

1914.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORTS.	
Secretary, Chief Inspector of Factories, and Registrar of Industrial Unions	3-29
Conciliation Commissioners	41-43
REPORTS (EXTRACTS OF).	
Local Officers in Charge, Inspectors of Factories, &c.	30-37
Inspectors of Scaffolding	38-39
Officers in Charge Women's Employment Bureaux	40
SUBJECTS.	
Accidents in Factories (see also chart at end)	9
" on Buildings and Scaffolding	23
Accommodation for Shearers, Flax-mill and Sawmill Workers, and Farm Labourers	24, 25, 83-85
Amendments suggested to various Acts (see Suggested Amendments.)	
Arbitration Court, Business dealt with and Expenditure of	18, 21, 44, 45
" Decisions of Interest	15
Associations and Unions registered	17
Awards and Industrial Agreements, Number of	18, 19
" " made and refused (with reasons for refusal)	44, 45
" " in Force as at 31st March, 1914, in the Four Chief Industrial Districts, Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour fixed by	61-78
Barmaids registered	26
Boys and Girls in Factories, Decrease in Number of (see also p. 34, Wanganui Report, paragraph 3)	9
Boys for Farms	27
Boys leaving School, Occupations of	5
Casual Labour Problem, Town and Country	3-5
Causes of Unemployment	5
Certificates of Fitness issued to Boys and Girls to work in Factories	9, 80
Conciliation Councils, Business dealt with by and Expenditure of	18, 20-21, 41-43
Decisions of Arbitration Court of Special Interest	15
Employment and Trade, Conditions of	3
Employment Bureaux (Men's)—	
Number of Persons assisted during Year	6
(a.) In Occupations	82
(b.) In Districts	83
Employment Bureaux (Women's)	
Number of Persons assisted	28, 83
Employment on Farms	5
Enforcements of Awards, Industrial Agreements, &c.	18, 20
Exhibit of Department at Auckland Exhibition	29
Expenditure of Department during the Year	86
Factories Act	7
Factories, Total Number of, in New Zealand, 1894-1914	7
" Increases, &c., in	7
" 1913-14, in Towns, Districts, and Trades	46-59
" " " and Districts	80, 81
" " Summary in Trades	59
" " Number of	80, 81
" " " (in four chief cities of New Zealand)	8, 80
Factories, Total Number of Persons engaged in, during Year, in Trades and Sexes—	
Auckland City and Suburbs	46
Wellington	47
Christchurch	48
Dunedin	50
Northern Industrial District	51
Taranaki	52
Wellington	53
Marlborough	54
Nelson	54
Westland	55
Canterbury	56
Otago District	56
Southland District	57
Summary (in Trades)	59
Factory Workers, Total Number of, in New Zealand, 1894-1914	7
" Increases, &c., of (see also chart at end)	7
" 1913-14, in Towns, Districts, and Trades	46-59
" " Summary in Trades	59

	Page
Fares of Persons assisted to Employment, Expenditure and Refunds of	6
Farms, Employment on	5
Flax-mill Workers' Accommodation	24, 85
Hotel Workers: Weekly Whole Holiday	10, 11
Hours of Labour fixed by the various Awards and Industrial Agreements in Force on 31st March, 1914, in the Four Chief Industrial Districts	61-78
Industrial Agreements, Number of	18, 44
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	11-21
" " Amendment Act, 1913	16
" " Bill, 1918 (No. 2)	17
Industrial Unions and Associations registered	17
Insurance, Unemployment	4
Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913	16, 17
Labour Problem, Casual, Town and Country	3-5
Labour Bureaux (New Zealand), Extension of	6
Labour Bureaux (see Employment Bureaux).	
Labour Legislation (Recent)	- 10, 16, 17, 23
Lockout, Alleged (sheepowner)	14, 33
Membership of Industrial Unions	17, 18
" " shown in Trade Groups	18
Occupations of Boys leaving School	5
Overtime (in Factories)	8, 79
Penalties for Breaches of Awards, &c., collected and outstanding	20
Persons assisted by New Zealand Labour Bureaux	6, 82, 83
Persons engaged in various Industries in Factories (see also chart at end)	46-59
Prices of Commodities Statistics	28
Prosecutions for Offences under various Acts—	
Factories	8
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration	19, 20
Scaffolding Inspection	28
Servants' Registry-offices	26
Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation	25
Shops and Offices	10
Publications, Departmental	28
Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour fixed by the various Awards and Industrial Agreements in Force on 31st March, 1914, in the Four Chief Industrial Districts	61-78
Registration of Industrial Unions and Associations of Unions (see also Decisions of Arbitration Court, p. 15)	17
Saturday Half-holiday in Shops	10, 30
Sawmill Workers' Accommodation	24, 85
Scaffolding Inspection Act	23, 38, 39
Scale of Fees under Servants' Registry Offices Act	25, 26
Secret Ballot on Proposal to strike or lockout	17
"Sedgwick" Boys, Earnings and Expenses of	27
Servants' Registry-offices, Number of, in Principal Towns of New Zealand	25
Shearers' Accommodation	24, 83
Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act	24, 83-85
Shops and Offices Act	10
" " Amendment Act, 1913	10
Shops, Number of, registered in various Towns in New Zealand	80, 81
Staff Changes	29
Strike of Shipwrights, Waterside Workers, and Others, Report on	11-14
Strikes (other workers)	14
Suggested Amendments to various Acts—	
Factories	9
Scaffolding Inspection	24, 39
Servants' Registry-offices, (see also Palmerston North and Masterton reports, p. 85)	26
Shops and Offices (see also Palmerston North report, p. 34)	11
Wages Protection and Contractor's Liens	25
Trade and Employment, Conditions of	3
Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance	4, 5
Unemployment, Causes of	5
Unions and Associations registered (see also Decisions of Arbitration Court, p. 15)	17
Wages Protection and Contractors' Liens Act	25
Wages fixed by various Awards and Industrial Agreements in Force on 31st March, 1914, in the Four Chief Industrial Districts	61-78
Wages paid to Persons engaged in certain Groups of Industries, 1912-13	96
Wages, Arrears of, recovered for Workers	21
Waterside Workers (casual labour problem)	3, 4
" " Strike, Report on	11-14
Weekly Whole Holiday for Hotel Workers	10, 11
Women's Employment Branches (see Employment Bureaux).	
Workers' Compensation Act, Cases under	22
" " Amendment Act, 1913	23
Workers' Dwellings Act	26
" " in Country Districts	5

CHARTS AND DIAGRAMS SHOWING

Wages and Hours of various Building Trades in Wellington, N.Z., compared with certain Large Cities in Great Britain	Facing p. 86
Proportion of Main Items to Average Total Weekly Expenditure, based on Expenditure of Sixty-nine Workers' Families in New Zealand	87
Food-prices by Index Numbers, New Zealand, Australia, United Kingdom, United States, Canada, and Germany, 1900-1912	88
Number of Factories registered in New Zealand	89
Average Duration of Employment in Weeks	90
Number of Employees (all ages) at work in each Month (April, 1910, to March, 1911)	91
Average Rents of 4-, 5-, and 6-roomed Houses in the Four Chief Centres of New Zealand	92
(1.) Persons employed in the Principal Industries, 1895-1914	At end.
(2.) Total Wages Paid in Important Industries, 1912-13	"
(3.) Annual Increase of Workers (male and female) in Factories, 1896-1914	"
(4.) Accidents in factories, 1903-1914	"

APPENDICES.

Return showing Number of Members in each Industrial Union registered to 31st December, 1913	H.-11A.
Report on the Operation of the Workers' Dwellings Act for the Year ending 31st March, 1914	H.-11B.

REPORT.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 24th June, 1914.

I have the honour to present herewith the twenty-third annual report of this Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and to be laid before Parliament in compliance with the Labour Department and Labour Day Act, 1908, and the Factories Act, 1908. The report covers the late financial year—viz., from 1st April, 1913, to the 31st March, 1914.

I have, &c.,

F. W. ROWLEY,

The Right Hon. the Minister of Labour.

Secretary of Labour.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

The year just closed has been an abnormal one from an industrial standpoint. Two main factors upset the equilibrium of trade and employment—the unsettled weather during spring and summer, and the strike of large bodies of men, mostly transport workers and miners, during the months from October, 1913, to January, 1914. The strike held up the shipping in the main ports for a time, and to a considerable extent adversely affected workers in practically all trades and callings in the larger towns, whilst the unseasonably wet weather experienced greatly retarded agricultural and pastoral work. (The strike is more extensively referred to later in this report, page 11.)

The autumn and winter of 1913 proved to be normal in regard to employment for the workers. Beyond the usual difficulty with unskilled casual labour and a slackness in the leather and engineering trades, the winter passed off fairly well. The leather trades (especially tanning and boot-manufacturing) have been slack; the latter trade has had an unusually bad year, and some of the representative men in the trade allege that it was one of the worst periods experienced for many years past. Towards the latter end of the year, however, it is pleasing to say that employment in the boot trade was more plentiful, and the outlook for 1914 is certainly brighter.

Artisans, in the building trade especially, lost very little time other than was due to weather-conditions and the strike, and, generally speaking, it may be said that this trade experienced a fair year of employment.

Employment in the clothing trades was only fair. These trades have generally given steady employment to their hands for some years past, and in the factories it has been a general complaint that sufficient workers, especially girls, could not be secured. Manufacturers and others have this year asserted that, as a direct result of the strike, in October, 1913–January, 1914, trade fell off considerably; short time was worked in most establishments during the period mentioned, and the Christmas season trade was not as buoyant as usual.

Despite the draybacks indicated, a splendid recovery was made in most industries during the late summer and autumn.

The primary industries—agriculture, dairying, and meat-freezing—have experienced an exceptionally busy season. There was the usual insistent demand for farm workers from October up to the end of March. Owing to an increased number of suitable hands arriving from overseas the Department was enabled to deal fairly promptly with applications from employers, and a large number of engagements satisfactory to both parties was made. In view of the great importance of farming to the trade of the Dominion it is a somewhat unsatisfactory feature of the demand for farm labour that the employment is not of a more regular nature. Very great advantage would result to all parties if more continuous employment could be ensured. This question is touched upon on page 5, and also in the separate report under the Workers' Dwellings Act, which will be attached to this report as Appendix B.

CASUAL LABOUR PROBLEM.

Following the settlement of the strike on the waterfront, a good deal of public attention has been centred upon the problem of how to deal best with the large surplusage of labour continually offering at the wharves. It is hoped that as a result of a conference of delegates of the various Harbour Boards in January last, convened and presided over by yourself, some means may be found by which the employment of watersiders—at all events those employed by

Harbour Boards—will be placed upon a more satisfactory footing to all concerned; no doubt, too, some of the shipping companies, in conjunction with representatives of the waterside workers, will move in a similar direction as regards the stevedores and others employed by them. The London and Liverpool Dock schemes recently begun for the purpose of establishing more regularity of waterside employment there, and also the institution of the labour exchanges in Great Britain generally, are being watched in order that advantage may be taken of the experience thus gained.

The subject of casual employment, not only on the wharves but in all occupations of an intermittent nature, is one that may rightly engage the attention of such a Department as this, and it is hoped that the Department may be enabled before long to render some assistance in the matter. Every occupation which is of an intermittent character obviously causes great loss to the worker, employer, and the general public, inasmuch as the worker receives, on the average, small earnings throughout the year, although at a comparatively high rate per hour or day; while if continuity of employment (not necessarily of one kind) were established, the result would be greater earnings for the worker at a more nearly normal rate, and consequently lower cost to the employer and general public. It will be well therefore to consider whether by means of the Department's bureaux something cannot be done to enable those workers whose employment is intermittent to secure other employment during their present periods of idleness.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the advisability of introducing a system of unemployment insurance has been considered to some extent by the Department, and the opinion formed is that such a scheme would not be practicable in a young country like New Zealand. The following are briefly the reasons for the conclusion arrived at:—

New Zealand is not yet a sufficiently settled country to make the introduction of unemployment insurance practicable. In a country like Germany or England the population is large and fairly stable; it is not likely to be increased to any extent by immigration; trade has already been firmly established and the fluctuations of industry that take place are mainly the inevitable fluctuations that are likely to happen periodically. Then there is the fact that in these old countries work is highly specialized, and there is generally therefore a definite line drawn between the different trades. Under the above circumstances it is no doubt possible to make actuarial calculations as to the extent to which unemployment is likely to exist in the immediately future years. In New Zealand, on the other hand, exactly the opposite is the case. There is as yet a small and scattered population liable to large influxes of workers in different trades; there is a lot of new country to open up; new industries to establish; further developments of industries already established to take place as they increase in volume, and so on. Again, work in New Zealand is not highly specialized; a good deal of overlapping takes place amongst the workers, so that an unemployed worker in one trade can, if he is energetic enough, generally "hustle round" and get something else to do. Under such circumstances how would it be possible to make any reliable calculation as to the extent of unemployment likely to take place? Take, for example, the building trade in New Zealand: ascertain the approximate number of workers engaged, make calculations as to what has been the average duration of their employment, and insure them accordingly; in the first year of insurance the building trade might suddenly become slack from various causes. It must be remembered, too, that any unemployment-insurance scheme would attract the bad risks—the good men would have to help to pay for the less competent workers—and it would tend to encourage idleness and fraud.

Even in those countries of Europe where unemployment insurance is established stress is laid upon the great difficulty of eliminating those causes of unemployment which are not due to *bona fide* trade fluctuations, which for the reasons above mentioned would make the introduction of insurance in New Zealand most difficult. Then, the "unemployed" difficulty relates mostly to casual labour, while the systems adopted in Europe benefit chiefly the organized workers in skilled trades.

It is considered that, instead of attempting to provide for insurance against unemployment, the attention and money which it might be proposed to allocate to such a scheme would be better devoted to an endeavour to minimize unemployment; and in this conclusion support is to be found in some of the reports upon the unemployment-insurance schemes in Europe. For example, at Strasburg it is stated that the main object of the insurance scheme was more to provide means for preventing unemployment than to pay workers during idleness. In one of the German statistical reports upon the subject it is stated that the struggle against unemployment must be waged not by insurance but by preventive measures; and steps in this direction

seem to be suggested by one provision in the British Act, reducing in certain cases the contributions of the employers who give their workers regular employment; this provision is to the effect that instead of the employer and worker each contributing 2½d. per week (or 10s. 10d. each per year) the employer may pay the sum of 15s. at the beginning of the year, deducting the worker's contribution of 2½d. per week from his wages, with the net result, if he continues to employ the worker throughout the year, that the employer's contribution is only 4s. 2d.

The chief causes of unemployment may, I think, be briefly classified thus:—

(1.) That sufficient steps are not taken to see that boys, and perhaps also girls, upon leaving the primary schools are put in the way of becoming competent at some definite occupations. They are allowed to drift wherever they or their parents please, and, as they can earn better money at unskilled work, there is great inducement to their parents, especially those who are poor, to put them to such work in preference to having them taught useful trades. In his explanation of the Bill introduced in England Mr. Lloyd George stated that one of the causes of suffering due to unemployment is that legions of boys receive no other training than that of messenger or porter, that as the boys grow up they are replaced by younger boys at the commencing-wage, and they are therefore faced with destitution and deterioration. We frequently find in New Zealand that boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age are able to earn almost the same wages as adults at such places as brickworks, flax-mills, &c., while if apprenticed to skilled trades they would frequently receive only a sum of 5s. or 8s. per week to start. It might be mentioned here that in Strasburg, if the parents cannot afford to apprentice their children, the wages are subsidized from the insurance fund in order to enable them to do so.

(2.) That in intermittent trades those workers who are perhaps competent enough always lose a certain amount of time owing to the ordinary fluctuations of their employment, such as farm hands, builders, and slaughtermen.

(3.) Then there are those workers who have found that the occupations they have chosen are unsuitable for them, or who through various causes over which they have no control find that they are unable to continue at their trades: this may be caused by lack of proper training, or by the introduction of new machinery or appliances, or through accident or sickness.

Regarding the first of these causes, a good deal is done in Germany and Switzerland in the direction of training boys and girls in suitable occupations. Reports upon the systems in vogue there have been perused, and advantage might be taken of the experience gained in these countries.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS UPON LEAVING SCHOOL.

Steps might therefore be first taken to get into touch with the boys in the principal centres upon their leaving the primary schools, in order to ascertain whether they are taking up such occupations as are likely to afford them suitable and regular employment; and where it is found that such is not the case the Department should be able, by means of its knowledge of the requirements of employers and of trade generally, to guide many of the boys into the right avenues of employment.*

In this connection it might be pointed out that it is the boys that are likely to drift into unskilled occupations to whom particular attention should be given. In support of the systems in vogue in Germany and Switzerland it may be stated that in England quite a number of employers in a large way of business make it compulsory for their boy and girl employees to attend continuation classes, and some of the employers even establish their own schools for the purpose.

OTHER REMEDIES.

Regarding those workers who find themselves inefficient at their work, it is interesting to note that in the British Act provision is made by which an insurance officer may, if he is satisfied that the failure of a worker to obtain or retain employment at his calling is due to lack of skill or knowledge, authorize his free attendance at technical instruction provided by the State. Without some such assistance these workers would drift into the ranks of unskilled labour.

It has already been decided by the Government to assist farm workers in the country districts to supplement their present intermittent employment upon farms by providing them with workers' dwellings upon allotments of 5 or 10 acres of land suitable for close cultivation. There is no doubt that an extension of this system where possible, even to smaller allotments in the suburbs of the principal towns, would be most useful in reducing the evils of casual employment, and would also add somewhat to the primary productions of the country. In quite a number of cases applicants for workers' dwellings in the towns express a desire for sections of about an acre in order that they may grow their own vegetables, keep poultry, and the like.

* It is estimated that in the four chief centres the number of boys leaving the schools is about five thousand per annum.

Such desires are deserving of encouragement, as the products of even an acre of land would often save a worker from the hardships of unemployment.*

In any event, however, greater use could, with benefit to both employers and workers, be made of the existing bureaux which are carried on by the Department (without charge to either party), in its fifteen principal and 170 sub-agencies throughout New Zealand. The impression still obtains that the bureaux exist merely for the employment of unskilled labourers and artisans, such as carpenters, bricklayers, &c. There is no ground for this impression, as practical assistance is frequently rendered to the unemployed clerk and to men trained in highly skilled trades. Frequently these latter workers find themselves in a much more serious and critical condition than labourers.

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE MEN'S BUREAUX: STATISTICAL.

Since the establishment of the Department in 1891 the following have received practical assistance:—

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
1908-9	10,391	2,538	7,853	7,510	4,190	6,201
1909-10	8,506	2,987	5,519	10,164	5,059	3,447
1910-11	7,102	2,181	4,921	8,454	4,251	2,851
1911-12	5,735	1,407	4,328	4,233	3,450	2,285
1912-13	5,848	1,639	4,209	5,122	3,705	2,143
1913-14	5,645	1,497	4,148	4,295	3,505	2,140
Totals	102,009	35,529	66,480	133,004	45,644	56,365

The above figures show that over a hundred thousand men have been directly assisted (of whom many were assisted several times in a year); this represents an average of nearly five thousand per annum. These persons, together with their dependants, number considerably over a quarter of a million. The total number of men assisted during the past year shows a decrease of 203 over 1912-13.† (For further particulars of the persons assisted by the Department's bureaux, shown in trades, &c., see page 82.)

The following is a statement as to expenditure and refunds for fares of persons assisted to employment during the last five years:—

Year.	Expenditure for Fares.‡	Amount repayable by Workers.‡	Amount repaid.
	£	£	£
1909-10	2,492	2,492	2,151
1910-11	2,496	2,496	2,316
1911-12	2,060	2,060	1,992
1912-13	2,267	1,921§	1,842
1913-14	1,991	1,515§	1,779
Totals	11,306	10,484	10,080 = 96 per cent.

It will be seen that of the total amount repayable by the workers the very high percentage of 96 per cent. was refunded.

* For further remarks on workers' dwellings see p. 26.

† For number assisted by Women's Bureaux see pp. 28 and 40.

‡ These amounts represent not the particular fares issued to workers during the year, but the fares for which accounts were rendered and paid by the Department during that period.

§ Rebate of 25 per cent. formerly allowed by Railway Department, paid by this Department as from the 1st July, 1912.

FACTORIES ACT.

STATISTICAL.

The totals quoted below show that the number of factories registered continues to grow, there being an increase of ninety-four factories on the previous year, and in thirteen years the number has doubled. The total number of factory workers is also given (showing a small increase over the last year). The latter figures should, however, be regarded as only approximate. It is explained that the figures published from year to year mainly comprise, in column 2, the factories in existence at registration-time (April). Similarly, in column 4, the factory workers mentioned are mainly those employed at that time. To these have been added the few new factories which opened up during the succeeding eleven months, together with the workers employed therein, but no allowance has been made for any factories (or the workers employed therein) that may have been closed down during the same period. Although the figures are shown as being for each year April–March, it may be said therefore that they substantially relate to the first month of the year only—viz., April.

