employed, chef 55s., second 35s., others 27s. 6d.; where two hands are employed, chef, 50s., second, 30s.; where one is employed, male, 45s., females, head cook 35s., others 22s. 6d.; kitchen and pantry hands, males 30s., females 22s. 6d.; waiters 32s. 6d., waitresses, head waitress 27s. 6d., others 22s. 6d. Hours of labour, males 65, females 52, per week	Range-fitters, polishers, and youths, first year, 5s. to 7s. 6d., to sixth year, 30s. per week; seventh year, 7s. per day; eighth year, 8s. 6d. per day; ninth year, 9s. per day; body-fitters and grinders, 7s. 6d. per day; sheet-iron workers, 8s. per day. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..
Rope and twine manufacturing	..	..	See Flax-milling.	..
Saddlery and harness making	Journeyman, 7 minimum wage, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman, minimum wage, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; female stitchers 7s. 6d. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman, 48s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman, 48s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Sail, tent, and flag manufacturing	Journeyman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, four years, 8s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	..	..	Journeyman, 1s. per hour; sailmakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, four years, 7s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Sausage-casing making	..	Classers, measurers, tank hands, and scrapers, 1s. 2d. per hour; salters, 11d. per hour; boys and youths, 20s. to 40s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..	..

Sawmilling	Head-men at saw-benches, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.; tail-men, 7s. 6d.; head-men at drag-benches, 7s. 6d. to 8s. tail-men, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; head-men at recutter saws, 8s.; tail-men, 7s. 6d.; men in charge of jigger-saws, 8s. 4d.; log-getters, 7s. 6d.; horse-drivers, 8s.; engine-drivers, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; head mill-carpenters, 10s., second, 9s.; machine-men 7s. to 9s.; engineers and fitter, 9s.; head-men on band-mills, 9s.; others, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; all per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Benchmen, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; breakdown-men, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; tailor-out, 1s. 2d. per hour; machinists, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; yardmen, 1s. 2d. per hour to 60s. per week; crosscutters, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per hour; other labourers, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per hour; nightwatchman (charge of one mill), 45s. per week; engine-drivers, 9s. to 10s. per day; fireman or driver with certificate, 8s. per day; boxmakers, 1s. 1d. per hour; youths, 15s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 46 per week	First sawyers, 9s. per day; second sawyers, 8s. per day; tailers-out, 7s. per day; engine-drivers, 9s. and 10s. per day; first-class machinists, 10s. per day; second-class, 9s. per day; head yardman 10s., others 7s. per day; casual labour, 1s. per hour; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week Hours of labour, 45 per week	Breast sawyers, 9s. to 10s. 6d.; big-bench sawyers, 9s. to 9s. 6d.; tailers-out, 8s. to 9s.; machinists, 8s. to 10s.; engine-drivers, 8s. to 10s.; bushmen, shoe-men, and log-trolley men, 9s.; labourers, 7s. 6d.—all per day of eight hours; head yardmen £10 10s., bullock-drivers £10, per calendar month. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Shipbuilding, boilermaking, iron-bridge building	Shipwrights, 1s. 3d. per hour; boat-builder, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentice, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; riveting, caulking, punching, plating, and repairing, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	
Slaughtering	All sheep and lambs, 23s. per 100; rams, 5d. each; cattle, 2s. each; pigs, 1s. each; calves, 1s. each. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Slaughtermen (Christchurch abattoirs)—Rate of wages £3 5s. per week; casual slaughtermen to be paid at the rate of 15s. per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Slaughtermen's assistants—Rate of wages 7s. 6d. per day; boys and youths, 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	
Soap-boiling Stone-crushing and quarrying	See Fellmongers, &c. Quarrymen, spallers, feeders, truckers, and fillers, 11½d. per hour; men squaring stone to measurement, 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	All quarrymen, minimum of 1s. per hour; men squaring stone, 1s. 3d. per hour; youths, 17 to 21 years, 15s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week.	All quarrymen, minimum of 1s. per hour; men squaring stone, 1s. 3d. per hour; youths, 17 to 21 years, 15s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week.	
Sugar-refining	Firemen, 54s.; trimmers, 42s.; liquor-runners, 54s.; char-emptiers and levellers, 48s.; pan-men, 60s.; centrifugal driers, 48s.; centrifugal scoopers, 45s.; packing-store, 45s. to 48s.; labourers, 42s.; boys, 16 to 21 years, 12s. 6d. to 30s.; all per week of 48 hours.	Minimum wage to journeymen and pressers, 55s. per week; pieceworkers, minimum wages—males 1s., females, 8d., per hour, and as per log; apprentices, male, five years, 5s. to 30s., female, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Minimum wage, journeymen and pressers, 55s. per week; pieceworkers, minimum wages—males 1s., females, 8d., per hour, and as per log; apprentices, male, five years, 5s. to 30s., female, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	
Tailoring—Tailors	Minimum wage to journeymen, including pressers (pieceworkers as per log), 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Minimum wage to journeymen, 55s. per week; pieceworkers, minimum wages, 5s. to 30s., female, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Minimum wage, journeymen, 55s. per week; pieceworkers, 1s. per hour and as per log; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of LABOUR, &c.—continued.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Tailoring—Tailoresses ..	Timework, 8d. per hour; coat-hands, 26s. and 30s. per week; vest and trouser hands, 21s. to 30s. per week; machinists, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Canterbury award applies in this district	Journeywomen, 25s. per week; improvers, 15s. to 20s. per week; pressers, 50s. to 55s. per week; apprentices, two years, coat-making, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week; vest and trouser making, four years, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week; pressers' apprentices, two years, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Canterbury award applies in this district.
Tanning Tinsmithing and copper-smithing ..	See Fellmongering ..	Journeyman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	See Fellmongering. Journeyman, 9s. per day of eight hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeyman, 9s. per day of eight hours; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Wax-vestas manufacturing ..	Piecework—Plains, 3d. per gross of 144 boxes; No. 4 tins, 1s. per gross; No. 10 tins, 2s. per gross No. 12 cardboard, 6d. per gross; filling frames on machine, 3½d. per rack of 16 frames, average of 68 boards to the frame. Hours of labour, 45 per week.			
Woolen-milling ..			Minimum rate for wages hands—Wool-sorters, 5s.; wool-scourers, 42s.; dye-house, teasing, carding hands, 42s.; spinners, 44s.; feeders and piecers, 16 to 22 years, 25s. to 42s.; milling-room, finishing-room, press and stock room hands, 42s.; tuners, 45s. to 56s.; warpers, 56s.; pattern-weavers, 45s.; labourers, 42s.; engine-drivers, 54s.; firemen, 48s.; greasers, 42s.; carpenters, 60s.; girls, first year 14s.; youths, 14 to 22 years of age, 8s. to 35s.; all at per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS GIVEN DURING THE YEAR 1907-8 UNDER THE FACTORIES ACTS, THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT, MASTER AND APPRENTICE ACT, SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT, AND SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

APRIL, 1907.

Wanganui.—(Shops and Offices Act): A shopkeeper was fined £5, and costs 8s., for failing to close his shop at 9 p.m. on Saturday in accordance with a gazetted requisition. Defendant pleaded that he sold fruit and bread in addition to groceries, and claimed exemption on that account.

Feilding.—(Shops and Offices Act): A Chinaman was fined £1, with £1 10s. costs, for employing an assistant after 9.30 p.m. on a Saturday. He was also fined £1, with £1 10s. costs, for failing to close his shop at 9 p.m. on a Saturday in accordance with a gazetted requisition by shopkeepers fixing the closing-hours. Defendant sold groceries and fruit.

Palmerston North.—(Shops and Offices Act): A firm was charged with employing two assistants after 9.30 p.m. on a Saturday without a permit from the Inspector. The case was dismissed, as the manager was away on holidays when the offence was committed, and the Magistrate upheld the contention that the assistant was the occupier for the time being. The Magistrate commented on the fact that the Act did not compel employers to notify the Inspector of any permanent or temporary change in the management of any business. The assistant mentioned was later fined £1, with costs £1 8s., for the offence. (Factories Act): A case against a firm of tailors, for employing a tailoress overtime without a permit from the Inspector, was dismissed. A permit had been granted for two hours on the evening specified, but the employee was found at work after the time had expired. The Magistrate held the work she was doing was not on account of the firm. A case against the employee for working overtime without a permit was also dismissed, as the work she was doing was for herself.

Timaru.—

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.—CLOSING OF OFFICES FOR WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY.

A dairy company was charged on fourteen different informations with breaches of the Shops and Offices Act of 1904.

Mr. J. W. White appeared for the Labour Department (the charges being laid by Inspector Keddie), and Mr. S. G. Raymond for the defendant company, for whom he pleaded not guilty in respect of all the informations.

The first information charged the company with failing to close its office either on Saturday or Thursday afternoons on certain specified dates for the customary half-holiday to which office hands are entitled. Mr. White said the information was laid under section 23 of the Act, which said that "Every office shall be closed not later than 1 o'clock on the afternoon of every Saturday, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of every other working-day, and shall continue closed for the remainder of the day." Then, section 24 provided that, in the event of any other day than Saturday being appointed as the closing-day for shops in any district . . . the occupier shall be entitled to close on that day instead of Saturday; but in this case the defendant company had given no notice of their intention to close on any other day. The case was, perhaps, a novel one in respect of factories. In some cases the factories and the office were in the same building, but in this case they were apart, and as the Act provided that the office should be closed for the weekly half-holiday, and it had not been closed, there had been a clear breach of the law.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said, "The whole question, it seems to me, is narrowed down to a definition of 'office' under the Shops and Offices Act of 1904 to show whether or not clerical work was carried on within the factory. That, I presume, must be settled by a definition as to what constitutes a factory. If a factory means only the one building, then they would not be entitled to an exemption. If it includes all the buildings on the place, then the exemption would apply. One has further to inquire why it has been necessary to exempt freezing-works, and so on. This was explained by the fact of freezing-works having an office not only at the factory, but also in town. It seems plain enough to me that 'factory' does include the whole place. The mere fact of clerical work being carried on a few feet away from the building does not affect the question, inasmuch as a factory includes the whole of the premises where the work of the factory is carried on. If that is so, the dairy factory is exempt from the provisions of the Shops and Offices Act, and the information could not apply. It is perhaps an important matter, and if my interpretation of the Act is not accepted a test case can be prepared for the Supreme Court. Under these circumstances I will dismiss the information."

Mr. White asked that the other informations be held over until Monday next, and this course was agreed to, though His Worship said he supposed the same principle would apply in all.

The appeal in the above case was heard on the 6th and 15th February, 1907, at the Supreme Court, Timaru. The report is as follows:—

"Shops and Offices Act, 1904," Sections 2 and 23—Meaning of Factory—Closing Office attached to Factory—Exemption from.

The Court is entitled to look at kindred statutes for the definition of an expression concerning related Acts, and therefore it may ascertain from "The Factories Act, 1901," the meaning of the word "factory" in "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," that word not being defined in the latter statute.*

An office, on land in which stood a factory, stables, and the dwellinghouse of the manager, all in the same enclosure, which was used for factory purposes only, men being employed outside the factory building, is excluded by the terms of section 2 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," from the operation of section 23 of the Act.

White, for appellant: Section 2 of "The Factories Act, 1901," defines a factory as being a building, office, or place. "Place" is associated with the preceding words, and workers in the open are not included (Maxwell on Statutes, 491). The statute is clear, and must be read literally, and it indicates that only an office within a factory—*i.e.*, a building—shall be exempted: *Hardcastle Stat.*, 75; *McKenzie v. Hogg* (13 N.Z. L.R., 158, at p. 162). An exemption is claimed, and the onus rests on the claimant. On the principles affecting the construction of statutes he cited *Garnett v. Bradley* (3 A.C. 944, at p. 966); *Att.-Gen. v. Sillem* (33 L.J., Ex. 92, at p. 130).

Raymond, for respondent: The sole question is, Is this an office "within a factory"? *Vide* "Shops and Offices Act, 1904," section 2. The factory and shop and office legislation affect similar subject-matter, and should be read together. The definition given to a factory under "The Factories Act, 1901," is therefore properly referred to. If a factory includes only buildings, persons employed at wool-scouring, brickmaking, and other out-of-door employments are not entitled to the benefit of the Act. Section 61 of "The Factories Act, 1901," gives an extended meaning to the term, and is indicative of the Legislature's intention to capture all employments of a handicraft or industrial nature wherever carried on. If the popular meaning of "factory" is accepted, as it may be—*Shanaghan v. Tanner* (7 Gaz. L.R. 505, 24 N.Z. L.R. 970)—respondent remains within the exemption.

Judgment of Chapman, J.

This is an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. A. Wray, S.M., dismissing an information against respondent company for failing to close its office at 1 p.m., and to keep it closed for the remainder of the day, in terms of section 23 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904."

The situation of the office in question is as follows: The factory and office are on the freehold land of the company, comprising an acre and a quarter of land, and on this there stood a factory, the stables, the offices, and the dwellinghouse of the manager, all in the same enclosure. Men were employed outside the factory building, and the whole of the area mentioned was used for factory purposes only. It would be impossible to carry on the business of the factory lucratively if the office staff was not present when the factory was working. The company has an export trade, and telegrams arriving on Thursday and Saturday afternoons require immediate attention.

Section 23 of the Act of 1904 provides in terms that every office shall be and continue so closed. A proviso exempts certain offices. In section 2 an interpretation of "office" excludes "any building or room in which the clerical work of a factory or shop is carried on if situate within the factory or shop." "Shop" is defined so far as to mark the difference between a shop and a wholesale warehouse. Factory is not defined. The Magistrate considered that he was entitled to look at "The Factories Act, 1901," for the definition of a factory, and I think he was right. That statute, like the one under consideration, is passed to ameliorate and regulate the conditions of labour, and they may at least be described as kindred statutes. If a definition is given by statute to an expression, it is not unreasonable to assume that, in related Acts at least, the Legislature has its own definition in mind in using that expression: *Clark v. Powell* (4 B. and Ad. 846); *Smith v. Lindo* (4 C.B. (N.S.) 395).

The definition of "factory" in "The Factories Act, 1901," is: "'Factory' means any building, office, or place in which two or more persons are employed directly or indirectly in any handicraft, or in preparing or manufacturing goods for trade or sale." In relation to the preparation or manufacture of goods for trade or sale, this does not materially depart from such a definition as a Court would have to make for itself, save in the test arising from the number of persons employed. It is, moreover, probable that a Court would in the same way have adopted a definition as wide as that given by section 61 of the Act, which enacts that all the buildings, enclosures, and places treated as one factory in carrying on its operations shall be deemed one and the same factory, notwithstanding the intervention of a road, stream, or intermediate building not forming part of it.

In this view it is, I think, immaterial whether the definition in the Factories Act is looked at or not. Mr. White, however, argued that if it is to be read into the Act of 1904 it is to be read as a restrictive definition, and its terms, including the word "place," must be read as referring only to buildings or places of that nature in which productive labour is employed. This gives a very restricted value to the expression "place."

To give effect to this argument would be to exclude from the protection of the Act many persons whose work is immediately connected with the productive work of the factory who happen to work in open spaces, though in co-operation with others who are under cover. Even the older cases, which, so to speak, took out of the factory persons working in wide open spaces such as slate-quarries, did not go so far as this, and in those cases there were no factory buildings, but only shelter-sheds connected with the work: *Kent v. Astley* (L.R. 5 Q.B. 19; 39 L.J., M.C. 3; 10 B. and S. 802); *Redgrave v. Lee* (L.R. 9, Q.B. 363; 43 L.J., M.C. 105). The definitions used in such legislation as this have to be expanded from time to time, and this has been effected in England by a comprehensive definition of the expression "factory" in section 149, subsection (5), of "The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901."

We are, however, dealing with the definition in our own Act. It seems to me that that definition was intended to cover the very situation disclosed in this case, and to bring within the factory all the premises within the curtilage or precincts, including buildings and open spaces, so long as they are not excluded from being used in connection with the work of the factory. In this case the premises used for office-work were within the factory in this sense and in the sense intended in both statutes. I think, therefore, that the Magistrate was right. The appeal is dismissed, with £5 5s. costs.

Wellington.—

The following decisions were given by the Supreme Court in civil cases concerning apprentices and their employers:—

FACTORIES ACT, 1901.—*Re* CONSUMPTIVE PATIENT WORKING IN A FACTORY.

(1906, 16th November; Supreme Court, Wellington.)

“*Factories Act, 1901*,” Section 48—*Right to discharge Consumptive Patient from Factory—Readiness to teach—Unreadiness to be taught.*

“The *Factories Act, 1901*,” section 48, contains no prohibition against allowing a consumptive patient to work in a factory.

Where an apprentice owing to ill health was not ready to be taught during the time the master contracted to teach him, but it was alleged that the master told him if he came back “fit” the master would teach him again, and the apprentice returned after the expiration of the time contracted for, not free from the original disease, and the master refused to teach him, there is no breach of the new contract.

M. Chapman for the appellant; Hollings for the respondent.

Judgment of Stout, C.J.

I am of opinion that this appeal must be dismissed. The Magistrate has founded his decision on the ground that, as the appellant was suffering from consumption, his master was not bound to employ him, and, if he did, would be contravening the provisions of section 48 of “The *Factories Act, 1901*,” if he allowed the appellant to work at his rooms and carried on there the business of a dental surgeon. It does not seem to me that his decision can be supported on this ground, for I agree with counsel for the appellant that section 48 of “The *Factories Act, 1901*,” contains no prohibition against allowing a consumptive patient to work in a factory. There seems to be much need for an alteration of the law in this respect.

I think, however, that the judgment of the Magistrate can be supported on the ground that there was no breach of the contract during the time of the existence of the contract. This was a contract to teach the appellant for three years from January, 1901, and during that time there was no breach of the contract.

The respondent was ready to teach the appellant during that period, but, unfortunately, the appellant was not ready to be taught. He went away in October, 1902, to try to be cured, and he did not come back and ask that his teaching should be continued until January, 1905. When he came back the respondent refused to teach him further. That being so, he must either show that the time was extended or that some new contract was made by the respondent. He relies upon a conversation he had with his employer, in which he was told that if he came back “fit”—that is, well—he would teach him again. When the appellant came back, however, he was not well, and therefore he had not complied with the condition demanded by his employer. Even, therefore, if the statement of claim can be made a claim for damages on the breach of this new contract, the appellant is not entitled to succeed on it, because he was not “fit”—that is, free from disease—when he returned.

I am therefore of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed on this ground. It is a hard case for the poor fellow, who has lost the premium he paid for teaching, and has not received the requisite teaching to enable him to pass as a dentist. It would, I think, be a proper thing for his employer to make him some allowance.

I allow only £4 4s. costs.

MASTER AND APPRENTICE ACT.

(1907, 19th and 22nd April.—Supreme Court, Wellington.—Cooper, J.)

Master and Apprentice—Dependent Covenants—Failure to teach Apprentice—Reason for Rescission of Contract—Subsequent Justification on other Ground.

Covenants in a deed of apprenticeship by the master to teach, and, on the other hand, that the apprentice will serve, are not independent, but interdependent stipulations, and if the master fails or refuses to teach, the apprentice is justified in refusing to serve.

Where a party to a contract refuses to perform it, and a ground sufficient in law to justify such a refusal exists at the time, although the refusal is put on another ground, the party refusing may support his refusal on the sufficient ground.

Appeal on fact and law from the decision of the Stipendiary Magistrate, Hawera.

COOPER, J.—The appellant was defended in an action brought against him in the Magistrate’s Court, Hawera, by the respondent, in which the respondent claimed damages for a breach of a covenant by the appellant with the respondent in a deed of apprenticeship under which the appellant’s son was apprenticed to the respondent. The appellant covenanted with the respondent that the apprentice should faithfully, honestly, and diligently serve the respondent during the term of apprenticeship, which was for four years from the 22nd April, 1902. On the 25th April, 1904, the apprentice left the respondent, and has ever since neglected to return, the principal ground being the alleged illness of the apprentice. But one of the grounds set up as a defence to the action, and upon which the appellant has contested his liability under his covenant with the respondent, is that the respondent had himself committed a breach of his covenant to teach the apprentice. The respondent’s covenant in this respect with the appellant, and also with the apprentice, was that during the said term he would, to the best of his power, knowledge, and ability, instruct the apprentice in the trade or business of horse-shoeing, engineering, and general smithing, and in all things incident or relating thereto, in such a manner as the respondent did then or should thereafter during the said term use or practise the same.

The Magistrate has not expressed any opinion on the evidence adduced in support of this ground of defence, but has held that "If an apprentice is bound to a master who turns out to be good for nothing, or to have no business, he will not be justified in leaving the service, but he must sue the master on his covenant for not teaching." This extract from the Magistrate's judgment is founded on a passage in Austin's Law of Apprentices. The Magistrate has consequently held that a neglect or refusal by a master to teach his apprentice the trade, or one of the trades he has covenanted to teach the apprentice, does not justify the apprentice leaving the master's service, and is no answer to an action by the master on the covenant to serve, and that the covenants are independent covenants, and that the only remedy for failure is an action against the master for damages for breach of his covenant to teach, and he has given judgment for the respondent for £52 damages, and £7 13s. costs. Now, although in a sense the covenants are independent covenants, they are in reality dependent each upon the other. The covenant to serve is intimately connected with the covenant to teach. If a master refuses to instruct his apprentice, then a substantial consideration for the covenant to serve fails. So also, if an apprentice refuses to obey the orders of the master and to faithfully serve him, the substantial consideration for the covenant to teach fails. This is well illustrated in two cases, in which the consequences of the breach—in the one case of the covenant to teach, and in the other of the covenant to serve—were defined. In *Ellen v. Topp* (1851, 8 Exch. 424; 20 L.J. Ex. 241) the Court of Exchequer (Pollock, C.B., and the Barons Parke, Alderson, Platt, and Martin) held that in a deed of apprenticeship with the usual covenants the obligation to serve depends upon the corresponding obligation to teach, and if the master is not ready to teach in the very trade which he has stipulated to teach, the apprentice is not bound to serve, and that, to the particular covenant to serve, the relative duty to teach is directly a condition precedent, and that where the master had covenanted to teach the apprentice three trades he was bound to teach him each of the three trades, and the failure to teach him one justified the apprentice in refusing to serve as an apprentice. In *Raymond v. Minton* (1866, L.R. 1 Ex. 244) the position was the converse one—namely, an action against the master for refusal to teach—and the Court held that the willingness of the apprentice to learn was a condition precedent to the master's teaching him, and, therefore, that the master was absolved from his covenant to teach if the apprentice refused to learn.

The Supreme Court of Victoria decided *Fletcher v. Buzolich* (1881, 7 V.L.R. (L.) 348) upon the same principle, and held (Stawell, C.J., Higinbotham and Williams, JJ.) that, in an indenture of apprenticeship, the covenant to teach and the covenant to serve and remain in the service are so far dependent one on the other that failure or incompetence of the master to teach during a substantial part of the apprenticeship affords an excuse in law to the apprentice for quitting the service. In that case the apprenticeship was for five years: the apprentice served three years, and then left the service without leave, and refused to return, as he alleged that the master had neglected to teach him the trade to which he was apprenticed. The master sued the apprentice's father upon his covenant in the deed of apprenticeship, and it was contended, as it has been contended in the present case, that the only remedy was a cross-action against the master for damages; but the Court refused to accept such an argument, and followed *Ellen v. Topp* and *Raymond v. Minton*.

These cases are also referred to as authorities in *Eversley's Domestic Relationships* (1906 ed., p. 884), *Pollock on Contracts* (1902 ed., p. 430), and *Macdonald on Master and Servant* (1883 ed., p. 182). And the principle upon which they were decided is, in truth, one of common-sense. It would be monstrous, as was observed by Mr. Justice Williams in *Fletcher v. Buzolich*, if an apprentice was bound to serve the whole term of his apprenticeship to one who refused to teach him his trade, and that his only remedy should be an action for damages at the end of his term. It is but justice that, if a master will not teach the apprentice, the apprentice shall be at liberty to leave the master's service and enter the service of one who will instruct him.