Year. (1.)	Factories. (2.)	Increase. (3.)	Factory Workers. (4.)	Increase. (5.)
April to March.				
1894-95	4,109	...	29,879	...
1895-96	4,647	538	32,387	2,508
1896-97	5,177	530	36,918	4,531
1897-98	5,601	424	39,672	2,754
1898-99	6,286	685	45,305	5,633
1899-1900	6,438	152	48,938	3,633
1900-1	6,744	306	53,460	4,522
1901-2	7,203	459	55,395	1,935
1902-3	7,675	472	59,047	3,652
1903-4	8,373	698	63,968	4,921
1904-5	9,123	750	67,713	3,745
1905-6	9,881	758	70,403	2,690
1906-7	10,788	907	75,310	4,907
1907-8	11,586	798	78,625	3,315
1908-9	12,040	454	78,848	223
1909-10	12,302	262	77,806	Decrease. 1,042
1910-11	12,768	466	78,790	Increase. 984
1911-12	12,847	79	*	*
1912-13	13,375	428	86,598	7,808
1913-14	13,469	94	87,517	919

* Not ascertained.

Tables showing further particulars of the factories and of the workers employed therein during the year 1913-14, divided into districts and trades, are given on page 46. It should perhaps be further pointed out, first, that the total numbers of persons shown as engaged in the several trades do not indicate the actual number which the trades are capable of employing, as many trades may be unusually slack or busy during the month of April; and, second, that the total wages shown for each trade represents the wages paid to the persons employed throughout the year in question, not merely to those engaged in April.

Several trades show substantial increases in the number of persons employed as compared with the previous returns. In the meat-slaughtering and allied trades 4,345 hands were employed, as against 3,934—an increase of 411. Other increases are—

	1913.	1914.	Increase.
Fruit-preserving	351	520	169
Cycle and motor engineering	1,488	1,646	158
Flax-milling	1,792	2,011	219
Printing, &c.	4,136	4,287	151

Other trades have remained almost stationary or show a slight falling-off. This is largely accountable to the fact that suitable hands could not be obtained. These are—

	1913.	1914.	Increase.
Ready-made clothing, shirtmaking, and tailoring	9,204	9,287	83
Dressmaking	6,648	6,517	131
Cabinetmaking	2,746	2,744	2
Woollen-milling	1,843	1,812	31

At certain periods there has been an acute shortage of skilled labour in the clothing trades (especially dressmaking), and there appears to be an insistent demand in almost all establishments for juvenile labour.

The following table shows the number of factories in the four chief cities of the Dominion, classified according to the number of hands engaged at date of annual registration—viz., April, 1913:—

Town.	Factories employing										Total Factories.
	30 Hands and under.	31 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 150.	151 to 200.	201 to 300.	301 to 400.	401 to 500.	Over 500.		
Auckland	1,514	49	44	9	2	3	1	..	..	1,622
Wellington	1,070	19	14	3	1	1	1	..	..	1,110
Christchurch	1,222	32	21	5	5	1	2	..	2	1,290	
Dunedin	1,069	23	21	10	3	3	..	..	2	1,131
Totals	4,875	123	100	27	11	8	4	1	4	5,153	

For more reliable statistics of persons employed in factories and the wages paid to them reference should be made to the last two years' reports—1912 (appendix) and 1913, page 92—where, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the annual statistics above referred to and as hitherto published, more comprehensive tables are published covering the persons employed in the various trades, their duration of employment, and the wages paid to them throughout the whole year. This was done concurrently with the 1911 census, and it is proposed to continue the series with the 1916 census.

PROSECUTIONS.

It is satisfactory to report that, as compared with the previous year, there has been a reduction in the number of prosecutions which it was found necessary to take under this Act during the year under review, and that the offences were mostly of a minor nature. Sixty-four cases were taken before the Courts, as against ninety-six taken during 1913. Convictions were obtained in sixty-three, and one case was dismissed.

The following is a summary of the various offences:—

Failing to keep wages and overtime book	16
Failing to pay wages at not longer than fortnightly intervals	11
Employing persons under sixteen years of age in factories without certificates of fitness	8
Failing to register factories	8
Failing to report accidents within forty-eight hours of occurrence	7
Employing females and boys overtime without permits	3
Failing to grant statutory whole and half holiday to females and boys	4
Miscellaneous offences	7
Total	64

The dismissed case was taken against an occupier for making a wilfully false entry, in his application for renewal of registration, regarding the number of employees. The Court held that it was not proved to its satisfaction that the entry was wilfully false.

OVERTIME.

The total number of hours of overtime worked by women and by boys under sixteen years of age was 274,888, a decrease of 84,898 hours compared with the returns of 1912-13. The dressmaking, tailoring, clothing, printing, biscuit, confectionery, and jam-making trades and laundering, in point of extra hours worked, have continued to be the busiest, although tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking all show a considerable reduction in the number of hours of overtime worked as compared with last year. The details in trades are given on page 79 of the report.

No records were obtained by the Department in respect to the time lost, through slackness or intermittency of work, by employees during ordinary working-hours, and the figures quoted above do not necessarily indicate that full ordinary time has been worked in all cases. In fact, in some of the trades which worked overtime—viz., tailoring and clothing—a good deal of slackness was experienced during a portion of the year owing to the strikes, and consequently workers did not average full time over the whole year; the overtime worked in those trades may be taken as some compensation for the ordinary time lost. (The tables for the year 1910-11, published in last year's report, page 94, give some information as to the duration of employment in the respective trades during that year. As already stated, it is proposed to collect and publish similar tables for the year 1915-16 concurrently with the taking of the next census.)

CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS ISSUED TO BOYS AND GIRLS TO WORK IN FACTORIES.

The number of certificates issued to boys and girls of under sixteen years of age to work in factories continues to decrease from year to year, especially in regard to boys. This information is interesting in that it shows that, notwithstanding the demand, the supply of boys and girls for factories is still on the decrease. Certificates were issued during the year to 937 boys and 1,251 girls. A return giving details in towns, and showing standards of education passed, is given in this report, page 80.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

—				Slight.	Moderate.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
1910-11	..	..	..	638	145	77	12	872
1911-12	..	..	..	792	167	50	11	1,020
1912-13	..	..	..	837	84	32	8	961
1913-14	..	..	..	879	165	52	8	1,104

Although the number of all accidents reported during the year per thousand workers (12.61) is higher this year than previously reported, the proportions of serious and fatal accidents are not so large. Probably the higher total is due to the stricter adherence by factory-occupiers to the requirements of the Act (that all accidents shall be reported), and to the closer supervision exercised by Inspectors; many of the minor accidents might otherwise have escaped notice.

The figures show that about 95 per cent. of recorded accidents were not so serious as to affect a worker's earning-power.

Of the eight fatal accidents the circumstances were as follow: An engineer, whilst preparing road-metal with the aid of heated tar, was killed by the explosion of the accumulated gas in one of the tanks; while erecting machinery a foreman boilermaker was instantly killed by the falling of a fly-wheel; a freezing-works labourer contracted a severe rupture whilst lifting a heavy bag of fat, and died as a result of same; a dairy factory employee became entangled in a revolving shaft and was killed instantly; an engineer at cement-works, while fixing an iron support to a chute, slipped and fell on his head; an engine-driver in a flax-mill was caught in a running belt; a carpenter helping with pile-driving was killed by the falling of the "monkey," the chain of which broke; a sawmill hand engaged in working a steam hauler was killed by a piece of flying timber which he had been using as a lever.

In the case of each accident careful inquiries are made by the Department's Inspectors in order to ascertain whether due care has been exercised by the persons responsible, and where it is found that precautionary measures against future accidents are practicable steps are taken accordingly.

As already mentioned under "Prosecutions," seven prosecutions were instituted for failure to report accidents within forty-eight hours.

The table hereunder shows the accidents in each industrial district:—

Northern Industrial District	..	..	..	..	..	378
Taranaki Industrial District	..	..	..	..	..	15
Wellington Industrial District	..	..	..	..	..	243
Nelson Industrial District	..	..	..	..	..	6
Westland Industrial District	..	..	..	..	..	16
Canterbury Industrial District	..	..	..	..	..	258
Otago and Southland Industrial District	..	..	..	..	..	188

A chart illustrating the accidents in factories during the years 1903 to 1914 inclusive is included at the end of the report.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.

From amongst a number of suggestions for amendment of the Act the following are commended for early consideration:—

- (1.) For the heating of workrooms on the lines of the clause inserted in the Shops and Offices Act last session.
- (2.) Making it an offence for any person to take belting off machinery while the latter is in motion.
- (3.) That in the absence of any contract to the contrary, the Act shall be deemed to provide for a minimum notice of termination of employment of one week. Such a clause would obviate many difficulties that arise where no agreement of any kind has been entered into at the time of engagement.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

For the reasons given in last year's report—viz., the difficulty in obtaining useful data—no statistics showing the number of assistants employed in shops are now published.

This Act continues to work fairly smoothly. The provision of the amending Act of last year to the effect that suitable heating-appliances shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Inspector will no doubt be very much appreciated during the coming winter by the assistants concerned. Steps are already being taken to see that adequate attention is given to the matter. The sitting-accommodation in shops for female assistants as is now more particularly provided for in the same Act is also receiving attention, and officers of the Department have received special instructions to see that this provision of the Act is observed.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following statement shows the number and nature of the prosecutions under the Act during the year :—

Employing assistants overtime without permission	...	...	...	50
Failing to close in terms of requisitions by which the hours are fixed by a majority of shopkeepers concerned	...	...	...	48
Failing to grant weekly half-holiday to assistants	...	...	...	47
Failing to close on statutory half-holiday	...	...	...	45
Failing to keep wages and time book	...	...	...	36
Employing assistants more than the prescribed number of hours	...	...	...	9
Failing to pay overtime rates to assistants	...	...	...	2
Failing to keep holiday-book in hotels and restaurants	...	...	...	13
Failing to sign the holiday-book (by hotel employees)	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	252

Altogether 252 cases were taken, as compared with 217 the previous year. Ten cases were dismissed; the reasons were as follow: Offences considered excusable; conflicting evidence; relationship of employer and worker not proved; evidence given that a driver who was delivering goods after the prescribed hour was doing so by contract and was therefore not an assistant; Magistrate took into consideration the fact that at the time of the offence the shop was very busy.

SHOPS AND OFFICES AMENDMENT ACT, 1913.

A consolidating and amending Bill was introduced before Parliament, and a great deal of evidence was taken in the Labour Bills Committee upon the same. Owing to shortness of time it was found necessary to hold over the consolidating Bill and to proceed with those amendments deemed most urgent. The following are the chief provisions of the Bill as passed :—

Section 3 was the outcome of a poll of the electors of the combined districts of Auckland and Christchurch, taken under section 17 of the principal Act, under which the day of the statutory half-holiday may be decided upon by a poll of the electors. In April, 1913, polls at the two cities mentioned were taken, which resulted in the day of the half-holiday being changed from Wednesday to Saturday; the change of day took effect as from the following 1st of June. In Auckland especially some unexpected difficulties arose, disclosing an anomaly in the Act. Under section 18 (b) of the principal Act it had been provided that in the event of Saturday being appointed as the closing-day, any butcher, hairdresser, tobacconist, or photographer might select some other day of the week, but this section did not restrict the privilege to those "exclusively" carrying on the trades indicated, with the result that a number of shopkeepers engaged in those trades but also selling other goods were able to gain an advantage over other shopkeepers who were compelled to close on Saturday afternoon. Section 3 of the amendment of 1913 inserts the word "exclusively," and at the same time has extended the provision to pork-butchers (as well as butchers). It was also as a result of the change of the day to Saturday in Auckland that section 2 of the amendment, adding the Eden Terrace Road District to the several boroughs composing the combined district, was inserted, the road district being adjacent to the combined district, and the day for same having hitherto been Wednesday.

Section 5 provides that heating-appliances to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be provided. Upon the advice of the Health Department, the Department has fixed 60 degrees (Fahrenheit) as a general standard for the purpose of this section.

The most important section of the amendment is section 8, which makes certain provision by which, under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, a whole holiday of twenty-four hours per week shall be granted by the Court of Arbitration to hotel and restaurant assistants when an award affecting these workers is being made. The provision does not, however, apply to small establishments where less than five persons are ordinarily employed, nor to any

hotel or restaurant or to any locality where the Court is satisfied that such whole holiday would not be reasonably practicable.*

Section 11, also affecting hotel and restaurant assistants, reduces the maximum weekly hours of females and of boys under sixteen in such establishments from fifty-eight to fifty-six.

Considerable difficulty is experienced by Inspectors in detecting whether assistants are employed beyond the time fixed for ceasing work, owing to the fact that in allowing the employment of each assistant till a late hour (9 o'clock) on one night a week, the Act has not in any way indicated how that night should be fixed for each week; the result is that unless an Inspector is able to ascertain and prove that an assistant has been employed till such late hour on at least two nights of the week (the first lawful and the other unlawful) he cannot succeed in disclosing a breach. Many breaches no doubt escape detection on this account, and it is desirable, in the interests of those shopkeepers who observe the law as well as of the assistants, that the late night be fixed in some way.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO ACT.

An amendment of the Act that has frequently been suggested is that provision should be made similar to that contained in the Factories Act regarding the age at which boys and girls may commence work—viz., that no boy or girl under sixteen years of age may be employed without a certificate of fitness for the work proposed, and in any event no child under thirteen years of age shall be employed. At present there is no restriction in the Act.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

STRIKES.

Although most of the circumstances of the series of strikes of waterside workers and others which occurred during the year are generally known, it is well, for the purpose of future reference, to place the facts upon record. The following is an official report obtained by officers of the Department:—

Wellington Waterside Workers' Strike and other Strikes arising therefrom.

These strikes commenced with the cessation of work by the Wellington shipwrights on the 18th October, 1913, and reached a climax with the calling of a general strike by the New Zealand Federation of Labour on the 10th November following. The strikes were apparently the outcome of a dispute between the Wellington Shipwrights' Union and the Union Steamship Company. This union was, at the time the dispute commenced, registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but had no award or industrial agreement; the members of the union were therefore not bound by the strike provisions of the Act. The members were working under a long-standing verbal agreement; the company's repairing-yard was situated in Wellington City; under this agreement, when work was performed at the Patent Slip (a repairing-yard for steamers, &c., situated some three miles from the city), travelling-time had been allowed either by half an hour's wages or by free conveyance. On the 3rd March, 1913, the Union Steamship Company removed its headquarters for repairing-work from the city to its new premises adjoining the Patent Slip, which had been in course of erection for some time. The company then stopped payment of the customary allowance for travelling-time, holding that the new premises had become the company's place of business for shipwrighting-work. The union demanded that this allowance should be continued. Negotiations followed, but broke down owing to the union refusing to agree to the terms of compromise offered by the company: these were—permanent employment at £3 7s. per week, instead of the hourly rate of 1s. 6d. and travelling-time. The union held that the hourly rate plus travelling-time allowance would more than equal the weekly rate offered by the company. Following upon the failure to arrive at a settlement (viz., in June, 1913) the shipwrights cancelled their registration under the Act and joined the Wellington Waterside Workers' Union, which was affiliated with the New Zealand Federation of Labour, a body comprising a number of unions (chiefly waterside workers and miners) not registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The Waterside Workers' Union then made claims on behalf of the shipwrights, but the company refused to negotiate with it, on the ground that the existing agreement between the company and the Waterside Workers' Union, made through the Federation of Labour, did not cover shipwrighting. Further negotiations took place between the Waterside Workers' Union and the company, but proved futile. The shipwrights thereupon ceased work (Saturday, 18th October).

* NOTE.—Since the coming into force of this Act awards have been made providing, without exemption, for the whole holiday accordingly.

At 8 a.m. on the 22nd idem the Waterside Workers' Union held a "stop-work" meeting to consider what action should be taken. When the meeting was over the men went to resume the work on which they had been employed on the previous day, but found that other members of the union had been engaged in their places. Another meeting was then held, and it was decided to stop work until the men who had lost their places were reinstated. The several employers of the men refused—viz., the Union Steamship Company, the Wellington Harbour Board, and other shipping companies—holding that in stopping work the men had committed a breach of the Waterside Workers' agreement, a clause of which provided that in the event of any dispute arising between the parties bound by the agreement or out of any matter connected with the agreement no cessation of work should take place, but that the matter should be referred to a committee consisting of representatives of the employers and of the workers for decision. At this stage the Waterside Workers' Union handed over the control of the strike to the New Zealand Federation of Labour.

Some attempts were then made by business men to load and unload vessels by means of their permanent employees, but these were forcibly prevented by the waterside workers, and, although negotiations were continued for some time with a view to the settlement of the strike, all attempts to peaceably end the dispute were unsuccessful. A new union of waterside workers was then formed and registered under the Act, and on the 6th November work was recommenced by its members under the protection of a force of special as well as ordinary police.

In the meantime the waterside workers at the other principal ports had ceased work in sympathy with those at Wellington, having been called upon by the Federation of Labour to do so. Immediately after the recommencement of work on the Wellington wharves, as above mentioned, the Federation of Labour called upon all unions of workers, including those registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, to join in the strike. This call, however, met with little response anywhere but in Auckland. The Wellington drivers (registered union) joined in the strike, but their places were mostly taken by other workers, who formed a new Drivers' Union and registered the same under the Act. The only other large bodies of workers in Wellington who took part in the strike were the builders' labourers (also registered) and the seamen (not registered); the latter left their ships after giving twenty-four hours' notice, and for a short time the coastal and intercolonial steamer services were almost suspended, but by means of volunteer crews services were maintained on the most important lines of communication. Although (except in one instance) the seamen employed in the overseas cargo traffic took no part in the strike, this traffic was suspended in consequence of the same, and was not resumed until after the recommencement of work on the wharves by the members of the new Waterside Workers' Union.

The inconvenience caused by the strike in Wellington gradually lessened, and many of the strikers drifted back to their former employment. Within a month from the commencement of work the volume of trade in the city had nearly resumed its former proportions, but the strike was not finally declared "off" until the 20th December. On the cessation of the strike nearly all those who had taken part in it joined the unions which during the strike had been registered under the Act.

In Auckland the response to the call for a general strike was more marked, as many as 5,916 workers in various trades having ceased work. With the exception of the waterside workers all the unions were registered under the Act. As in Wellington, there was a complete stoppage of cargo traffic for some days. The coastal steamer services were almost entirely suspended owing to the action of seamen in leaving their ships after giving twenty-four hours' notice, and great inconvenience was thereby caused to residents of outlying districts. New unions of waterside workers and seamen were formed, and work upon the wharves was resumed under the protection of special constables and ordinary police. Many of the workers concerned then returned to work after a few days of idleness, and by the 23rd November practically all the strikes in the city had ceased; the original bodies of waterside workers and seamen remained on strike until the Wellington strike was declared off on the 20th December.

At Christchurch and Dunedin also some inconvenience was caused by the cessation of work at the adjacent ports, where the waterside workers struck in common with those at Wellington and elsewhere (these unions were not registered). Work was shortly resumed in much the same manner as at Wellington—viz., by the formation of new unions, and with the aid of police. The only workers in Christchurch City who took part in the strike were the drivers (registered); a new Drivers' Union was formed and work was thus resumed.

Work was for a time suspended at the smaller ports of New Plymouth, Nelson, Westport, Picton, and Oamaru, owing to sympathetic strikes of (unregistered) waterside workers at those places, but at Gisborne, Wanganui, Napier, Timaru, and Bluff, where the unions of waterside workers were registered under this Act, no strike took place, and the effects of the disturbance were only indirectly felt. The only registered union of watersiders which took part in the strike was that at Greymouth.

The early part of the strike was marked by scenes of disorder at the four principal ports, and at Wellington several conflicts took place between the strikers and the police, in the course of which two civilians were wounded by revolver-shots, and several of the special police by the throwing of missiles.

The coal-mining industry was almost entirely suspended throughout the Dominion during the strike period, the only mine of any importance which was not closed being that at Kaitangata, where the union was registered under the Act. At the other principal mines the Miners' Unions had some time previously cancelled registration and affiliated with the Federation of Labour; these miners struck in sympathy with the waterside workers. A coal famine was threatened, and in Auckland the tramway service was for a time suspended owing to shortage of coal, but the famine was averted by the importation of large shipments of foreign coal. When the struggle was given up in December the Miners' Unions decided to return to work, but the mine-owners insisted on their registration under the Act before reopening the mines. In consequence the coal-mining industry was not in full swing until about the middle of January. The total number of miners who took part in the strike was approximately three thousand. The effect of the coal-miners' strikes was particularly felt on the west coast of the South Island, where trade generally was almost entirely stopped for some weeks, and where there was at one time a scarcity of food-supplies owing to the suspension of steamer services.

A feature in connection with the strike was the part taken by the waterside workers and seamen in New South Wales, who at one period of the strike decided to boycott all New-Zealand-owned ships. A number of unions that did not actually join in the strike assisted the strikers by contributing to their funds. The strikers also received considerable financial assistance from unions in Australia.

The following statement shows particulars in regard to each body of workers that struck :—

Trade.	Number of Strikers.	Duration of Strike.	Approximate Loss in Wages to Workers.
			£
Auckland brewers and aerated-water employees ..	150	3 weeks.. ..	900
Auckland bricklayers	150	3	1,575
Auckland carpenters	800	3	3,750
Auckland coal-miners—			
Huntly	474	12	19,600
Hikurangi, &c.	210	8	5,500
Auckland drivers	500	3	3,750
Auckland furniture-workers	280	2 .. 2 days ..	1,680
Auckland hotel employees	850	3 .. 2	2,000
Auckland labourers	1,000	3 .. 2	7,250
Auckland painters	200	2	900
Auckland seamen	400	6	4,000
Auckland timber-workers	376	11 days	2,707
Auckland waterside workers	1,000	6 weeks.. ..	15,000
New Plymouth waterside workers	76	7 .. 4 days ..	152
Wellington builders' labourers	310	2	1,600
Wellington drivers	500	2	2,500
Wellington seamen	1,000	6	12,000
Wellington shipwrights,	30	11	1,200
Wellington waterside workers	1,500	9	33,000
Pictou waterside workers	50	2	65
Nelson seamen	40	6	300
Nelson waterside workers	50	8	800
Nelson coal-miners (Puponga and North Cape)	94	9	3,002
Stockton coal-miners	185	9	6,350
Denniston coal-miners	540	9	15,300
Granity coal-miners	588	9	16,500
Seddonville coal-miners	80	11	4,000
Westport waterside workers	76	7 .. 4 days ..	2,000
Paparoa coal-miners	73	11 .. 2	2,750
Brunner coal-miners	83	9	2,000
Blackball coal-miners	354	13 .. 3 days ..	15,000
Runanga coal-miners	347	11 .. 4	15,000
Greyouth waterside workers	200	6 .. 5	2,750
Christchurch drivers	60	4	576
Lyttelton waterside workers	450	9	20,250
Oamaru waterside workers	75	6	280
Dunedin waterside workers	500	7	7,875
Nightcaps coal-miners	80	8 .. 2 days ..	2,740
Totals	13,731		236,602

The above figures cannot be relied on as being more than approximate; in addition to the workers included in this list, however, there was a large number indirectly affected by the strike. It has not yet been possible to arrive at any estimate of the loss caused to employers, but inquiries are being continued, and it is expected that the figures will be available for the next annual report of the Department.

Other Strikes.

Other strikes (prior to those previously dealt with but which occurred during the year) are as follow:—

Coal-miners, Blackball (18th August to 12th September, 1913).—In this case the men struck owing to the refusal of a demand for the abolition of the shift between midnight and 8 a.m. The dispute was settled at a conference between the union delegates and the employers, by which it was arranged that not more than six pairs of men should be employed on this shift, and that an increase on the ordinary rates of payment should be made for places worked in three shifts. The loss in wages to the workers concerned is estimated at £5,000. The strike was not illegal, as there was no award or industrial agreement in force affecting these workers.

Coal-miners, Puponga (7th April to 28th May, 1913).—This strike took place in consequence of the discharging of two truckers and the using of a pony instead for the purpose of hauling trucks. The miners asked for the reinstatement of the two truckers, and as this demand was not complied with they ceased work. In the course of the strike a disturbance took place, during which a hut occupied by a deputy was burnt down. The men returned to work under the old agreement, the employers agreeing to discharge the deputy whose hut had been burnt down. The loss to the workers is estimated at £1,600, and the loss to the employers at £700. As there was no award or industrial agreement in force affecting the strikers their action was not illegal.

Cement-workers, Warkworth (15th September to 1st October, 1913).—The employees of the Warkworth Portland Cement Works, numbering about 140, struck owing to the refusal of a demand for an increase of 1s. a day in their wages. The strike was eventually settled by negotiations between the United Federation of Labour, on behalf of the men, and the employers. A compromise was arranged, the men agreeing to accept an increase of 6d. per day. The loss in wages to the workers concerned is estimated at £750. The strike was not illegal, as the workers were not bound by any award or industrial agreement.

Coal-miners, Stockton (Westport), (6th October to 20th October, 1913).—This dispute arose owing to the opening of a new mine, which necessitated some of the workers leaving their homes ten minutes earlier than before. Shortly after this arrangement commenced these men decided to leave their homes at the same time as before the new mine was opened, with the result that they arrived at their work ten minutes late. The management declined to allow them to start work, and all hands in the mine then struck. Eventually the miners decided to resume work under the existing conditions, the employers refusing to make any concession. This strike was not illegal, there being no award or industrial agreement in force affecting these workers. The loss to the workers concerned is estimated at £2,100.

Coal-miners, Huntly (20th October, 1913, to 6th January, 1914).—This strike arose from the dismissal of certain men who it was alleged were "victimized" on account of their opposition to the formation of the union which had recently been registered under the Act. There were prospects of an early settlement of the trouble, when the Wellington waterside workers' strike took place, and the miners decided to remain on strike until that was settled. Eventually a new union was registered, and most of the strikers joined it and resumed work under a new agreement.

There were also several minor disputes, which were of a trivial nature, and in which it was not necessary for the Department to take any action, viz.:—

Rope-factory hands, Auckland (two days).

Storemen, Vacuum Oil Company, Auckland: In this case the workers were employed casually, and on their ceasing work the remainder of the cargo which they had been handling was sent to Wellington.

Firemen, s.s. "Te Anau," Lyttelton: In this case the men, who refused to accept the wages offered by the employers for a special trip, were paid off, and the proposed trip was abandoned.

Waterside workers, Wellington (*re* s.s. "Devon"—one day).

Coal-miners, Denniston (two days).

Lockout.

There was one alleged lockout during the year, in which case a sheepowner had dismissed a number of shearers because they had refused to shear certain sheep which they considered to be "wet." In legal proceedings instituted by the Department, the Court held that the wetness was not due to rain, but to perspiration, and dismissed the case.

DECISIONS OF ARBITRATION COURT OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

The following decisions of the Court of Arbitration given during the course of the year are of special interest:—

A provision contained in a recommendation of the Conciliation Council, prohibiting a worker who is employed full time from working for another employer, was struck out by the Court when making the Auckland Coachworkers' award, the Court holding that there is no jurisdiction to insert such a provision. (Book of Awards, Vol. xiv, p. 611.)

A condition of "preference of employment" for the members of a Journalists' Union—viz., that the union must maintain an independent existence and not join any association of trades-unions—was made by the Court in the Christchurch Newspaper Reporters and Proof-readers' award. (Book of Awards, Vol. xiv, p. 432.)

In an appeal against a decision of the Registrar, who had refused registration of the Auckland Pork-butchers' Union, the Court held that some of the rules of the existing Butchers' Union were objectionable, in that they provided that fines of an unlimited amount might be inflicted on members for breaches of the rules. It was further held that any union, having similar rules to those in question, which applied to the Court for an award to include "preference" would run a serious risk of having that concession refused. (Book of Awards, Vol. xiv, p. 767; *Labour Journal*, November, 1913.) In consequence of this decision the Department has found it necessary to allow less latitude to unions in the framing of their rules than formerly.

A case of considerable importance to unions was decided in the Supreme Court when the secretary of the Wellington Typographical Union, as plaintiff, brought a friendly action against the union to determine the question as to whether a union registered under the Act may vote part of its funds for the aid of the families of men who were on strike and whose occupation was not that of typographers. It was held that it is not lawful for a union registered in respect of one industry to apply any of its funds for the purpose of assisting workers in any other industry; and although it was not in this case necessary to answer the question, a serious doubt was expressed by one of the Judges as to whether, in view of the title and the scope or purpose of the Act, it is lawful for a union registered under the Act to aid any strike. (*January Labour Journal*, 1914.)

In view of the amount of interest taken in the question as to whether it should be permissible to use the funds of unions for political purposes, the following brief review of the English Trade-union Act, passed last year, is quoted. By this Act the funds of a trade-union may be applied to political objects only if the majority of members approve of the object by a secret ballot; but payments for such objects must in all cases be made out of a separate fund maintained for that purpose, and any member formally notifying his unwillingness to contribute to the political fund shall be exempted, and contribution to the fund is not to be made a condition of membership of the union.

Cases occasionally continue to arise when the provisions of awards are evaded. An example occurred during the year under the Auckland Performing Musicians' award, where it was found that members of an orchestra employed in a theatre had returned a large proportion of their wages to the proprietors in return for a certain number of seats in the theatre: this was held by the Court to be simply a device for defeating the provisions of the award.

Particulars of judgments, under the heading "Applications for Awards in which no Award was made" will be found on page 45 of this report.

The following clauses of Arbitration Court awards made during the year are also noteworthy:—

In many of the awards the clauses relating to apprentices provide that all time lost by an apprentice in any year, either through his own default or through sickness, shall be made up by him before entering upon his next year of apprenticeship; any overtime worked by the apprentice is, however, generally to be credited to him as so much time served. It is usually also provided that any time lost by an apprentice through his own default shall, in addition to being made up by him as above mentioned, also be deducted from his wages, and in some cases the same provision is made regarding time lost through sickness.

There appears to be a growing tendency to setting up certain standards of efficiency which the workers must attain to entitle them to be classed as competent at their respective trades. It seems desirable that such should be the case in the interests of the general public, the employers, and the workers. An example is that "a fully competent plumber is one able to carry out and complete all plumbing-work required in an ordinary residence," &c.

Provision is sometimes made in awards for annual holidays upon completion of twelve months' service. Examples during the year are—district marine engineers, from fourteen to twenty-one

days; the Otago and Southland cheese-factory managers, a month's holiday; Christchurch newspaper reporters, two weeks' holiday; Wellington Fire Brigade, two weeks' holiday; and Invercargill tramways, from eight to twelve days' holiday (on full pay). The institution of annual holidays upon completion of twelve months' service should be an incentive to regularity of employment.

A departure from the usual preference clauses of awards was made in the Otago-Southland Metal-workers' Assistants' award, wherein it is provided that it shall be sufficient compliance with the preference clause in the Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders' award if the machinists engaged as workmen under such award are members of the Metal-workers' Assistants' Union.

A somewhat curious position was disclosed when the Invercargill and Oamaru Performing Musicians' award was made. It appears that a union, registered in Dunedin, included in its membership a number of workers in Invercargill, and upon its application an award was made covering Invercargill. Prior to the making of this award a separate union of other musicians was formed in Invercargill and registered, and the members of this union had entered into an "industrial agreement" with their particular employers (in Invercargill). The result is that there is an award and an industrial agreement both in force in one town affecting different sets of employers and workers and fixing different rates of wages. In a memorandum to the award the Court stated that there seemed to be a desire amongst the workers belonging to the Invercargill union to have their rates regulated by an industrial agreement, and the Court held that there is no valid reason for not giving effect to that desire. It would appear that these latter workers are engaged for only a portion of their time in the performance of music, while those coming under the award were mostly engaged the whole of their time.

NEW LEGISLATION.

During the last session of Parliament the following measures were introduced:—

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1913.

This measure rectified an error in the 1911 amendment to the Act as disclosed by a judgment of the Court of Arbitration. The amendment, though small, was an important one in that it affirmed the principle already laid down in the older Act, respecting recommendations of the Conciliation Boards—viz., that a recommendation of a Conciliation Board or Council set up for the hearing of a dispute should not have the wide scope of an award, for the reason that, although none of the parties to the dispute may have disagreed with the recommendation, the parties do not necessarily comprise the whole of the employers and workers engaged in the industry in the district, and might in fact consist of only a few of them. Such a recommendation therefore becomes binding on the parties concerned in the same manner as an "industrial agreement" of the parties thereto. If in lieu thereof any party to the dispute desires that an award be made he can refer it in the ordinary way to the Arbitration Court for the purpose.

The Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913.

This Act is an important one, inasmuch as it provides machinery for the investigation of all industrial disputes not coming within the scope of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The latter Act, first passed in 1894, had enabled workers in almost any calling to invoke its aid in the settlement of disputes with the employers, and until some seven years ago the Act had proved sufficient to ensure industrial peace. Dissatisfaction amongst the workers in certain occupations caused them to withdraw from the protection of the Act, with the result that, as is well enough known, quite a number of strikes, some of considerable magnitude, have taken place. Although frequently spoken of as a compulsory arbitration system, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act had never imposed compulsion upon the workers, and when a number of large unions withdrew from its scope it was deemed necessary by the Government to consider whether some additional machinery should not be provided by which the disputes in which these unions are concerned would be investigated. This inquiry resulted in the passing of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, which was first introduced as Part VI of a consolidated Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Bill. Owing to pressure of time the latter measure was held over, and Part VI was passed as a separate Act under the above-mentioned title.

This Act differs from the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act thus—

- (1.) It applies to all trades (not only to public utilities):
- (2.) It provides for more elasticity in the constitution of tribunals for the investigation of disputes (although Canada is a vast country it provides for only one class of Board, comprising one representative of each side with an independent chairman):

(3.) It fixes a limit of fourteen days for the investigation of disputes (while in Canada no limit of time is fixed):

(4.) Provision is also made for a secret ballot of the workers after the investigation of the dispute affected before a strike may take place.

This Act did not come into force until after the expiration of the year covered by this report—viz., on the 1st April, 1914—but until the date of writing no dispute coming under its provisions has arisen.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Bill, 1913 (No. 2).

This measure was introduced to consolidate the existing Acts and its several amendments to date, and to effect certain other machinery amendments. Owing to pressure of time it was found necessary to introduce Part VI, referred to in the preceding paragraph, as a separate measure and to postpone consideration of the remainder of the Bill.

REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The work in connection with the registration of industrial unions, &c., was particularly heavy during the year, ninety new unions of workers and employers being registered, as against forty-six during the previous year. The membership of the unions so registered totalled 3,082. The increase was entirely in the number of workers' unions, as out of this number there were only fourteen employers' unions registered, with 189 members, as against twenty-one such unions during the previous year. The following table gives particulars as to the registration of associations and unions:—

	Unions of Workers.	Associations of Workers' Unions.	Unions of Employers.	Associations of Employers' Unions.
Total number registered	76	4	14	1
Number registered before the waterside workers' strike	31	2	10	1
Number registered during the waterside workers' strike	19	1	2	..
Number registered after the waterside workers' strike	26	1	2	..

Only one workers' union and one association of workers' unions voluntary cancelled registration. Eight workers' unions and nine employers' unions and two associations of workers' unions were cancelled as being defunct.

Twenty complete and thirty-four partial amendments of rules were registered during the year.

The usual annual return (to 31st December, 1913) of the unions registered under the Act, with their membership at that date, is published separately in Parliamentary Paper H.—11A, as required by the Act. For convenience of reference this parliamentary paper will be bound with this report as "Appendix A."

The following table shows the number of unions and members thereof (both employers and workers) from the 31st December, 1905, to the 31st December, 1913, inclusive:—

	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
" 1908	122	3,918	325	49,347
" 1909	120	3,702	308	54,519
" 1910	118	4,262	308	57,091
" 1911	118	4,251	307	55,629
" 1912	123	4,410	322	60,622
" 1913	134	4,700	372	71,544

It will be seen from the above table that there have been large increases in the membership and number of both employers' and workers' unions during the year. Unions of employers show an increase of eleven, with a membership increase of 290, while the number of workers' unions is increased by fifty, and the total membership of same is increased by 10,922. With regard to the latter figures it must be remembered, however, that during the strike of 1913 many new unions were registered, and some hundreds of men who belonged to the original unions, and whose names appeared on the certified lists of same, subsequently joined the new unions,

their names thus appearing on the roll of each. To this fact some of the large increase shown above is due.

The following table shows the number of members of workers' unions, as shown in the returns, classified into their respective groups of trades:—

Trades.	Numbers.		Decrease.	Increase.
	1912.	1913.		
Agriculture	4,680	5,207	..	527
Building and woodworking	10,893	11,268	..	375
Clothing	4,119	4,524	..	405
Iron and metal	3,192	2,542	650	..
Shipwrighting	170	176	..	6
Light, heat, and power producing	120	308	..	188
Food	7,525	8,076	..	551
Mining	2,822	3,788	..	966
Printing	1,568	1,681	..	113
Transport	13,260	21,766	..	8,506
Leather, tanning, &c.	2,434	2,236	198	..
Stone, clay, and allied trades	484	435	49	..
Miscellaneous	9,355	8,813	542	..
Amusements* .. .. .	..	724	..	..
Totals	60,622	71,544	1,439	12,361
Total increase .. .. .	..	..	..	10,922

* Performing musicians, stage employees, biograph operators, &c.

BUSINESS DEALT WITH BY CONCILIATION COUNCILS, ARBITRATION COURT, ETC.

The business dealt with by the Councils of Conciliation, Court of Arbitration, &c., under the Act during the year ending 31st March, 1914, is summarized in the following table:—

Industrial agreements	42
Recommendations of Councils of Conciliation (for particulars see reports of Conciliation Commissioners, page 41)	166
Awards of the Arbitration Court	93
Applications for awards refused (see page 45)	3
Enforcements of awards (conducted by Department) in Arbitration Court	8
Interpretation of awards	20
Other decisions (amending awards, adding parties, &c.)	48
Appeals from decisions of Stipendiary Magistrates in enforcement cases	5
Appeal from Registrar's decision to refuse registration of union	1
(The Arbitration Court also dealt with sixty-four cases under the Workers' Compensation Act (see page 22).)	
Magistrates' Courts—	
Enforcements of awards, &c. (conducted by Department)	425
Enforcements of awards (conducted by unions)	4
Enforcements of sections 5 and 6, Amendment Act (<i>re</i> strikes and lockouts)*	7
Permits to under-rate workers granted by Inspectors of Factories and secretaries of unions	208

Work performed by Arbitration Court, Conciliation Boards, and Conciliation Councils (also Industrial Agreements made) during the Years 1905-14.

Year.	Industrial Agreements.	Recommendations of Boards and Councils.	Awards of Court of Arbitration.
1905-6	6	7	52
1906-7	4	12	59
1907-8	10	15	98
1908-9	12	9	88
1909-10	14	102*	88
1910-11	17	87	74
1911-12	26	119	80
1912-13	31	118	94
1913-14	42	166	93
Totals	162	635	726

* Since the passing of the amending Act of 1908, providing for the constitution of Conciliation Councils in lieu of Conciliation Boards, most of these recommendations were, with slight alteration, made into awards.

The awards and agreements actually in force as at the 31st March last totalled 445, and the following table shows the number operating in each industrial district:—

Northern (Auckland and Poverty Bay)	...	...	...	107
Wellington (including Hawke's Bay)	...	...	...	114
Canterbury	...	...	...	91
Otago and Southland	...	...	...	88
Taranaki	...	...	...	12
Marlborough	...	...	...	7
Nelson	...	...	...	9
Westland	...	...	...	17

Other business dealt with is as follows:—

ENFORCEMENTS OF AWARDS, INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS, ETC.

Cases taken by the Department for enforcement of awards, &c., total 433—viz., eight in the Arbitration Court and 425 in the Magistrates' Court. Of the total number 401 were successful. Fines, £650 14s.

It should be explained in regard to the cases dismissed that many of them were debatable or technical, and were therefore mostly test cases.

Cases taken by the Department (shown in Districts) for Enforcement of Awards, and of Miscellaneous Provisions of the Act.

District.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Northern	182	12	194
Taranaki	10	..	10
Wellington	108	12	120
Marlborough	1	..	1
Nelson	7	..	7
Westland	1	..	1
Canterbury	52	..	52
Otago and Southland	40	8	48
Total cases taken by Department	401	32	433

In four cases defendants appealed to the Court of Arbitration, all of which appeals were dismissed.

Four cases were also taken by unions (in Magistrates' Court).

Total cases taken by—	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Unions	1	3	4
Grand totals	402	35	437*
Fines—		£	s. d.
Departmental cases		650	14 0
Union cases		0	5 0

Most of the cases taken under miscellaneous provisions of the Act were for failure to keep a wages and overtime book, including three against employers for making wilfully false entries in the book. In one instance a fine of £50 was imposed, as it was proved that defendant had, for a period, successfully misled the Inspector by the wilful falsification of his entries. (Defendant was also fined £10 for failing to pay award rate of wages.) Three were dismissed—(1) as there was some doubt in the evidence as to the keeping of the wages-book; (2) (where an employer was proceeded against for dismissing a worker because, it was alleged, he was president of a workers' union) the evidence showed that the worker had not been legally appointed president of the union; and (3) (where an employee had been dismissed allegedly because he had acted as an assessor on a Council of Conciliation) the Magistrate held that defendant had other reasons than that alleged for dispensing with the services of the worker concerned.