I am therefore of opinion that the Magistrate was wrong in refusing to consider this branch of the defence to the action.

The appeal is not only on the law, but, being upon the facts as well, it is in the nature of a rehearing, and I have therefore to consider whether upon the very full notes of evidence taken by the Magistrate, and forming part of the case on appeal, there is sufficient to justify me in determining the question of fact, or whether the parties should be put to the expense of a new trial. There is practically no conflict of evidence. The term of apprenticeship was four years. The apprentice served two years, and then left the service. He was to be taught horse-shoeing, engineering, and general smithing, and all things incident thereto "in such a manner as the master now or shall hereafter during the said term use or practise the same." The respondent had a smithy and an engineering-shop, and carried on three businesses of a horse-shoer, a blacksmith, and an engineer. As regards the horse-shoeing and smithing, the apprentice appears to have been left, as I fear is often the case of apprentices, to gain a knowledge of these trades without any real instruction on the part of the defendant. He was kept at "striking" and cleaning up the shop for the first six months, and pulling off shoes and dressing the feet for another six months. During the second year he was engaged nailing on shoes, striking, and cleaning up the shop, and, although the respondent gives the boy a good character for industry, the boy was not able at the end of the second year to shoe a horse. Now, the respondent had covenanted not only to teach the boy horse-shoeing and smithing, but also engineering. The lax way in which he appears to have carried out his responsibilities to the boy in reference to shoeing and smithing is, although not the breach of covenant actually alleged, of importance in considering whether the respondent has broken his covenant in relation to his undertaking to teach the boy engineering. The term of apprenticeship was for four years only: two had passed, and the boy had not been taught even one of the three trades covered by the covenant. The boy evidently complained to the respondent, for the respondent himself says, "I was to teach him horse-shoeing and general smithing. Cannot say if he did the former at the end of the second year. I told him I could not be responsible to

teach him engineering." He was not, in fact, taught any engineering, nor during the two years he was with the respondent was he allowed to do any work connected with engineering, and the respondent manifestly considered he was under no obligation to give him instruction in engineering.

It has been suggested in argument that, notwithstanding the respondent's repudiation of his responsibility to teach the boy engineering, the boy should not have left, but should have continued on during the balance of the term in the hope that the respondent would nevertheless teach him that trade; but, in my opinion, the fact that one-half of the term had already elapsed, and that the boy had not even during that period been taught to shoe a horse indicates that the respondent did not intend to teach him as he had covenanted to do, and the boy was not, in my opinion, bound to waste another two years in the hope that the respondent would change his mind in reference to his repudiation of any liability to teach him engineering.

Under section 161 of "The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1893," an appeal on matter of fact consists of a copy of the proceedings and of the Magistrate's notes of evidence, with power to the Supreme Court to take further evidence, either orally or by affidavit, or to rehear the whole case. The Magistrate's notes of evidence are very full, and were evidently carefully taken, and neither party has sought to place any further material before this Court. I have no doubt that the full facts of the case are before me, and that I ought not to put the parties to the further expense of a new trial, but that I ought to determine the appeal upon the Magistrate's notes of evidence, drawing the proper inferences from such evidence.

In my opinion, the undisputed facts of the case, and the proper inference to be drawn from them, leads to one conclusion only—namely, that the respondent not only did not properly instruct the apprentice during the first two years of his apprenticeship in the trade of engineering, but repudiated his obligation to do so at all, and that therefore the respondent has refused to perform, and clearly indicates his intention of continuing to refuse to perform, his covenant, at least so far as his obligations to teach engineering to the apprentice were concerned. The apprentice was not, therefore, bound to continue in the service of the respondent, and the facts proved before the Magistrate on this branch of the case disclose a sufficient defence to the action.

There is one feature in the case to which I should refer. The apprentice absented himself from the respondent's employment about the end of April, 1904. On the 19th May, 1904, Mr. Caplin, the respondent's solicitor, wrote to the appellant inquiring the reason of his absence, and the appellant wrote three letters to the respondent, in the last of which, dated the 2nd June, 1904, he stated that his son (the apprentice) had broken down in health, and that the doctor had advised him to seek employment elsewhere; but he did not justify his absence on the ground of any breach of covenant of the respondent. Dr. Sloan had, in fact, advised the appellant that the boy was suffering from cardiac weakness and nervous prostration, and that he was on no account to return to work. The refusal to continue to serve during the remaining period of apprenticeship was based, therefore, on the illness of the apprentice, an illness which, I agree with the Magistrate, has not been proved to have been of so permanent a nature as of itself to justify a rescission of the contract of apprenticeship: *Boast v. Firth* (L.R. 4 C.P. 1). But, although the repudiation by the respondent of his responsibility to teach the boy was not then raised as a matter of justification for the boy's refusal to serve, the evidence has established that the fact of such repudiation and non-instruction by the respondent existed, and the refusal to serve can be supported upon any ground which in fact existed at the time of the alleged breach of covenant by the apprentice in refusing to continue his service. Where a party to a contract refuses to perform it, and a ground sufficient in law to justify such a refusal exists at the time, although the refusal is put on another and insufficient ground, the party refusing may support his refusal on the sufficient ground: *Spottiswoode v. Barrow* (5 Exch. 110), *Cussens v. Skinner* (11 M. and W. 161), *Willetts v. Green* (3 Car. and K. 59), and *Boston Deep-sea Fishing Company v. Ansell* (39 Ch. Div. 329) (cases relating to master and servant); and *Cowan v. Milbourn* (L.R. 2 Ex. 230), and *Pearse v. Stevens* (24 N.Z. L.R., C.A. 357; 6 G.L.R. 439) (cases on contracts generally). This principle of law applies to the present case.

The failure to give at the time the reason subsequently taken as justification for the refusal to perform the contracts may, no doubt, be a circumstance of importance if the evidence is contradictory, but not where there is no conflict of evidence: and there is none here.

The appeal must be allowed, with £10 10s. costs, and judgment entered in the Court below for the appellant, with costs on the Magistrate's Court scale, as on a claim for £124, the amount sued for in the action.

MAY, 1907.

Wellington.—(Shops and Offices Act): For failing to close his shop on the half-holiday a storekeeper was fined £1, with 7s. costs. Defendant kept a post-office, but sold goods on the half-holiday mentioned.

JUNE, 1907.

Napier.—(Shops and Offices Act): A milk-vendor was fined 10s., and costs 7s., for employing an assistant for more than fifty-two hours per week. On three other charges—(1) employing an assistant after 1 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday; (2) employing an assistant before 4 a.m.; and (3) for supplying milk after 1 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday—defendant was convicted, without costs.

Wellington.—(Scaffolding Inspection Act): A firm of builders was convicted, with costs 9s., for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding. This was the first case under this Act. Three other firms were each fined 10s., with costs £1 18s. 6d., for same offence.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.—CLOSING OF SHOPS IN ACCORDANCE WITH REQUISITION FROM JEWELLERS FIXING CLOSING-HOURS.—PAWNBROKER WHO SELLS JEWELLERY HELD TO COME UNDER REQUISITION.

Judgment by Dr. McArthur, S.M., Wellington, 27th May, 1907.

This is an information laid against the defendant that he, being the occupier of a shop within the meaning of section 21 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and section 5 of "The Shops and Offices Act Amendment Act, 1905," unlawfully failed to close his shop in accordance with a requisition to the Minister of Labour under the said section 21, as directed by notice in pursuance of such requisition appearing in the *Gazette* dated the 4th April, 1907, to wit, at 6.35 p.m. on the 16th day of March, 1907.

Defendant's solicitor admits that his client is guilty if he comes within the requisition. The whole question to be decided is whether the defendant comes within the terms of the requisition or does not. The requisition states, "We, the undersigned, being a majority of the occupiers of all the shops within the City of Wellington wherein is carried on the several trades of watchmakers, jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, or engravers, or a combination of these or any of these trades," &c. The Wellington City Council certified that the signatures to the written requisition represented a majority of the occupiers of all the shops in the City of Wellington wherein are carried on the several trades of watchmakers, jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, or engravers, or a combination of these or any of these trades. The Minister of Labour signed the notice fixing the closing-hours of all watchmakers, jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, and engravers' shops in the City of Wellington under the Shops and Offices Act on the 3rd day of April, 1907, and this notice appeared in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the following day.

In my opinion, defendant comes within the terms of the requisition inasmuch as the evidence discloses that in addition to being a pawnbroker he also stocks a large quantity of jewellery, which he has either purchased as new goods or has, after sale by auction of unredeemed pledges, renovated and placed in his shop as jewellery. In thus selling jewellery he, I consider, is the occupier of a shop in the City of Wellington wherein is carried on the trade of a jeweller.

The information must, I think, be sustained, and the defendant fined the sum of £5 and costs; Court fees, 7s.

JULY, 1907.

Wellington.—

EMPLOYING ASSISTANTS FOR MORE THAN FIVE HOURS WITHOUT INTERVAL FOR MEAL.—INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT UNDER INDUSTRIAL AND ARBITRATION ACT DOES NOT OVERRIDE THE ACT IN THIS RESPECT.

Decision by Stipendiary Magistrate, Wellington.

This is an information laid by the Inspector of Factories, Wellington, against the manager of a drapery firm for unlawfully employing three female assistants for more than five hours continuously without an interval of at least one hour for a meal, contrary to the provisions of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and its Amendment Act, 1905.

It is admitted by the defence that the establishment in which the assistants were employed is a shop within the meaning of the Shops and Offices Act, and that the three assistants were employed for more than five hours continuously without an interval of at least one hour for a meal. Section 4, subsection (1), (c), of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," provides that a shop-assistant shall not be employed in or about the shop or its business for more than five hours continuously without an interval of at least one hour for a meal. The defendant claims to be working under a recommendation of the Board dated the 26th October, 1906, and relies on paragraph 2, in which it is said that, "subject to the provisions of the clause next succeeding, each employer shall be at liberty to fix the hours according to the requirements of his business." This clause, in my opinion, refers only to hotels. It follows the rates of pay in hotels, and is followed by the hours between which the hotel-workers shall work, and by the clause as to the board and lodging of hotel-workers. Next come restaurants, oyster-saloons, and tea-rooms, in that order.

Again, I do not consider that there is any conflict between the recommendations and the Shops and Offices Act. An employer might be at liberty to fix his hours, but not in such a way as to override such a clear provision as contained in section 4, subsection (1), (c). He is not bound to give the one hour at any particular time, but may fix it so long as he does not work the employees continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least one hour for a meal.

For these reasons, I consider the information must be sustained. The defendant will be fined £2, and costs of Court 15s.; solicitor's fee, £3 3s.

FANCY-GOODS DEALER WHO SELLS TRINKETS ETC., HELD NOT TO BE A JEWELLER, AND THEREFORE NOT TO COME UNDER REQUISITION FIXING CLOSING-HOURS OF JEWELLERS' SHOPS.

Decision by Stipendiary Magistrate, Wellington.

Defendant, who is called a jeweller and draper in the information, is charged with being an occupier of a shop within the meaning of section 21 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and section 5 of "The Shops and Offices Act Amendment Act, 1905," and that he unlawfully failed to close his shop on the 1st day of June, 1907, in accordance with the requisition to the Minister of Labour under section 21, and as directed by notice in *Gazette* dated the 4th April, 1907.

The notice affects the occupiers of all shops in the City of Wellington wherein the several trades of watchmakers, jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, or engravers, or a combination of these or any of these trades, is carried on. No definition of the term "jeweller" is given in either of

the above Acts or in the *Gazette* notice, nor has the information submitted any definition of the term to the Court. The evidence against the defendant amounts at most to a matter of opinion arrived at by witnesses after a cursory inspection of the articles exposed for sale in defendant's shop-window.

According to Webster's International Dictionary, a "jewel" is, firstly, an ornament of dress usually made of a precious metal, and having enamel or precious stones as a part of its design; secondly, it is a precious stone or a gem: and a jeweller is one who makes or deals in jewels, precious stones, and similar ornaments. Defendant denies that he carries on the trade of a jeweller, and the City Council's Inspector, states that, after a careful inspection of defendant's goods, he found that they consisted chiefly of cheap trinkets and ornaments, and that the articles of greatest value the defendant had for sale were not worth more than 15s. If that is so, it is reasonable to assume that the greater part of defendant's goods are of the cheap variety, and judging by those on view in the shop-window, which are said to be his best, I think the Inspector's opinion is correct. To constitute defendant a jeweller within the definition just referred to, I think he would require to stock a considerably better class of goods than those on view in his window. As to the signature on the requisition, it was placed there without his authority, and I attach no importance to it. On the whole, I am not prepared to hold that defendant is a jeweller, and I therefore think he is not affected by the *Gazette* notice dealing with such persons.

Information dismissed.

AUGUST, 1907.

Nelson.—(Factories Act): At the Magistrate's Court, on the 19th August, a draper was charged on the information of the Inspector of Factories with having, on the 29th July, exposed for sale a shirt on which there was no label indicating that it had been made elsewhere than in a registered factory.

The defendant pleaded guilty.

The information was laid under subsection (3) of section 28 of "The Factories Act, 1901," which makes provision "for the better suppression of what is commonly known as the 'sweating evil.'"

Defendant pleaded ignorance of the law. He could assure the Court that there would be no repetition of the offence. As soon as he knew that he was doing wrong the article forming the subject of the prosecution was withdrawn.

The Inspector said his instructions were to press for a penalty, but not a heavy penalty. The defendant let out work, and the woman who did the work got 7½d. a shirt, and had to find buttons and cotton. For ladies' chemises the woman got 6d. each, and the same price was paid for knickers. The public should know what was being paid for the goods.

The defendant, in a statement, said the price paid in Dunedin was the same as he was paying now. He mentioned one large wholesale firm that paid 7s. 6d. a dozen for shirts, and he said that last week he had had an offer from Wellington for shirts at 8s. a dozen for men's and 6s. for boys'. He did not know the law, and he had spoken to the representatives of the large firms, and they also were ignorant of the provisions under notice. The defendant stated that nearly the whole of the underclothing he had sold was made on his own premises, the woman referred to having made only about a dozen of the articles. At the price paid for chemises and knickers a woman could make 1s. an hour, and for nightdresses she could make more than that. He did not know how many shirts a woman could make in a day. The worker had to do the cutting. He had let her have a machine worth £7 10s. for £3, and something had been paid off the cost of the machine.

The Inspector of Factories stated that he had been told that one woman, working long hours, earned 13s. a week. What the defendant had said in reference to prices paid elsewhere by large firms was correct, but in these cases the work was cut out by machinery, and the workers were given different parts, and by this method the articles could be made much more cheaply. Other houses paid 9s. a dozen, and for special orders 1s. each.

The defendant said that what the Inspector said was correct, but it might be that the work was done by apprentices receiving low wages.

The shirt forming the subject of the prosecution was exhibited in Court, and was marked at 2s. 6d.

The Magistrate feared from what was seen that it was the thin edge of the wedge. Sweating must be prevented. This was the first case to come before him, but any other cases would be more severely dealt with. The defendant was fined £1, and costs £1 11s.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Auckland.—(Factories Act): A milliner was fined 5s., with costs 7s., in each of the following cases: (1) Failing to pay wages to an apprentice; (2) accepting a premium from an apprentice: nominal fines were inflicted, as the wages had been paid and the premium refunded.

Wanganui.—(Factories Act): A drapery firm pleaded guilty at the Magistrate's Court on the 4th September, 1907, to offering for sale certain pillow-slips which were not labelled to show that they had been made outside a registered factory. The charge was a breach of section 28 of the Factories Act.

The defendants explained that the person who made the goods was in very poor circumstances, and had been given the work to help her along. The manager of the firm was under the impression when he gave the work that the woman's place was registered, as she did work for other persons, and they were, therefore, suffering for her default in not registering. The firm had complied with the Act in so far as the keeping of the woman's name, address, price to be paid for the work, description of work, &c., were concerned, and the offence, they held, was a technical one, being also the first of the kind in Wanganui.

The Inspector of Factories said his Department had instructed him not to ask for a heavy penalty, but he pointed out the opening there was for going back to "sweating" if such a thing were allowed to continue, as (although this did not apply in the present case) the woman could sublet the work at "sweating" rates.

The Stipendiary Magistrate said it did not appear that the defendants were in any way seriously to blame for the breach of the Act, but the offence was one which could be easily committed, and might lead to most serious efforts to upset all the legislation which had been passed against "sweating." But as there was no intention of "sweating" in this case he would only inflict a fine of 10s., and costs.

A second charge preferred against the same firm by the Inspector of Factories, of knowingly exposing for sale a wire mattress and kapoc bed, the work for which was done in an unregistered workroom, and not labelled with the label required to be affixed by section 28 of the Act, was heard at the Magistrate's Court on the 18th September, 1907, by Mr. R. L. Stanford, S.M. The firm pleaded not guilty.

The Inspector, in opening the case, said that, in view of the recent previous conviction against the firm, his Department took a serious view of the matter, and he would endeavour to prove that the firm took every precaution to mislead the Department. Competition in prices, he stated, had led up to the charge, and the mode by which the firm carried on their business made it impossible for any other firm to pay an award wage, pay their way, and compete with this firm. The award provided that labour for this class of work should be paid for at the rate of 1s. 3d. per hour. The beds were made in an unregistered factory, the owner of which, after the charges were laid, made application for registration, but as the present case was already in hand the application was refused. The worker in this case did not employ labour, and would have been under a disadvantage had he registered. The firm supplied the material for the beds, &c., and the man and his wife supplied the labour.

The Inspector called the occupier of the unregistered workroom, who is an upholsterer, who said he had for the past four years made beds and mattresses for the firm, the last supplied being about six weeks ago. Had seen some of his goods on sale in the firm's shop during the past few weeks, and could tell they were his by the singular workmanship. The goods were not labelled as being made in an unregistered factory. The wire mattresses would cost about 3s. 9d. to make. His prices for the wire mattresses were not payable, but the kapoc mattresses paid well, and taking the two together they were payable. He did not know of any one else in Wanganui who was doing the same class of work as cheap as himself. Had now lost the firm's work.

(To defendant's solicitor): Was sure the kapoc bed (a 3 ft. one) he saw on the date of the information was one he had made. Did not on that day see one of the wire mattresses exposed for sale.

The upholsterer's wife corroborated her husband's evidence.

A former manager of the firm's furnishing department said that when with the firm, some eighteen months ago, he had not known any labels to be affixed to goods from the upholsterer's.

The Inspector gave evidence that on the date of the information he visited the firm's establishment, and asked the manager to show him the wire mattresses made by the upholsterer in his unregistered workroom. The manager took him to the back and showed him one of the mattresses. It did not have a label on it.

(To defendant's solicitor): The wire mattress was in a room under lock and key, but was nevertheless for sale.

Defendant's solicitor said the firm admitted having the wire mattress on the premises, but held that it was not exposed for sale. Regarding the kapoc bed, he called the manager of the furnishing department, who said that there was no other mattress in the place made by the upholsterer mentioned but a cot one, which had been thrown up on top of the fixtures, and, being hid from customers by the dressed lines, would not have been sold.

(To the Inspector): The bed was for sale, and would have been sold if specially asked for.

Defendant's solicitor addressed His Worship at length, pointing out that the prosecution to succeed in their case would have to prove that the unlabelled goods were the product of textile or shoddy material. To say that the wire mattress answered to this provision was not common-sense. The Act was thus meant to apply more to sewing, such as pillow-slips, &c., than to mattress-making, &c.

The Stipendiary Magistrate agreed that a wire mattress did not come under that head.

Referring to the question of exposure, defendant's solicitor held that there was a distinction between having for sale and exposing for sale. The kapoc mattress and the wire mattress, he held, were out of sight of customers, and to be exposed for sale they should be where customers could easily see them.

The Stipendiary Magistrate agreed that the wire mattress was exempt from the charge, but it was quite clear the kapoc mattress was for sale, and was placed on the higher shelf for convenience, from whence it would have been produced if any one wanted to buy it. It was not there for giving away. The defendants appeared to have cut the law very fine, but he would only inflict a fine of £5, with costs £2.

On the grounds that the upholsterer had written to the Press stating he had been misunderstood, the firm was granted a rehearing. Practically the same evidence was taken, and the case was again decided in favour of the Department. The fine, however, was increased to £5 1s., in order to allow of an appeal being made.

Notice of appeal was given, but not proceeded with.

Christchurch.—(Shops and Offices Act): Six cases against a drapery firm (three for employing assistants on the statutory half-holiday, and three for employing shop-assistants overtime without a permit) were dismissed on the ground that, although the assistants had been given stock-sheets to extend at home, it was done without the knowledge of the head of the firm.

Invercargill.—(Shops and Offices Act): A fruiterer and confectioner was fined £1, with costs 9s., for failing to allow a half-holiday to a shop-assistant. The assistant was employed part of her time doing housework and part assisting in the shop.

Nelson.—(Shops and Offices Act): Judgment was given by Mr. Eyre-Kenny, S.M., on the 27th August, 1907, in the action *Inspector of Factories v. a baker*.

The defendant is charged for that he, on the 29th day of June, 1907, being the occupier of a shop, did employ a shop-assistant in or about the business of a shop before the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1907.

The information is laid under section 4 of "The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1905," which forms part of and is to be read with the "principal Act," "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904." This section reads as follows: "No shop-assistant shall be employed in or about the business of any shop before the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning, in the case of bakers, butchers, or milkmen."

It was proved that the defendant occupied a baker's shop with a bakehouse attached. That at 3.30 a.m. on the day in question the assistant came in and went to work in the bakehouse. He took his coat off, and brought some buckets of water in, and prepared to mix the dough. That the bakehouse is registered as a factory, but that the assistant is mainly employed by the defendant driving the baker's cart and taking round bread for sale. The practice is this: The assistant takes the baker's cart out at 9 a.m., finishing about 4 p.m. On four days of the week he delivers bread between these hours, having an hour for dinner in the middle of the day. On Friday he delivers bread for about two hours. He feeds the horse in the morning. On Saturday morning he comes into the bakehouse at 3.30 a.m., and assists the baker to get out a batch of bread. He works for an hour in the bakehouse, and comes back again about 6 a.m. He then scales off the bread, makes it into shape, and hands it to the foreman, who puts it in the oven. That takes him an hour and a half, and then he goes to his breakfast at 7.30 a.m. He comes back at 8.30 a.m. The foreman and the defendant take the bread out of the oven, and the assistant puts it into the cart, takes it out and delivers it. That employs him all the rest of the day till a little after 4 p.m. On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday he comes at 5.30 a.m. to work in the bakehouse. On these days he delivers the bread after it comes out of the oven. On Wednesday he comes at 9 a.m., breaks wood, and cleans up the ground and stable. That is all he does on that day. On Friday he comes at 6 a.m., feeds the horse, goes back to his breakfast, and then comes back to deliver the bread. The great bulk of his work is the delivering of bread. It is the practice among bakers, according to the employer, where two men are employed, that the youngest, after getting out a batch, goes out to deliver the bread. If any one comes into the shop they can buy bread, but the defendant goes into the bakehouse to get it. Sometimes the defendant keeps bread in the shop for sale, but it is not exposed for sale. Confectionery is sold in the shop, but the defendant does not manufacture it.

I have been at some pains to set out the facts fully, because, as Lord Bacon observes, "No time is ever wasted in the statement of a case."

"Shop" is defined in the interpretation clause of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," to mean "any building or place in which goods are kept or exposed or offered for sale, or in which any part of the business of the shop is conducted, but does not include a warehouse doing exclusively a wholesale business." It is quite plain that the defendant's shop is a "shop" within the terms of the Shops and Offices Acts, 1904 and 1905.