* This total includes strike and lockout cases as follow:—

- Six strike cases were against dredgemen in the gold-mining industry. Fines: two at £5, two at £3, one at 10s., one case dismissed. (These strikes took place during the preceding year.)
- One case was against a sheepowner who had allegedly locked out shearers because they had refused to shear sheep which they considered to be "wet." The Magistrate convicted defendant and imposed a fine of £25. Defendant appealed to the Arbitration Court, which upheld the appeal (on the ground that the wetness was not due to rain but to perspiration).

The following is an analysis showing the nature of the cases taken against employers and workers during the year ending 31st March, 1914:—

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to pay award rate (minimum wage)	102
Accepting less than award rate (minimum wage)	35
Failing to pay overtime rates	19
Accepting less than overtime rates	10
Failing to give preference to unionists	13
Failing to indenture apprentices	7
Employing more apprentices than allowed by award in proportion to journeymen	7
Failing to pay wages at weekly or fortnightly intervals	10
Deducting from wages and failing to pay wages in full	16
Taking part in a strike	6
Creating a lockout	1
Failing to keep wages and overtime book	52
Failing to exhibit copies of awards	5
For miscellaneous breaches of awards (by employers)	113
For miscellaneous breaches of awards (by workers)	37
Grand total	437*
Total number of cases against employers	349
Total number of cases against employees	88

Inspectors of Awards and Clerks of Courts have during the year collected penalties amounting to £423 11s. from employers, and £50 19s. 6d. from workers.

The total number of cases from inception of Act in 1894 to 31st March, 1914, in which penalties were inflicted is—Employers, 2,941; workers, † 898.

—	Employers.		Workers.			
	£	s. d.	Percentage.	£	s. d.	Percentage.
Total amount of penalties	7,255	19 6	..	989	13 0	..
Total amount paid	6,740	11 8	93	804	15 1	81½
Total amount outstanding	515	7 10	7	184	17 11	18¾

It should be explained that of the amount outstanding a considerable sum is owing by employers and workers who were only recently fined; steps are being taken in the usual way to collect the amounts due.

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

The work of the Conciliation Commissioners and of Conciliation Councils is summarized in the following table:—

Industrial District.	Number fully settled.	Number partially settled (and referred to Arbitration Court for Final Settlement).	Number in which no Settlement was made, and whole Dispute was referred to Court.	Total.
Northern and Taranaki (Commissioner Harle Giles)	31	8	6	45
Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland (Commissioner Hally)	45	10	2	57
Canterbury and Otago and Southland (Commissioner Triggs)	36	10	18	64
Grand totals	112	28	26	166

Compared with last year the above results show that thirty-eight more cases were fully settled during the present period. Since their establishment in January, 1909, the Councils have dealt with 592 cases, and of this total 404 have been fully settled, whilst the number referred

* Four of these cases were taken by the unions concerned.

† Other than slaughtermen fined for striking in 1907. Regarding these fines—viz., £1,330—the sum of £295, or 22 per cent. of the whole amount, is still outstanding. No further payments in respect to these fines have been made since last report.

to the Court—*i.e.*, in which no agreement has been effected by the Commissioners and their assessors—totals eighty-one. Cases partially settled—*i.e.*, leaving but a few clauses over to the Court—total 107. The reports of the Commissioners appear in this report (see page 41).

EXPENDITURE OF COURT AND COUNCILS.

The following table shows the expenditure of (a) Councils of Conciliation, and (b) Court of Arbitration for the years 1910–11, 1911–12, 1912–13, 1913–14 :—

—	1910–11.		1911–12.		1912–13.		1913–14.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Councils	2,897	6 2	3,612	6 6	3,957	5 7	3,577	1 0
Arbitration Court	3,897	13 5	3,312	7 11	4,214	13 11	4,179	1 10
Totals	6,794	19 7	6,924	14 5	8,171	19 6	7,756	2 10

This table includes the salaries of the Conciliation Commissioners (£1,500) and of the members of the Court (£2,800).

It will be noted that the expenditure for the Conciliation Councils shows a decrease of £380 4s. 7d. compared with last year's figures, while the Arbitration Court expenditure also shows a slight decrease (£35 12s. 1d.). The expenditure was no doubt affected by the fact that for nearly two months of the financial year, whilst the strikes of workmen were in progress, the machinery of the Act was not utilized to the same extent as usual.

The expenses of assessors of the Councils during 1913–14 for fees and travelling-expenses are as follow :—

Industrial District.	Fees.		Travelling-expenses.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Northern and Taranaki	487	4 0	74	7 6	561	11 6
Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland	468	6 0	147	16 3	616	2 3
Canterbury and Otago and Southland	490	7 0	105	13 1	596	0 1
Totals	1,445	17 0	327	16 10	1,773	13 10

Comparing the totals with last year's expenditure (£2,083 15s.) there has been a decrease of £310 1s. 2d.

ARREARS OF WAGES, ETC., RECOVERED FOR WORKERS UNDER VARIOUS ACTS.

The following table shows the amounts collected by the Department's Inspectors on behalf of workers during the year :—

Industrial District.	Under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.		Under the Factories Act.		Under the Shops and Offices Act.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Northern	558	9 1	3	16 5	20	10 9
Taranaki	25	10 10	..	..	6	5 0
Wellington	414	11 1	22	16 7	57	1 5
Westland .. .. .	..	..	58	16 8	..	..
Canterbury	356	1 10	77	0 6	18	9 8
Otago and Southland	226	0 3	23	16 5	25	9 3
Totals	1,580	13 1	1,186	6 7	127	6 1

Grand total, £1,894 15s. 9d.

The above amounts represent the collections made, on behalf of workers, of wages, &c., in dispute, due by employers, and where it has been found that the facts warrant a settlement without recourse to legal proceedings.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

During the year sixty-four actions for the recovery of compensation were taken to Court. In twenty-eight of these cases written judgments were delivered, and the following is a summary of same. In four cases the relatives of workers who had been killed by accident were awarded compensation amounting to £575 (assessed by the Court according to the degree of dependancy of the relatives); in ten cases compensation was awarded to workers who had been injured in the course of their employment; and fourteen cases were dismissed. The following decisions are of special interest:—

(1.) In a case where compensation was claimed for injury to an eye the Court awarded the full amount of compensation provided in the schedule to the Act for loss of use of one eye—viz., 30 per cent.* of the compensation as for total incapacity—although the eye was not completely lost, but was merely rendered useless for the purpose of earning a living. In making this decision the Judge remarked that the general rule to be applied in construing the Act is that the injury for which compensation is given is not mutilation or disfigurement or loss of physical power, but loss or diminution of capacity to earn wages; in the case of the injuries specified in the Second Schedule to the Act, however, the Legislature has provided that certain compensation shall be payable for the loss of the joints or members of the body specified, whether the earning-capacity of the worker be diminished or not. By the 1911 amendment of the Act it was further provided that the expression "loss of" shall, for the purposes of the schedule, be deemed to mean "permanent loss of the use of." In this case the Court ruled that "permanent loss of the use of" the eye meant "for the purpose of earning a living," although the accident had not rendered the eye wholly useless for general purposes. (*Grace v. The Auckland Gas Company*: Vol. xii of Decisions under the Act, p. 10).

(2.) An ironworker claimed compensation for an accident by which he lost the sight of the left eye. Some years previously he had lost the use of his right eye, and it was contended on his behalf that he was now entitled to compensation as for total permanent incapacity in accordance with section 5 of the Act. The Court held that compensation must be assessed not under the ordinary provisions of the Act (section 5), but under the Second Schedule, which fixes compensation for the total loss of the sight of one eye at 30 per cent. of the amount payable in the case of total incapacity. At the time of this judgment the schedule fixed 100 per cent. for the loss of both eyes (or of the use of both of them) but only 30 per cent. for the loss of one eye. The schedule did not, however, meet the cases (*a*) where the two eyes are lost in separate accidents, in which case only 60 per cent. would be payable (not 100 per cent.)†; and (*b*) where the worker having previously lost one eye (as in this case) afterwards loses the second eye. It has been claimed that the percentage payable for the loss of an eye might reasonably be 30 per cent. where the other eye is left uninjured, and 70 per cent. where the worker has had only one eye and has lost same. The fixing of varying percentages for the loss of an eye would, however, lead to other difficulties, and the schedule to the Act was therefore amended, as already stated, by fixing 50 per cent. for each eye. The judgment in this case seems to indicate, too, that, but for the Second Schedule to the Act, whose intention is to afford workers improved claims for compensation, the worker would probably have received full, or nearly full, compensation (100 per cent.) under the ordinary provisions of the Act (section 5) on the ground of total incapacity had the amount of compensation been within the discretion of the Court. (*Hales v. Seagar Bros.*: Vol. xii, p. 42.),

(3.) A worker had met with a series of accidents but only the last of them caused immediate incapacity, and for this accident compensation was duly paid, the plaintiff signing a receipt in full release of his claim. One of the prior minor accidents subsequently developed serious consequences, and the worker proceeded for further compensation. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the want of a formal notice and the release executed by the plaintiff were a bar to the plaintiff's claim. The Court held that the defence had not been prejudiced by the want of a formal notice, and that the release had been obtained under the stress of the claimant's poverty; also that the bargain was unconscionable and could not be relied on in a Court of equity. Compensation was awarded. (*Murton v. Auckland Harbour Board*: Vol. xii, p. 23.)

(4.) In another case a widow claimed compensation on account of the death of her husband, although the deceased had not contributed to her support for about twenty years. The claim was made under a special provision contained in section 4 of the amending Act of 1911, which states that in the case of a widow the dependancy shall be conclusively presumed to have existed.

* Now 50 per cent., *vide* Amendment Act, 1913.

† This anomaly has been removed by the Amendment Act of 1913.

and, further, that it shall be deemed to have been total unless it is proved to have been partial only. The Court held, therefore, that some compensation must in either event be awarded, but as the dependancy was merely nominal a nominal sum of £5 was awarded as compensation. (*Public Trustee v. McMahon and another*: Vol. xii, pp. 37, 40.)

WORKERS' COMPENSATION AMENDMENT ACT, 1913.

This measure effects a number of minor alterations upon the principal Act. The chief of them are as follow:—

Section 2: The sum of £20, allowed in the case of the death of a worker under section 4 of the principal Act for medical or surgical attendance and for funeral expenses, is increased by the amendment to £50.

Section 4 provides for a more liberal compensation in the case of young persons who meet with accidents than is prescribed by section 9 of the principal Act. The intention of section 9 was that when a young person meets with an accident his compensation should be based not merely upon the rate of his earnings as a young person, but upon the wages that he would be likely to receive as an adult. Section 4 of the amendment extends this provision to those workers over twenty-one years of age who, by reason of being apprentices or improvers, are also receiving low rates of wages.

In order to obviate delay as much as possible section 7 makes provision, when the parties to an action for compensation so agree, that the claim may be settled by a Magistrate instead of awaiting a sitting of the Court of Arbitration.

As already explained on page 22, section 11 increases the rate of compensation for the loss of an eye from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the compensation for total incapacity.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

During the year 1,488 notices of intention to erect scaffolds were received; all of the structures were inspected, many on several occasions.

Extracts from the reports of the Inspectors appointed under the Act appear on page 38 of this report. They show that under the constant supervision of the Inspectors the requirements of the Act have been well observed, and with few exceptions the scaffolds used by workmen are constructed of sound materials and are erected in a workmanlike manner. Owing no doubt to the vigilance of the Inspectors, the tendency to use defective gear is happily decreasing, and appears to be generally confined to employers performing small jobs on buildings lasting for a few days only. In this connection it is pleasing to record that, although nearly five hundred scaffolds were erected during the year in the City of Christchurch, not one accident was recorded as being suffered by any of the workmen employed thereon.

ACCIDENTS.

The accidents reported under the Act total seventy-seven (last year 118), and the following classifies them according to their severity: Slight, 51; moderate, 17; serious, 6; fatal, 3: total, 77.

The circumstances in which the three fatal accidents occurred were as follow: A carpenter fell 20 ft. through a well-hole; a labourer fell off a ladder from a height of 12 ft.; a worker employed upon concrete foundation work was killed by a wall which gave way and fell in.

PROSECUTIONS.

There were twenty-four prosecutions taken before the Court under this Act, for the following offences:—

Failing to notify Inspector of intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height	20
Permitting use of ladder which did not extend at least 5 ft. beyond the level to which such ladder was intended to afford access	1
Failing to report accidents	3
Total	24

Of the twenty-four cases, two were dismissed—the first as it was not proved that defendants had control of the work (the employees having been “borrowed” for the job), and the second as the defendant had only lately taken over the contract; in this case the Magistrate warned defendant to be more careful in future regarding his obligations under the Act.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO ACT.

It has been urged that the benefits of this Act should be extended to cover not merely the erection of scaffolding, but all work performed by workers in the building trade. Many men are engaged in the erection, alteration, and demolition of buildings where no scaffolding is being used, and are nevertheless working in places of danger. The suggestion is commended to your careful consideration.

THE SHEARERS' AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT, 1908.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

By means of the inspections made from time to time by the Department's Inspectors, a gradual improvement is being effected throughout the whole of the Dominion in the accommodation provided for shearers. The total number of stations inspected throughout the Dominion was 292. Of these, 189 were found to provide satisfactory accommodation, forty-three required minor alterations to be made, thirty-four required extensive alterations, and twenty-six had no proper accommodation. In the instances where defects were found notices were served on the occupiers to ensure compliance with the Act. In consequence of the number of complaints received a special inspection was made of the accommodation provided for shearers in the Wellington, Hawke's Bay, and Gisborne districts, an expert officer being detailed for the purpose.

Details showing the inspections made and condition of the accommodation provided in the several districts of the Dominion are given on page 33.

The Department has experienced some difficulty in effecting compliance with the requirements of the Act in regard to sleeping-accommodation where Europeans and Maoris are employed, owing to the fact that the latter usually prefer to sleep upon the floor, and have on occasions taken away the bunks erected for the convenience of shearers. The year following the employment of Maoris Europeans will sometimes be more largely employed, and complaints have then been made as to the lack of bunks or bedsteads; in such cases it has been necessary to call upon the occupiers to replace the bunks.

In several instances it has been found necessary to extend the time specified in the "requisitions" (for improvements to be made) until the following season, on account of lack of facilities for getting the material on to the ground.

FLAX-MILL AND SAWMILL WORKERS' ACCOMMODATION.

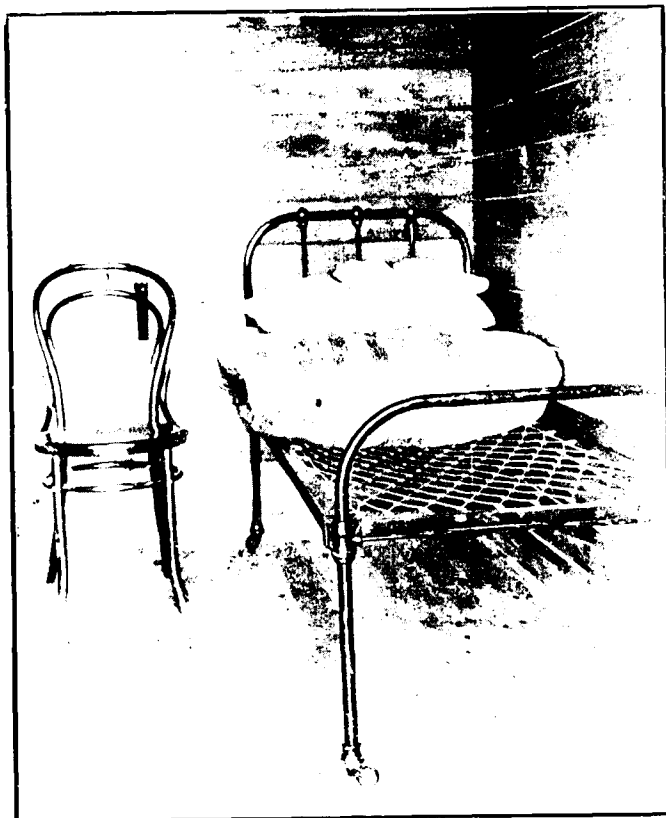
Following upon the passing of the Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Amendment Act, 1912, and the gazetting of the regulations thereunder in June, 1913, a considerable amount of attention has been given to an inspection of the accommodation provided at flax-mills and sawmills, and an Inspector from Wellington has devoted his attention to the flax-mills in the Manawatu district. A comprehensive report as to the inspections made in the various districts of the Dominion is published on page 85. In regard to ambulance outfits, it was found that a large number of the millowners had not made any provision. Steps were then taken by the Department by which suitable outfits have been made up in accordance with the requirements of the regulations and approved by the District Health Officer, and these outfits have been supplied to millers at wholesale rates.

It is pleasing to state that most of the employers called upon to do so have readily complied with the requisitions served upon them for the improvement of the accommodation provided for their workers. In a few instances where there were special circumstances warranting such concession, such as where flax was nearly cut out, or where the lease of cutting-rights had nearly expired, it has been necessary to give permission for the use of temporary accommodation. At a number of the mills where notices were served for improvements to be effected it has been found necessary to allow an extension of time within which to comply. It is a pleasure to report that a number of employers of flax-mill workers had prior to the receipt of requisitions under the Act already taken steps to provide improved accommodation for their workers, and some of these employers state that the extra expenditure incurred in that behalf has been more than compensated for by the fact that they have been enabled to secure a better class of workers. Photographic examples of some of the accommodation now provided accompany the report. In one case the men's quarters are provided in three bungalows, each containing six bedrooms and a large sitting-room, the latter furnished with fire-

SHEARERS' AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

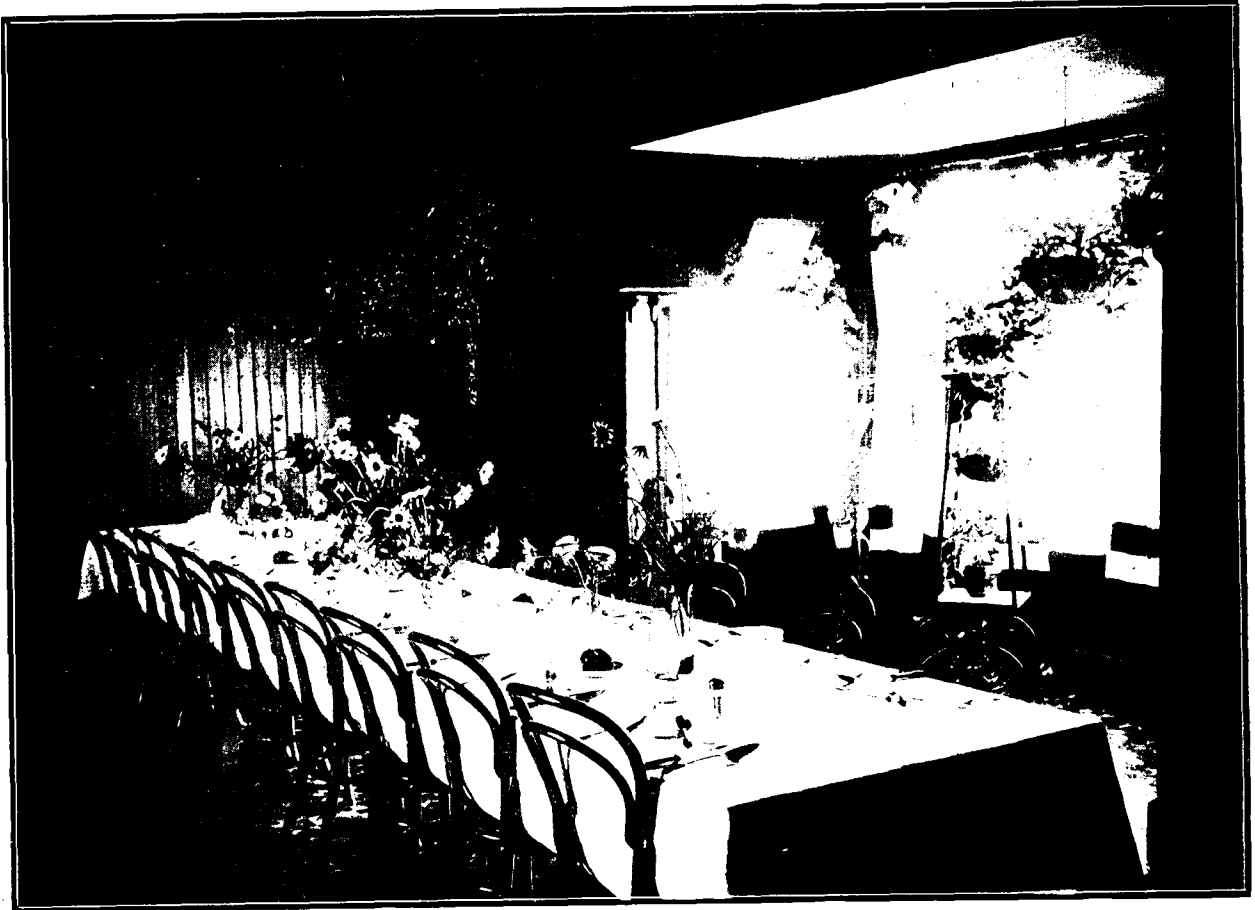


LIVING ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR FLAX-MILL WORKERS, MASSACHUSETTS (WILSON & FLAX MILLING COMPANY).