The interpretation clause of the Act of 1904 describes a "shop-assistant" as "any person (whether a member of the occupier's family or not) who is employed by the occupier of a shop in or about the business of the shop, and includes all persons in the occupier's employment who are employed in selling or delivering his goods or canvassing for orders for his goods, whether such persons are at any time actually employed inside a shop or not." Whilst by section 5 of the same Act it is provided "that in order to prevent any evasion or avoidance of the limitations imposed on the employment of shop-assistants by the last preceding section, the following provision shall apply in the case of every shop-assistant: All work done for the occupier of a shop by the shop-assistants elsewhere than in the shop (whether the work is or is not in connection with the business of the shop) shall be deemed to be done whilst the shop-assistant is employed in a shop, and the time shall be counted accordingly."

The last preceding section (section 4) is headed "Hours of employment, &c.," and the legislation which follows is legislation regulating and limiting those hours. Section 4 of "The Shops and Offices Act Amendment Act, 1905," under which this information is laid, is also a section regulating the hours of employment, by fixing the hour of commencement of employment in the case of bakers, butchers, and milkmen. And, as the Act of 1905 forms part of and is to be read together with the Act of 1904, I think that section 5 of the Act of 1904 must be held to be applicable to cases arising under section 4 of the Act of 1905.

It is important to note that section 22 of the Act of 1904 practically constitutes a cart from which goods are offered for sale "a shop" within the meaning of the Shops and Offices Acts.

These are all the statute enactments relied on by the prosecution.

Defendant's solicitor refers to "The Factories Act, 1901," section 2, subsection (2), where it is said that the term "factory" means, *inter alia*, "every bakehouse, meaning thereby any building or place in which any article of food is baked for sale for human consumption." He also argued that the information had been laid under the wrong Act, and that the assistant was a factory-worker, and not a shop-assistant. The proceedings should have been taken under the Factories Act, if indeed any proceedings could be taken on the facts as disclosed by the evidence.

I will, in the first place, refer to a section which was not cited by either side in the argument of the case. I mean section 18 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," which says, "where a person is the occupier of both a shop and a factory, and employs any person partly in the one

establishment and partly in the other, such last person shall, for the purposes of the weekly half-holiday and the wages therefor, be deemed to be employed exclusively in that part of the establishment in which he is chiefly employed, as certified by the Inspector."

This section perhaps might have been, with advantage, carried further, and made expressly applicable to cases like the present, where there is a combination of a shop and a factory. Be this as it may, however, it is a clear indication of the mind of the Legislature, and it shows that where a factory and a shop are combined the intention of the Legislature is that the employee ought to be deemed to be employed exclusively in that part of the establishment in which he is chiefly employed.

Now, it is clear from the evidence that the assistant was "chiefly employed" in delivering the bread. Indeed, the employer admits this in so many words, for he swore "the great bulk of his work is the delivering of bread." And the interpretation clause of the Act of 1904 shows that, being so employed, the assistant must be deemed to be "a shop-assistant," and not a factory-worker. The employer must be convicted upon this information. At the same time, I am satisfied that the defendant had no intention of breaking the law, and, as this is a test case, a nominal fine of 1s. only will be imposed, together with the costs of the prosecution. In any future conviction under similar circumstances a substantial fine will be inflicted.

OCTOBER, 1907.

Wellington.—(Scaffolding Act): A case against a firm of builders, for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding, was dismissed. The scaffolding was erected by a sub-contractor, and the Magistrate held that defendants were not liable.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

Auckland.—

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.—WHEN IS A BUSINESS PLACE CLOSED?

The Inspector of Factories at Auckland proceeded against a shopkeeper for failure to close his shop at 1 o'clock on the statutory closing-day. Mr. W. Fallon conducted for the prosecution, and Dr. Bamford appeared for the defendant.

The case was one in which the question was involved as to whether two businesses could be carried on in one shop by separate persons, when the Act demanded that a statutory closing-day should be observed in regard to one of the businesses, the other business being exempt. The shop occupied by defendant is carried on in his name as a fruit-shop, but a portion of it is used by his wife as a florist, her name being over one window, and her business being, according to the defendant's statement, conducted by her as entirely distinct from his. This, however, did not come up to the requirements of the Inspector, who said that to comply with the Act it was necessary that the florist part of the shop, the business which has to observe the half-day closing-hours, must have a permanent and distinct entrance, and be so divided from the other shop that no communication can take place between the two. Defendant's wife had offered to put a shutter along the counter, shutting off the florist section entirely, but this, the Inspector held, was not sufficient. If both shops closed, of course no objection would be made to the business arrangement.

Dr. Bamford said that defendant's wife had carried on the florist business for ten years, running it quite separate from her husband's, and he contended that it really came under a similar category as a bookstall, the stock-in-trade of which might be closed up, although the stall was an open one. In any case, he contended that the prosecution should have been against defendant's wife, and not the husband, who was at perfect liberty under the Act to carry on his business.

His Worship remarked that there seemed to be no provision in the Act for penalising a person that allowed another to carry on a business in his premises. He decided to visit the shop in question, and meantime reserved his judgment.

His Worship in giving judgment said that the complaint was made by the Inspector that in breach of section 9 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," defendant being the occupier of a shop, failed to close his shop at 1 o'clock on the statutory half-holiday, Wednesday, the 2nd October. Defendant was the lessee and occupier of premises in Lower Queen Street, in which he carried on exclusively the business of a fruiterer and refreshment-room keeper. The sole entrance was from Queen Street, in the middle of the building, and on each side was a show-window, one bearing the name of defendant and the other the name of his wife. For some ten years defendant's wife had, with his consent, had the exclusive use of a portion of the premises, and there carried on, entirely on her own account, the business of a florist. He saw no reason to doubt defendant's testimony that he had no interest whatever in the business carried on by his wife, and that she had no interest in his. On the statutory half-holiday defendant's wife discontinued her business at 1 p.m., and that portion of the premises used by her was effectively shut off by a wooden screen or partition, securely fixed so that the stock of flowers, &c., belonging to her could not be reached or procured by the defendant or those serving in the other portion of the premises. No flowers were sold or exposed for sale on Wednesday afternoons in any part of the shop. The defendant admitted that he carried on his business as a fruiterer and refreshment-room keeper, but contended that he was entitled to do so as the premises occupied and used by him was "a shop wherein was exclusively carried on the business of a fruiterer and refreshment-room keeper." A shop was defined as "any building or place in which goods are kept or exposed for sale, or in which any part of the business of a shop is conducted," and, having regard to the facts established by the evidence, he was of opinion that the defendant's contention must be upheld. The information was dismissed without costs.

DECEMBER, 1907.

Mokau.—(Workmen's Wages Act): A sawmiller was fined £2, with costs 7s., for failing to pay wages weekly to bush hands. No agreement had been entered into with the men to receive payment at other than the interval mentioned in the Act.

Wellington.—(Shops and Offices Act): A firm of Chinese fruiterers was fined £1, with costs £1 0s. 3d., for selling cigarettes after 8 p.m., the hour fixed by requisition for the closing of tobacconists' shops. For the same offence another Chinaman was fined £1, with costs 12s. 3d. This case was taken under the new provision in "The Shops and Offices Act Amendment Act, 1907," section 4 (8).

ALLEGED STRIKE AMONG WAITRESSES.

A batch of eight employees of an eating-house brought civil claims against two partners in a refreshment-room business for wages alleged to be due on the 6th December, 1907.

Witnesses for the complainants stated that there had been some dissatisfaction amongst the employees, who went up in a body to interview one of the partners, with the idea of having the conditions of work altered, and of arriving at a proper understanding. If he had agreed to their terms they would have been willing to stop, but if not they had intended to leave. The spokesman started to speak, and had said the words, "We are going," when defendant immediately stopped him, and said, "You can all go." What the spokesman intended to say was, "We are going to make a complaint," but defendant would not let him get this far. When defendant told them to go, there was nothing for it but to go, and they all left. There was no intention of leaving when they went to see defendant, and a suggestion that the employees had been incited to strike by the other partner was not correct. There was no organized strike. Defendant gave them no notice, and consequently the employees claimed forty-eight hours' wages in lieu of notice, in addition to wages owing.

For the defence it was alleged that the strike was a prearranged affair.

The other defendant stated that he tried in every possible way to avert a strike, as such a happening was against his interests. He knew the employees were dissatisfied, but personally he had never discharged any of them. He had no cause to complain about any of his servants, every hand being a good one.

Defendant detailed his early troubles with one of his principal servants, which led him to believe that the servants were going to strike. One of the men cooks eventually came to him and said, "We are all going to strike." Some of them were dressed ready to go out. Subsequently the servants all went out. Two of the cooks, and then the girls, came back and asked for their wages, but he refused them. He did not know what was due to them. Witness had had no intention of dismissing any of the servants before the trouble arose. If they had come to him in the proper manner he would have paid their wages. When they left, everything in the kitchen was upside down.

His Worship held that forty-eight hours' notice was due either from plaintiffs to defendants or from defendants to plaintiffs. There was no evidence to show that there was any ground of complaint; the employees were bound to obey their employer's lawful commands. By some means or other one of the partners had some influence over his employees; and if he went to his partner and acted as he should have acted, then this trouble would not have arisen. His Worship gave judgment for the following amounts: £6 8s. 6d., 17s. 6d., £1 2s. 6d., £1 10s., £1 5s., £2 2s. 6d., £5 2s. 10d., £2 2s. 10d. In some of the cases His Worship made deductions on account of the plaintiffs not giving the employer notice. Costs were allowed to each plaintiff.

WORKER FINED FOR LEAVING EMPLOYMENT.

A dispute between two tailors was heard by Dr. McArthur in the Magistrate's Court, Wellington, on the 6th December, 1907. Plaintiff claimed £20 damages on account of the defendant, whom he had engaged as a machinist, leaving him in the busy season, and putting him to great expense to get another hand. The defendant alleged dismissal as the reason why he left the employ of the plaintiff. After hearing the evidence, His Worship gave judgment for the plaintiff for £6 15s., with £1 16s. costs.

Christchurch.—

THE DOMESTIC SERVANT QUESTION.—SERVANT FINED FOR FAILING TO CARRY OUT AGREEMENT.

In the Magistrate's Court, Christchurch, on the 2nd December, 1907, an employer sued her domestic servant, who did not appear, for 12s. damages for breach of contract. The claim set out that an agreement was entered into on the 28th August between the plaintiff and defendant, whereby the former was to enter the latter's service as housemaid at 12s. a week. Defendant failed to carry out the agreement, and the plaintiff claimed one week's wages as damages. The evidence was that the defendant did not put in an appearance, and had taken service elsewhere. She was spoken to over the telephone, and told to either fulfil the engagement or forfeit a week's wages. Defendant agreed to pay the amount sued for.

His Worship said the case was rather out of the ordinary. If every mistress "slipped up" by servants brought such cases the Court would have full hands. He had himself engaged two servants in one week, and both failed to enter his employ. He asked plaintiff's counsel why the proceedings were brought, and the reply was that it was done as an example to domestic servants generally, to show them that they could not with impunity disregard engagements.

His Worship said the action was perfectly justifiable. People were put to great inconvenience through servants failing to keep engagements. Some check was necessary. He blamed registry offices for giving servants a list of five or six people wanting servant-girls. They went round those referred to, selecting the position that suited them best. As the defendant did not appear, there was presumably no defence. Judgment was entered for the amount claimed, with 13s. costs.

Palmerston North.—

MASTER AND APPRENTICE.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, on the 29th October, 1907, the Stipendiary Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which an employer made application under section 14 of "The Master and Apprentice Act, 1865," for the cancellation of the indentures of an apprentice, on the ground that the apprentice's condition of health rendered it impossible to teach him.

The evidence given, said His Worship, was to the effect that the boy was subject to fits, and that it was dangerous to employ him near machinery such as it was necessary to use in a cabinet-maker's shop. Evidence was given for the defence that the doctor had stated that the boy would probably grow out of the fits, and also that it was not absolutely necessary for the boy to work with machinery in order to learn the trade of a cabinetmaker, as it was shown that there were two rooms in the establishment, one in which there was machinery, and another in which there was none. In this case the employer would be justified in giving instructions to the boy that on no account, either of his own accord or by the instructions of any one else, should he go into the room where the machinery was kept, and if he did so, and injury resulted, he would, in his (His Worship's) opinion, be guilty of serious wilful misconduct within the meaning of the Workers' Compensation Act. Under those circumstances the application was refused.

Wellington.—

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.—RESTAURANT OR REFRESHMENT-ROOM HELD TO BE A SHOP.—ANY AGREEMENT AFFECTING SHOP-ASSISTANTS IS SUBJECT TO THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

(1907, November 1 and 2.—Supreme Court, Wellington.—Cooper, J.)

A restaurant or refreshment-room is a "shop" within the provisions of section 4 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904." A recommendation of the Board of Conciliation, which has become effective through none of the parties referring the dispute within the statutory time to the Court for settlement, operates only as an industrial agreement, and, as such an agreement is not equivalent to an award of the Court, the recommendation does not override the provisions of section 4 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," regulating and limiting the hours of labour.

Judgment of the Court.

COOPER, J.—The respondents are restaurant-keepers carrying on business in Wellington. Separate informations were laid against them by the appellant, who is the Inspector of Factories, Wellington. For convenience both informations were heard together by the Stipendiary Magistrate, Wellington, and he dismissed each charge. The present appeal is from his decision.

Each appellant was charged for that he, being the occupier of a shop within "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and its amendments, did, during the week ending the 6th April, 1907, employ his male shop-assistants for more than fifty-two hours, excluding meal-times, contrary to subsection (a) of section 4 of the Act.

At the hearing before the Magistrate the following facts were admitted: (1) That each of the appellants was a restaurant-keeper; (2) that in each case the employees mentioned in the information were waiters; (3) that in each case each of such employees worked more than fifty-two hours in each week.

The following facts were proved:—

(1.) That in a dispute between the Wellington Amalgamated Society of Cooks and Waiters (an industrial union of workers) and the Licensed Victuallers' Association (Wellington Branch), the Conciliation Board for the Industrial District of Wellington, on the 26th October, 1906, recommended, *inter alia*, as follows:—

Hours of Work in Restaurants.—The hours of work in restaurants shall not exceed sixty-five in any one week, and in the case of females they shall not exceed the number of hours prescribed by "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904." The working-hours shall be between 5.30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

(2.) That the recommendations were to take effect as from the 29th November, 1906, and to remain in force until the 30th November, 1908.

(3.) The Board's recommendations were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Industrial District of Wellington.

(4.) Within the period of one month from the filing of the recommendations no application was duly filed in the office of the Clerk to refer such dispute to the Arbitration Court for settlement.

(5.) The employees referred to in the informations have been working under the Board's recommendations, and have been paid on a basis of sixty-five hours a week in pursuance of the recommendation.

(6.) Several restaurant-keepers (including one of the respondents) have been proceeded against by the Labour Department in the Arbitration Court for a breach of the recommendations, in working their employees for more than sixty-five hours in a week, and have been fined in respect of such breaches.

The Magistrate held "that the facts and circumstances admitted and proved were insufficient to support the informations," and consequently dismissed each information.

The question for the opinion of the Court is whether his determination was erroneous in point of law.

Two questions of law of great importance were argued in this appeal:—

(1.) Is a restaurant a "shop" within the meaning of the Shops and Offices Acts, 1904 and 1905?

(2.) If it is, does the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation, and which, in consequence of the omission of the employers to refer the dispute within the statutory time to the Court of Arbitration for settlement, now operates as an industrial agreement, override the provisions of section 4 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904"?

As to the first question: "Shop" is interpreted by section 2 of the Act as meaning any building or place in which goods are kept or exposed or offered for sale, or in which any part of the business of the shop is conducted, but does not include a warehouse doing exclusively a wholesale business. If there were no other provision in the statute by which an extended meaning can be given to the term "shop," it would, I think, be doubtful whether a restaurant or refreshment-room, where the meals are consumed on the premises, could be brought within this definition. In *The London and Suburban Land and Building Company v. Field* (1881, 16 Ch.D. 645), however, Cotton, L.J., said, "A 'shop' means a place where goods are sold by retail; a 'beer-shop,' therefore, means a place where beer is sold by retail, and it does not matter whether the beer is consumed on the premises or not," (p. 648). But in *Coombs v. Cook* (Cal. and Ell. 75), Huddleston, B., observed, "A tavern would not come within the definition of 'shop.' It is true that beer is sold there. But a tavern is also a place of entertainment, and travellers have a right to food and refreshment there." And in *the Savoy Hotel Company v. London County Council* (1900, 1 Q.B. 668), Channell, J., said, "Neither a licensed publichouse nor a refreshment-house comes within the ordinary meaning of the word 'shop.'" That case was an appeal from a decision of a metropolitan Magistrate convicting the appellant of a breach of "The Shop Hours Act, 1892," for employing a young person at the Savoy Hotel for a longer time than the statutory hours, and the conviction was sustained because the definition of "shop" in that Act expressly included licensed publichouses and refreshment-houses of any kind. A restaurant is a place where refreshments or meals are provided for payment; it is also defined in the dictionaries as the dining-room of an hotel conducted on the European plan; a dining-saloon or eating-house café. It is, therefore, a refreshment-house, or a refreshment-room. The definition of "shop" in section 2 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," is not necessarily exclusive. The definition only applies where it is not inconsistent with the context of the Act. This is stated in the introductory words of the section, and without these introductory words the same rule of construction applies: Per Lord Selborne in *Meux v. Jacobs* (L.R. 7 H. of L. 481, 493). In *The Queen v. The Justices of Cambridgeshire* (7 A. and E. 480), the Court (Lord Denman, C.J., Patteson, Williams, and Coleridge, JJ.) said that an interpretation clause was "not to be taken as strictly defining what the meaning of a word must be under all circumstances." An Act of Parliament is to receive such a fair, large, and liberal construction as will best insure the attainment of the object of the Act, and of every provision or enactment thereof, according to its true intent, meaning, and spirit: "Interpretation Act, 1888," section 5, subsection (7). A "shop-assistant" is also defined in section 2. Such an assistant is a person (whether a member of the occupier's family or not) who is employed by the occupier of a shop in or about the business of a shop. Section 4 prohibits the employment of a "shop-assistant" in or about the business of a shop for more than fifty-two hours excluding meal-times. Section 9 prescribes that all shops (except those specially provided for in later sections of the Act) shall be closed on one working-day of each week at the hour of 1 p.m. Section 15 of the Act is as follows: "The provisions of section 9 relating to the closing of shops on the statutory closing-day shall be subject to the exceptions and modifications following: (a) (1) In the case of any shop wherein is exclusively carried on any one or more of the businesses of a fishmonger, a fruiterer, a confectioner, a refreshment-room keeper, a baker, or a bookstall-keeper on a railway-station or wharf, the occupier shall not be required to close his shop on any working-day: Provided that the provisions of this subsection shall not affect the right of any shop-assistant employed in any such excepted shop to a half-holiday for the remainder of the day from 1 o'clock in the afternoon of such working-day in each week as the occupier in the case of each shop-assistant thinks fit." A refreshment-room keeper is defined in the section to mean "a person whose business it is to sell meals, but does not include an hotelkeeper." The amendment Act, 1905, repeals section 3 of the Act of 1904, a section which provided a statutory hour for closing "shops" within the four central districts of the Dominion, and enacts substituted provisions, among which is a provision that in or about any shop in which any one or more of the trades or businesses mentioned in the schedule to the Act are exclusively carried on, the latest hour up to which a shop-assistant may be employed is the time stated in the schedule; and among the businesses mentioned in the schedule is that of a "refreshment-room keeper." Notwithstanding, therefore, that the interpretation clause does not in terms include within the definition of a "shop" a restaurant or refreshment-room, it is, in my opinion, clear that the Legislature intended to do so, and that upon the proper construction of the Act restaurants or refreshment-rooms are included, except where these businesses are expressly exempted from any particular clause. In such case special provisions are made. The effect of sections 9 and 15 of the principal Act, and of sections 3, 4, and 7, and of the schedule to the amendment Act, is, in my opinion, to enable me to read section 4, which is the general section applicable to all shops, as including refreshment-rooms. Mr. Myers has submitted that if refreshment-rooms are within section 4, still, refreshment-rooms where the meals sold are consumed on the premises are not. In my opinion this cannot be the proper construction of the Act. A refreshment-room is a place where meals are sold. It does not affect the question whether the meals sold are consumed on or off the premises. The sale takes place in each instance. It is a matter of common knowledge that the greater proportion of the business of a refreshment-room keeper is the supply of meals to be consumed on the premises, and to limit the provisions of the Acts of 1904 and 1905 to restaurants where meals or refreshments

are purchased for consumption off the premises would be a *reductio ad absurdum*. The ordinary meaning of the words "to sell meals" includes clearly the sale of the meal for consumption in the rooms as well as the sale of food to be taken away by the purchaser and eaten elsewhere. In each instance the meal is sold. The first question must therefore be decided against the respondents.

The second question depends upon the meaning and effect of subsection (4) of section 4 of the Act of 1904. That subsection is as follows: "This section shall operate subject to the provisions of this Act and to any award of the Arbitration Court." The recommendations of the Board operate, through the failure of the employers to refer the matter within the statutory time to the Court of Arbitration, and are enforceable, in the same manner in all respects, as an industrial agreement duly executed and filed by the parties (section 59 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905"). This section is a re-enactment of a corresponding section in the Act of 1900. In the Auckland Tailoresses' case (Vol. iii, Book of Awards, p. 104) the Court of Arbitration at a time when I was President had to consider the effect of an industrial agreement. In a judgment of the Court, delivered by me in that case, the Court said, "An industrial agreement differs in many respects from an award of the Court. An award is a judgment of a Court of exclusive jurisdiction, and an industrial agreement is a contract made *inter partes* under certain statutory provisions. An award cannot be set aside, varied, or cancelled; the only powers the Court possesses in reference to an award are to amend it by remedying any defect in it, or by inserting additional terms to give fuller effect to it, or to enforce it; an industrial agreement may be varied, renewed, or cancelled by the parties to it. An award binds persons although not named, unless they are exempted from its provisions; an industrial agreement only binds the actual parties to it. The force of an award extends to persons who commence business in the district affected by the award during its currency; before such parties can be bound by the terms of an industrial agreement they must file in the office of the Clerk of Awards a notice signifying their concurrence with it." I see no reason to modify the statement of the law I then made, and, in my opinion, it is impossible to hold that an industrial agreement is equivalent to an award of the Court. The provision in section 30 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act that an industrial agreement is enforceable in manner provided by section 101 of the Act and not otherwise is a procedure section only. It does not convert the agreement into an award of the Court; it merely provides the machinery for the enforcement of its provisions, and gives to a special Court exclusive jurisdiction to enforce its observance. If an industrial agreement purporting to have been made and filed under the provisions of the Act contains terms which are in contravention of a statute, then, unless express power is given by statute enabling parties to contract themselves out of the statute, the statute must prevail and the agreement must give way. There is nothing in the Act of 1905 which enables the parties to an industrial agreement to override statutory provisions regulating and limiting the hours of labour in a particular trade or business. In certain statutes, of which the Shops and Offices Acts 1904 and 1905 are instances, the provisions of the particular statute are subordinated to the award of the Court of Arbitration in an industry affected by the statute; but this special power to override the provisions of a statute has been intrusted only to the Court of Arbitration, and has not been placed in the hands of parties who are competent to make an industrial agreement. The Legislature has carefully avoided giving to the recommendations of a Board of Conciliation, when such recommendations have become effective, any greater force than it has given to an industrial agreement. Such recommendations only bind the parties actually named, and the union and the particular employers can mutually and without invoking the jurisdiction of any Court vary, amend, or cancel the recommendations just as they can vary, amend, or cancel an agreement actually made and executed by the named parties. The recommendations bind no parties but those cited before the Board and named in the recommendations; in short, the recommendations have no higher effect than an industrial agreement made and executed by the same parties. There is a substantial reason why an industrial agreement cannot override express statutory regulations in a particular industry. The present case is an instance. The recommendations only apply to a limited number of the particular classes of employers affected. Other employers in the same industry are not bound. But an award binds every one, and there is by the award uniformity throughout the industry. I am therefore of opinion that the respondents are within section 4 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and that the special matter pleaded as an answer to the section is not within the terms of subsection (4), and cannot in law justify the employment of the shop-assistants in the present case beyond the statutory limit of fifty-two hours per week.

Respondents' solicitor has contended that this result will produce great hardship. The wages stated in the recommendations are based upon a consideration of sixty-five hours' work per week. If the employers can be compelled to pay these wages for fifty-two hours' work, then, no doubt, hardship arises; but as, in my opinion, the effect of the recommendations is that the extension of the hours of work from fifty-two per week to sixty-five per week is inoperative, a substantial part of the consideration for the amount of the weekly wage fails, and it is open to the respondents to have the question of their liability to comply with the recommendations tested in a competent Court.

In the present case I can only administer the law, and I hold that the respondents have committed a breach of section 4 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and that the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation are no answer to the informations.

The appeal must be allowed, and the case remitted to the Stipendiary Magistrate, with the opinion of the Court that upon the facts and circumstances stated in the case the respondents have committed a breach of the Act and that he ought to convict them.

There will be no costs.

ASSISTANTS IN PRIVATE HOTELS SUBJECT TO SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT *re* HALF-HOLIDAY.

(1907, November 1 and 5.—Supreme Court, Wellington.—Cooper, J.)

The keeper of a private hotel is not an "hotelkeeper" within section 15, subsection (a), par. (ii), of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and although a man combines with his business of a refreshment-room keeper the business of a private-lodginghouse keeper, he is within the provisions of section 15, subsection (a), par. (i), of that Act, and is bound to give to each shop-assistant employed in the refreshment-room a half-holiday on such day in the case of each assistant in each week as he may think fit.

Judgment of the Court.

COOPER, J.—This is an appeal upon points of law from a decision of Dr. McArthur, Stipendiary Magistrate, Wellington. The appellant is the proprietor of a private hotel in Wellington. There are 150 rooms in the house, and he employs between thirty and forty servants. He has a public dining-room in which he supplies meals to the public, charging a price for each meal. In this dining-room he employs seven waitresses, and there are other employees connected with this portion of his business. Occasionally he makes up a lunch for customers who desire to take the lunch away for consumption off the premises. The appellant was charged before the Magistrate upon an information laid by the respondent, who is the Inspector of Factories, Wellington, alleging that the appellant is a restaurant-keeper, and that in the month of August, 1907, he employed certain shop-assistants, and failed to allow them a half-holiday for the remainder of the day from 1 o'clock in the afternoon on any working-day in the week ending the 24th August, 1907, contrary to the provisions of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and its amendment. The facts I have above stated were proved, and it was also admitted that the girls mentioned in the information were waitresses employed in the dining-room, and that they had not received any half-holiday for the week referred to. The Magistrate convicted and fined the appellant.

The questions argued upon the appeal to this Court are: (1.) Is that portion of the defendant's establishment which is used as the public dining-room a shop within the meaning of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and its amendments? (2.) Are the waitresses employed in the public dining-room shop-assistants within the meaning of the Act? (3.) As the defendant combines with his business of a restaurant a private hotel, do the provisions of section 15 of the Act exempt him from the operation of the Act?

In the appeal *Aldridge v. Fairway and Jones* (10 Gaz. L.R. 117) I have held that a restaurant or refreshment-room is a shop within the provisions of section 4 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904." The particular questions for decision in this appeal are: (1.) Whether the appellant is carrying on such a business? (2.) If he is, is he exempted from the provisions of section 15 of the Act? The facts establish that he is carrying on as part of his business the business of a restaurant or refreshment-room.

Hotelkeepers are exempted from section 15. The appellant keeps a private hotel, and his solicitor contends that he is within the exemption. I think not. In my opinion, the term "hotelkeeper" means a licensed publican. Although the term is not used in the Licensing Acts, an hotel being described there as "licensed premises," and the hotelkeeper as a "licensed person," a "licensed publican," and an "innkeeper," the term "hotelkeeper" has acquired in this Dominion a special meaning. The proprietor of a private boardinghouse or a private hotel is not usually called an "hotelkeeper." In referring to a particular person as an "hotelkeeper," the meaning which, in my opinion, is universally placed upon such a word is that the person keeps an "hotel," that is to say, a licensed house within the meaning of the Licensing Acts. I am satisfied that the Legislature has in the exception to section 15 of the Act of 1904 used the word in that sense. The reason why licensed publicans or hotelkeepers are exempted from section 15 is twofold: (1) The Licensing Acts regulate the business; (2) they are under an obligation to provide, if there is room in the hotel, lodging, meals, and accommodation for travellers (section 129, "Licensing Act, 1881"). They are, as Mr. Justice Coleridge said in *Rex v. Ivens* (7 C. and P. 213), a sort of public servants, they having in return a kind of privilege of entertaining travellers and supplying them with what they want.

The keeper of a restaurant, or a restaurant combined with a lodging-house, is not in the same position. While he may, under certain circumstances, be liable at common law to some of the incidents attaching to an innkeeper's business, he does not come under the same statutory liability or regulations as a licensed publican or hotelkeeper, and he is, generally speaking, under no obligation to serve meals or provide accommodation.

The other argument submitted by appellant's solicitor in support of the appeal is that, as the appellant combines with his business of restaurant or refreshment-room keeper the business of a private-lodginghouse keeper, he is outside the provisions of section 15, and is not, therefore, bound to give the waitresses employed in his public dining-room any half-holiday.

In my opinion, the terms of subsection (a), par. (i), bring the appellant within the provisions of the section. A part of his business is the keeping of a refreshment-room. He does not carry on in combination with that refreshment-room any other business which is within the trades restricted by the Act. Therefore, so far as section 15 is concerned, and so far as the Act is concerned, he carries on exclusively the business of a refreshment-room keeper. If any one of the businesses mentioned in that section is carried on exclusively, or combined only with one or other of the businesses also mentioned in the section, then the employer is given the privilege of nominating any one afternoon in the week for the purpose of giving any one or more of his assistants a half-holiday, so long as in the week all the assistants have a half-holiday although not on the same day, and he is entitled to keep his establishment open. But for the special provisions of the Act of 1904 and the amendment Act, 1905, the half-holiday must have been given on a fixed day, and the place would have to have been closed on that day. To read the section as appellant's solicitor

asks me would result in this: that a fishmonger, a fruiterer, a confectioner, or a baker could, by taking in lodgers, escape from the liability to give his shop-assistants a half-holiday at all. The object of the statute was to give each assistant in all the excepted trades a half-holiday on some day in the week optional to the employer, but to take away that privilege if he combined with the excepted business some other business within the provisions of section 4, and outside the exceptions of section 15. It was not to give the employer power to destroy the assistants' right to a half-holiday once a week by combining some business not within the Act with a business which is within the Act. As the appellant carries on a business of a refreshment-room keeper he is liable to give to each of those assistants who are employed in that branch of his business a half-holiday on such day in the case of each assistant in each week as the appellant may think fit.

The appeal must be dismissed, and the conviction affirmed. The appellant must pay the respondent £5 5s., costs of this appeal.

JANUARY, 1908.

Wellington,—

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.—JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

Judgment was given by Dr. McArthur, S.M., on a claim for £74, being four months' wages in lieu of proper notice, as damages for wrongful dismissal. The case for the plaintiff was that he had been engaged by the defendant company on the 17th September, 1907, as manager for a mine of theirs near Reefton, at a salary of £4 10s. per week for the first three months, and thereafter at £5 per week. It was contended that on the 27th September the defendant company wrongfully dismissed the plaintiff, and had refused to allow him to carry out his contract, and had paid him £4 10s. only. The reason alleged by the defendant for discharging the plaintiff was that he was not sober on his arrival at Reefton, nor during a period of three days afterwards. The question at issue was whether the plaintiff was in the employment of the defendant company at this time. On his behalf it was maintained that his agreement did not come into operation until he took over the mine. The defendants submitted that it dated from the 17th September, when he was first appointed.

His Worship held that the plaintiff acted as manager under the terms of his appointment from Friday, the 20th September, when he drove to the mine. On that date, when he assumed the managership of the mine, the evidence showed that the plaintiff was drunk, and remained in that condition until the following Monday night. In the opinion of His Worship misconduct inconsistent with the fulfilment of the express or implied conditions of service would justify dismissal, and the facts in the case justified the plaintiff's dismissal. The defendant had also refused reinstatement. Judgment was given for the defendant, with costs £8 0s. 6d.

FEBRUARY, 1908.

Napier.—(Shops and Offices Act): An auctioneer was convicted for employing an assistant after 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday.

Wellington.—(Factories Act): Two Chinese laundry-keepers were charged on separate informations with occupying a factory and failing to keep a record showing the names of the persons employed, their wages, and the kind of work they were engaged in, also the ages of those under twenty-one years. Solicitor for defendants assured the Court that the Chinese kept a record written in Chinese, and the Department had access to this book, but could not understand it. Counsel said he had explained the position to defendants, and had shown them how to keep a proper record as demanded by the Act, and in future they were going to do this. A fine of 10s., with costs 7s., was imposed in each case.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.—JUDGMENT *re* HALF-HOLIDAY TO NIGHT-PORTERS IN HOTELS.

The defendant is charged that, on the 11th January, 1908, being the occupier of a hotel within the meaning of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and the amendments thereof, he did employ a certain hotel-assistant in and about the business of his hotel, and did fail to allow him a half-holiday from the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of any working-day in the said week.

The facts admitted are that defendant is the licensee of a hotel, and employed a night-porter on the 11th January, 1908, from 10 o'clock in the evening until 7 o'clock next morning; that in Wellington night-porters work from 10 p.m. or midnight until 7 a.m. next day, and they do not work in hotels between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock in the evening.

Section 4, (d), of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," states that a shop-assistant shall not be employed in or about the shop or its business at any time after 1 o'clock in the afternoon of one working-day in each week, which day shall be the day on which the shop is required to close as hereinafter provided; and section 2 of the same Act defines a working-day as any day in the week except Sunday. The original Shops and Shop-assistants Act of 1892 was passed for the purpose of limiting the hours of business in shops, and providing a fixed period of leisure for all employees during the afternoon of one working-day in each week. This Act was repealed by the Shops and Shop-assistants Act of 1894, and by section 9 of that Act the right to a half-holiday from 1 o'clock in the afternoon of some working-day of each week was extended to all shop-assistants in shops outside the limits of cities, boroughs, and town districts, and to all assistants in hotel-bars within or without such limits. The amending Acts of 1895, 1896, and 1901 further extended the law relating to shops and shop-assistants, and in 1904 the Shops and Offices Act repealed all prior Acts, and consolidated and amended the law relating to these places and persons. It fixed the hours of closing for shops and offices, the hours of employment of shop-assistants, and all cases of exemption from its provisions. In 1905 this Act was further amended and partly repealed, and later by section 3 of "The Shops and Offices Act Amendment Act, 1907," section 20

of the Act of 1904 was extended and made to include all assistants in any hotel. Under "The Licensing Act, 1881," hotels must close at 10 o'clock in the evening, and the majority of night-porters commence their work at that hour. A porter commencing work at 10 p.m. therefore works only two hours of that particular day. Immediately after 12 p.m. a new day begins, and his work from the time of commencement until its cessation occupies part of two separate working-days. At no time is he working at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of any working-day. It seems to me that the section aims at giving all assistants in hotels who in the ordinary course of employment would but for this provision work on the afternoon of every working-day a half-holiday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon of one working-day in each week. But I do not think it applies to persons who, though assistants, are not employed through the day. The half-holiday must start from 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and if a person is not under ordinary circumstances employed during the afternoon of any working-day, how can he be entitled to a half-holiday from that hour. Relieving an assistant from 10 p.m. to 12 p.m. on one night of each week does not, in my opinion, comply with a provision which enacts that all assistants must get a half-holiday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon. If the section is penal, it must be construed strictly, and not in any way strained in order to bring the defendant within its wording. I do not think it is clearly applicable to the present case.

W. G. RIDDELL, S.M.

MARCH, 1908.

Wellington.—

HOTEL-WAITERS' HALF-HOLIDAY.

A hotelkeeper was charged before the Stipendiary Magistrate on the 9th March, 1908, with having failed to allow a half-holiday to three assistants during the week ending the 25th January, 1908. The facts were admitted.

The head waiter at the hotel stated that the men in question were given their half-holiday, but came back to work after dinner. The week was a very busy one, the house being full up. Witness told the men that if they came back from 6 o'clock until 8 o'clock they would get 5s., but they need not work unless they desired. They said, "All right; we won't see the other men stuck." Two of the trio returned; the other did not. They were waiters.

The information was laid under section 20 of "The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," which was amended by the Act of 1907 to make the Act apply to all assistants instead of bar-assistants. Defendant's solicitor submitted that the question for His Worship was whether, without any direction from the Legislature, the Court should extend its jurisdiction to lay down what were assistants in hotels. The alleged offence was of a penal nature, and until the Legislature gave a proper definition on which to work His Worship would see that he was without actual jurisdiction. If he took the statute in its widest meaning, every one in the hotel would be an assistant. The next question was how far the statute and award were to be read together. Counsel contended that his clients could have gone to another hotel and got assistants, and that their action amounted to practically the same thing. They made a separate and entire agreement with the men to work as casual labourers, which they were entitled to do.

The Inspector, in reply, contended that the fact that the men came back and worked was sufficient to say that they did not get a clear half-holiday. The mere fact of any one being found in a shop or office was sufficient to show that he was employed there; and the fact that the men came back of their own free will did not relieve the employers of their responsibility; and any agreement between employer and worker conflicting with the statute was illegal. The Inspector did not say that the men were shop-assistants within the meaning of the Act, but they were hotel-employees within the meaning of section 20 of the Shops and Offices Act. In the absence of a definition of the word "assistant," the literal meaning should be taken.

His Worship: Do you say that the fact of the men consenting to work does not allow them to work; if the Act provides for a half-holiday, then the men must take it whether they wish it or not?

The Inspector: Yes.

Judgment was reserved.

Reserved judgment was given on the 11th March, 1908, by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

His Worship held that, although neither the Act of 1904 nor that of 1907 gave any definition of an assistant in a hotel, the Court must consider that waiters came within the definition, and were assistants in the hotel. The only other question was whether they could contract themselves outside of the Act. Section 20 of the Act of 1904 as amended by section 3 of the Act of 1907 made it clear that every assistant must get a half-holiday on one working-day in each week, and that he must take that holiday. There was no provision in the Act to give either employer or employee power to enter into a contract outside of this agreement. His Worship was of opinion that the parties could not make a contract which practically amounted to the setting-aside of the section of the statute. That being so, the Court considered an offence had been committed by defendants. Both parties, however, were at fault—the employees because they agreed to return. A conviction must be entered, and defendants ordered to pay Court costs (7s.); in default, twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

On the application of the solicitor for defendants, security for appeal was fixed at £10 10s.

Dannevirke.—

MASTER AND APPRENTICE ACT.

At the Magistrate's Court on the 7th February, 1908, an apprentice was charged, on the information of his employer, with a breach of "The Master and Apprentice Act, 1865."

The employer produced the form of indenture, binding the boy for five years, from the age of nineteen years. Plaintiff deposed that defendant had something over twelve months longer to serve, and that in November last he asked for and obtained a fortnight's leave, and went to Gisborne. When he had been away three weeks plaintiff wrote him in reference to the probable date

of his return, and received a letter in reply [produced] in which defendant signified his intention of going up to Hamilton, and stated he would not work if compelled to return, but would rather go to gaol. Plaintiff then took out a warrant, and defendant was arrested at Gisborne, and brought down to Dannevirke.

Defendant's solicitor submitted that the provisions of the Act under which defendant had been indentured had not been complied with, and that the signature of the father of the defendant was not properly affixed to the indenture.

The Bench overruled the latter objection.

Solicitor for plaintiff submitted that if apprentices were allowed to break their indentures as soon as they reached such a degree of proficiency as to enable them to earn good wages and recoup their employers for their tuition, then it could well be deemed to be "laying the axe" at the root of the Master and Apprentice Act. He went on to deal with the duties imposed on employers of labour by the labour laws of the Dominion.

The Bench, in giving judgment, remarked that the information was laid under the Act of 1865, and it was quite apparent that the form of indenture did not comply with the provisions of the said Act in several particulars. It was, however, unnecessary for them to elaborate on the various defects, and for the purposes of this action it would be sufficient if they decided the case on section 9, which provided, *inter alia*, that a term of apprenticeship shall expire when such apprentice shall attain the age of nineteen years. In this case the indenture showed that the boy had been nineteen years of age when he entered into the apprenticeship.

The information would be dismissed.

Defendant's solicitor stated that he was not aware if the Bench had power to recompense his client, who had been put to considerable inconvenience in being brought from Gisborne.

The Bench remarked that they should not lose sight of the fact that defendant, although having no legal obligation, had no doubt a strong moral obligation to go back to his employer and complete his term.

No order was made as to costs.

PERMITS GRANTED TO YOUNG PERSONS (14 to 16 Years of Age) TO WORK IN FACTORIES during the Year ending 31st March, 1908.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Ashburton	17	13	3	10	4	..	4	7	2	..
Auckland	238	341	98	61	79	..	132	101	108	..
Blenheim	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christchurch	223	215	68	63	91	1	78	65	67	5
Dunedin	285	209	98	70	117	..	91	81	127	..
Gisborne	14	2	5	4	5	..	..	1	1	..
Greymouth	19	13	3	5	11	..	..	3	10	..
Hastings	9	6	2	2	5	..	1	2	2	1
Hawera	3	6	..	2	1	..	..	2	4	..
Invercargill	37	27	8	11	14	4	6	8	11	2
Masterton	10	5	1	4	5	..	..	1	1	3
Napier	37	39	6	8	21	2	13	11	12	3
Nelson	29	10	8	10	11	..	3	2	5	..
New Plymouth	8	9	1	4	3	..	2	2	5	..
Oamaru	10	6	7	3	..	..	4	1	1	..
Palmerston North	26	48	13	10	2	1	8	13	25	2
Rangiora	9	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Temuka	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Timaru	30	18	8	7	15	..	4	4	10	..
Wanganui	27	30	7	6	14	..	8	6	14	2
Wellington	126	189	36	40	45	5	62	55	68	4
Whangarei	9	7	..	4	5	..	1	4	2	..
Smaller towns	106	38	21	27	52	6	3	15	16	4
Totals	1,274	1,321	397	355	503	19	420	384	491	26

RETURN of HOURS of OVERTIME worked during 1907-8 in Factories in the Principal Towns in New Zealand.

Trades.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Napier.	Gisborne.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Master-ton.	Nelson.	Greymouth.	Oamaru.	Timaru.	Invercargill.	Smaller Towns.
Agricultural- implement making	..	..	10,613	..	830	..	..	.. 70	.. 16	.. 24	..	..	..	..	..	.. 6
Acetated-waters and cordials manufacturing	42	634	..	..	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,261	..
Baking-powder manufacturing	75	..	1,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bag-making	36	..	27	..	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket and wickerware making	376	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuit, confectionery, and jam manufacturing	1,971	565	20,677	5,667	150	..	..	420	775	..	3,807	..	..	101	..	16
Boot and shoe manufacturing	11,505	2,617	11,654	7,734	659	1,339	90	1,783	823	416	33	..	..	525	166	1,170
Bread-manufacturing	..	4,379	..	..	..	1,600	271	206	126	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing, malting, and bottling	3,576	1,742	8,786	..	..	..	..	290	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick and tile manufacturing	949	1,474	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush and broom manufacturing	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush-making	..	2,275	..	2,045	..	..	..	..	911	587	792	..	636	..	213	1,377
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	180	5,900	4,384	99	880	489	..	557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardboard-box making	1,007	987	..	747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical-manufacturing	..	314	..	1,663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigar-and cigarette making	31	..	731	..	130	436	330	326	946	1,186	127	..	..	490	186	2,739
Coach and tram building and blacksmithing	3,848	10,724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coopering	..	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condiment-manufacturing	..	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle, sewing-machine, and typewriter engineering	..	308	1,658	..	540	..	..	121	324	131	..	..	..	104	79	485
Dentistry (mechanical)	..	150	25,565	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dress and millinery making	9,806	10,147	4,355	5,526	1,004	723	396	1,809	2,635	518	1,950	793	638	1,591	4,975	3,726
Engineering, boilermaking, moulding, &c.	16,568	64,223	..	109,346	14,377	728	317	1,364	..	766	1,316	7,367	138	1,290	6,286	4,122
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	..	138	..	..	362	..	..	2,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,527	4,169
Flax-dressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,808	223	..	..	..	4,996	14	136
Flour-milling	6,412	1,059	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas and incandescent mantle making	11,304	..	..	2,932	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hat and cap manufacturing	1,690	808	1,251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting	..	122	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Joinery-work and sash and door making	..	1,218	..	473	343	..	208	1,212	62	9	60	..	..	70	274	198
Laundry-work	6,149	9,739	6,061	1,782	1,126	..	421	8	385	..	..	..	..	10,344	6,198	25
Meat freezing, preserving, &c.	..	257	..	..	..	..	..	7,060	4,077	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,411
Painting	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographic-work	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pickle and sauce making	..	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, bookbinding, & stationery manufacturing	3,871	18,480	19,851	17,467	3,384	1,900	1,600	1,872	1,849	1,380	504	..	..	2,064	454	920
Saddle, harness, and leather-goods making	1,887	93	403	..	915	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	176
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	701	57	..	2,276	..	844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling	..	..	..	..	..	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,079
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	..	1,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	..	1,645	3,653	..	1,265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap, candles, and matches manufacturing	..	471	..	1,454	..	..	..	1,901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-refining	2,635	..	35,218	31,086	6,337	3,430	1,126	1,530	2,657	1,808	920	4,310	3,725	1,396	13,057	4,457
Tailoring, and clothing-manufacturing	37,738	22,330	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea-packing, and coffee and spice grinding	127	2,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing and plumbing, &c.	138	5,782	513	1,298	..	391	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	1,508	178
Umbrella making and repairing	15	430	..	347	103	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and jewellery making	..	872	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	..	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-milling and spinning	..	2,127	480	36,640	1,769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,580	11,916	..	..
Miscellaneous trades	..	11,109	285	11,838	13	1,093	..	1,832	..	263	..	..	..	1,296	2,329	669
Totals	123,750	188,722	164,322	240,783	35,148	12,900	4,669	24,909	17,023	7,322	10,118	12,470	7,988	36,837	38,551	42,113

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1907-8.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
AUCKLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Ammunition-factory— Mechanic	Auckland	1	1	Shot in leg	Stepping in front of boy firing rifle.
Apprentice	"	1	1	Shot in arm	Extracting cap from cartridge (explosion).
Brick and tile works	"	1	1	Loss of two fingers	Caught in press.
Boot-manufacturing— Assistant presser	"	1	1	Finger-tip severed	Careless use of sole-knife.
Various	"	5	5	Slight injuries.	
Boatbuilding— Apprentice	"	1	1	Flesh torn off arm	Caught in cog-wheels of engine.
Builder	"	1	1	Injured eye	Fell on block of wood.
Box-making— Girl	"	1	1	Loss of finger	Caught under guillotine.
Workman	"	1	1	"	Caught by circular saw.
"	"	1	1	"	Caught in cutter.
"	"	3	3	Slight injuries.	
Brewing and bottling— Bottler	"	1	1	Severely cut arm	Bottle breaking.
Various	"	7	7	Slight injuries.	
Clothing-manufacturing— Girl	"	1	1	Scalped	Hair caught on driving-shaft of engine.
"	"	3	3	Slight injuries.	
Cordial-manufacturing— Labourer	"	2	2	"	
Condiment-manufacturing	"	1	1	Badly cut leg	Spade slipped.
Coach-building— Blacksmith	Gisborne	1	1	Injured eye	Scale of iron flew into it.
Builder	"	1	1	Loss of finger	Caught in planing-machine.
Engineering— Apprentice	Auckland	1	1	Crushed foot	Fall of piece of iron.
"	"	1	1	Burst finger	Caught in planing-machine.
"	"	1	1	Burnt leg	Splashed with molten metal.
"	"	1	1	Loss of finger	Caught in cog-wheel of lathe.
"	"	1	1	Strained groin	Assisting with crank-shaft repairs.
Boilermaker	"	1	1	Injured eye	Struck by piece of steel.
"	"	1	1	Serious cut on wrist	Fall of a file.
Blacksmith	"	1	1	Badly crushed finger	Blow from sledge-hammer.
"	"	1	1	Badly cut forehead	Two sledge-hammers collided, one striking the forehead.
Engineer	"	1	1	Injured head	Fall of a wedge.
Moulder	"	1	1	Injured eye	Chip flew from emery wheel.
Labourer	"	1	1	Badly bruised foot	Jammed under a boiler.
"	"	1	1	Burnt arm	Tongs holding hot sheet slipped.
"	"	1	1	Badly crushed hand	Fall of an iron plate.
Various	"	18	18	Slight injuries.	
Electric-car repairing	"	1	1	Injured eye	Blow from hammer.
"	"	1	1	Injured leg	Case slipped.
Flax-milling	Ngaruawahia	1	1	Broken finger	Caught in scutcher.
"	Auckland	1	1	Loss of arm	Arm dragged into scutcher.
Firewood-cutting	"	1	1	Badly cut hand	Caught in circular saw.
"	"	1	1	Loss of finger, and injured thumb	Caught in circular saw.
Furniture-manufacturing— Cabinetmaker	"	1	1	Broken finger	Jammed whilst cleaning grindstone.
"	"	1	1	Cut finger and thumb	Caught in circular saw.
Yardman	"	1	1	Injured knee	Fall of timber.
Grain-crushing	"	1	1	Loss of leg	Caught by hook of hoist and lifted to top floor, from whence he fell 25 ft.
Joinery— Apprentice	"	1	1	Loss of two fingers and thumb	Caught by circular saw.
"	"	1	1	Blow on abdomen	Struck by piece of wood thrown from circular saw.
Laundry	"	1	1	Serious injury to arm	Arm drawn in between rollers to elbow.
"	"	1	1	Slight sprain.	
Lime-works	Otorohanga	1	1	Four ribs broken	Breaking of ropes attached to staging.
"	"	1	1	Broken ankle and internal injuries	While working with the above.
Meat trade— Butcher	Gisborne	1	1	Severed sinew of finger	Cut by knife while legging a sheep.
"	"	1	1	Badly cut thumb	Knife slipped.
Fellmonger	"	1	1	Injured eyes	Fumes from powdered lime.
Sausage-maker	"	1	1	Loss of two fingers	While playing with machine.
Various	"	13	13	Slight injuries.	