TYPICAL BEDROOM PROVIDED FOR FLAX-MILL WORKERS.

SHEARERS' AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.



DINING ROOM PROVIDED FOR FLAX-MILL WORKERS, MANAWATU DISTRICT (WHITANGI FLAX-MILLING COMPANY).



EXHIBIT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, AUCKLAND INDUSTRIAL AND MINING EXHIBITION, 1913-14.-
CHART SECTION (see page 29).

places, chairs, tables, cupboards, and ruberoid covering for the floor. Each bedroom contains two wire bedsteads with kapoc mattresses, pillows, bed-linen, wardrobe, &c. One room is set aside as a hospital. The walls and ceilings are papered, linoleum covers the floor, and there is also provided a table, chairs, dressing-table, and wardrobe. Medical and first-aid appliances are kept in a cabinet. The sanitary arrangements are modern, comprising a lavatory at the rear of each building, in which are washbasins, urinal, and closet. Water is laid on, and the waste water is conducted to a large septic tank, whence the effluent drains through earthenware pipes to the Manawatu River. A fourth building is used as a dining-room and kitchen, fitted up with the latest appliances for dealing with the culinary requirements of the large number of workers. The dining-room is well furnished with chairs, tables, table-linen, &c.; the walls are panelled and stained. This accommodation is quite equal to that at many hotels.

ACCOMMODATION FOR FARM LABOURERS.

Inspections have also been made in any cases where complaints had been lodged regarding the accommodation provided for these workers, and where the accommodation has been found to be unsatisfactory the usual steps have been taken—viz., by requisition on the owners—to have improvements effected.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS (FLAX-MILLS AND SAWMILLS).

Three applications were made to the Court by the Inspectors for orders requiring accommodation to be provided in accordance with the Act. One against a flax-miller was dismissed. In this case, although the mill was situated about five miles from a township, evidence was given to the Court that several of the employees preferred to live in town, and that the other employees were satisfied with the accommodation provided at the mill. The Court therefore held that the accommodation provided was sufficient under the circumstances to meet the requirements of the Act, and made no order.

THE WAGES PROTECTION AND CONTRACTORS' LIENS ACT.

No important breaches of this Act have come under notice during the year.

As the Act comprises a consolidation (effected in 1908) of several smaller Acts—viz., Truck 1891, Contractors' and Workmen's Lien, 1892, Workmen's Wages, 1893, Threshing-machine Owners' Lien, 1895, Wages Attachment, 1895, and Wages Protection, 1899—more or less related to one another and in some respects overlapping one another, a revision of the same is under preparation by the Crown Law Officers.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

The following list shows the number of licensed registry offices in each of the principal towns of the Dominion:—

Auckland	23	Masterton	3
Wellington	12	Nelson	Nil
Christchurch	16	Greymouth	1
Dunedin	13	Timaru	3
Gisborne	3	Oamaru	3
Napier	1	Invercargill	7
New Plymouth	1		—
Wanganui	3	Total	97
Palmerston North	8		

During the year the scale of fees payable by employers and servants to registry-office keepers for engagements made under the Act was again revised. The scale gazetted in March, 1913, had effected certain reductions in the fees chargeable to servants, as it had been ascertained that while the servants had in general practice been charged by the registry-office keepers the full fees prescribed in the existing scale for servants, the employers had been charged considerably less than half of those fixed for employers, amounting to only about two-thirds of those paid by servants. After the gazetting of the March, 1913, scale complaints were, however, made by registry-office keepers that it was impossible for several reasons to collect the full fees from employers (owing to competition, to the fact that employers could obtain servants more cheaply by advertisement, and so on). A new scale was then gazetted (on the 30th January, 1914) slightly

raising the fees chargeable to servants in the higher grades. The following is the scale of fees now in force:—

For every engagement actually made,—	Fees payable by	
	Servant.	Employer.
	s. d.	s. d.
Single engagements—		
Where weekly rate of wages does not exceed 5s. (and board and lodging)	1 0	2 0
Where weekly rate of wages exceeds 5s. but does not exceed 10s. (and board and lodging)	1 0	2 0
Where weekly rate of wages exceeds 10s. but does not exceed 15s. (and board and lodging)	2 0	4 0
Where weekly rate of wages exceeds 15s. but does not exceed £1 (and board and lodging)	2 6	5 0
Where weekly rate of wages exceeds £1 but does not exceed £2 (and board and lodging)	3 0	6 0
Where weekly rate of wages exceeds £2 (and board and lodging)	3 6	7 0
Married couples—		
Where weekly rate of wages does not exceed £1 (and board and lodging)	3 0	6 0
Where weekly rate of wages exceeds £1 but does not exceed £2 (and board and lodging)	3 6	7 0
Where weekly rate of wages exceeds £2 (and board and lodging)	4 0	8 0
In the case of country engagements, meaning thereby those which are for places situate more than three miles from the license-holder's office, the following additional fees shall be payable:—		
Single engagements—		
Where the weekly rate does not exceed 10s. (and board and lodging)	0 6	1 0
Where the weekly rate of wages exceeds 10s. (and board and lodging)	1 0	2 0
Married couples—		
In every case	1 6	3 0

PROSECUTIONS.

There were three prosecutions under the Act during the year—viz., one for failing to keep a book of engagements, and two for charging more than the prescribed fees.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO ACT.

This Act has been in operation unaltered by amendment since it was passed in 1895, and experience has shown that in the interests of all parties a revision of the same is desirable. Complaints are, for example, made to the Department that servants have been engaged through registry-office keepers for employment even at a distance when no such work exists. In some instances this has, it is suggested, been caused through advertisements for workers not having been withdrawn when the positions mentioned have been filled; in other cases, after engagements are completed, disputes sometimes arise as to the precise nature of the engagements. It is suggested that it would aid the parties concerned in the settlement of such disputes if it were made compulsory for the registry-office keepers, before engaging servants, to set out the particulars of the positions in writing on a prescribed form, the forms to be signed by the workers on the one hand and by the registry-office keepers and, where possible, the employers on the other; and further, if some provision were made under which action could be taken for failure by any party to comply with the agreement thus entered into by him.

LICENSING AMENDMENT ACT, 1910, AND BARMAIDS REGISTRATION ACT, 1912.

By the latter Act the time within which applications for the registration of barmaids could be received was extended by one year (to 1st June, 1913). 316 additional applications for registration were received; in each case the usual careful inquiries were made to ascertain whether the applicant had been employed as a barmaid for the period required by the Licensing Amendment Act (three months during the year ending 21st November, 1910). Of these applicants, 197 were registered and 119 were refused registration. The total number of applications for registration under both Acts was 1,518, and the total number of barmaids registered was 1,269.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS.

This subject is fully dealt with, as required by the Workers' Dwellings Act, in a separate statement for presentation to Parliament. In order that this report upon the operations of the Department may be complete, the Workers' Dwellings Report will be attached hereto as an appendix (B).

THE "SEDGWICK BOYS."

At the close of last year only twenty-nine of the fifty boys brought to New Zealand by Mr. T. E. Sedgwick, of London, were under the control of the Department, ten having attained their majority, one having died, and the remaining ten having "cleared out."

In terms of the agreement made between Mr. Sedgwick, the Department, and the boys the whole of the boys became free of the Department's control at the end of January last. Steps were taken to balance the lads' accounts and to pay over to them the amounts placed to their credit; at the close of the year (31st March) the accounts had either been closed or were in progress of settlement. In one instance settlement has been delayed on account of misbehaviour of the boy and of a feeling of distrust on the part of the Department that the earnings of the boy (some £30-odd) might be wasted. The earnings banked on behalf of the lads during the three years' term totalled £2,462. The following list shows the amounts handed over to the boys at the age of twenty-one years or at the termination of the agreements:—

		Earnings banked to Credit of Boys.				
2 boys	Over £100 each.
5 "	Between £80 and £100 each.
13 "	" £60 " £80 "
9 "	" £40 " £60 "
21 "	" £40 " under "

The actual earnings were a great deal larger, as, in addition to paying all expenses of transit from London to New Zealand, the majority of the boys also paid for necessary clothing, annual holiday, travelling-expenses between one job and another, Christmas presents and monetary gifts to relatives in England, &c. The boys also received, on an average, 2s. 6d. per week pocket-money during the term served.

Of the twenty-two boys who, being under eighteen years of age on arrival in New Zealand, served the full three years the total amount actually earned was £2,448 10s. 3d. (average, £111 6s.*). This includes clothing paid for by employers (average, £8 per year) and pocket-money (£6 10s. per year).

The following is a typical statement of the earnings and expenses of one of the boys:—

		Credits.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages paid into Savings-bank	65	14	0			
Interest	2	6	0			
Cash payment of pocket-money (average 2s. 6d. per week)	19	10	0			
Clothing supplied by employer (approximately)	24	0	0			
									111 10 0
		Debits.		£	s.	d.			
Fare to New Zealand (includes railway fares to position in New Zealand)	10	0	0			
Christmas-box to parents in England, 1911	2	0	6			
Horse and trappings	14	0	0			
Holiday (two weeks)	5	0	0			
Watch	0	15	0			
Transfer expenses to new position	1	9	6			
Christmas box to parents, 1912	3	0	9			
Sundries	0	10	6			
									36 16 3
Credit balance						£74 13 9

In last year's report the forty-nine boys were classified into three groups: (a) Thirty-five who made good progress and gave the Department no trouble; (b) five whose conduct had not been entirely satisfactory, but who, as was expected, would improve; and (c) nine whose conduct was so unsatisfactory that it was unlikely they would prove successful. The twenty-nine boys who were in the Department's care during the past year were almost all in the first group; one of the boys showed a tendency to change his employment rather frequently, and finally took service as a driver in a town without first having obtained the Department's consent; he has, however, since returned to farm employment.

During a visit to the Dominion in December last Mr. Sedgwick made a close study of the experiment from the files of the Department and by means of personal visits to several of the farmers and boys concerned. Before leaving New Zealand Mr. Sedgwick expressed his appreciation of the work done by the Department.

* This equalled £37 2s. each per annum, or nearly 15s. per week.

The training which the lads have received will fit them for practically any rural employment, and they should therefore in future years become most useful members of the Dominion's community.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCHES.

The number of domestic servants and women workers (generally) assisted to employment by these branches totals 2,163, as against 2,072 assisted during the previous year. The total persons assisted in each of the centres are as follow:—

	Married.	Single and Widows.	Total.
Wellington	251	517	768
Auckland	63	595	658
Christchurch	72	252	324
Dunedin	40	215	255
Masterton	4	11	15
Nelson	63	80	143
Totals	493	1,670	2,163

Of the total assisted (2,163), 268 came from Great Britain, 33 from the Commonwealth, and the remainder from within the Dominion itself.

Extracts from the reports of the officers in charge of these branches are quoted on page 40 of this report. It will be noted that the demand for "generals" is growing more insistent each year; that wages are higher, with an increasing tendency (ranging from £1 to £1 5s. per week); and that servants are even more scarce than during last year. On the other hand, workers engaged in particular branches of housework—such as house-and-parlour-maids, waitresses, housekeepers, and cooks—have not been in short supply; and the demand for day-workers does not appear to absorb all the labour offering; the majority of the latter are generally in poor circumstances, and assist by their earnings in the upkeep of homes where there are frequently delicate husbands and children to maintain.

Arrangements are now in progress with a view to the selection of workers for the hop-picking season in January of each year being undertaken by the Women's Branches at Nelson and Wellington.

The following table shows the total number of workers assisted since the establishment of the branches in 1908:—

1908 (ten months)	2,542
1909-10	2,655
1910-11	2,244
1911-12	2,215
1912-13	2,072
1913-14	2,163
Total	13,891

DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS.

The awards and decisions of the Arbitration Court under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, together with industrial agreements, have been published in the usual way throughout the year. The volume for the year 1913 (Vol. xiv), which is now nearly ready for distribution, is accompanied by a complete appendix of all accepted recommendations, industrial agreements, awards, interpretations, and important enforcements reported in Vols. i to xiv. A digest of the decisions and interpretations made during the year also accompanies the volume. A consolidated digest of all the decisions from the inception of the Act to date will be compiled this year and published with Vol. xv.

The decisions given under the Workers' Compensation Act during the year are also being published, and the usual digest of same will be bound with the volume (Vol. xii); a consolidation of all the digests will also be prepared this year for publication with Vol. xiii next year.

The publication of the monthly *Journal* of the Department has been continued (Vol. xxi). The information furnished from time to time as to the state of trade and labour conditions throughout the Dominion appears to be very widely read and appreciated.

PRICE STATISTICS.

Consequent upon arrangements made with the Government Statistician, information will shortly be regularly published in the monthly *Journal* of the Department showing the average prices of the various commodities in the chief and several of the secondary towns of the Dominion.



EXHIBIT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, AUCKLAND INDUSTRIAL AND MINING EXHIBITION, 1913-14.
WORKERS' DWELLINGS SECTION.



Model Shearers' Accommodation.

Model Workers' Dwellings.

ACKLAND INDUSTRIAL AND MINING EXHIBITION, 1913-14. DEPARTMENT'S COURT (FRONT VIEW).

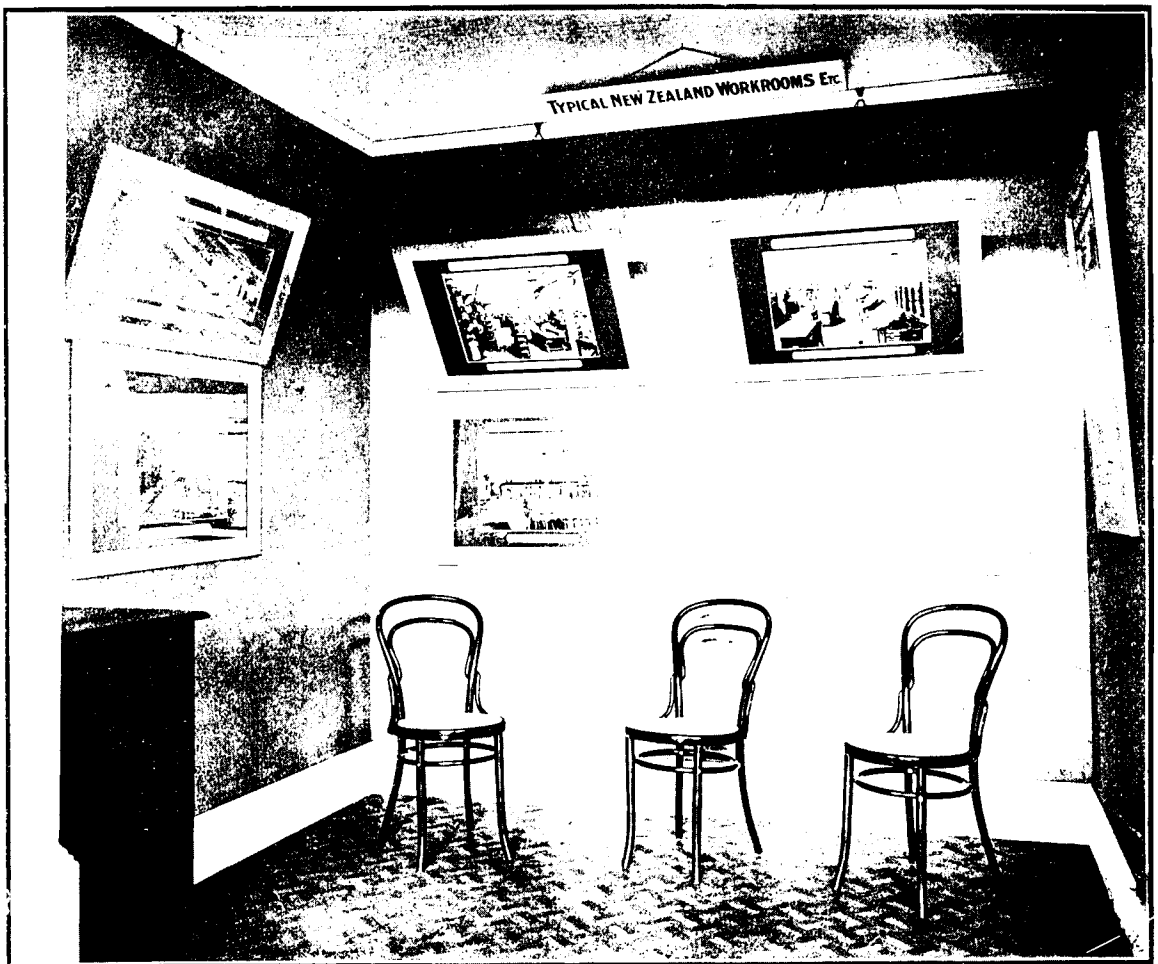


EXHIBIT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, ACKLAND INDUSTRIAL AND MINING EXHIBITION, 1913-14.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF TYPICAL NEW ZEALAND WORKROOMS.

These tables will be compiled by the Government Statistician from information collected, from representative traders, by officers of the Department. A good deal of information relating to prices during the years 1891 to 1913 has also been collected from the four chief centres of the Dominion (by an officer of the Department on behalf of the Government Statistician). The tables and graphs to be published will show the movements from time to time of prices of rents, groceries, meat, milk, bread, fruit, agricultural produce, coal, light, timber, and other staple commodities in general use by the community.

EXHIBIT OF DEPARTMENT AT THE AUCKLAND EXHIBITION.

(December, 1913, to April, 1914.)

A small exhibit was made by the Department at the above Exhibition. The exhibit consisted of two models and a number of photographs of workers' dwellings; graphs and diagrams relating to strikes (in New Zealand) from 1896 to 1913; cost of living (three charts); wages and hours of labour in Wellington building trades, 1912 (compared with certain British cities); changes in the level of food-prices (United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Germany, Australia, and New Zealand); membership of industrial unions in New Zealand; number of persons sent to employment; rents in four chief cities of New Zealand; factory employees, proportion of each sex employed, 1896 to 1913; increase in number of factories from year to year, and the number of employees engaged therein; average duration of employment and average weekly earnings of employees (male and female) in the chief industries in New Zealand (this chart showed all the fluctuations of employment from month to month during the year dealt with). Several of these graphs and charts are reproduced in this report.

Photographs of the interior of several typical New Zealand factories were also displayed.

STAFF CHANGES.

On the 31st December last Mr. John Lomas, Secretary of Labour, &c., retired from the service on superannuation following upon three months' leave of absence, and I was appointed to the offices vacated by that gentleman—namely, Secretary of Labour, Registrar of Industrial Unions, and Superintendent of Workers' Dwellings—continuing also in the position of Chief Inspector of Factories, to which I had been appointed in October.

For nearly twenty-three years—in fact, during the whole period of the Department's history—Mr. Lomas had been connected with the Department, and it is recognized that in his several capacities he rendered valuable service to the Dominion. Joining as a clerk in November, 1891, some three months after the Department's institution, Mr. Lomas was some fifteen months later appointed to the position of Inspector of Factories (Officer in Charge) at Christchurch, where he was stationed until April, 1905. He was then transferred to a similar position in Dunedin. Two years later, in February, 1907, he was appointed Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, and on the death of Mr. James Mackay in the following September he was appointed Chief Inspector of Factories, Deputy Registrar of Industrial Unions, and Chief Advisory Officer under the Workers' Dwellings Act. On the retirement of Mr. Edward Tregear, in February, 1911, Mr. Lomas was appointed to the positions of Secretary of Labour, &c., which he held until his retirement.

Upon my appointment as Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. W. H. Hagger, formerly Officer in Charge at the Christchurch office, was appointed Deputy Chief Inspector, and on my appointment as Secretary of Labour and Registrar of Industrial Unions, Mr. J. W. Collins was appointed Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Industrial Unions.

It is with regret that I have to record the deaths of two valued officers—Messrs. D. Carmody, Officer in Charge of the Christchurch office, and W. Hood, late Inspector of Factories at the Auckland office. Mr. Carmody had proved himself a very capable and tactful officer, and his demise shortly following well-earned promotion was very much regretted. Mr. Hood, who had left the service of the Department during the year owing to failing health, had always been a very zealous and painstaking officer, and his loss to the Department was also very much regretted.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND AWARDS AND AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

AUCKLAND.

The Officer in Charge (Mr. W. Newton) reports:—

General.—The year covered by this report has been an exceedingly eventful one. The strike of waterside workers in Wellington resulted in a number of sympathetic strikes in Auckland of about seven thousand men in various trades. These strikes lasted about two months.

The building and allied trades have been very steady, and tradesmen have been kept fairly well employed in all branches except painting. A number of large business premises have been erected, but the number of residences built has not perhaps been as great as in some previous years. In the clothing trades business has again been very good, although there has not been such an insistent cry about the dearth of female labour as was the case in former years. The reason given is that more importation is taking place, especially in respect to shirts and men's ready-made suits.

Factories Act.—The provisions of this Act have been very well observed. The drainage system which is now nearing completion will undoubtedly improve the sanitary conditions of the workrooms in factories. The ventilation in workrooms is also receiving constant attention from Inspectors.

A number of new factory premises have been erected, which are greatly in advance of those previously occupied as regards light, ventilation, air-space, &c.

There were very few occasions where it was found necessary to prosecute, only six cases being taken during the year.

Shops and Offices Act.—Every attention has been paid to see that the provisions of the Act have been observed, particularly in connection with the rates of wages paid, ventilation, sanitary and seating accommodation. These have been fairly well observed. The provisions of the Act relating to the keeping of time and wages books have, on the whole, been satisfactory, although it has been found necessary to prosecute a number of occupiers for failure in this respect.

The change of the statutory closing-day from Wednesday to Saturday in June, 1913, by a poll of the electors disorganized matters for a time, and some shopkeepers suffered loss of trade thereby, but the complaints on that account are now reduced to a minimum.

Great difficulty is experienced in carrying out the law relating to the closing of shops by "requisition" of the majority of the shopkeepers engaged in the respective trades. I refer to those shops which stock as a side line a commodity which if carried as a principal stock would necessitate closing in accordance with the "requisition." For instance, one requisition provides that tobacconists must close at the hour specified therein, but other traders, such as grocers, who sell tobacco as a side line may remain open, although they may not sell tobacco after the hour fixed by the requisition. There are numerous complaints that sales are being effected after hours, but it is impossible to obtain a conviction except where a sale is proved, which is difficult. Opinions are fairly unanimous amongst tradesmen who employ labour that it would be better if all shops were compelled to close not later than 6 p.m. on four evenings of the week. Some firms have recently decided to close at 5.30 p.m. on four evenings during winter months and 12.30 p.m. on the statutory closing-day.

The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1913, reducing the hours of boys and women employed in hotels from fifty-eight to fifty-six, is now generally well observed.

It has been found necessary to take a total of seventy-nine cases for breaches of the provisions of this Act. A majority of these were in connection with employing assistants after hours.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The provisions of the Act and the awards and industrial agreements made under same continue to be generally well observed, most of the offences discovered being due to inadvertence. During the year 420 complaints were inquired into in respect to breaches of awards or industrial agreements. The largest number under any one award was in respect to hotel workers.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.—There are now twenty-three licensed registry-offices in Auckland, an increase of nine on the previous year. The new scale of fees chargeable to servants and employers which came into force on the 2nd March, 1914, proved much more workable than the previous one, and the Act is now working smoothly.

Men's Employment Branch.—Employment has, on the whole, been good throughout the year. Work has for the most part been fairly plentiful, and at no period of the year can it be said that acute unemployment existed. At various periods it has been impossible to supply sufficient men to fill applications for farm workers, milkers, &c. Altogether 858 persons were sent to work.

WELLINGTON.

The Acting Inspector in Charge (Mr. R. T. Bailey) reports:—

General.—The conditions of trade and employment have been fairly satisfactory. The building trades have maintained a steady progress throughout the year. In the woodworking trades,

cabinetmaking has maintained a normal position, but there has been a decided tendency for trade to fluctuate. Sash and door factories and local sawmills have been active. The engineering trade appears to have been slack. The cycle and motor trades have reported good business. The tailoring trade has, on the whole, had a satisfactory year, but the permits for overtime were not exhausted, as has been the case hitherto, and there has not been the demand for female labour as in previous years. The woollen-mills and dressmaking and millinery workrooms have had a good year. The boot industry has not been so buoyant, and at times the factories were very slack. The output of the meat-freezing industry and allied trades in and around Wellington has been very satisfactory.

Factories Act.—Little trouble is now caused in the administration of this Act. There are several premises which year by year are becoming totally inadequate and unsuitable for the purposes for which they are used, and the question of refusing to renew the registration of same under the Act will have to be carefully considered.

The number of accidents reported during the year was 142, none of which proved fatal, and the majority of the injuries were of a minor nature.

Shops and Offices Act.—The administration of this Act has necessitated many cases being brought before the Court. The principal cases were for failing to close under the various requisitions (from the majority of the shopkeepers in the respective trades fixing closing-hours), and in every instance judgment was given in the Department's favour.

In my opinion provision for dining-room accommodation for shop-assistants should be made similar to that for factory workers.

The total overtime worked during the year was 10,986 hours, by 1,479 women and boys.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The administration of this Act and of the awards and industrial agreements made thereunder has this year been very difficult, due no doubt to the strike of waterside workers, drivers, and others. The total number of complaints received during the year was 355, out of which forty-four prosecutions arose. Sixty-nine were on inquiry found to be unsubstantiated, while the remainder were settled by the payment of arrears of wages.

Workers' Compensation Act.—The 1913 amendment to the Act repealing section 10 of the 1910 Act has removed a certain amount of responsibility from the Inspectors, in that their approval of the settlement of claims for compensation is not now necessary. Nevertheless some insurance companies have intimated that they are prepared to accept the advice of the Department's officers, and thus obviate the necessity of additional expense to the workers in obtaining independent advice.

CHRISTCHURCH.

The Acting Officer in Charge (Mr. A. Donald) reports:—

General.—Considering the recent industrial upheaval which took place in November and December last, the year under review has been good from a trade standpoint, and since the strike ended business has "gone ahead" at a remarkable pace, and compares favourably with the corresponding period in former years. The building trade has, for the greater part of the year, been very good in all its branches. The engineering trade cannot be said to have experienced a good year. The clothing and millinery trades, not being seriously affected by the strike, have been exceptionally busy throughout the year. Labour in these particular trades has at times been very scarce.

Factories Act.—The administration of this Act has, on the whole, not been very difficult, as the requirements have been very well observed by employers. The sanitary conditions and provisions against fire have been particularly satisfactory, and there is a growing tendency to more completely observe the law in these directions. During the year it was found necessary to take proceedings under this Act in seven cases only, which number shows a substantial decrease on previous years.

The number of accidents in factories shows a considerable increase on last year, but, as in previous years, a very large majority of these were slight; almost the whole of the accidents were caused by the carelessness or overconfidence of the workers, and not through the want of guards and other protection.

Shops and Offices Act.—There is a general endeavour on the part of shopkeepers to observe the law, and it was found necessary to take action against shopkeepers in only thirty cases. Judgment was given for the Department in every instance.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—During the year the number of complaints under this Act and under the current awards and industrial agreements (amounting to 320) showed no diminution, but as a large majority of them were trivial and unintentional it was found necessary to take action in only twenty-nine cases against employers and four cases against employees.

Workers' Compensation Act.—Although the Inspectors of the Department have by the coming into force of the Workers' Compensation Amendment Act of 1913 been relieved of the responsibility of approving the proposed settlements of claims for compensation, workers still avail themselves of the opportunity of seeking advice from the Department.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.—During the year care has been taken to see that the provisions of this Act have been properly carried out.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.—A fair amount of inspection has been carried out in connection with the accommodation provided for shearers and agricultural labourers, and where the accommodation has been found to be unsatisfactory steps have been taken to have improvements made.

Men's Employment Branch.—In this branch a busy year has been experienced. Last winter, which was predicted to be a serious one for the unemployed, was successfully negotiated owing to the Department's having a standing order for men to be employed on the public works at Cass and Otira, and later on for men at Lake Coleridge.

DUNEDIN.

The Officer in Charge (Mr. L. D. Browett) reports:—

General.—The building trade, which is usually a good criterion of the condition of trade generally, has not been so busy as during the previous year, and at various periods numbers of carpenters have been reported as idle. The iron trades were, as a whole, quiet; there were, however, occasional busy periods. Woollen-milling has been very busy throughout the year, and apparently not seriously affected by the strike of waterside workers and others. Clothing-manufacturing has been satisfactory, though not as brisk as during the foregoing year, when orders for military uniforms were being executed. Boot and shoe manufacturing has been quieter than during the previous year, and employment in some factories less constant. Trade has, however, considerably improved lately, and is now fairly brisk.

Factories Act.—This Act has been well observed. There have, of course, been some irregularities, but most of them were capable of adjustment without recourse to the Court. Six prosecutions were undertaken, in all of which convictions and penalties were obtained. Compared with the previous years there is a slight decrease in the number of registered factories, and also a decrease of about two hundred in the number of females employed; the latter decrease is probably due to a temporary slackness at the time of the registration in some of the industries in which females are principally employed.

Less overtime was worked than during the preceding year. This decrease may to some extent be attributed to the strike, as in previous years overtime has been general in the clothing and other trades from October to December.

The number of accidents reported and inquired into was 163, one of which resulted fatally (due to a fall from a ladder).

Shops and Offices Act.—This Act has worked well, and there has been comparatively little friction in its administration. Thirty-five breaches of the Act were, however, discovered; fifteen prosecutions were taken, out of which one charge was dismissed.

The greatest difficulty that Inspectors have to contend with in administering this Act is in regard to the hours worked by carters. Being shop-assistants within the meaning of the Act they are not allowed to work more than one night per week after 6 p.m., but as the employer has the right to say which night shall be the late night it means that the Inspector must see the carter being employed after hours on at least two of the six nights of the week before he can interfere. Carters are difficult to detect, and after having been warned once the difficulty of detecting them again in the same week is greater. This trouble would be removed if the Act provided that the late night for all assistants should be the night on which the shop is kept open late for trade.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The number of alleged breaches of awards and industrial agreements reported to this office during the year was 319—a decrease on last year's returns. Thorough investigation was made into each complaint received, besides which inquiries were made by Inspectors in the ordinary course of inspection at a large number of places of which no complaint had been received. In all some 151 breaches were found to have existed. Applications for enforcements were made in thirty-three cases, in twenty-six of which penalties and costs were imposed. Five charges were dismissed; in one the Department was nonsuited, and one was withdrawn.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.—There are thirteen licensed registry-offices in this district. These offices all appear to be in good hands, as they give little cause for complaint.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.—There are very few sheep-stations in the immediately surrounding district, but on account of complaints received Inspectors from this office visited seven stations in various parts of the Otago Central District. These stations are separated by very long distances, and in some instances were difficult of access. With two exceptions the complaints mentioned were groundless. In the other two, notices were served on the occupiers to provide accommodation in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Men's Employment Branch.—The great majority of those making application for employment and obtaining it through this office were unskilled labourers, although a fair number of men were engaged for farm-work.

GISBORNE.

The Inspector (Mr. W. H. Westbrooke) reports:—

General.—The year has been one of prosperity, and the wage-earner generally has received constant employment, in some instances at a higher rate of pay than during last year. The recent strike, which had such disastrous effects on trade in other centres of the Dominion, was only indirectly felt in Gisborne. All trades have been exceedingly active during the year, more especially the building trade, and at present there appear no signs of decreasing activity.

Factories Act.—The factories have been well conducted, and it has been necessary to take only one case to Court.

There were ninety accidents reported during the year. All of these, with one exception, were slight. The practice of using a running shaft as a hoist is a fruitful source of accidents and one difficult of detection. I think the practice should be made illegal under the Act.

Shops and Offices Act.—The shops are well conducted. A careful inspection of shops selling food was recently made in company with the borough Sanitary Inspector, and in a number of cases improvements were effected. It was found necessary to take action against only one occupier for a breach of the Act.

Three "requisitions" signed by a majority of the shopkeepers concerned in the respective trades have been gazetted fixing the closing-hours of shops in the trades. I am of the opinion that the Act needs amending on the lines of the 1913 Bill, so that if the shopkeepers in any particular line of business decide to close their shops at a certain hour the specified goods shall not be sold by any other shopkeeper after that hour.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The working of the Act in connection with the various awards and agreements operating in the district has been attended with very little friction. The great demand for labour has had the effect of keeping the standard wage in most cases above the minimum fixed by the Court, consequently no charge of having paid less than the minimum wage has occurred this year. Over fifty alleged breaches of awards have been investigated. Many of these related to the various preference clauses. Three such cases were taken to Court.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.—I visited eleven sheep-stations during the year. At eight of these I found that improvements which had been required by last year's notices had been carried out, and in three cases I left notices requiring either improvements or new accommodation. A special inspection of shearers' accommodation at those stations in the far-outlying districts was made by another Inspector.

Servants Registry Offices Act.—There are now only three servants' registry-offices in this district.
Men's Employment Branch.—During the year 446 persons have made application for work, and of this number 164 have been found employment, principally at labouring-work. During the year there has been no hardship felt through lack of employment. Although occasionally men have called at the office a second time, work was undoubtedly available in the country.

NAPIER.

The Inspector (Mr. J. Jackson) reports:—

General.—This district has experienced a prosperous year. The seasons have been good for sheep-farming, dairying, and the fruitgrowing industries, while the frozen-meat trade is rapidly expanding. The building and allied trades, too, have been very active.

Factories Act.—Visits of inspection have been made to all factories. The various laws have been well observed by occupiers, it having been necessary to take only one case before the Court.

Forty-five accidents in factories were reported during the year, but only three of these were serious.

Shops and Offices Act.—All shops and licensed hotels have been inspected, and the administration of the Act has been fairly free from friction, there having been but one prosecution. A number of minor breaches were discovered. Verbal warning followed by a written communication is generally sufficient to ensure compliance with the Act.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The administration of the Act, the awards of the Court, and industrial agreements has been carried out with a minimum amount of friction. Whilst the rest of the Dominion was last November involved in strikes Hawke's Bay remained undisturbed. One important case, under the lockout provisions of the Act, was taken against a sheep-farmer for discharging shearers who had refused to shear "wet" sheep. The Magistrate inflicted a penalty of £25. The defendant appealed to the Court of Arbitration, and though the appeal was allowed on the ground that sheep "wet" by perspiration were not "wet sheep" within the meaning of clause 13 of the award no costs were given against the Department. In another case arising out of the foregoing dispute the same sheep-farmer was required to pay back wages to shearers amounting to £26 13s. 4d.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.—As a result of a complete inspection of the shearing-sheds it was found that all sheep-farmers who had previously been notified to provide adequate accommodation had complied with the notices served on them.

Men's Employment Branch.—Work for unskilled labour has been fairly plentiful throughout the year, and seventy-eight applicants were assisted to employment.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

The Inspector (Mr. W. Slaughter) reports:—

General.—The year just closed may be considered as generally satisfactory. The dairying industry is in a prosperous state, and good prices for butter and cheese have been maintained. The manufacture of cheese is increasing, while a number of factories have installed machinery for the extraction of casein. The meat freezing and preserving industry has had a very busy season, and owing to the increased quantity of stock coming forward the works at Waitara are to be increased to double their present capacity. It is expected that the new portion will be ready for occupation by the opening of the next season. The petroleum industry is considered to have made satisfactory progress during the year, and has given employment to about 120 men. A large refinery has been erected and some 277,000 gallons of crude oil have been treated.

Factories Act.—Very little difficulty has been experienced in the administration of the Act; employers and workers alike show a commendable desire to comply with the same. There have been but three prosecutions under the Act, conviction being recorded in each case.

The number of accidents reported was fifteen—none of a very serious nature.

Shops and Offices Act.—The administration of this Act calls for no special comment. Its various provisions are generally well observed. During the year ten informations were laid for breaches of the Act.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The work in connection with the administration of this Act and the awards made thereunder has increased considerably. Thirty-five complaints of breaches were received. Twenty-three of these were found on inquiry to be either unfounded or of such a nature that the Department was able to adjust matters without taking action. Ten cases were taken before the Court, and a penalty was inflicted in each case.

Men's Employment Branch.—The work in this branch of the Department shows a considerable increase over the previous year. A large number of youths could have been placed at the commencement of the milking season had they been available, but although wages ranging from 15s. to £1 10s. per week and found were offering, the majority of applicants preferred to stay in the town.

WANGANUI.

The Inspector (Mr. H. Moston) reports:—

General.—The year under review has been prosperous from both the workers' and the employers' point of view. The effects of the industrial troubles during the latter part of 1913 were not so apparent here as in other parts of the Dominion.

The dairying industry (despite the check received early in the season owing to the strike) has on the whole had one of the most successful seasons experienced for some years. The meat-freezing industry, although retarded somewhat by the late and protracted shearing, has been very satisfactory throughout the season. The quantities of stock treated up to the end of March show an increase in all classes as compared with last season. The building trades have been very busy throughout the year. All classes of skilled men in these trades have been well employed.

I have again to call attention to the difficulty which exists in getting apprentices for the skilled trades. In every trade (with the exception of the motor-engineering trade) there is a dearth of apprentices. If a high standard of efficiency is to be maintained in our trades it would appear that some inducement will have to be offered to boys to take up the trades.

Factories Act.—Little or no difficulty has been experienced in the administration of this Act, it having been found necessary to prosecute only three employers for breaches. In each case a conviction was recorded and a penalty imposed.

Thirty accidents were reported during the year: the most serious occurred in the case of an employee who fell down the well-hole of a lift a distance of 30 ft., fracturing his leg in two places and sustaining severe internal injuries.

Shops and Offices Act.—All the shops in this district have been visited, and the Act generally has been well observed. Five employers were prosecuted for breaches of this Act; in all cases convictions were recorded.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—107 complaints of breaches of awards were received and investigated. In fourteen cases applications were made for penalties for breaches of the awards. One case was withdrawn, and convictions were obtained in the others.

Men's Employment Branch.—Throughout the year there has been very little difficulty in finding employment for those calling at the office in search of it. Skilled men in all trades were invariably readily placed.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

The Inspector (Mr. W. J. Culver) reports:—

General.—A dislocation of business was threatened as a result of the strikes, but happily Palmerston North suffered little or nothing by the disputes. The busiest outside trade was the building trade, while of the factory trades the most active were those of tailoring, dressmaking, and printing. Owing to the low prices ruling for fibre, the exceptionally wet season, and a scarcity of green leaf the flax-mills in the district have not been working to their full capacity.

Factories Act.—All the factories within the Borough of Palmerston North have been visited during the year, and all were found to be in a satisfactory condition as regards sanitary and other requirements.

Forty accidents occurred, none of which was of a serious character. The Department's assistance in the settlement of claims for compensation was invited in eight cases, and claims amounting to £383 9s. 8d. were settled as approved.

Shops and Offices Act.—Both shops and hotels have been very satisfactorily conducted, in that there has been no complaint as to non-compliance with the requirements of the Act. Seating-accommodation for female assistants is now provided in all shops where they are employed, and has been availed of by employees generally.

I would again draw attention to the anomaly existing between the Factories Act and the Shops and Offices Act in regard to the employment of young persons under sixteen years of age. Under the Factories Act no such young person may work in a factory except under a special permit issued by the Inspector, who, except in exceptional circumstances, must be satisfied that the applicant has passed the Fourth Standard, and is not less than fourteen years of age. Under the Shops and Offices Act, however, there are no such restrictions, and consequently a boy or girl of any age and without educational qualifications may, unless a Truant Inspector under the Education Act intervenes, work in a shop without hindrance.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—For breaches of awards thirty-seven cases were taken, and in each case a penalty was imposed.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.—There are eight servants' registry-offices, and generally the businesses are well conducted. On several occasions, however, men have been sent to employment only to find the vacancies filled. Often these men, being a long way from home, have not troubled to ask for a refund of the fee paid by them, or where they did claim the refund they were told by the registry-office keeper that he was "simply an agent of the employer" and the only recourse for redress was to the employer direct.

MASTERTON.

The Inspector (Mr. J. C. Yorke) reports:—

General.—The season for meat freezing, preserving, canning, &c., has again proved to be a record one, the quantity of stock which came forward having rendered enlarged premises necessary. The building trade has been fairly prosperous throughout the year, although the strike gave it a decided check, causing a shortage of work for carpenters and joiners for two or three months. The sawmilling industry has been fairly active, although every year that passes makes it necessary to seek the raw material farther away from the centre of population. There is a large number of butter and other boxes made here, for which a great quantity of white-pine is hauled in from a distance of about twenty miles. During the past season shearing was interfered with to an unusual extent, mostly by very bad weather. Dairying is one of the most important industries in the Wairarapa district, and the past year has been an ideal one from the dairyman's point of view. The output of butter and cheese has been a record one, and the prices obtained have been high. For the retail trades the past year, it is generally reported, has been one of prosperity.

Factories Act.—This Act continues to work smoothly, and it has not been found necessary to take any prosecutions under it during the past twelve months.

Ten accidents were reported, and, although several of them were of a serious nature, none proved fatal.

Shops and Offices Act.—Two prosecutions were taken under this Act.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The necessary inspections and investigations in connection with this Act and the different awards in force have been carried on continuously. Five cases for enforcement of awards were taken in the Magistrates' Court; conviction was obtained in each case.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.—There are three licensed registry-offices in this district. Several complaints were received from workers with regard to the keepers of these offices failing to withdraw advertisements from the daily papers when the situations offered were filled, thus causing expense and loss of time to those seeking places.

Men's Employment Branch.—There has not been serious cause for complaint during the past year on account of slackness of work.

NELSON.