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1907-8—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
AUCKLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>					
Plastering	Auckland .. .. .	..	1	Broken wrist	Fall from scaffold.
Printing, &c.— Apprentice .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Loss of finger	Crushed in machine.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Two fingers crushed	Slipped and fell on machine.
Bookbinder .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Injured eye	While moving a machine.
Machinist .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Bruised arm	Caught between rollers.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Loss of hand	Caught in machine.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Loss of finger	Caught in platen machine.
Printer .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Three fingers badly crushed	Caught between rollers.
Various .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	5	Slight injuries.	
Rope-making .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Loss of two fingers	Caught in machinery.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Loss of top joint of finger	Playing with machine.
Sawmilling— Bush hand	Manukau	1	..	.. .. .	Fall of dead limb in bush.
Sawyer	Rawene .. .. .	..	1	Injured hip, broken bone in hand, and sprained wrist	Flitch fell from travelling-bench.
"	Auckland .. .. .	..	1	Cut shin	Axe slipped while cutting log.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Top of thumb cut off	Working rip-saw.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	2	Crushed finger	Jammed between flitches.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Loss of thumb	Testing heat of circular saw while in motion.
Various .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	19	Slight injuries.	
Sugar-refining— Labourer .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Broken rib	Fell across edge of hopper.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Broken leg	Fall of angle iron.
Various .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	10	Slight injuries.	
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Engineering— Engineer	N. Plymouth .. .. .	..	1	Lost part of finger	Adjusting a punch while machine was in motion.
Apprentice .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Arm cut and bruised	Moving belt while in motion.
Blacksmith .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Injured eye	Struck by piece of flying metal.
Furniture-manufacturing	Hawera .. .. .	..	1	Ends of four fingers cut off and other hand in- jured	Caught in planing-machine.
Printing— Assistant	N. Plymouth .. .. .	..	1	Burnt hand	Poured molten type-metal on it.
Bookbinder .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Cut finger	Caught by die.
Sash and door manufacturing .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Injured hand	Cut tips of fingers with planing- machine.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Aerated-water manufacturing	Wanganui .. .. .	..	1	Burnt chest, hands, and hips	Breaking of bottle of sulphuric acid.
Biscuit and confectionery— Apprentice	Wellington .. .. .	..	1	Loss of leg	Caught in belt, rendering neces- sary amputation at the hip.
Machinist .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	2	Crushed hand	Caught between rollers.
General hand .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Scalded foot	Dropped kettle of boiling water.
Storeman .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Fractured skull	Fall off pile of boxes.
Blacksmithing— Apprentice	Wanganui .. .. .	..	1	Injured foot	Trodden on by a horse.
Bootmaking— Finisher	Wellington .. .. .	..	2	Cut hand	Knife slipped.
Various .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	3	Slight injuries.	
Brickmaking .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Serious injuries to face	Tightening a bolt on moving ma- chine.
Brewing— Labourer	Wanganui .. .. .	..	1	Broken ankle and cut head	Breaking of plank across which he was wheeling a barrow.
Coachbuilding— General hands	Wellington .. .. .	..	2	Slight injuries.	
"	Napier .. .. .	..	1	Cut artery in hand	Chisel slipped.
Smith	Palmerston N. .. .. .	..	1	Rupture	Handling iron tires.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Loss of finger	Caught in drilling-machine.
Various .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	8	Slight injuries.	
Confectionery	Napier .. .. .	..	1	Badly crushed fingers	Caught in rollers.
Coopering, &c.	Palmerston N. .. .. .	..	1	Cut thumb	Caught by saw.
Clothing-manufacturing— Dressmaking .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Injured thumb	Breakeage of needle.
Tailoring .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Injured hand	"
Dyeing and cleaning	Wellington .. .. .	..	1	Burnt leg and arm	Methylated spirits caught fire.
Engineering— Blacksmith .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Injured eye	Struck by piece of metal.
" .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1	Severed artery in arm	"

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1907-8—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>					
Engineering— <i>continued.</i>					
Boilermaker	Wellington		1	Severe scalds	Removal of plug from steam-pipe.
Coppersmith	"		1	Injured head	Fall of sash-weight.
General hands	"		6	Injured hand	Caught in machinery.
Labourer	"		1	Rupture	Lifting heavy casting.
"	"		1	Loss of part finger	Jammed under column.
Moulder	"		2	Broken leg	Caught by falling castings.
Apprentice	"		3	Crushed hand	Caught in machinery.
"	Napier		2	Crushed leg	Lifting wheel on dray.
"	Wanganui		2	Severely crushed finger	Caught in machinery.
Machinist	Wellington		2	Cut hand	"
Driver	"		1	Severely crushed foot	Fall of piece of shaft.
Labourer	"		1	Broken leg	Castings fell on leg.
Machinist	Napier		1	Three fingers severely injured	Caught in machinery.
Various	"		36	Slight injuries.	
Flax-milling—					
Carpenter	Masterton		1	Cut leg	Adze slipped.
Ferro-concrete Works—					
Labourer	Wellington		1	Broken toe	Fall of girder.
"	"		1	Broken arm	Fall from verandah.
Various	"		3	Slight injuries.	
Furniture-manufacturing—					
Apprentice	Wellington		4	Slight injuries.	
Cabinetmaker	Dannevirke		1	Loss of three fingers	Breaking of band-saw.
"	"		1	Loss of three fingers and cut thumb	Caught in machinery.
"	Levin		1	Loss of four fingers	"
"	Napier		1	Cut finger	Handling glass.
Joinery	Wellington		1	Broken ankle	Fall from steps.
"	Palmerston N.		1	Badly cut arm	Caught in planing-machine.
Various	"		14	Slight injuries.	
Gas-making—					
Engine-driver	Wellington		1	Burns	Explosion of benzine.
Labourer	"		1	Broken leg	Caught in coal-trimmer.
Grain-merchant's employee	"		1	Ricked ankle	Slipped off plank whilst carrying a load.
Laundry-work	Napier		1	Slight injury to hand	Cleaning moving machinery.
"	Wellington		1	Injured leg	Fall through trap-door.
Match-making	"		2	Slight injuries.	
Meat-preserving—					
Butcher	Patea		1	Internal injuries	Collapsed under heavy weight.
Slaughterman	Wanganui		1	Badly injured head	Struck by handle of winch.
Carter	Hastings		1	Two ribs broken	Trodden on by a horse.
Skin inspector	Palmerston N.		1	Badly cut thigh	Standing behind butcher, when the latter's knife slipped.
Bacon-curer	Wellington		1	Broken ribs	Fell across a manhole.
Engineer	Gisborne		1	Loss of arm	Caught in cogs, and wound aggravated by fumes from gas.
Small-goods man	Wellington		1	Loss of three fingers.	
Various	"		5	Slight injuries.	
Painting—					
Apprentice	Palmerston N.		1	Cut head and shaking	Fall from scaffold.
Pickle and sauce manufacturing—					
Bottle-washer	"		1	Cut thumb	Bursting bottle.
Plastering—					
Labourer	Wellington		1	Scalp-wound	Struck by piece of falling wood.
Plumbing—					
Labourer	"		1	Cut foot	Fall of corrugated iron.
Various	"		4	Slight injuries.	
Printing and bookbinding—					
"	Palmerston N.		1	Severed artery in forearm	Caught on nail.
"	Wellington		2	Loss of finger	Caught in machine.
"	"		4	Slight injuries.	
Rope-making	Foxton		1	Badly crushed arm	Caught in chain and cog-wheel.
Saddlery	Wellington		1	Burnt hands and arm	Explosion of beeswax and resin.
Sash and door factory—					
Apprentice	"		1	Broken leg	Fall down a lift.
General hands	"		3	Cut fingers	Caught in machinery.
Joiner	"		1	Loss of two fingers	Caught in planer.
Machinists	"		2	Cut fingers	Caught in machinery.
"	"		5	Loss of finger	"
Storeman	"		1	Injured leg	Fall of sheet of glass.
Engine-driver	Marton		1	Broken arm	Caught in collar of shaft.
Joiner	Hawera		1	Loss of two fingers	Caught in planing-machine.
Various	"		16	Slight injuries.	
Sawmilling—					
Machinist	Shannon		1	Severed thumb	Caught in circular saw.
"	Napier		1	"	Caught in machine.
"	Marton		1	Two fingers severed	Caught while oiling planer.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1907-8—*continued.*

Trade or Industry..	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>					
Sawmilling— <i>continued.</i>					
Machinist	Ormondville	1		Both arms broken and body much bruised	Caught in belt and whirled round.
"	Taihape	1		Severe cut down calf of leg	Caught by circular saw.
Labourer	Levin	1		Broken arm and other injuries	Caught by brake of truck, dragged, and run over.
Various	"	11		Slight injuries.	
Stone-quarrying	Wellington	1		Serious cuts and bruises	Fall of 40 ft.; recovery doubtful.
Tea-packing	"	1		Crushed finger	Playing with machine.
Woollen-manufacturing	"	1		Loss of thumb	Caught in cogs.
Wool-dumping	Napier	2		Injured hands	Pricked by thorns resulting in blood-poisoning.
—	"	1		Strained back	Moving bale of wool.
Well-sinking	Palmerston N.	1		Severed finger	Caught in cog-wheel.
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Flax-milling	Havelock	1		Dislocated shoulder	Caught on shaft.
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Jam-manufacturing—					
Tinsmith	Nelson	1		Cut arm, slight	Caught in cogs.
Sash and door factory	"	1		Back of hand nearly severed	Caught in band-saw.
Sawmilling	"	1		Loss of two fingers	Caught on circular saw.
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Engineering	Greymouth	1		Loss of top joint of finger	Caught in cogs.
Furniture-manufacturing	"	1		Loss of all fingers of left hand	Caught in planing-machine.
"	"	1		Loss of three fingers	"
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Brewing	Christchurch	1		Sprained knee, slight.	
Boot-manufacturing—					
Pressman	"	1		Loss of finger	Crushed in pressing-machine.
Various	"	4		Slight injuries.	
Box-making	"	2		Slight injuries.	
Biscuit and confectionery—					
Machine hand	"	1		Right hand crushed	Caught between roller and guard.
Tray-carrier	"	1		Loss of tip of finger	Caught in cogs.
Various	"	11		Slight cuts, &c.	
Brush-factory	Christchurch	1		Injured thumb	Caught in machine.
Clothing-manufacturing—					
Dressmaking	"	1		Burnt hand	Removing hot iron from stove.
Carpentry and joinery—					
Apprentice	"	1		Badly cut hand	Chiselling, when wood slipped.
Joiner	"	1		Cut on cheek-bone	Fall from a building.
Machinist	"	1		Loss of three fingers	Caught in knives of chamfering-machine.
Labourer	"	1		Crushed big toe	Fall of piece of timber.
—	"	1		Slight cut.	
Coachbuilding—					
Smith	Christchurch	1		Cut wrist	Piece of steel flew up and caught wrist.
Engineering—					
Carpenter	"	1		Internal injury	Heavy piece of timber fell on him.
Filler	"	1		Burnt eyes and face	Explosion of lead-moulds.
Labourer	"	1		Severely cut right hand	Shovel slipped.
Pattern-maker	"	1		Loss of three fingers	Caught in planing-machine.
Smith	"	1		Cut under eye	Knife broke and flew in face.
Wheelwright	"	1		Loss of thumb and finger	Caught in planing-machine.
Various	"	15		Slight injuries.	
Electrical engineering—					
Apprentice	Christchurch	1		Broken leg	Caught in belt.
"	"	1		Cut hand	Chisel slipped.
Carpenter	"	1		Cut above eye	Ladder fell with him.
Cycle-repairer	"	1		Injured wrist	"
Furniture-manufacturing—					
Apprentice	"	1		Loss of four fingers	Caught in planing-machine.
Cabinetmaker	"	1		Thumb lacerated	Caught in circular saw.
"	"	1		Injured eye	Piece of wood flew from circular saw.
"	"	1		Loss of part of finger	Caught in planing-machine.
Machinist	"	1		Loss of part of thumb	Caught by band-saw.
"	"	1		Cut arm	Fell on knife of planer.
Various	"	7		Slight cuts, bruises, &c.	

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1907-8—*continued.*

Trade or Industry,	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Cause.
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>					
Flour-milling—					
Packerman	Ashburton ..	.. 1	..	Broken shoulder ..	Slipped going down stairs.
Smutterman	Christchurch	.. 1	..	Sprained leg ..	Bags of wheat fell on him.
Fireworks-manufacturing	.. ..	.. 3	..	Burnt arms and face ..	Explosion of gunpowder.
Laundry—					
Wringer .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Hand crushed and torn	Caught between rollers.
Mangler .. ..	.. ..	.. 2	..	Hands crushed ..	..
Meat-preserving—					
Butcher .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Cut hand, followed by blood-poisoning	Knife slipped.
Labourer .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Scalded arm, face, and shoulder	Opened door of vat too soon.
Various .. ..	.. ..	.. 5	..	Slight injuries.	
Masonry	Christchurch	.. 1	..	Crushed finger ..	Stone fell on it.
Plumber—					
Stained-glass worker	.. ..	.. 1	..	Badly cut wrist ..	Large sheet of glass slipped.
Printing—					
Feeder .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Crushed thumb ..	Caught in cogs.
Various .. ..	.. ..	.. 4	..	Slight injuries.	
Pickle-factory	.. ..	.. 5	..	Slight injuries.	
Rope-making	.. ..	.. 1	..	Slight injury.	
Stone-quarrying	.. ..	1 ..	..	Internal injuries ..	Fall of framework of building in course of removal.
.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Loss of finger ..	Blow from hammer.
Sawmilling—					
Benchman .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Crushed hand ..	Caught in belt.
" .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Loss of part of thumb and fingers	Caught on circular saw.
"	Ashburton ..	.. 1	..	Loss of arm at elbow ..	Drawn into machine.
"	Christchurch	.. 1	..	Badly cut fingers; one lost	Caught in circular saw.
" .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Thumb lacerated ..	Caught in planing-machine.
Engine-driver .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Injured foot ..	Weight fell on it.
" .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Slight injury.	
Saddlery .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Arm badly cut ..	Knife slipped.
Woollen-factory	.. ..	.. 1	..	Three fingers crushed ..	Playing with moving machinery.
Wool-scouring	Coalgate ..	.. 1	..	Scalded foot ..	Slipped into hot-water tank.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.					
Brush-manufacturing	Dunedin .. ..	.. 1	..	Loss of finger ..	Caught on circular saw.
.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Slight injury.	
Boot-manufacturing	.. ..	.. 3	..	Slight injuries.	
Brick-manufacturing	Mosgiel .. ..	.. 1	..	Crushed leg ..	Slipped when pushing truck.
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing—					
Assistant	Dunedin .. ..	.. 1	..	Crushed hand ..	Caught in rollers.
" .. ..	.. ..	.. 5	..	Slight injuries.	
Boxmaking .. ..	.. ..	.. 2	..	Fingers crushed ..	Caught on cutting-machine.
.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	..	Slight injuries.	
Carpentry	Invercargill	.. 1	..	Badly cut thumb ..	Caught by circular saw.
.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	"	Caught in mitring-machine.
.. ..	Dunedin .. ..	.. 1	..	Loss of thumb and finger	Caught in planing-machine.
.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Injured eye ..	Struck by piece of iron.
Clothing-manufacturing—					
Dressmaking .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Injured knee (serious) ..	Struck against woodwork.
Various .. ..	.. ..	.. 2	..	Slight injuries.	
Chemical-manufacturing—					
Labourer .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Broken leg ..	Removing goods from truck.
Various .. ..	.. ..	.. 6	..	Slight injuries.	
Coachbuilding—					
Labourer	Mosgiel .. ..	.. 1	..	Badly crushed hand ..	Caught in standard cutting-machine.
Wheelwright .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Severely cut ankle ..	Adze slipped.
Engineering—					
Apprentice	Dunedin .. ..	.. 1	..	Badly bruised thumb ..	Jammed in shearing-machine.
Boilermaker .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Badly crushed fingers	Caught in rolling-machine.
" .. ..	.. ..	.. 2	..	Badly crushed hand ..	Caught in punching-machine.
" .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Injured eye ..	Chip flew off steel plate.
Brass-finisher .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Severely cut hand ..	Turning brass casting on lathe.
" .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Broken wrist ..	Working at vertical machine.
Cycle-maker .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Broken arm ..	Explosion of acetylene-gas generator.
Engineer	Waipori	1 ..	..	.. ..	Came in contact with live electric wire.
Fitter	Dunedin .. ..	.. 1	..	Broken arm ..	Blow from hammer.
" .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Loss of finger ..	Caught in machine.
Labourer .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	"	Crushed under machinery.
Moulder .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Loss of thumb ..	Grinding a chisel.
" .. ..	.. ..	.. 1	..	Badly burnt arms ..	Tripped while carrying molten metal.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, ETC., REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1907-8—*continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Killed.	Injured.	Name of Injury.	Cause.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>					
Engineering—<i>continued.</i>					
Pattern-maker	Dunedin .. ..	..	1	Severely cut fingers ..	Caught on circular saw.
Range-maker .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Severely strained ..	Lifting heavy moulding-box.
Tinsmith .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Broken wrist ..	Caught in machinery.
Various .. ..	" .. ..	..	26	Slight injuries.]	
Flax-milling—					
Scutcher	Lawrence	1	..	" ..	Drawn into scutching-machine.
Stripper-keeper	Roxburgh .. ..	..	1	Hand crushed and loss of finger	Caught in cogs.
Baler .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Arm wrenched off at elbow	Caught by shaft.
"	Lumsden .. ..	..	1	Arm broken ..	"
Furniture-manufacturing—					
Cabinetmaker	Dunedin .. ..	..	1	Severely cut finger ..	Caught in planing-machine.
" .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Broken wrist ..	Jammed against grindstone.
" .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Three fingers badly cut	Caught by circular saw.
Machinist .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	" ..	"
"	Invercargill .. ..	..	1	Loss of hand ..	Caught in knives of planing-machine.
Turner .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Loss of two fingers ..	Caught by circular saw.
"	Dunedin .. ..	..	1	Loss of part of thumb	"
" .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Broken wrist ..	Caught in fly of lathe.
Various .. ..	" .. ..	..	3	Slight injuries.	"
Gasworks—					
Stoker	Dunedin .. ..	..	1	Crushed toes ..	Dropped a fire-bar on foot.
" .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Bruised elbow ..	Fall of overhead cap.
Various .. ..	" .. ..	..	5	Slight injuries.	"
Meat-preserving—					
Labourer .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Bad bruises ..	Fell on the edge of a tub.
Tallow-man	Invercargill .. ..	..	1	Loss of finger ..	Cut by circular saw.
Various .. ..	" .. ..	..	2	Slight injuries.	"
Milk-preserving—					
Machinist	Invercargill .. ..	..	1	Loss of thumb ..	Working a power stud die.
" .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Loss of finger ..	"
Tinsmith .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Loss of both thumbs ..	Cutting tins at a power press.
Paper-making—					
Labourer	Dunedin .. ..	..	1	Broken finger ..	Cask fell on it.
Plumbing—					
Coppersmith .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Severe burns on face and eyes	Splashed with molten metal.
Tinsmith .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Loss of finger ..	Jammed in lid-cutting machine.
Various .. ..	" .. ..	..	5	Slight injuries.	"
Printing—					
Apprentice	Gore .. ..	..	1	Broken arm ..	Drawn into machine.
Machinist	Dunedin .. ..	..	1	Badly cut arm ..	Caught by knife of paper-cutter.
Various .. ..	" .. ..	..	2	Slight injuries.	"
Rope-making					
" .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Broken arm ..	Caught in flyer of spinning-machine.
Various .. ..	" .. ..	..	4	Slight injuries.	"
Sail-making .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Cut finger ..	Caught in cog-wheels.
Sawmilling—					
Sawyer .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Loss of two fingers and thumb	Caught by circular saw.
"	Invercargill .. ..	..	1	Loss of thumb ..	"
"	Riverton .. ..	..	1	" ..	"
" .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Loss of two fingers ..	"
Various .. ..	" .. ..	..	3	Slight injuries.	"
Tanning	Dunedin .. ..	..	1	Crushed finger ..	Caught in glazing-machine.
Woollen-manufacturing—					
Carder .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Crushed hand ..	Caught in carding-machine.
Fireman .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Loss of finger ..	Crushed by piece of coal.
Yarn-twister .. ..	" .. ..	..	1	Crushed fingers ..	Caught in cogs.
Various .. ..	" .. ..	..	3	Slight injuries.	"

REPORT on ACCOMMODATION 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.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Minor Alterations required.	Extensive Alterations required.	No Accommodation provided.	Additional Building to be erected.
AUCKLAND—						
Aratapu	2	1	...	1	...	...
Auckland	2	2	...	...	...	...
Gisborne	160	67	4	38	46	5
Kawhia	2	...	...	2	...	...
Mangonui	7	7	...	...	...	...
Rotorua	2	2	...	...	...	...
Tolaga Bay	5	...	...	...	3	2
Whangarei	2	2	...	...	...	...
	182	81	4	41	49	7
TARANAKI—						
Patea	2	2	...	...	...	...
Waverley	9	9	...	...	...	...
Omata	1	...	...	1	...	...
	12	11	...	1	...	...
WELLINGTON—						
Bulls	9	4	3	2	...	...
Castlepoint and Tenui	14	13	...	1	...	...
Clyde	51	27	2	4	18	...
Eketahuna	9	9	...	...	...	...
Featherston and Martinborough	25	18	5	2	...	...
Feilding	6	5	...	...	1	...
Foxton	15	6	1	5	3	...
Hastings	45	12	6	19	1	7
Hunterville	9	8	...	...	1	...
Kimbolton	12	8	...	2	...	2
Levin	3	3	...	...	...	...
Mangaweka	7	7	...	...	...	...
Marton	5	5	...	...	...	...
Masterton	51	37	1	4	...	9
Napier	33	31	...	1	1	...
Otaki	3	3	...	...	...	...
Pahiatua	23	20	...	3	...	...
Palmerston	6	6	...	...	...	...
Patea	27	26	...	1	...	...
Puketapu	23	13	1	2	6	1
Turakina	3	3	...	...	...	...
Waipawa	44	42	...	...	...	2
Wanganui	40	22	...	8	6	4
Wellington	3	3	...	...	...	...
Weber	17	16	1	...	...	...
Woodville	12	...	5	4	2	1
	495	347	25	58	39	26
NELSON—						
Waimea	7	6	1	...	...	...
MARLBOROUGH—						
Blenheim	19	16	...	3	...	...
Havelock	6	4	1	1	...	...
Seddon	21	9	2	7	3	...
	46	29	3	11	3	...

REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION FOR SHEARERS, &c.—*continued.*

District.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Minor Alterations required.	Extensive Alterations required.	No Accommodation provided.	Additional Building to be erected.
CANTERBURY—						
Akaroa	23	16	6	1	...	...
Ashburton	48	17	20	11	...	...
Amberley	2	...	2	...	...	...
Bealey	4	4	...	...	...	...
Cheviot	10	8	1	1	...	...
Coalgate	19	16	...	3	...	...
Culverden	18	15	...	2	...	1
Fairlie	31	11	10	7	...	3
Geraldine	5	4	...	1	...	...
Hammer Springs	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hakataramea	8	7	...	1	...	...
Hawarden	3	3	...	...	...	...
Kaikoura	13	13	...	...	...	...
Mount Somers	7	7	...	...	...	...
Pleasant Point	5	5	...	...	...	...
Rakaia	21	21	...	...	...	...
Rangiora... ..	22	8	4	10	...	...
Sheffield	5	5	...	...	...	...
Waimate	13	9	...	3	1	...
	258	170	43	40	1	4
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND—						
Alexandra South	5	5	...	...	...	...
Cromwell	9	3	...	5	1	...
Gore	9	9	...	...	...	...
Hampden	5	3	2	...	...	...
Kurou	20	8	1	11	...	...
Lawrence	9	9	...	...	...	...
Lumsden	18	18	...	...	...	...
Mataura	3	3	...	...	...	...
Middlemarch	2	...	2	...	...	...
Milton	6	6	...	...	...	...
Ngapara	1	1	...	...	...	...
Oamaru	6	6	...	...	...	...
Palmerston	10	10	...	...	...	...
Queenstown	7	5	2	...	...	...
Roxburgh	6	5	1	...	...	...
St. Bathans	3	2	...	1	...	...
Taieri	2	...	1	1	...	...
Waikouaiti	7	7	...	...	...	...
Waikaia	3	3	...	...	...	...
Winton	2	2	...	...	...	...
	133	105	9	18	1	...

SUMMARY.

Auckland	182	81	4	41	49	7
Taranaki	12	11	...	1	...	...
Wellington	495	347	25	58	39	26
Nelson	7	6	1	...	...	...
Marlborough	46	29	3	11	3	...
Canterbury	258	170	43	40	1	4
Otago and Southland	133	105	9	18	1	...
	1,133	749	85	169	93	37

RETURN showing HOURS FIXED FOR THE CLOSING OF SHOPS as per Requisition from Shopkeepers, under the Shops and Offices Act, gazetted during the Year ending 31st March, 1908.

Place.	Trades.	Hours.
Auckland	Hairdressers' saloons	8 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday, and 10 p.m. on one day, which shall be Wednesday in the case of those observing Saturday as the half-holiday, and Saturday in the case of those observing Wednesday as the half-holiday.
"	Hatters', mercers', tailors', and clothiers' shops	6 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on the statutory holiday, and 9 p.m. on one day, which shall be Friday in the case of those observing Saturday as the half-holiday, and Saturday in the case of those observing Wednesday as the half-holiday. (This includes all shops carrying on two or more of such businesses conjointly.)
Bull's	All shops	6 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday, and 9 p.m. on Saturday.
"	Varied notice (of requisition, dated 22nd July, 1907), as to hairdressers and tobacconists	11 p.m. on each working-day (except Saturday and the statutory half-holiday), and on Saturday at 11.30 p.m.
Eltham	Varied notice (of requisition, dated 13th February, 1906). Pork-butchers	1 p.m. on statutory half-holiday, 10.30 p.m. on four days, 11 p.m. on Saturdays.
Grey Lynn	Hatters', mercers', tailors', and clothiers' shops	6 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on statutory holiday, and 9 p.m. on one day, which shall be Friday in the case of those observing Saturday as the half-holiday, and Saturday in the case of those observing Wednesday as the half-holiday. (This includes all shops carrying on two or more of such businesses conjointly.)
Hamilton	Booksellers' and stationers' shops	6 p.m. on each evening excepting Wednesday and Saturday. (The weekly half-holiday is on Wednesday.)
Hawera	All shops (except those specified in "The Shops and Offices Act Amendment Act, 1905")	6 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday, and 9.30 p.m. on Saturdays in October, November, December, January, February, and March; and at 9 p.m. on Saturdays in April, May, June, July, August, and September.
Hunterville	Varied notice (of requisition, dated 5th July, 1905). Tobacconists' and hairdressers' shops	1 p.m. on statutory half-holiday, 8 p.m. on four days, 10.30 p.m. on one day.
"	Varied notice, No. 2 (of requisition, dated 5th July, 1905). Fruiterers' shops	8 p.m. on four working-days, 10.30 p.m. on one working-day, and 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday.
Inangahua	Varied notice (of requisition, dated 18th December, 1906). All shops, excepting fruiterers, confectioners, and restaurant-keepers	1 p.m. on statutory half-holiday, 8.30 p.m. on four days, 10.30 p.m. on Saturday, except the Saturday in each month locally known as "Pay-Saturday," when the closing-hour shall be 11 p.m.; 11 p.m. on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, or when Christmas and New Year's Eves fall on Monday the closing-hour on the preceding Saturday night shall be 11 p.m.
Masterton	Tobacconists' and hairdressers' shops	8 p.m. on four days, 10.30 p.m. on one night, and 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday.
Motueka	Varied notice (of requisition, dated 1st August, 1905), exempting chemists and dealers in photographic requisites from closing.	
Nelson	Motor and cycle builders' and repairers' shops	1 p.m. on the statutory holiday, 6 p.m. on four days, 10 p.m. on Saturday (Christmas and New Year's Eves to be excepted).
"	Chemists', druggists', and herbalists' shops	1 p.m. on statutory half-holiday, 8 p.m. on four days, 10 p.m. on Saturday. Exceptions: on all holidays including statutory half-holiday shops to be allowed to open from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

RETURN showing HOURS FIXED FOR THE CLOSING OF SHOPS, &c.—*continued.*

Places.	Trades.	Hours.
Nelson . . .	Booksellers' and newsagents' shops	6 p.m. on four days, 9.15 p.m. on Friday, and 1 p.m. on Saturday, the statutory holiday; New Year's and Christmas Eves excepted. In the case of a holiday falling on Friday, then Thursday becomes the late night.
" . . .	Tailors', mercers', and drapers' shops. (Varied notice No. 2)	6 p.m. on four days, 9.35 p.m. on Friday, and 1 p.m. on Saturday, the statutory half-holiday; Christmas and New Year's Eves excepted. Thursday is the late night when a public holiday falls on Friday.
" . . .	Boot and shoe importers' and bootmakers' shops. (Varied notice No. 2)	Same hours as above.
" . . .	Chemists', druggists', and herbalists' shops. (Varied notice)	8 p.m. on four days, 10 p.m. on Friday, and Saturday at 1 p.m., Saturday night at 9 p.m.; New Year's and Christmas Eves excepted. Thursday becomes the late night when a public holiday falls on Friday.
New Brighton . . .	Grocers' and storekeepers' shops	7 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on Wednesday, and 10 p.m. on Saturday, March to August inclusive; and at 9 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on Wednesday, and at 10 p.m. on Saturday in months September to February inclusive; except on the eve of a public holiday, when the hour is 10 p.m.
Newmarket . . .	Hatters', mercers', and clothiers' shops	6 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on statutory holiday, and 9 p.m. on one day, which shall be Friday in the case of those observing Saturday as the half-holiday, and Saturday in the case of those observing Wednesday as the half-holiday. (This includes all shops carrying on two or more of such businesses conjointly.)
New Plymouth . . .	Hairdressers' and tobacconists' shops	1 p.m. on statutory half-holiday, 8 p.m. on Monday and Wednesday, 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday, 12 p.m. on Saturday. Exceptions: 8 p.m. on race nights; 12 p.m. in the week prior to, and the two weeks following Christmas.
" . . .	Drapers' and clothiers' shops . . .	6.30 p.m. on four days, 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, except during the week preceding Christmas Eve, when the hour shall be left to the option of the said drapers and clothiers. (The weekly half-holiday is on Thursday.)
Opunake . . .	All shops excepting hairdressers	6 p.m. on four days, 10 p.m. on Saturday, 1 p.m. on statutory half-holiday.
Pahiatua . . .	Varied notice, No. 2 (of requisition, dated 20th June, 1905), as to fruiterers' and confectioners' shops, and refreshment-rooms	Fruiterers: 10.30 p.m. on statutory half-holiday, 11 p.m. on one working-day, and 10.30 p.m. on other working-days. Confectioners: 10.30 p.m. on statutory half-holiday, 11 p.m. on one working-day, and 10.30 p.m. on others. Refreshment-room keepers: 11.45 p.m. on statutory half-holiday, 11.45 p.m. on one working-day, and 11.45 p.m. on other working-days.
Palmerston North . . .	Tobacconists' shops . . .	6.30 p.m. on four days, 10 p.m. on Saturday, with the exception of Spring Show week, and from 23rd to 31st December inclusive, when the closing-hour is 10 p.m.; also on the eve of any special holiday, at 8.30 p.m. (The weekly half-holiday is Wednesday.)
" . . .	Hairdressers' shops . . .	The same as above.
Pukekohe . . .	All shops except fruiterers . . .	7.30 p.m. on four days, 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 1 p.m. on statutory half-holiday.
Stratford . . .	Tobacconists' and hairdressers' shops. (Varied notice)	1 p.m. on Thursday, 10 p.m. on Saturday, 8 p.m. on Wednesday, and 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, excepting 20th December to 3rd January inclusive, when the hours are for Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, 8 p.m.

RETURN showing HOURS FIXED FOR THE CLOSING OF SHOPS, &c.—*continued.*

Places.	Trades.	Hours.
Timaru...	Hairdressers' and tobacconists' shops	7 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday, and 10 p.m. on Saturday (including all shops carrying on both such businesses conjointly).
Waihi ...	Ironmongers', grocers', drapers', tailors', clothiers', boot-dealers', and general storekeepers' shops	6 p.m. on four days, and 9.30 p.m. on Saturday. (The weekly half-holiday is on Wednesday.)
Wanganui	Grocers' and storekeepers' shops. (Cancellation notice)	Notice gazetted 31st January, 1907, providing for closing of all grocers' and storekeepers' shops at 6 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday, and 9 p.m. on Saturday, is cancelled as from 30th June, 1907.
"	Hairdressers' and tobacconists' shops	8 p.m. on Monday, 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 8 p.m. Wednesday, 1 p.m. Thursday, 6 p.m. Friday, and 10.30 p.m. on Saturday. (The statutory half-holiday is on Thursday.)
Wellington	All watchmakers', jewellers', goldsmiths', and engravers' shops	6 p.m. on four working-days, 1 p.m. on the statutory closing-day (or if notice is duly given by any occupier of a desire to close on Saturday, then, as to that occupier, on that day); 9.30 p.m. on Saturday (or if notice is duly given by any occupier of a desire to close on Friday, then, as to that occupier, on Friday throughout the year). Christmas and New Year's Eves to be excepted, when the hour for closing shall be 11 p.m.; or when Christmas or New Year's Day fall on a Monday the closing-hour on the preceding Saturday shall be 11 o'clock. On all other working-days in the month of December (except statutory closing-day or substituted day as aforesaid), at 10 p.m.
"	Varied notice (of requisition dated 4th April, 1907). All watchmakers', jewellers', goldsmiths', silversmiths', and engravers' shops	1 p.m. on weekly half-holiday (or if notice be duly given by an occupier of a desire to close on Saturday, then, as to that occupier, on that day), 9 p.m. on four days, 11 p.m. on Saturday (except during the month of December), or if notice be given, then Friday throughout the year. 11 p.m. on Christmas and New Year's Eves, or when those days fall on Monday, 11 p.m. on the Saturday preceding those days, and on all working-days during month of December (except statutory closing-days).
"	Varied notice (of requisition dated 3rd April, 1906) regarding butchers' shops	5.30 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on statutory half-holiday, and 9 p.m. on Saturday, excepting as follows: Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, at 10 p.m.; if a holiday fall on Saturday, at 9 p.m.; and 7 p.m. on the night preceding a public holiday, with the two exceptions above mentioned.
"	All ironmongers' shops	6 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the statutory half-holiday, and 9 p.m. on Saturday.
Winton	All shops	6 p.m. on four days, 1 p.m. on Wednesday, and 9 p.m. on Saturday.
Woodville	All shops	5.30 p.m. on four days, from last Saturday in month of April until 2nd Saturday in month of October; 6 p.m. on four days for remainder of year; 9 p.m. on Saturday from last Saturday in month of April until the 2nd Saturday in the month of October (inclusive); 10 p.m. on Saturday for remainder of year.

RETURN showing NAMES OF TOWNS AT WHICH POLLS WERE TAKEN under "The Factories Act Amendment Act, 1907," Section 15.

Voting.

Name of Place.	For Shop-closing Day.	For Saturday.	Majority in favour of Shop-day.
Ashburton	173	44	129
Geraldine	54	2	52
Gisborne	87	103	Not carried.
Gore	26	7	19
Hunterville	30	3	27
Lawrence	23	8	15
Oamaru	150	80	70
Pahiatua	19	3	16
Temuka	26	6	20
Timaru	139	77	62
Waimate	63	9	54

RETURN showing INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS entered into and CASES dealt with by BOARDS OF CONCILIATION and by the COURT OF ARBITRATION, Names of Trades affected, and the respective Districts, from 1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908.

Agreements.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Creameries	Taranaki.	Slaughtermen (freezing-works, Longburn)	Wellington.
Creameries (amendments re overtime)	"	Coal-miners (Homebush)	Canterbury.
Freezing-works	"	Slaughtermen (2)	"
Sausage-casing makers	Wellington.	Ironworkers (Burnside)	Otago and South-land.
Slaughtermen (Wellington)	"	Slaughtermen (Burnside)	Ditto.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

Recommendations.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Slaughtermen (special Board)	Auckland.	Shearers	Wellington.
Plumbers	Wellington.	Drivers	"
Plasterers	"	Gas-stokers	Canterbury.
Building-trades labourers	"	Drivers (Ashburton)	"
Timber-yards and sawmills	"	Drivers (Christchurch)	"
Cooks and waiters	"	Butchers	"
Bakers	"	Timber-yards	"
Palmerston North Painters	"		

Interpretations.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Typographers	Wellington.	Coal-miners (Green Island)	Otago and South-land.
Plasterers	Otago and South-land.		

Other Decisions (Permits to Under-rate Workers, &c.).

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Carpenters (67)	Northern (Auckland)	Timber-workers (3)	Northern (Auckland).
Engineers (26)	Ditto.	Bookbinders (1)	Ditto.
Grocers (3)	"	Bricklayers (14)	"
Coachbuilders (7)	"	Carpenters (19)	Wellington.
Ironmoulders (1)	"	Grocers (1)	"
Saddlers (19)	"	Coachworkers (1)	"
Bakers (8)	"	Furniture trade (2)	"
Butchers (3)	"	Plumbers (2)	"
Ship, yacht, and boat builders (7)	"	Tinsmiths (2)	"
Carters (4)	"	Typographers (1)	"
Plumbers (1)	"	Bakers (1)	Otago and South-land.
Tailoresses (12)	"		
Fellmongers (4)	"	Carpenters (25)	Ditto.
Furniture trade (5)	"	Carters (1)	"
Painters (2)	"	Engineers (5)	"
Coopers (2)	"	Furniture trade (1)	"
Waterside workers (1)	"	Grocers (1)	"
Brickmakers (1)	"	Labourers (4)	"
Builders' labourers (3)	"	Painters (1)	"
		Saddlers (4)	"

RETURN showing INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS entered into, &c.—*continued.*

ARBITRATION COURT.

Awards.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Boilermakers, iron-ship builders, and bridge-builders	Northern (Auckland).	Labourers ...	Marlborough.
Bookbinders ...	Ditto.	Carpenters, joiners, and trade machinists ...	Nelson.
Brewers, wine and spirit merchants, and aerated-water employees ...	"	Labourers and drivers ...	"
Bricklayers ...	"	Plumbers, gasfitters, and sheet-metal workers	Nelson.
Cabmen ...	"	Coal-miners (Denniston) ...	Westland.
Carpenters and joiners ...	"	" (Granity Creek)	"
Chemical-manure workers ...	"	" (State coal-mine)	"
Coal-miners (Kiripaka) ...	"	Engine-drivers, firemen, and brakemen ...	"
" (Waikato) ...	"	Gold-miners (Inangahua) ...	"
Cooks and Stewards (Union Steamship Company) ...	"	Wharf-labourers (Westport)...	"
Cooks and stewards ...	"	Aerated-water carters ...	Canterbury.
Curriers ...	"	Boilermakers ...	"
Electric tramways ...	"	Bootmakers (female) ...	"
Engineers ...	"	Boot-retailers ...	"
Freezing-works (Poverty Bay)	"	Bookbinders ...	"
Gold-miners (Waihi) ...	"	Bricklayers ...	"
Gum-workers ...	"	Curriers ...	"
Iron and brass moulders ...	"	Creameries ...	"
Slaughtermen (Auckland) ...	"	Freezers ...	"
Stonemasons ...	"	Gas-stokers and cokers ...	"
Timber-workers ...	"	Livery-stable workers ...	"
Waterside workers ...	"	Manure, tallow, &c. ...	"
Aerated-water workers ...	Wellington.	Meat-preservers ...	"
Builders' labourers ...	"	" (bacon-curers, &c.) ...	"
Butchers ...	"	Painters (Timaru) ...	"
Cooks and waiters ...	"	Plasterers ...	"
Farriers and general blacksmiths ...	"	Saddlers ...	"
Flax-mill employees ...	"	Slaughtermen's assistants ...	"
Iron and brass moulders ...	"	Stevedores (Lyttelton) ...	"
Labourers (general)...	"	Tanners, fellmongers, and skimmers ...	"
Letterpress printers and machinists (town) ...	"	Typographers (2) ...	"
Ditto (country) ...	"	Bakers and pastrycooks ...	Otago and Southland.
Painters (town) ...	"	" ...	Ditto.
Plasterers ...	"	Bootmakers (female) ...	"
Pullers ...	"	Carpenters and joiners ...	"
Plumbers ...	"	Chemical-manure workers ...	"
Saddlers ...	"	Coal-miners (Alexandra Coal-mining Company) ...	"
Tailoresses (New Zealand Federated) ...	"	Coachworkers ...	"
Seamen (Wellington ferry-boats) ...	"	Engineers ...	"
Timber-yards and sawmills ...	"	Gold-miners (2) ...	"
Tramway (Kelburne) ...	"	Hairdressers' assistants ...	"
Typographers (<i>re</i> machines) ...	"	Labourers (general) ...	"
" (<i>re</i> compositors) ...	"	Metal-workers' assistants ...	"
" (country) ...	"	Musterers ...	"
" (country machines) ...	"	Painters ...	"
Wharf-labourers (Napier) ...	"	Paper-mill workers ...	"
" (Wellington) ...	"	Saddlers ...	"
		Slaughtermen ...	"
		Typographers (2) ...	"

Interpretations.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Carters ...	Northern (Auckland).	Waterside workers (Auckland) (3)	Northern (Auckland).
Cooks and stewards ...	Ditto.	Wharf-labourers (Gisborne) (2)	Ditto.
Electric tramways ...	"	Bakers (2) ...	Wellington.
Flour-mill employees ...	"	Builders' labourers...	"
Freezing-works (Poverty Bay)	"	Cooks and stewards ...	"
Gold-miners (Waihi) (2) ...	"	Cooks and waiters (2) ...	"
Ship, yacht, and boat builders	"	Drivers ...	"
Tailoresses ...	"	Flax-mill employees ...	"
Timber-workers ...	"	Furniture-makers ...	"

RETURN showing INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS entered into, &c.—*continued.*ARBITRATION COURT—*continued.**Interpretations—continued.*

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
General labourers (2)	Wellington.	Millers	Canterbury.
Letterpress printers' machinists	"	Saddlers	"
Plumbers (2)	"	Tailoresses (New Zealand	"
Seamen	"	Federated)	"
Tailoresses (New Zealand	"	Engine-drivers	"
Federated) (3)	"	Woollen-mill employees (2)	"
Timber-yards and sawmills (2)	"	Coal-miners (Green Island)	Otago and South-
Typographers (4)	"	(Walton Park)	land.
Coal-miners (Granity Creek)	Westland.	"	Ditto.
Gold-miners (Inangahua)	"	Felt-hatters	"
Wharf-labourers (Greymouth)	"	Labourers	"
(2)	"	Plasterers (2)	"
Wharf-labourers (Westport)	"	Tailoresses (New Zealand	"
Aerated-water workers	Canterbury.	Federated)	"
" carters	"	Tramways	"
Furniture trade (2)	"	Typographers	"

Other Decisions.

Trade.	District.	Particulars.
Brewers, aerated - water workers, &c.	Northern (Auckland)	Adding parties to award.
Brick, pottery, and clay workers	Ditto	"
Builders' labourers	"	"
Coachworkers	"	"
Painters	"	"
Tailors	"	"
Timber-workers	"	"
Waterside workers	"	"
Building trades labourers	Wellington	"
Carpenters (2)	"	"
Coachworkers	"	"
Cooks and waiters	"	Amendment of award.
Painters	"	"
Saddlers	"	Adding parties to award.
Tailoresses (shops)	"	"
Bakers (South Canterbury)	Canterbury	"
Bricklayers	"	"
Dairymen's employees	"	"
Drivers	"	"
"	"	Amending order <i>re</i> adding parties.
Hairdressers' assistants	"	Amendment of award.
"	"	Adding parties to award.
Plasterers	"	"
Rattan and wicker workers	"	"
Stevedores (Lyttelton)	"	"
Tailoring trade (2)	"	"
Engine-drivers	"	"
" (3)	Otago and Southland	Exempting parties from awards.
Plasterers	Ditto	Adding parties to award.
Painters (Southland)	"	"
Shearers	"	"
Cooks and waiters (Wellington)	Wellington	Enforcement of section 108 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> dismissing employees because they were entitled to the benefits of the agreement.
Timber-yards and sawmills	"	Enforcement of section 113 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> publishing matter in newspaper calculated to interfere with dispute before the Court.
Gold-miners (Inangahua)	Westland	Enforcement of sections 113 and 103 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> publishing matter in newspaper calculated to interfere with dispute before the Court.
Bootmakers	Canterbury	Enforcement of section 10 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> discharging a worker pending settlement of dispute.