The Inspector (Mr. S. Tyson) reports:—

General.—Labour-conditions have continued satisfactory. Notwithstanding the strike of waterside workers which took place in November last, trade and business throughout the district have been fairly good, and show a marked improvement on last year. There was no dearth of employment during the year.

Fruit-preserving, one of the most important industries in the district, continues to expand. Several new factories have been erected during the year, whilst factories which were in existence have extended their operations and increased their plants. The great difficulty of obtaining suitable labour seriously affects this industry. The local freezing-works has had a very prosperous season. A considerable number of buildings has been erected in both the city and country districts, and all classes of building tradesmen have been well employed.

Factories Act.—Visits of inspection were paid to the factories throughout the district. Generally speaking, workrooms and sanitary conveniences have been much improved, and are now very satisfactory. There are still, however, a few old buildings which in the course of time will have to be condemned to give place to new and better structures.

Six accidents were reported, but none was of a very serious nature. Inquiry was made into the cause of accident in all cases.

Shops and Offices Act.—Visits of inspection have been paid to all shops in the district. A considerable improvement has taken place with regard to sitting-accommodation provided for female assistants. In some of the larger establishments provision is also being made for installing heating appliances during the winter months.

Five cases were taken under this Act, and convictions were obtained in four instances.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The work entailed under this Act has considerably increased during the year. As a rule, employers and employees have made themselves conversant with the provisions contained in the awards affecting them. During the year forty complaints *re* breaches of awards were received; proceedings were taken against seven persons.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.—Visits of inspection were paid to nine out of a total of twelve sheds during the year, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory. Visits of inspection were also paid to all sawmills and flax-mills throughout the district. In many instances the accommodation provided for workers was inadequate, and

notices were sent out requesting employers to provide proper accommodation. On revisiting the mills it was found that the required alterations had been made. In the majority of cases the accommodation provided is now satisfactory.

Men's Employment Branch.—During the year there has been a fair demand for all classes of labour, and at times difficulty has been experienced in finding hands for farm-work and country sawmills.

GREYMOUTH.

The Inspector (Mr. H. J. Torbit) reports :—

General.—The period just ended may be regarded industrially as one of steady progress. In common with other portions of the Dominion the recent strike was severely felt here for a time.

The sawmilling industry has had a busy year, and there is every indication that the volume of trade in this direction is likely to increase. Unfortunately, the recent strike brought the industry to a complete standstill for some considerable time. The same remarks apply equally to coal-mining; but with a settlement of labour troubles, and the recent readjusting of industrial agreements and awards, the future is full of promise. Steady progress continues to be made in both alluvial and quartz gold-mining, and a large demand exists for competent labour in both branches.

Factories Act.—The provisions of this Act continue to be well observed throughout the district. The inspection of all factories has been complete, and the conditions under which workers are employed have been thoroughly investigated. With regard to sawmills and other factories where machinery is used, there is still room for improvement in the matter of guards and other safety appliances, but on the whole the managers of these places are usually willing to adopt any reasonable suggestion for the better protection of their employees.

The number of accidents reported was sixteen, mostly of a minor nature. None was fatal. Due inquiry was made into each case. There were five cases taken before the Court for breaches of the Act. In each instance a conviction was obtained. Other irregularities were mostly of a trivial nature, and a warning letter sufficed.

Shops and Offices Act.—The provisions of this Act are now so well understood that little difficulty is found in the administration of it. Eleven prosecutions for various offences under this Act were taken, and convictions were obtained in ten instances.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—This Act may be regarded as having worked smoothly throughout this district during the period now ended. Eleven apparent breaches were investigated. In one instance it was considered necessary to prosecute. Other complaints received during the year were on investigation found to be groundless.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.—By the provisions of the amending Act of 1912 sawmills and flax-mills were brought within the scope of the Act. Visits have been paid to fourteen mills, the accommodation at which is situated a mile or more from the nearest accommodation-house. In no instance was it found that the accommodation provided was in strict accordance with the new regulations, but nevertheless I found that in the majority of cases the housing was of a comfortable nature. Requisitions have been duly served on the proprietors, and these have been attended to, in the majority of instances with satisfactory results.

TIMARU.

The Inspector (Mr. G. H. Lightfoot) reports :—

General.—This year has not been altogether free from industrial trouble, a strike of water-siders having occurred here. The building trades have shown a slight falling-off. The farming industry has experienced another fairly prosperous year.

Factories Act.—During the year every factory on the register has been visited, and I have found them well equipped and conducted, and generally the occupiers appear to be observing the conditions of the Act very well indeed. Nine informations were laid in the Magistrates' Court under this Act, and a conviction was obtained in each instance.

Ninety-seven accidents were reported, most of which were of a trivial nature.

Shops and Offices Act.—The provisions of this Act are generally well observed. There were ten informations laid in the Stipendiary Magistrates' Court, and a conviction was obtained in each instance.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—All complaints of alleged breaches of awards were investigated, but many were found to be of a trivial nature or without foundation. Twenty-cases for enforcement of awards were filed in the Stipendiary Magistrates' Court, one of which was withdrawn. In four cases breaches were recorded without penalty, and in fifteen instances penalties were imposed.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.—There are three offices registered under this Act, and they are well conducted.

OAMARU.

The Inspector (Mr. A. E. Waite) reports :—

General.—A very successful year would appear to have been experienced on every hand, and business people are unanimous in describing the period as most satisfactory. The strike which took place towards the close of 1913 did not very materially affect this district.

Factories Act.—The Act has been fairly well observed, and, while several minor breaches have been discovered, warnings have been considered sufficient in each case. It has not been deemed necessary to proceed against any occupiers during the year.

The number of accidents reported was eight, two of which resulted fatally. The remaining six were moderately serious.

Shops and Offices Act.—A visit of inspection has been made during the last six months to every shop in the district. While the Act was found to be receiving fair compliance in the majority of cases, several breaches were discovered, and nine prosecutions have been necessary. A conviction was secured in each instance.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—A number of new awards coming into operation within the past five or six months has somewhat increased the work in connection with this Act. It has not been considered necessary to proceed against any employers, as all the breaches committed have been the outcome either of ignorance of the law or of excusable doubt on the part of the offenders.

Men's Employment Branch.—The very bright state of trade and employment conditions prevailing in Oamaru during the past twelve months has been responsible for the small number of applications for employment. All applicants were speedily suited.

INVERCARGILL.

The Inspector-in-charge (Mr. H. B. Bower) reports:—

General.—Agricultural and dairying operations were considerably interfered with by serious floods which inundated large areas of this district in the autumn and early winter of 1913. Fortunately, however, a fine spring and summer followed and the district made a good recovery. The strike, too, had a bad effect on most of the manufacturing industries. The building trades experienced some slackness during the winter and early spring, but became more active during the summer months, and are at present very busy. Sawmilling has been quiet, and the engineering trades have not been so busy as usual. The boot trade has been very quiet, but tailoring, dress-making, and millinery have all maintained a fair standard of trade.

Factories Act.—Breaches of this Act are less frequent as the parties concerned become more conversant with its provisions, and it was not found necessary to take any prosecutions during the year.

There were seventeen accidents reported, none of which was serious.

Shops and Offices Act.—This Act has worked very smoothly, and it has not been necessary to prosecute in any instance. The recent amendments providing for heating-appliances and specifying that seating-accommodation shall be provided for each female assistant in shops are being readily complied with by shopkeepers, and have caused much satisfaction to employees.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Work under the Act continues to increase, and awards are now in operation covering almost every trade and industry carried on in the district. Inspection has been regularly carried out, and during the year a special visit was made to the goldfields where the dredges were at work. It was found that the provisions of the award were being carried out. Visits were also paid to sawmills and a number of shearing-sheds; disputes were inquired into and errors rectified.

Twelve persons were proceeded against during the year for breaches of the Act and awards; six of the prosecutions against members of a gold-dredge crew were taken under the strike provisions of the Act; in five cases fines were imposed, and the sixth was dismissed for want of proof of offence. The remaining prosecutions were for breaches of various awards.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.—There are seven persons holding licenses under the Act in Invercargill, all of whom have complied with the Act.

Men's Employment Branch.—The number of men seeking employment was comparatively small, and more than half of them were assisted to employment almost immediately after making their applications.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF SCAFFOLDING.

AUCKLAND.

Mr. H. Gresham reports:—

With the exception of a few weeks in November and December, 1913, the building trade has been active. The sum of over £360,000 has been expended in erection of buildings and improvements. Visits have been made to scaffolding on buildings in the following country districts: Whangarei, Cambridge, Hamilton, Rotorua, Morrinsville, Raglan, Ngaruawahia, Waiuku, and Pukekohe. During the period 364 notices have been received from builders and others of their intention to erect scaffolding exceeding 16 ft. high. The guarding of well-holes and openings in floors is a matter which required continual supervision.

Forty-four accidents, mostly of a minor nature, have been reported.

It was necessary to take proceedings against eleven contractors for failing to notify their intention to erect scaffolding. With the exception of one dismissal, a conviction was obtained and fine imposed in each case.

NAPIER AND GISBORNE.

Mr. J. Jackson reports:—

The building trade has been active during the year, especially in the erection of large structures. Fifty-one notices of intention to erect scaffolding exceeding a height of 16 ft. were received from various parts of the district.

Very few accidents have happened, and with the exception of one all were of a minor nature.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Mr. W. Slaughter reports:—

The building trade has been brisk during the greater part of the year. Several large blocks of concrete buildings have been erected. Generally speaking, a decided improvement is shown in the construction of scaffolding owing to the requirements being more fully understood by employers and workers. Thirty-two notices of intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height were received and seventy-five visits of inspection were made.

Two accidents have been reported, neither of which, however, actually occurred on scaffolds. In one case a carpenter who had been engaged in uncovering the well-hole for the purpose of erecting a staircase in the new Town Hall at Inglewood fell through to the stage below, a distance of 21 ft., and was killed.

WANGANUI.

Mr. H. E. Moston reports:—

Thirty-eight notices of intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height from the base have been received. In all cases inspections have been made while the buildings were in course of erection, and, where necessary, defects have been remedied.

Three accidents were reported under this Act. One proved fatal; in this case the worker was employed in cutting a foundation ditch for concrete filling between two stacks of timber, the sides of the ditch gave way and the timber collapsed, falling upon the worker.

A number of large buildings has been erected during the year, some of them necessitating the erection of scaffolding to a considerable height.

It has not been found necessary to take proceedings for any offence under this Act.

WELLINGTON AND PALMERSTON NORTH.

Mr. R. A. Bolland reports:—

During the past year the state of the building trade has been normal in the Wellington District, with the exception that it was slack during the three months ending in December, during which the wharf labourers' strike was in progress.

Very little friction has been experienced in the administration of the Act in the district. During the year 308 notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received. This is about half the number of structures inspected. In many cases alterations and additions were, on inspection, ordered to be made. A considerable amount of gear, such as ropes, poles, planks, and ladders, was condemned as unsound before being actually put into use. It was found necessary to take proceedings in three cases for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding. A conviction was obtained and a fine imposed in each case.

Thirteen accidents occurred on buildings in course of erection, and one ended fatally; in this case a labourer fell backwards from a ladder which he was ascending and sustained serious injury to his spine, from which he subsequently died.

NELSON AND BLENHEIM.

Mr. S. Tyson reports:—

During the period the building trade has been fairly busy. Forty notices of intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height have been received, and visits of inspection made to all principal towns in the district where scaffolding was being erected. 130 building permits were issued during the year by local authorities.

A considerable amount of trouble is still given by carpenters and painters using batten ladders, and, when working on two-story buildings, failing to cover flooring-joists. I have found it necessary to condemn twelve batten ladders as unfit for use. I consider this class of ladder to be a continual source of danger to workmen, and would respectfully suggest that in any future amendment to the Act a clause be inserted prohibiting their use on buildings. The use of these ladders was the cause of an accident that took place during the year, which resulted in two painters sustaining serious injuries, necessitating their removal to the hospital.

One prosecution, for failing to give notice of accident, was taken, conviction obtained, and fine ordered.

GREYMOUTH.

Mr. H. J. Torbit reports:—

The building trade has been very quiet throughout the whole of the district, only four buildings of two stories high having been constructed. Ten notices of intention to erect scaffolding exceeding 16 ft. high have been received. These structures, together with all other scaffolding of whatever height, have been inspected. In one instance a large scaffold erected for the purpose of repairs to a two-storied wooden hotel had to be entirely condemned, and it was necessary to order the cessation of work thereon until properly constructed.

No accident in connection with building operations was reported during the period.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Mr. E. J. G. Stringer reports:—

The year has been a very busy one in the building trade. Several new buildings have been erected and a number is in the course of erection at the present time. 490 notices of intention to erect scaffolding above the height of 16 ft. were received from builders. In all cases visits of inspection were made during the process of erection. In seventy-one cases it was necessary to draw attention to defects in the material used for scaffolding, and ten scaffoldings were wholly condemned as being unfit for men to work upon. Care was taken to see that all gear used on buildings for hoisting material, girders, &c., was in good repair.

No report of accident has been received during the year, which clearly indicates that care has been taken by employers to provide the necessary safeguards for their workers.

It was found necessary to take proceedings against four employers for failing to send written notice of their intention to erect scaffolding above the height of 16 ft., and a penalty was imposed in each case.

TIMARU.

Mr. G. H. Lightfoot reports:—

The building trade has shown a considerable falling-off during this year, and only thirty notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received.

There have been four accidents reported, none of which was of a serious nature.

DUNEDIN.

Mr. F. Barton reports:—

The year under review has been a very quiet one so far as the building trade is concerned, consequently the scaffoldings erected have not been so numerous or extensive as has been the case in former years. The number of notices of intention to erect scaffolding was 104, but as most of the structures were of a very temporary nature, as a rule one visit of inspection sufficed. A total of 617 visits to 236 buildings in the course of erection was made.

There have been five accidents on buildings in the course of erection, but not one of them was of a serious nature, and only one occurred in connection with scaffolding.

INVERCARGILL.

Mr. J. Brown reports:—

During the year twenty-one notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received; this is a considerable falling-off in the number received during the previous year. I have paid 157 visits of inspection during the year, and in most cases the scaffolding has been satisfactory. The class of scaffolding erected on suburban jobs is much superior to that in use a few years back, and in very few cases has any alteration been necessary. There has been no occasion to bring any prosecutions against builders.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

AUCKLAND.

Miss Morrison reports:—

During the period just closed 3,005 applications were received and dealt with. Of these, 1,950 were from employers and 1,055 from women desiring employment. 658 women—63 married and 595 single—were assisted to employment.

The office has been extensively used as a centre for obtaining information and advice by the working women of Auckland and by immigrants landing from overseas. Included in the above-mentioned total were 121 immigrants, who were placed in suitable employment during the year.

WELLINGTON.

Miss Bremner reports:—

During the year there have been 920 applications from employers and 768 engagements made, comprising 251 married and 517 single women. The total number assisted shows an appreciable increase of 119 over the previous year: this is due, no doubt, to the fact that the office has become more widely known and its benefit is recognized by both workers and mistresses.

All classes of women workers have been in steady demand throughout the year, and quite a large number of engagements were made in employments outside domestic pursuits.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Mrs. Way reports:—

There were 1,688 applications received from employers and 366 from employees. Of the latter, 324 have been placed in suitable positions, 72 of whom were married and 252 single women or widows. The number assisted is less than last year, due to the increasing difficulty in securing domestic help and to the fact that there are more avenues of employment for girls and women. In addition a large number of girls left Christchurch to go to Auckland for the Exhibition season.

There is a growing desire on the part of these workers to obtain work which is subject to awards of the Arbitration Court, as their duties are then more defined and the hours shorter.

Wages have been much higher this year, but in spite of this only a small percentage of help could be obtained in comparison with the demand, and it has been almost an impossibility to obtain help for the country, the tendency on the part of domestics being to get employment in or near the city.

New arrivals are eagerly sought for, but, unfortunately, very few of them are available here, owing to a very large percentage obtaining positions in the North Island nearer to their ports of arrival. Those who do call here are generally placed at once in good positions. Some of them, however, think they can demand £1 10s. or £2 per week in private houses.

DUNEDIN.

Miss Hale reports:—

During the period just closed 1,063 applications were registered—viz., 762 from employers and 301 from employees. 255 women—40 married and 215 single—were assisted; 52 of them were found employment on more than one occasion.

The demand for female domestic workers appears to be impossible to supply. The urgent demand for the class of maid who is willing to undertake the functions of general assistant rather than the maid who is skilled in one department or another is very keen indeed. This refers particularly to the requirements of the private employer.

NELSON.

Miss Emerson reports:—

The year has been a most favourable one for women workers. There has been a demand much in excess of the supply for domestic workers, dressmakers, tailoresses, factory workers, and fruit and hop pickers. The shortage of domestic workers is most serious. The wages offered for competent help are still increasing, and if the hours could be more clearly defined and the position of a domestic worker raised to a more dignified standing, one is inclined to think that a great deal of the present difficulty might be overcome.

Jam-preserving and confectionery factories report, as usual, that work has been much hampered on account of the shortage of women workers.

The pea, fruit, and hop picking industries are making rapid strides in this district. From five hundred to six hundred women and girls were employed during the past season in these industries.

During the year 546 applications were received from employers and 146 from workers: 143 of the latter were placed at suitable employment.

REPORTS FROM CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN AND TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS.

SIR,—

Conciliation Commissioner's Office, Auckland, 28th April, 1914.

I have the honour to submit for the Right Hon. Minister's information my report on forty-five separate trade disputes dealt with in my district during the year ended 31st March, 1914. Disputes fully settled, as per list below, are marked "A" (thirty-one), partially settled "B" (eight), referred to Arbitration Court "C" (six). Ten of the disputes were settled without the aid of assessors, and the remaining thirty-five were dealt with by Councils of Conciliation (with assessors).

In addition to the above I have presided over numerous informal conferences, at which differences that had arisen between employers and workers were satisfactorily adjusted.

Despite the labour unrest which prevailed towards the close of 1913, and which culminated in a strike, the facilities afforded for the settlement of disputes under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1908 and its amendments are, I feel satisfied, greatly valued by both employers and employees.

In all the disputes which I have had the honour to deal with nothing has occurred to mar the good feeling which it is so essential should exist between employers and their workers.

In conclusion, I have again to express my sincere appreciation of the courtesy and assistance given to me by the officers of the Department of Labour.

(A.) Disputes fully settled.

Auckland Fish-curers.	Gisborne Furniture Trades.
Marine Engineers (Union Steamship Company (Limited)).	Auckland Fire Brigades.
South Auckland Engine-drivers and Firemen.	Hamilton Drivers.
Slaughtermen (Gisborne and Tokomaru Bay).	Taranaki Bakers.
Auckland Brewery Employees.	Auckland Slaughtermen.
Taranaki Painters and Decorators.	Auckland City Licensed Hotel Assistants.
Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers.	Taupiri Coal-mines.
Auckland Builders' Labourers.	Auckland Seamen and Firemen (Australasian Federated Seamen's Union).
Auckland Contractors' Labourers.	Waro Coal-mines (Hikurangi Coal Company).
Auckland Quarry and Scoria-pit Labourers.	Waro Coal-mines (Northern Coal Company).
Hamilton Painters and Decorators.	Auckland Waterside Workers.
Auckland Electrical Workers.	Limestone Island Cement-workers.
Engine-drivers (Devonport Steam Ferry Company (Limited)).	Onehunga Waterside Workers.
Gisborne Butchers.	Auckland Stage Employees.
Gisborne Painters and Decorators.	Auckland Seamen and Firemen (Northern Steamship Company (Limited)).
	Auckland Brewery Employees (No. 2).

(B.) Disputes partially settled.

Auckland Town Plumbers.	Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners.
Auckland Country Plumbers.	Auckland Slaughtermen (Farmers' Freezing Company).
Auckland Beamsmen.	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
Auckland Bookbinders.	
North Auckland Timber-workers.	

(C.) Disputes referred to Court of Arbitration.

Auckland Aerated-water Employees.	Hikurangi Coal-miners.
Poverty Bay Slaughtermen.	Auckland Coal and Cargo Workers.
Rotorua Drivers.	Auckland Tailors.

I have, &c.,

T. HARLE GILES,

Conciliation Commissioner.

The Secretary of Labour. Wellington.

WELLINGTON, MARLBOROUGH, NELSON, AND WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS.

SIR,—

Office of Commissioner of Conciliation, 21st April, 1914.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Right Hon. the Minister of Labour, my report on the various trade disputes that have been dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1914.

During the period mentioned fifty-five disputes were dealt with under the provisions of the Act. Thirty-four complete recommendations for agreement were made by Conciliation

Councils; in ten cases partial settlements were arrived at; in two instances the whole dispute was referred to the Court for adjustment; and in nine disputes the parties succeeded in arranging terms of settlement without reference to a Council of Conciliation.

Notwithstanding the fact that many of the unions working under awards and industrial agreements in the districts of Wellington, Marlborough, and Westland were strongly urged to participate in the late strike, it is satisfactory to report that out of 113 registered unions operating in the districts only three became involved in the trouble.