RETURN showing INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS entered into, &c.—*continued.*ARBITRATION COURT—*continued.**Other Decisions—continued.*

Trade.	District.	Particulars.
Butchers	Otago and Southland	Enforcement of section 108 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1905," <i>re</i> dismissing an employee because he was president of union.
Coal-miners (Cromwell and Bannockburn)	Ditto ...	Enforcement of section 108 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1905," <i>re</i> dismissing men for refusing to truck coal.
Agricultural and pastoral labourers	Canterbury ...	Application for award referred to Conciliation Board.
Labourers (Nelson) ...	Nelson ...	Enforcement of section 101 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," <i>re</i> failing to pay fines.
Blackball Coal Company (Limited)	Westland ...	Enforcement of section 108 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1905," <i>re</i> wrongfully dismissing employees.

Applications for Awards heard by the Court in which no Awards were made.

Trade.	District.	Particulars.
Cooks and stewards ...	Northern (Auckland)	Application for award struck out.
Labourers	Marlborough ...	Application for award thrown out.
Engineers	Otago and Southland	Application for award struck out.
Metal-workers' assistants	Ditto ...	" "
Musterers	" ...	" "
Chemical-manure workers	" ...	" "

ENFORCEMENTS of AWARDS and AGREEMENTS under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1905," during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908.

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Bakers	Failing to pay award rates ..	3	..	Convicted	12 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	2	"	0 15 0
"	"	" ..	..	1	Dismissed.	
"	"	Failing to pay overtime rates ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	Failing to claim overtime rates ..	..	2	"	0 15 0
"	Carpenters	Failing to pay award rates ..	11	..	"	48 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	11	"	5 10 0
"	"	" ..	..	2	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	4	..	Convicted	17 0 0
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentice ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	Coachworkers	Failing to pay award rates ..	7	..	"	27 0 0
"	"	" ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	7	Ditto.	
"	"	" ..	..	7	Convicted	4 0 0
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentices ..	2	..	"	10 0 0
"	Engineers	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	" ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	Dismissed.	
"	"	" ..	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	Fellmongers	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Ditto.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rate ..	..	1	"	
"	Furniture trades	Employing too many apprentices ..	3	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentices ..	2	..	Breach re- corded.	

ENFORCEMENTS OF AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT <i>continued.</i>						£ s. d.
Dept.	Grocers	Failing to pay award rates ..	3	..	Convicted	7 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	3	"	1 0 0
"	Hairdressers	Employing assistants on Labour Day	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	Working on Labour Day ..	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	"	Employing an assistant on his half-holiday	..	1	"	1 0 0
"	"	Working on his half-holiday ..	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	"	Employing hands after closing-time	2	..	"	7 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay award rates ..	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	Miners (coal)	Letting work by contract ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Moulders	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Convicted	7 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	"	2 0 0
"	Painters	Failing to pay award rates ..	5	..	"	21 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	3	"	3 0 0
"	"	"	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	2	..	Convicted	6 0 0
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentice ..	1	..	"	10 0 0
Union	Painters	Failing to pay award rates ..	3	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	"	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay for overtime ..	4	..	"	4 0 0
Dept.	Plumbers	Failing to indenture apprentice ..	3	..	"	15 0 0
"	Saddlers	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	Shipbuilders	Failing to pay overtime rates ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Accepting less than overtime rate ..	..	1	"	
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
Union	Slaughtermen	Employing general hand while slaughtering for export	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Employing a slaughterman at carting	1	..	Ditto.	
Dept.	Tailors	Having bespoke work done off own premises	2	..	Convicted	7 0 0
"	"	Doing bespoke work for another firm	1	..	"	6 0 0
"	"	Attaching "hangers" contrary to award	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Attaching "equal to tailor-made" labels to factory-made garments	1	..	"	
Union	"	Having bespoke work done off own premises	3	..	Convicted	15 0 0
"	"	Ditto ..	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Failing to pay a person for slack time	1	..	"	
"	"	Failing to pay a journeyman half-time for machining	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Permitting team system in workshop	1	..	Withdrawn.	
Dept.	Tailoresses	Failing to pay award rates of wages ..	1	..	"	
"	Timber-workers	Failing to pay for overtime ..	1	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	Tramways	Dismissing employees without week's notice	1	..	"	5 0 0
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Bakers	Failing to pay award rates ..	4	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	"	3	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	2	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	"	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	"	..	2	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentice ..	2	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	"	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	"	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Employing a carter in bakehouse ..	2	..	Convicted	8 0 0
"	Bootmakers	Getting work done outside own factory	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	"	2 0 0
Union	Bricklayers	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
Dept.	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	Builders' labourers	"	6	..	"	16 0 0
"	"	"	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	"	3	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates ..	..	2	"	2 0 0
"	Butchers	Failing to pay award rates ..	2	..	"	6 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Breach re- corded.	

ENFORCEMENTS OF AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>						
Dept.	Butchers	.. Employing more boys than award allows	2	..	Withdrawn.	£ s. d.
"	"	.. Ditto	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Employing a hand on Good Friday ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	2	..	"	7 0 0
Union	Carpenters	.. .. .	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. .. .	2	..	Convicted	4 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to allow two hours for putting tools in order when dismissing employee	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to indenture apprentice ..	3	..	"	6 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rate of wages ..	2	..	"	10 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	2	"	
Dept.	"	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	6	..	Convicted	17 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. .. .	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	2	Convicted	1 10 0
"	"	.. .. .	..	2	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to indenture apprentice ..	5	..	Convicted	13 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Employing too many under-rate workers	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to keep proper wages-book ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay 1s. per day for country work	1	..	"	
"	Coachworkers	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	3	..	Convicted	4 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. .. .	5	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	..	2	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. .. .	..	3	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Employing painters at piecework ..	2	..	Convicted	4 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to forward names of apprentices to Inspector	5	..	"	8 0 0
"	"	.. Employing too many boys ..	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to allow a half-holiday ..	2	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. Underpaying an apprentice ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Cooks and waiters	.. Failing to pay agreement rates ..	7	..	Convicted	15 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists	13	..	"	20 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	2	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. .. .	3	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to give half-holiday ..	13	..	Convicted	19 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	2	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. .. .	2	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay overtime rates ..	5	..	Convicted	9 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. .. .	2	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Employing waitresses after hours ..	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to give week's holiday to night porter	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Dismissing waitresses without week's notice	1	..	Ditto.	
"	"	.. Ditto	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay wages weekly ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Employing a day porter before 8 a.m.	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Failing to allow a holiday on Sunday	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Various cases ..	45	..	Dismissed.	
"	Drivers	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	24	..	Convicted	67 0 0
"	"	.. .. .	5	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. .. .	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	5	Convicted	3 10 0
"	"	.. .. .	..	2	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. .. .	..	1	Withdrawn.	

ENFORCEMENTS of AWARDS and AGREEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>						£ s. d.
Dept.	Drivers	Failing to pay overtime rates	2	..	Convicted	15 0 0
"	"	"	2	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	"	3	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	"	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Accepting less than overtime rates	..	1	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	"	..	2	Dismissed.	
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	20	..	Convicted	43 0 0
"	"	"	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Failing to give a week's holiday to bus-driver	2	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to pay overtime for holidays	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Engine-drivers	Failing to pay wages in cash	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	Farriers	Failing to pay overtime rates	2	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	"	..	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	Flax-millers	Failing to indenture apprentice	3	..	"	9 0 0
"	Furniture trades	Failing to teach an apprentice	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Convicted /	3 0 0
"	"	Employing too many apprentices	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Failing to pay award rates	6	..	Convicted	18 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	"	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	2	Convicted	1 10 0
"	"	"	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	General labourers	Failing to give preference	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	Grocers	Failing to pay award rates	5	..	"	22 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Ditto.	
"	"	"	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	Letterpress printers' machinists	Allowing feeders to "make ready"	2	..	"	8 0 0
"	Ditto	"	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	Painters	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay overtime rates	9	..	"	18 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to pay wages weekly	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	"	8	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to pay wages in cash	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	"	2	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to pay wages on Friday	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentice	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	Plasterers	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Plumbers	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	Tailors	Failing to pay award rates	4	..	Convicted	9 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	"	2	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	Having bespoke work done outside own premises	6	..	"	20 0 0
"	"	Ditto	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	"	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Employing too many apprentices	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	Employing weekly hand where no piecework hands were employed	2	..	"	4 0 0
"	"	Accepting weekly wages instead of piecework rates	..	2	"	1 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay an apprentice weekly	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Tailoresses	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	Employing an apprentice, no adult hands being employed	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Leaving employment without notice	..	1	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	"	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	Timber-workers	Failing to pay overtime rates	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay award rates	2	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	"	..	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	Tinsmiths	Failing to indenture apprentice	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0

ENFORCEMENTS of AWARDS and AGREEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>						
Dept.	Typographers	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	2	..	Convicted	£ 3 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	"	0 10 0
"	"	.. " ..	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Employing probationer on piecework ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Paying less than award rates to ap- prentice ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
Union Dept.	Wharf-labourers	.. Failing to allow meal-hours ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. Engaging labour at other than fixed place ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. " ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Carpenters	.. Failing to pay overtime rates ..	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	Labourers	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	4	..	"	10 0 0
"	"	.. " ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	3	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. " ..	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists ..	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	"	.. " ..	6	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. " ..	7	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	.. " ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to allow an hour for dinner ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Employing youth under 18 as driver ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	Miners (Coal)	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay shift rates ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Carpenters	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	3	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to indenture apprentice ..	2	..	"	10 0 0
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Union	Miners (coal)	.. Dismissing men without notice ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Aerated-water workers	.. Failing to pay overtime rates ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	2	..	"	10 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	2	Breach re- corded.	
"	Bakers	.. Employing a carter in bakehouse ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Bootmakers	.. Failing to pay overtime rates ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Butchers	.. Employing men after hours ..	2	..	Convicted	4 0 0
"	"	.. Working after hours ..	..	11	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. " ..	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	Carpenters	.. " ..	5	..	"	12 0 0
"	"	.. " ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	4	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. " ..	..	1	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists ..	1	..	Ditto.	
"	"	.. Failing to indenture apprentice ..	2	..	Convicted	8 0 0
"	Coachbuilders	.. " ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	.. Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. Deducting wages from apprentice for holiday ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	2	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	"	.. Employing too many helpers ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Cycle-workers	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	2	..	Convicted	10 0 0
Union Dept.	Dairymen	.. Not stated ..	2	..	Withdrawn.	
"	Drivers	.. Making reductions from wages for time lost through slackness ..	3	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	2	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. " ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists ..	1	..	"	
"	Freezers	.. Dismissing an employee because he was a member of union ..	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Furniture trades	.. Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	2	..	Convicted	7 0 0
"	"	.. Employing too many apprentices ..	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Convicted	3 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	Breach re- corded.	

ENFORCEMENTS of AWARDS and AGREEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision	Penalty.
			Em-ployers.	Workers.		
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>						
Dept.	Gardeners	.. Failing to indenture an apprentice ..	1	..	Convicted	£ 5 0 0
"	Grocers	.. Failing to pay overtime rates ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	Hairdressers	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Breach re-corded.	"
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	Ditto.	"
"	"	.. Employing assistants after 11 a.m. on Easter Monday ..	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	.. Working after 11 a.m. on Easter Monday ..	..	2	Breach re-corded.	"
"	Labourers	.. Failing to pay overtime rates ..	1	..	Dismissed.	"
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. " ..	1	..	Breach re-corded.	"
Union	"	.. Failing to pay wages weekly ..	1	..	Dismissed.	"
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	7	Breach re-corded.	"
"	"	.. Not stated. ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	"
Dept.	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists ..	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	Breach re-corded.	"
Union	Livery-stable workers	Failing to give alternate Sundays off ..	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	" ..	1	..	Breach re-corded.	"
Dept.	Painters	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	"
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	2	..	Convicted	4 0 0
"	Saddlers	.. Failing to pay overtime rates ..	1	..	"	0 10 0
"	Shearers	.. Failing to abide by ballot re wet sheep ..	..	5	"	5 0 0
"	Stonemasons	.. Failing to give preference to unionists ..	1	..	"	10 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	2	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	5	"	6 0 0
"	Tanners	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	Tailors	.. Failing to pay log rates ..	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	.. Employing too many female apprentices ..	1	..	Breach re-corded.	"
"	"	" ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	Tailoresses	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Struck out.	"
"	Threshing-mills	.. Employing two bagmen instead of three ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Ditto ..	1	..	Breach re-corded.	"
"	"	.. Leaving employment without giving week's notice ..	..	2	Dismissed.	"
"	"	.. Ditto ..	..	2	Convicted	4 0 0
"	Timber-yards	.. Failing to give week's notice of dismissal ..	1	..	Breach re-corded.	"
"	Tinsmiths	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	"
"	"	" ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay permit wages ..	1	..	Breach re-corded.	"
"	"	" ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	Typographers	.. Deducting wages for holidays ..	1	..	Breach re-corded.	"
"	"	.. Failing to indenture apprentice ..	1	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	Woollen-mills	.. Failing to pay for holidays ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	"
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.						
Dept.	Bakers	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	3	..	Convicted	8 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	2	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to give preference to unionists ..	1	..	Breach re-corded.	"
"	"	.. Failing to pay overtime rates ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	Builders	.. Failing to indenture apprentice ..	1	..	"	5 0 0
"	"	" ..	2	..	Breach re-corded.	"
"	Butchers	.. Employing too many boys ..	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	1	Dismissed.	"
"	"	" ..	..	1	Breach re-corded.	"
"	"	" ..	..	1	Dismissed.	"
Dept.	Carpenters	.. Failing to pay award rates ..	9	..	Convicted	21 0 0
"	"	" ..	2	..	Dismissed.	"
"	"	.. Accepting less than award rates ..	..	12	Convicted	6 0 0
"	"	" ..	..	5	Withdrawn.	"
"	"	" ..	..	2	Breach re-corded.	"
"	"	.. Failing to pay overtime rates ..	3	..	Convicted	9 0 0
"	"	" ..	1	..	Dismissed.	"
"	"	.. Accepting less than overtime rates ..	..	2	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	.. Failing to indenture apprentice ..	6	..	"	27 0 0
"	"	" ..	1	..	Withdrawn.	"

ENFORCEMENTS OF AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Case taken by	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Number of Breaches committed by		Decision.	Penalty.
			Em- ployers.	Workers.		
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>						
						£ s. d.
Dept.	Carpenters	Failing to give preference to unionists	4	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Carters	Employing a youth under age	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	Dismissing an employee without notice	1	..	"	3 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Deducting wages for wet days	1	..	"	
"	Engine-drivers	Failing to give preference to unionists	1	..	Convicted	1 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	Furniture trade	Employing a hand at piecework	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to indenture apprentice	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Labourers (general)	Paying less than award rates	2	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	"	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	2	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to pay wages fortnightly	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Labourers (agricultural)	Failing to pay award rates	1	..	Ditto.	
"	Miners (coal)	Not assigning places in accordance with ballot	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay for dress	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Employing a miner on a heading not balloted for	1	..	"	
"	"	Failing to ballot for place	1	..	Convicted	2 0 0
"	Miners (gold)	Keeping engine-drivers continuously on night-shift	1	..	"	2 0 0
"	"	Failing to pay overtime rates	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	Painters	Failing to indenture apprentice	3	..	Convicted	15 0 0
"	"	Employing too many apprentices	1	..	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Failing to pay for travelling-time	2	..	Convicted	7 0 0
"	"	Failing to claim travelling-time	..	2	"	1 0 0
"	"	"	..	1	Withdrawn.	
"	"	Accepting less than award rates	..	1	Convicted	0 10 0
"	Saddlers	Employing a hand on piecework	1	..	Breach re- corded.	
"	Sawmillers	Failing to pay award rates	3	..	Convicted	10 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Dismissed.	
"	"	Failing to pay wages in cash, and before the 8th of the month	2	..	Convicted	5 0 0
"	Tailors	Having bespoke work made up outside own premises	2	..	"	4 0 0
"	"	Failing to give notice re apprentice	1	..	"	1 0 0
"	"	Employing too many apprentices	3	..	"	13 0 0
"	"	"	1	..	Breach re- corded	
"	"	"	1	..	Dismissed.	

ENFORCEMENTS OF Section 15 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1905," *re* TAKING PART IN A STRIKE.

Case taken by	District.	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Decision.
Depart- ment	Northern (Auckland)	Slaughtermen (Gisborne)	Taking part in strike	46 men fined £5 each.
Ditto	(Gisborne)	(46 men cited)	"	
"	Northern (Auckland)	Electric Tramways (Auck- land) (2 men cited)	"	2 men fined 10s. each.
"	Canterbury (Smith- field and Pareora)	Slaughtermen (28 men cited)	"	28 men fined £5 each.
"	Westland (Blackball)	Coal-miners	"	Union fined £75.
"	Otago and South- land (Dunedin)	Carters (6 men cited)	"	Conviction recorded, and re- spondents ordered to pay Inspectors' disbursements.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEAL.

Canterbury.—Inspector Shanaghan *v.* Catherall (Canterbury Slaughtermen).—Decision of Supreme Court *re* writs of attachment for penalties.—Application for writ of attachment granted by Mr. Justice Cooper.

Canterbury.—Inspector Keddie (Timaru) *v.* H. Miller (Canterbury Slaughtermen's Assistants).—Decision of Supreme Court *re* writs of attachment for penalties.—Application for writ of attachment refused by Mr. Justice Williams.

Canterbury.—Inspector Keddie (Timaru) *v.* H. Miller (Canterbury Slaughtermen).—Court of Appeal, Wellington. The appeal is from a decision of Mr. Justice Williams, refusing a writ of attachment.—Appeal upheld.

CASES under THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS ACT during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908.

District.	Case.	Decision.
Northern (Auckland)	Clark v. The Settlers' Steamship Company (Limited)	£60, costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Duffecy v. Macklow Bros.	£1 per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Phinix v. Brown Bros. and Geddes	Weekly payment terminated.
"	Rosso v. Skinner	Application for security dismissed.
"	Salt v. The Kauri Timber Company (Limited)	£1 per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Weston v. Jessen	£6, costs £5 5s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Gibbs v. Thompson and Hills	£7 10s., costs £5 5s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	McGregor v. Hutchinson	£160, costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
Taranaki	Morrison v. Hicks and Reeve	£1 per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Wilson v. Knight	£50, costs £5 5s., and disbursements for fees of Court.
Wellington	Hall v. Orr	£220, costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Stenersen v. The King	Application dismissed, Stenersen held to be a contractor.
"	McCarthy v. Ross and Sons	Amount reduced to 1d. per week until increased or ended.
"	Goodin v. T. Stuart, C. Stuart, and R. Phillips	£1 10s. per week to be paid by Phillips from the 8th February, 1907, to the 7th June, 1907, and £1 per week thereafter until full amount is decided upon; costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses. <i>Re</i> Thomas and Christina Stuart, application dismissed; claimant to pay costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
"	Russell v. The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	£1 per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Carruthers v. The Union Shipping Company (Limited)	£1 2s. 6d. per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Kelsey v. Trevor and Son	J. Trevor and Sons (Limited), substituted as respondents for J. Trevor and Son, with costs £3 3s.
"	Lindback v. Philips and Wright	6s. per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £5 5s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Colhoun v. The Napier Harbour Board	£350.
"	Fahey v. Brown	£130, costs £9 8s.
"	Tobin v. The New Zealand Shipping Company (Limited)	£289 18s. 6d., costs £5 5s., with disbursements.
"	Frankinburg v. The Huddart-Parker Company (Limited)	£250, costs £5 5s., with disbursements.
"	Phillips v. Seager	Payments terminated, leaving declaration of liability to stand.
"	Suell v. The Campbell Land and Timber Company	£260, costs £10 10s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
"	Mary Ann Colhoun v. The Napier Harbour Board	Held that it would not be advisable for the Public Trustee to apply fund in purchasing freehold property as suggested.
"	Elizabeth Henry v. The Napier Harbour Board	£360, costs £5 5s., with disbursements.
"	Whiteford v. The King	£374, costs &c., £14 6s.

CASES under THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS ACT, &c.—*continued.*

District.	Case.	Decision.
Wellington ..	Kelly v. The Union Steamship Company (Limited)	£28 10s. 6d. and £1 7s. 2d. per week until full amount is decided upon; costs and incidental, £18 7s.
Canterbury	Kerr v. Munnings	£50 in addition to amount already paid, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
..	Gaiger v. McLennan	Application dismissed, claimant to pay costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Cavanagh v. Black and Son ..	Application dismissed, claimant ordered to pay respondent's costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Bearne v. White	£1 10s. per week from 17th November until full amount is decided upon, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Sconce v. Wilson	£1 per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Cooper v. Duncan	£100, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Woods v. Rennie and Pearce ..	£1 2s. per week until amount is decided upon, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Bridge v. Trustees of A. J. White	£235 in addition to amount already paid, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Inns v. Berry	£5 12s. with declaration of liability, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Bell v. Lavers	Application dismissed, no application for costs.
..	Smith v. The Christchurch Meat Company (Limited)	Declaration of liability granted, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Martin v. Crowley	£1 7s. 6d. per week from 27th February until full amount is decided upon, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Moller v. Gibson	Declaration of liability, claimant may again come before the Court if his earning-power should prove to be diminished by reason of the injury; costs £5 5s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Chesterman v. The King	£1 4s. per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £5 5s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Vickery v. Hall	Application dismissed, costs £10 10s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Jackson v. Beath and Co.	4s. per week during incapacity, costs £7 7s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
..	Simes v. Goss	£221, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
Westland ..	Osborne v. Rugg	£65, costs £10 10s.
..	Whitesmith v. The King	£110, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Fraser and Schaef and others ..	£4 15s. and declaration of liability, costs £5 5s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Codyre v. The Union Steamship Company (Limited)	£1 16s. per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £10 10s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Cullen v. The Westport Coal Company (Limited)	£120, costs £5 5s., with disbursements.
..	Leece v. The Westport Coal Company (Limited)	£400, costs £2 2s., with disbursements.

CASES under THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS ACT—*continued.*

District.	Case.	Decision.
Otago and Southland	Public Trustee v. The County of Bruce and another	£150, costs £10 10s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Cremens v. Begg	Application dismissed, claimant to pay costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Harland v. Brown	£329 11s. 7d. to be apportioned between respondent and defendants, costs £9 9s.
..	Public Trustee v. Tyrie	£411 5s. 6d., costs £7 7s., with disbursements.
..	Mackenzie v. Irvine and Stevenson	£175, power reserved for the Public Trustee to apply to Court for directions.
..	McKenzie v. McCallum	Application for arbitration dismissed, with costs £5 5s.
..	A. Gray and G. Fleming v. Menlove	£400, costs £12 12s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Brassett v. Stephens	£1 per week until the full amount is decided upon, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Studholme v. Mars	£75, costs £5 5s., with disbursements.
..	Harding v. The Nightcaps Coal Company	Declaration of liability granted, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Phillips v. Shiels, Hitchon, and J. E. Jones	£265, costs £10 10s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Clifford v. Rodger	Declaration of liability granted, costs £7 7s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Smith v. Union Steamship Company (Limited)	£278 17s., costs £10 10s., with disbursements.
..	Cole v. The Phoenix Company (Limited)	10s. per week until full amount is decided upon, costs £10 10s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Peattie v. The Alexandra Lead Gold-dredging Company (Limited)	£125.
..	Walker v. The Enterprise Gold-dredging Company (Limited)	£400, costs £10 10s., with disbursements.
..	Trott v. The King	£400, incidental costs included.
..	Wright v. The Milburn Lime and Cement Company (Limited)	£318 10s., incidental costs included.
..	Scott v. The Mayor of Cromwell and others	£300, costs £12 12s., with witnesses' expenses and disbursements.
..	McNeill v. Hayward	Declaration of liability granted, costs £5 5s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.
..	Mathers v. Tyrie	Public Trustee to carry out order of the Court already made.
..	Burtenshaw and another v. The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	£400, costs £12 12s., with disbursements and witnesses' expenses.

SUMMARY.

Conciliation Boards.

Recommendations	15
Interpretations of awards by Chairmen of Boards	3
Other decisions (under-rate permits, &c.) by Chairmen of Boards	265

Arbitration Court.

Awards	99
Enforcements of awards (cases conducted by Department)	754
Enforcements of awards (cases conducted by unions)	48
Enforcements of section 15 (<i>re</i> strikes)	5
Interpretations	63
Other decisions (amending awards, adding parties, &c.)	44
Applications for awards where no awards were made	6
Cases under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act	73

TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS CONCERNING PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1st April, 1907, TO THE 31st March, 1908—BY TRADES.

Occupations.	Auckland, Gisborne, and Hawke's Bay Districts.			Wellington and Taranaki Districts.			Westland, Nelson, and Marlborough Districts.			North and South Canterbury Districts.			Otago and Southland Districts.			Totals.																								
	Married.	Single.	Persons dependent on those assisted.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Sickness, Trade, &c. Cause of Failure to get Work.	Married.	Single.	Persons dependent on those assisted.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Sickness, Trade, &c. Cause of Failure to get Work.	Married.	Single.	Persons dependent on those assisted.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Sickness, Trade, &c. Cause of Failure to get Work.																						
Bakers	2	4	6	6	3	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	8	8	10	7	10	10																					
Blacksmiths	2	3	2	5	2	1	9	4	1	1	1	1	7	9	9	10	9	16	16																					
Boatbuilders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1																					
Boilermakers and riveters	2	2	4	4	3	1	8	3	1	1	1	1	6	2	13	8	1	8	8																					
Boymakers	3	4	7	6	7	7	2	7	1	1	1	1	4	10	9	13	1	14	14																					
Bricklayers	4	3	6	7	4	4	1	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	6	3	4	7	7																					
Bridge-carpenters	3	3	3	3	3	1	8	4	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	8	8	8	8																					
Batchers	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	8	8	8	8																					
Cabinetmakers and upholsterers	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	8	8	8	8																					
Carpenters	33	34	71	67	17	67	31	43	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	47	114																					
Clerks	4	4	10	7	1	7	16	36	22	2	24	1	1	1	22	46	31	33	33																					
Coach builders and painters	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	3																					
Compositors and printers	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	6	6	6	6																					
Cooks	1	10	2	2	2	11	21	6	25	1	26	1	2	46	13	52	3	55	55																					
Engine-drivers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	5	14	5	2	7	7																					
Engineers	4	2	13	6	6	4	12	6	14	2	16	2	7	14	19	20	2	22	22																					
Farm and station hands	10	112	20	192	192	26	176	47	198	4	202	2	7	25	12	32	7	44	321																					
Gardeners	4	10	14	14	14	4	8	15	12	12	12	4	1	3	4	4	9	21	33																					
Grooms	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	7	11	10	1	10	10																					
Hairdressers	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6																					
Hotel hands	4	17	10	21	21	17	18	502	1251	1748	5	265	1770	797	957	1078	2034	1	4188																					
Labourers	4	17	10	21	21	17	18	502	1251	1748	5	265	1770	797	957	1078	2034	1	4188																					
Minors	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																				
Moulders	5	17	13	14	8	22	1	4	6	5	5	1	1	7	22	21	20	9	29	29																				
Painters	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																				
Pattern-makers	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																				
Plasterers	2	3	4	5	5	5	2	7	2	8	1	9	2	2	15	16	2	18	18	18																				
Pumbers and gasfitters	9	12	34	4	17	21	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	13	34	4	18	22	22	22																				
Sonemasons	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3																				
Tailors	5	16	10	11	11	11	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	13	11	11	11	11	11																				
	516	1601	1425	812	1305	2111	6	348	2090	995	1344	1094	2487	1	88	229	301	62	255	317	109	248	296	234	123	357	379	697	1391	525	551	1074	2	1440	4865	4408	2977	9328	3296	9

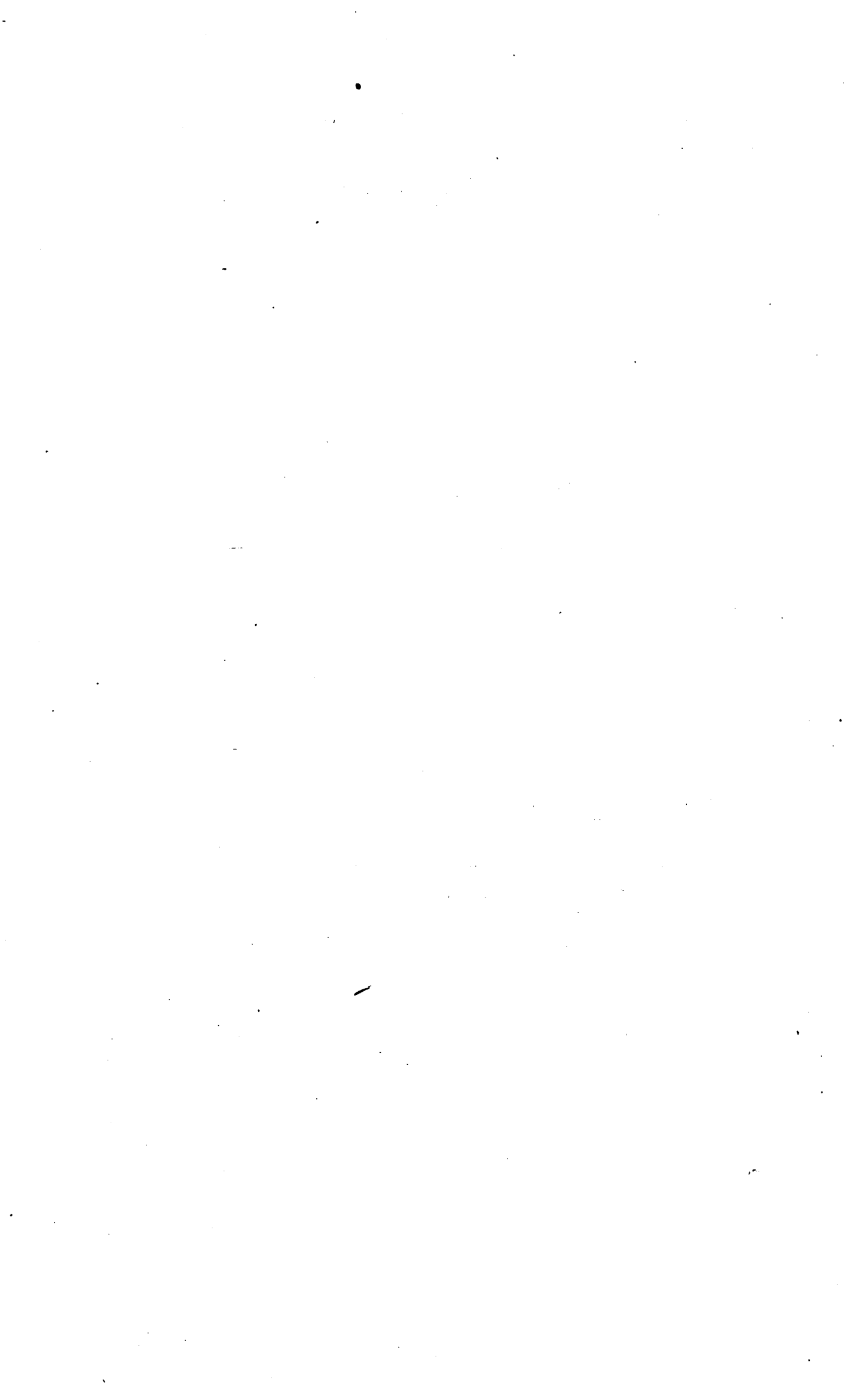
SUMMARY of STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT of LABOUR from the 1st April, 1907, to the 31st March, 1908.

Districts.	Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work.	Sickness.	Wives assisted.	Children assisted.	Where from.				
												North Island	South Island	Commonwealth.	Great Britain	Miscellaneous
Auckland District	469	1,409	1,878	1,289	596	1,282	1,872	6	30	36	1,247	135	108	338	50	
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay District	47	192	239	136	216	23	239	..	..	..	160	35	13	29	2
Wellington North District	58	430	488	186	239	249	487	1	..	..	364	82	22	20	..
Wellington South District	290	1,660	1,950	809	1,105	845	1,950	..	31	46	837	482	207	385	39	
Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough District	88	229	317	301	62	255	317	..	..	..	28	265	22	2	..
Canterbury North District	103	217	320	284	197	123	320	..	1	..	8	285	9	17	1	
Canterbury South District	6	31	37	12	37	..	36	1	..	..	10	19	1	6	1
Otago North District	6	13	19	41	2	17	19	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
Dunedin District	344	597	941	1,249	490	451	941	..	15	9	12	854	38	32	5	
Southland District	29	87	116	101	33	83	115	1	..	..	17	95	1	2	1
Totals	1,440	4,865	6,305	4,408	2,977	3,328	6,296	9	77	91	2,683	2,271	421	831	99	

NOTE.—Seventy-six persons were assisted who had previously been provided with employment during the year.

DETAILS of EXPENDITURE of the DEPARTMENT of LABOUR during the Year ending the 31st March, 1908.

	£	s.	d.
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act—			
Arbitration Court	2,378	19	10
Conciliation Boards	1,696	15	2
Inspection under Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	2,031	0	11
Expenses of Bureau—			
Factories, Shops, Shearers' Accommodation, Scaffolding, and other Acts (inspection, &c.)	6,538	4	8
Fares (departmental and advanced to workmen, and sundries)			
Stores, board and lodging (for workmen sent to employment)	1	9	0
Salaries	9,825	9	3
Departmental exhibit at New Zealand International Exhibition	207	6	1
Postage and telegrams	1,162	4	4
Compassionate allowance	500	0	0
Sweated industries exhibit	111	17	11
Workers' dwellings on Crown lands—			
Preliminary and administrative expenses	147	15	5
Cost of erection, alteration, and enlargement	5,408	8	0
Additional cost of erection, alteration, and enlargement	241	0	0
	30,250	10	7
Less refunds of Court costs, fares, stores, &c.	1,203	0	0
	<u>£29,047</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>



FACTORY STATISTICS—NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

[Extract from "The Factory and Shops Acts of the British Dominions," by Miss Violet R. Markham and Mrs. H. J. Tennant.]

FACTORIES.																						SHOPS.	
Colonies.	Application of Act.	Age of Admission to Factory.	Restrictions and Prohibitions of Employment affecting Women and Young Persons in Dangerous Trades.							Maximum Working-hours of Women and Young Persons.					Prohibited Hours of Work.		Authorised Overtime.			Overtime Rate.	Prohibition of Employment after Child-birth.	Restriction of Hours: Women, Young Persons.	
			Type-setting.	Dry-grinding and Match-dipping.	Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles; making and finishing of Salt.	Melting or annealing of Glass.	Silvering of Mirrors by Mercurial Process; manufacture of White-lead.	Cleaning of Machinery in Motion and Mill Gearing.	Charge of Lift.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Maximum Hours of Continuous Labour.	Interval.	Half-holiday.	Women.	Young Persons.	Per Day.	Per Week.	Per Year.			Per Week.	Per Day.
New Zealand	Every building and place in which two or more persons are employed. All buildings in which steam and mechanical power is used. All buildings in which an Asiatic is employed*	14	Girls under 15	Boys and girls under 16	Girls under 16	Girls under 18	Women, boys under 18	†	..	Women, boys under 16, † 45 hours	8½ hours	4½ hours	¾ hour	1	Between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.	Boys under 16, between 6 p.m. and 7.45 a.m.	3 hours	2 days †	30 days	¼ as much again as ordinary rate	4 weeks	Women, boys under 18, 52 hours	9½ hours. †
New South Wales	Any place in which four or more persons are engaged. Any bakehouses, laundries, building, or place in which steam-power is used. Any place in which Chinese are employed	14	Young persons under 16	Young persons under 16	Girls under 18	Boys under 16, girls under 18	Young persons under 18	Women, boys under 18	Women, boys under 16	Women, boys under 16, 48 hours	..	Women, boys under 18, 5 hours	½ hour	..	Girls under 18, 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.	Boys under 16, 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.	3 hours	3 days	30 days	Rate of time and a half	4 weeks	Girls under 18, boys under 16, 52 hours	9½ hours.
Victoria..	Any office, building, or place in which four or more persons are employed. Any office, building, or place in which steam or mechanical power is used. Bakehouses, dye-works, and laundries	13	Young persons under 14	Young persons under 16	Girls under 16	Boys under 14, girls under 18	Young persons under 18	Women, boys under 18	..	Women, boys under 16, 48 hours	10 hours	5 hours	½ hour	..	Girls under 16, 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.	Boys under 14, 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.	1 day for 3 hours	51 hours	10 days	..	None	Women, girls, and persons under 16, 52 hours	9 hours.
Western Australia	Any building or place in which six or more persons are employed. All buildings or places employing steam or mechanical power. Any place employing a single Asiatic. Includes bakehouses and laundries	14	Girls under 15	..	Girls under 16	..	Women, boys under 18	Women, boys under 18	Women, boys under 21, boys under 16	Women, boys under 16, 48 hours	8½ hours	5 hours	¾ hour	1	Women (of any age), 6 p.m. to 8 a.m.	Boys under 14, 6 p.m. to 7.45 a.m.	3 hours	2 days	30 days	..	4 weeks	56 hours	..
South Australia ..	Any manufactory, workshop, or workroom in which the owner employs any one	13	..	..	..	..	..	Women, boys under 16	Women, boys under 16	Women, young persons, children, 48 hours	..	5 hours	1 hour	..	..	..	..	60 hours †	..	..	None	Persons under 16, 52 hours	9 hours.
Queensland	Any building, premises, or place in which two or more persons are employed. Any building in which steam or mechanical power is used. Any building in which an Asiatic is engaged. Does not include domestic workshops	14	..	..	..	..	..	Women, boys under 18	Women, boys between 14 and 16	Women and boys, 48 hours	..	5 hours	½ hour	..	Girls under 18, between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.	Boys, between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.	3 hours	56 hours, including ordinary hours	40 days	Rate of time and a half	None	52 hours	9½ hours.*
Tasmania	Any manufactory, workshop, workroom, or other establishment or place of business where any woman, young person or child is employed	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Women, 10 hours; boys and girls under 14, 8 hours **	..	Women, and boys and girls under 14, 5 hours; children, 4 hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..

* Also all bakehouses and all laundries. (E. Tregear.)

† Young persons under 15 prohibited by "Inspection of Machinery Act, 1902." (E. Tregear.)

‡ Four days. (E. Tregear.)
** Per day (?). (E. Tregear.)

§ Men also 52 hours. (E. Tregear.)

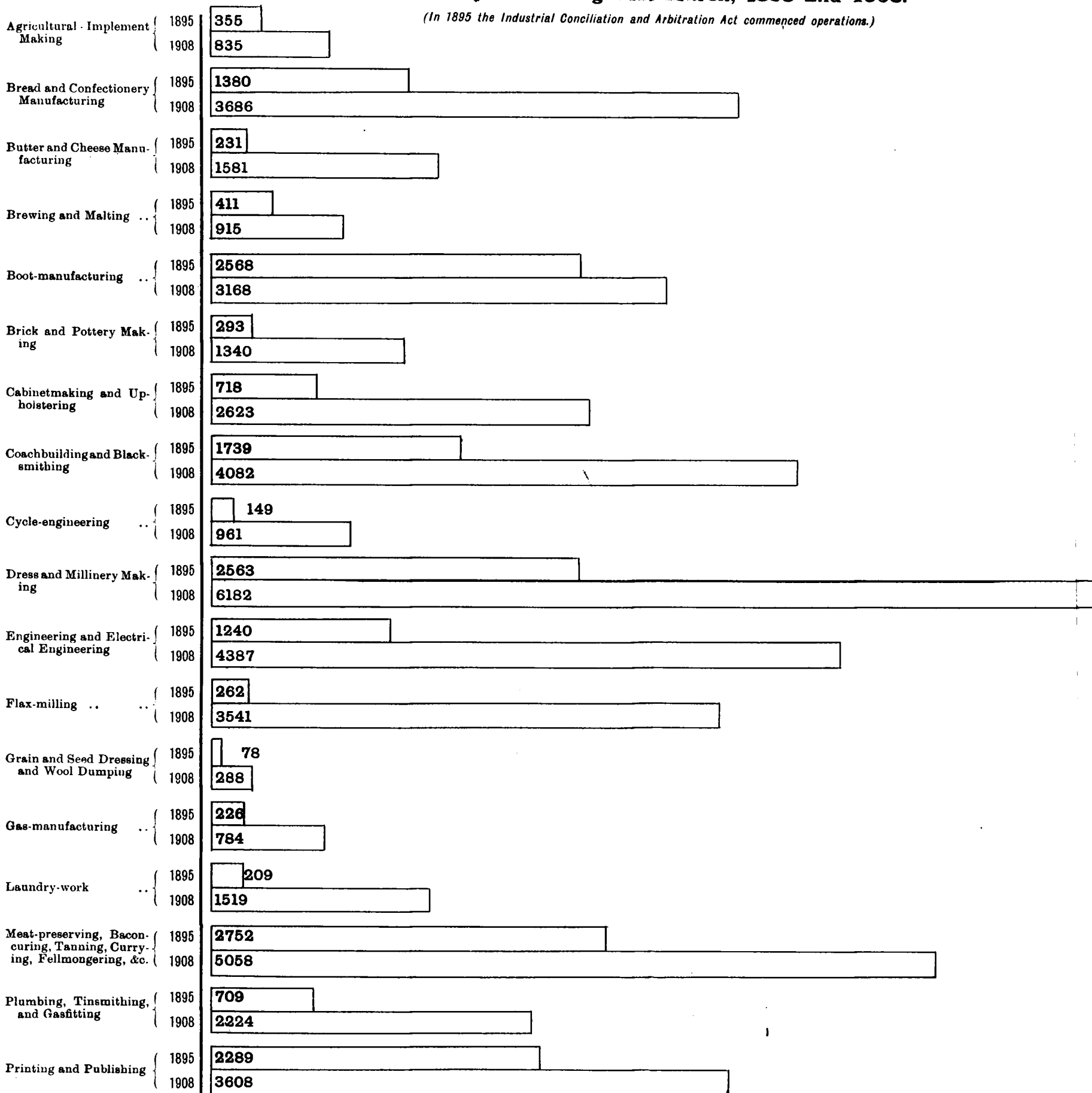
|| Nine hours only. (E. Tregear.)

¶ Aggregate of ordinary and extra hours (?). (E. Tregear.)

FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

**Diagram showing the Number of Persons employed in the Principal Industries
for the years ending 31st March, 1895 and 1908.**

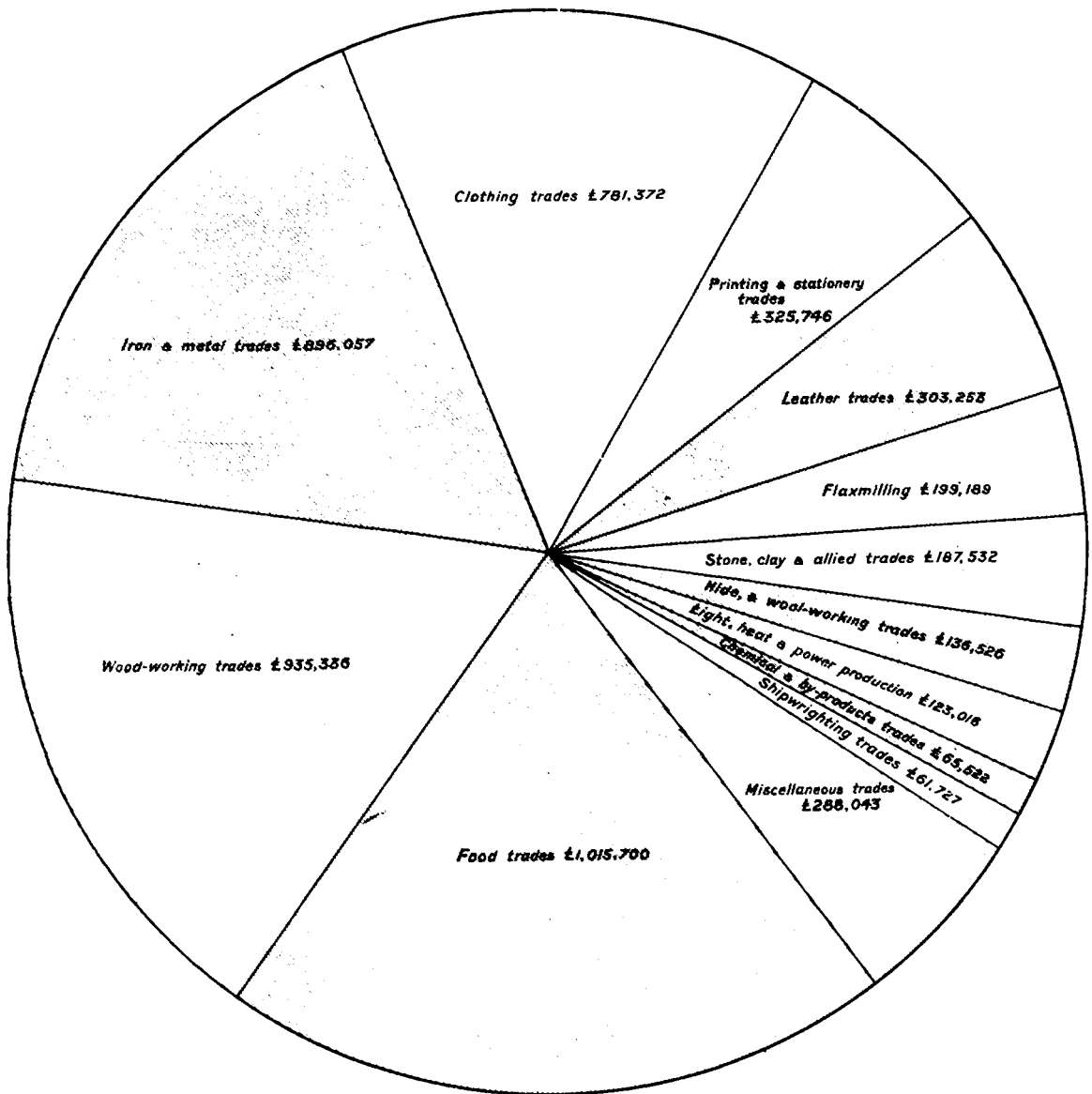
(In 1895 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act commenced operations.)



WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Diagram showing the Amount of Wages paid to Persons engaged
in certain Groups of Industries for the Year 1906-1907.

Total amount paid, £5,319,019.



FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Diagram showing the Number and Annual Increase of Workers
in Factories from 1896 to 1908.

Year.	Number of Workers, Male and Female (Totals in red figures).			Percentage of either Sex.	
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
1895-6	Males, 23,807	Fms, 9,580	32,387	73·5	26·5
1896-7	Males, 27,429	Fms, 9,489	36,918	74·3	25·7
1897-8	Males, 29,312	Fms, 10,360	39,672	73·9	26·1
1898-9	Males, 33,715	Females, 11,590	45,305	74·4	25·6
1899-1900	Males, 37,349	Females, 11,589	48,938	76·3	23·7
1900-01	Males, 40,381	Females, 13,079	53,460	75·6	24·4
1901-02	Males, 41,783	Females, 13,612	55,395	75·4	24·6
1902-03	Males, 44,413	Females, 14,634	59,047	75·2	24·8
1903-04	Males, 48,182	Females, 15,786	63,968	75·3	24·7
1904-05	Males, 51,481	Females, 16,232	67,713	76·0	24·0
1905-06	Males, 53,963	Females, 16,440	70,403	76·6	23·4
1906-07	Males, 58,216	Females, 17,094	75,310	77·3	22·7
1907-08	Males, 60,893	Females, 17,732	78,625	77·4	22·6