I would again respectfully suggest that, with a view of facilitating the settlement of Dominion disputes, machinery should be provided in the Act for the setting-up of Conciliation Councils having jurisdiction over more than one industrial district; also that the parties in different districts or localities may have adequate representation, and the opportunity of meeting in one centre, to arrange the dispute, instead of, as at present, having to meet at various centres and with different assessors for each district; further, that the Court should have power under certain conditions to extend the present limit of the term of awards to five years.

List of Disputes.

Napier Fishermen (s.s. "Beatrice").	Paparoa Coal-miners.
Wellington Slaughtermen (old union).	Blackball Coal-miners.
Wellington General Labourers.	State Coal-miners.
Wellington Saddlers.	Wellington Tally Clerks.
Palmerston North Saddlers.	Merchant Service Guild (Masters).
Wanganui Saddlers.	Merchant Service Guild (Mates).
Napier Fishermen (s.s. "Nora Niven" and "Countess").	Wellington Dairy Employees.
Napier Saddlers.	Wellington Shipwrights.
Wellington Marine Engineers (No. 2).	Wellington Tramways.
Westland Furniture Trade.	Palmerston North Painters.
Wellington Hotel Employees.	Wellington Stage Employees.
New Plymouth Furniture Trade.	Westland Engine-drivers.
Inangahua Miners.	Puponga Miners.
Wanganui Painters.	Palmerston North Carpenters.
Wellington Painters.	Wellington Power-house Employees.
Wellington Hairdressers.	Wellington Pullers.
Nelson Furniture Trade.	Wanganui Gas Employees.
Wellington Coachbuilders.	Westport Labourers.
Wanganui Coachbuilders.	Marlborough Slaughtermen.
Palmerston North Coachbuilders.	Napier Gas Employees.
Napier Coachbuilders.	Pakipaki Slaughtermen.
Masterton Coachbuilders.	Wellington Fire Brigade.
Wellington Carpenters.	Longburn Slaughtermen.
Wairarapa Butchers.	Wanganui Slaughtermen.
Wellington Jewellers.	Napier Trawlers (s.s. "Energy").
Wellington Iron-workers' Assistants.	Wellington Sausage-casing Makers.
Wellington Boilermakers.	Wakatu Sausage-casing Makers.
	Masterton Slaughtermen.

I have, &c.,

P. HALLY,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

Conciliation Commissioner.

CANTERBURY AND OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS.

SIR,—

Conciliation Commissioner's Office, Christchurch, 27th April, 1914.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Right Hon. the Minister, the following report on the conciliation provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act in the above districts during the year.

During the period mentioned sixty-four industrial matters have been dealt with by Conciliation Councils; thirty-six full settlements were arrived at; ten settlements were partially made; and in eighteen instances no settlements were made; in an additional six instances industrial agreements were arrived at without the appointment of assessors: total, seventy.

List of Disputes.

Canterbury Biscuit-bakers and Confectioners.	Dunedin General Carriers and Coal-merchants' Labourers.
Dunedin and Suburban Farriers.	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants.
Invercargill Fellmongers and Tanners.	Christchurch Operative Bootmakers.
Southland and Otago Cheese-factory Managers.	Canterbury Printers' Machinists and Bookbinders.

List of Disputes—continued.

Christchurch Painters.	Dunedin and Suburban General Electrical Workers.
Ashburton Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Workers.	Dunedin Tailoresses.
Dunedin Plumbers.	Invercargill Tramways' Employees.
Dunedin Operative Stonemasons.	Dunedin Carpenters and Joiners.
Dunedin Brass-finishers.	Canterbury Motor-delivery Drivers.
Canterbury Quarry Labourers.	Canterbury Local Bodies' Drivers.
Canterbury Builders' Labourers.	Ashburton Painters.
Canterbury Local Bodies' Labourers.	Canterbury Livery-stable Employees.
Canterbury Wool and Grain Store Labourers.	Canterbury Brick, Pottery, Pipe, Tile, and Clay Workers.
Timaru General Labourers.	Dunedin Canister-makers.
Southland Slaughtermen.	Gore Wool-classers and Fellmongers.
Dunedin Trawlers.	Waronui Coal-miners.
Otago and Southland Saddlers, Harness-makers, and Collar-makers.	Southland Butchers.
Nightcaps Coal-miners.	Dunedin Millers.
Timaru Waterside Workers.	Dunedin Theatrical Employees (other than stage hands).
Canterbury Slaughtermen.	Oamaru Wharf Labourers.
Canterbury Millers.	Christchurch Gas Workers.
Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers.	Canterbury Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, and Stereotypers.
Otago and Southland Gold-dredgers.	Dunedin Theatrical Stage Employees.
Otago Public Bodies' Labourers.	Christchurch Theatrical Stage Employees.
Otago Builders' Labourers.	Otago Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders.
Otago Quarry Labourers.	Otago and Southland Gold-sluicers.
Otago Slaughtermen.	Dunedin Painters' Glaziers.
Dunedin and Suburban Drapers' Assistants.	Otago United Shipwrights.
Dunedin Performing Musicians.	Christchurch Carpenters and Joiners.
Otago Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, Paper-rulers, and Cutters.	Invercargill Carpenters and Joiners.
Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers.	Southland Journalists.
Christchurch Aerated-water Workers.	Canterbury Boilermakers and Steel-ship Builders.
Christchurch Drapers' Assistants.	Canterbury Agricultural Threshing-mills' Labourers.
Canterbury Grocers' Assistants.	Christchurch Farriers.
Timaru Journalists.	Canterbury Metal-workers' Assistants.

I have, &c.,

J. R. TRIGGS,

Conciliation Commissioner.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

RETURN SHOWING CASES DEALT WITH UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1908, AND ITS AMENDMENTS, NAMES OF INDUSTRIES AFFECTED, AND THE RESPECTIVE INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1913, TO 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Industries affected.	Industrial District.	Industries affected.	Industrial District.
<i>Accepted Recommendations of Conciliation Councils.</i>		<i>Awards—continued.</i>	
Butchers (Gisborne)	Northern.	Fish curers and smokers	Northern.
Furniture trade (Gisborne)	"	Gas-meter waterers and burner-maintenance men	"
Painters and decorators (Poverty Bay)	"	Hairdressers (Auckland)	"
Stonemasons (whole district except Poverty Bay)	"	Labourers (builders')	"
Painters and decorators	Taranaki.	Labourers (contractors')	"
<i>Industrial Agreements.</i>		Labourers (local bodies), (Auckland City and suburbs)	"
Coal-miners (Hikurangi Coal Company (Limited))	Northern.	Painters (whole district except Gisborne and Hamilton)	"
Coal-miners (Northern Coal Company (Limited))	"	Painters (Hamilton)	"
Coal-miners (Taupiri Coal Company (Limited))	"	Plumbers and gasfitters	"
Engine-drivers, winders, motormen, and firemen (in gold-mines), (South Auckland)	"	Quarry and scoria-pit workers (Auckland)	"
Hotel assistants (Auckland City licensed), (two)	"	Rattan and wicker workers	"
Seamen and firemen (Australasian Federated Seamen's Union)	"	Saddlers, harness, and bag-makers	"
Seamen and firemen (Northern Steamship Company (Limited)), (two)	"	Tailors (Poverty Bay)	"
Slaughtermen (Gisborne and Tokomaru Bay)	"	Furniture trade	Taranaki.
Waterside workers (Auckland)	"	Plumbers and gasfitters	"
Waterside workers (Onehunga), (two)	"	Bookbinders, paper-rulers, and cutters ..	Wellington.
Waterside workers (New Plymouth)	Taranaki.	Butchers (Hawke's Bay and Manawatu) ..	"
Carters (Wellington)	Wellington.	Carpenters and joiners (Wellington)	"
Fire brigades (Wellington)	"	Hairdressers' assistants (Wellington)	"
Fishermen (re steam trawler "Energy"), (Napier)	"	Jewellers, watch and clock makers, and kindred trades	"
Gas-works employees (Napier)	"	Labourers, general (Wellington)	"
Labourers (Petone Borough Council)	"	Marine engineers (New Zealand)	"
Labourers (Wellington City Council)	"	Marine engineers (re small coastal vessels)	"
Match-factory female operatives (supplementary), (Wellington)	"	Match-factory female employees (Wellington)	"
Sausage-casing makers (Wellington)	"	Metal-workers' assistants (Wellington)	"
Sausage-casing makers (Whakatu)	"	Painters and decorators (Wanganui and district)	"
Seamen and firemen (Australasian Federated Seamen's Union)	"	Painters and decorators (Wellington and suburban)	"
Slaughtermen (Longburn)	"	Plumbers and gasfitters	"
Slaughtermen (Masterton)	"	Saddlers, harness, and bag-makers	"
Slaughtermen (Paki Paki and Tomoana)	"	Furniture trade	Nelson.
Slaughtermen (Wanganui)	"	Painters	"
Wharf labourers (Wellington)	"	Plumbers, gasfitters, and sheet-metal workers	"
Wharf labourers (Nelson)	Nelson.	Furniture trade	Westland.
Coal-miners (Blackball)	Westland.	Gold-miners (Inangahua)	"
Waterside workers (Greymouth)	"	Aerated-water makers and bottlers (Christchurch)	Canterbury.
Waterside workers (Westport)	"	Aerated-water makers and bottlers' drivers (Christchurch)	"
Horse-drivers (Christchurch)	Canterbury.	Biscuit-bakers and confectionery employees (Christchurch)	"
Labourers (grain, wool, general produce, and oil merchants'), (South Canterbury)	"	Bookbinders, paper-rulers, and cutters	"
Manure, tallow, oleo, freezers, preservers, &c., and freezing-works labourers (Christchurch)	"	Bootmakers (retailers, repairers, &c.)	"
Slaughtermen (Canterbury)	"	Brass-finishers (Christchurch)	"
Stereotypers (Christchurch)	"	Cycle-workers	"
Wharf labourers (Lyttelton)	"	Electrical workers (Christchurch and Timaru)	"
Musicians (Lyceum Hall Company (Limited)), (Invercargill)	Otago and Southland.	Grocers' assistants (Christchurch)	"
Slaughtermen (Makarewa, Mataura, and Ocean Beach)	Ditto.	Journalists (Timaru, Temuka, Geraldine, and Ashburton)	"
Slaughtermen (Otago)	"	Labourers (builders', contractors', and general) (Middle and North Canterbury)	"
Waterside workers (Dunedin)	"	Labourers (South Canterbury)	"
Waterside workers (Oamaru)	"	Labourers (local bodies')	"
<i>Awards.</i>		Labourers (wool, grain, &c., merchants')	"
Aerated-water and cordial bottlers, and brewers of non-intoxicating beverages	Northern.	News and rotary machinists (Christchurch)	"
Beamsmen	"	Newspaper reporters and proof-readers (Christchurch)	"
Brewery, malt-house, and bottling-house employees	"	Painters and decorators (Christchurch)	"
Bookbinders, paper-rulers, and cutters	"	Plumbers and gasfitters	"
Coachworkers	"	Quarry-workers (Christchurch and Timaru)	"
Electrical workers	"	Retail soft-goods trade employees	"
Engineers (Devonport and Takapuna Ferry Companies)	"	Threshing-millers (South Canterbury)	"
Engineers (Union Steamship Company (Limited))	"	Timber-yards, sawmills, and coal-yards' employees (Ashburton)	"
		Wharf labourers (Timaru)	"
		Bookbinders, paper-rulers, and cutters	Otago and Southland.
		Brass-finishers (Dunedin)	Ditto.
		Breweries and bottling-houses' employees	"
		Butchers (Dunedin)	"
		Canister-workers (Dunedin)	"
		Carpenters and joiners (Otago)	"

RETURN SHOWING CASES DEALT WITH UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, ETC.—*continued.*

Industries affected.	Industrial District.	Industries affected.	Industrial District.
<i>Awards—continued.</i>		<i>Awards—continued.</i>	
Cheese-factory managers	Otago and Southland.	Plumbers and gasfitters	Otago and Southland.
Coal-miners (Nightcaps)	Ditto.	Quarry-workers (Dunedin)	Ditto.
Coal-miners (Waronui)	"	Retail soft-goods trade employees (Dunedin and suburbs)	"
Coal-yards employees (Dunedin)	"	Saddlers, harnessmakers, and collarmakers	"
Drainers (licensed), (Dunedin and suburban)	"	Stonemasons (Otago)	"
Drivers (Gore and Mataura)	"	Storemen (wool and grain, &c., merchants'), (Southland)	"
Drivers (Invercargill)	"	Tailoresses and skirtmakers (shop)	"
Electrical workers (Dunedin)	"	Tailors (shop)	"
Farriers (Dunedin)	"	Tramways (Invercargill)	"
Fellmongery and tannery employees (Southland)	"	Trawlers	"
Flour-mill employees	"	<i>Rulings by Commissioner of Conciliation re Wages, Hours, and other Conditions of Labour.</i>	
Gold-miners (Lawrence)	"	Fishermen (trawler "Beatrice")	Wellington.
Labourers (builders and contractors'), (Dunedin)	"	Fishermen (trawlers "Nora Niven" and "Countess")	"
Labourers (local bodies'), (Dunedin)	"		
Metal-workers' assistants	"		
Musicians (Invercargill and Oamaru)	"		

APPLICATIONS FOR AWARDS HEARD BY THE COURT IN WHICH NO AWARD WAS MADE.

Trade.	District.	Particulars.
Drivers (motor-vehicle) and livery-stable hands	Canterbury ..	Whilst these disputes were under consideration of the Court it was reported in the newspapers that the members of the union had decided to engage in a strike and had carried this decision into effect. The Court cause inquiries to be made, and the report was substantiated. The Court held it was clear that the union had been guilty of a breach of section 6 of the Amendment Act, 1908, by instigating a strike, and was liable under the Act to have its registration suspended for two years. Under these circumstances, the Court refused to make any award, and the applications were dismissed.
Slaughtermen	Wellington ..	In this case the applicant union had cited eight respondents (employers) for the purpose of obtaining an award. It was proved that five of these respondents were working under industrial agreements (relating to the conditions of employment of their slaughtermen) made with other slaughtermen's unions duly registered under the Act, and that the remaining three were about to enter or were in process of entering into similar agreements with the respective unions of their employees. The Court, in these circumstances, decided not to interfere by making an award as an award in the case of those respondents already bound by industrial agreements would be useless, whilst in the case of those not already bound, the Court considered that an opportunity of completing the proposed agreements should be given. The application was accordingly dismissed. It might be mentioned that the applicant union had a short time previously cancelled its registration under the Act for the purpose of enabling it to take part in a strike without being subject to the penalties imposed by the Act upon registered unions.
Tailoresses (Hawke's Bay)	Wellington ..	This was an application of an employer for a new award, the period of the currency of the award then in force to which he was a party having run out. The award now applied for was to be on the same terms as the old award with the omission therefrom of a provision to the effect that the employer's registered workroom in which bespoke work is to be done must be within the district covered by the award. The Court held that it would not be proper for an award to be made unless the other employers covered by the old award were cited as parties. It expressed the opinion that the question whether an employer's registered workroom was to be within or without the territory covered by an award did not come within the definition of "industrial matters" as contained in the Act, and that therefore the Court had no jurisdiction to deal with it. The Court held that the award ought to be read as if the words "within the district covered by this award" had been struck out (its attention not having been drawn to the provision when the award was made, and the parties having previously agreed on the terms of the award). The Court therefore gave authority that the award may be read accordingly.

FACTORIES.

TABLE 1.

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Number of Factories.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.			
	Employers.*		Employees.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
AUCKLAND CITY.								
							£	
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	13	..	101	..	114	12	10,817	
Agricultural-implement making	8	..	90	..	98	8	10,110	
Ammunition-manufacturing	5	..	24	73	102	2	6,718	
Bacon-curing	1	..	10	1	12	1	1,437	
Bagmaking	1	..	2	..	3	1	250	
Baking-powder, &c., manufacturing	3	..	16	8	27	3	1,469	
Basket, wickerware, and perambulator manufacturing	9	..	59	6	74	8	4,485	
Billiard-table manufacturing	2	..	5	..	7	1	612	
Biscuit and confectionery, &c., making	31	..	149	129	309	17	21,060	
Blacksmithing, farriery, &c.	55	..	91	..	146	49	9,297	
Blindmaking	5	..	12	2	19	4	981	
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	30	..	218	..	248	24	23,715	
Boot and shoe making and repairing	108	..	561	230	899	96	73,191	
Brassfounding	10	..	32	..	42	8	2,024	
Bread and pastry baking	79	..	247	17	343	75	31,292	
Brewing, malting, and bottling, &c.	12	..	254	1	267	18	34,300	
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	30	..	278	..	308	15	34,758	
Brush and broom manufacturing	5	..	24	3	32	4	2,453	
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	34	..	52	..	86	38	5,383	
Butter-making, cream-separating, and milk-pasteurizing	12	..	43	8	63	14	5,052	
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	96	3	531	35	665	83	55,102	
Cardboard-box making	4	..	9	46	59	4	3,970	
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	113	..	1,113	3	1,229	101	136,496	
Chaffcutting and grain-crushing, &c.	9	..	33	10	52	10	3,110	
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing and packing	16	..	102	18	136	12	12,076	
Clothing-manufacturing	12	1	86	465	564	12	34,518	
Coach and tram-car building and repairing	30	..	435	..	465	23	54,554	
Coffee and spice grinding	2	..	14	..	16	3	1,440	
Cork-cutting	2	..	1	..	3	1	61	
Concrete-block making, &c.	10	..	22	..	32	8	1,871	
Coopering and boxmaking	11	..	44	..	55	10	3,857	
Coppersmithing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle and motor engineering	30	..	79	..	109	25	7,764	
Dentistry (mechanical)	29	..	25	14	68	24	4,313	
Dress and millinery making	27	139	12	680	858	151	24,820	
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	9	..	12	11	32	6	1,586	
Electrical engineering	11	..	87	..	98	10	7,812	
Electric light, heat, and power generating	10	..	59	..	69	7	9,590	
Electroplating and engraving	7	..	7	..	14	6	313	
Embroidery and art-needlework .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	91	..	950	..	1,041	58	101,381	
Fellmongering	7	..	191	..	198	8	26,979	
Fibrous-plaster working	4	..	42	..	46	3	5,521	
Firewood-cutting, grain-crushing, &c.	18	..	31	..	49	18	3,000	
Fireclay-goods making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish-curing	10	..	26	..	36	5	3,362	
Flax-milling	1	..	4	..	5	1	260	
Flock and kapoc milling	5	..	2	2	9	3	104	
Flour and oatmeal milling	3	..	60	..	63	3	8,104	
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	3	..	57	37	97	5	5,863	
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	3	..	302	..	305	4	40,155	
Glass bevelling and silvering	3	..	34	..	37	3	3,618	
Gun and lock smithing	1	..	4	..	5	1	572	
Hair-working (wigs, &c.)	8	4	1	6	19	8	217	
Hat and cap manufacturing	5	2	16	37	60	5	4,578	
Hosiery-knitting	1	..	..	13	14	1	559
Iron-bedstead and mattress, &c., making	6	..	30	6	42	2	3,802	
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	31	..	139	..	170	18	16,406	
Lapidary-work	1	..	1	..	2	1	40	
Laundry-work (Europeans)	11	14	32	163	220	21	9,336	
Laundry-work (Chinese)	57	..	2	2	61	45	115	
Margarine-manufacturing	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Manure-mixing	3	..	22	..	25	4	290	
Meat slaughtering and preserving, &c.	4	..	231	..	235	6	25,079	
Monumental masonry	11	..	78	2	91	7	11,321	
Oil canning and packing	1	..	9	..	10	2	1,013	
Oilskin-manufacturing	1	..	3	9	13	1	601	
Optical and scientific instrument making	3	..	8	..	11	3	1,695	
Organ-building	1	..	5	..	6	1	355	
Paint, varnish, and glue manufacturing	5	..	15	3	23	4	2,056	
Paper-milling and paper-bag making	2	2	47	17	68	3	6,559	
Photography	22	3	16	36	77	22	3,451	
Picture-framing	19	..	46	5	70	17	4,909	

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
AUCKLAND CITY—<i>continued.</i>							£
Plumbing and tinsmithing	81	..	274	..	355	71	29,577
Portmanteau-making	7	..	35	7	49	4	3,581
Printing and bookbinding	85	4	578	239	906	50	84,607
Rag-sorting and marine-stores preparing	9	..	35	..	44	8	2,097
Range-making, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope and twine manufacturing	1	..	39	..	40	1	3,800
Saddlery and harness making	38	..	182	40	260	32	20,445
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making ..	6	..	50	44	100	8	8,427
Sauce, pickle, and condiment making ..	13	1	53	31	98	12	5,223
Saw-sharpening, &c.	4	..	..	..	4	2	..
Sewing and typewriting machine repairing	5	..	10	..	15	5	1,053
Sheet-metal and galvanized-iron workers	9	..	164	9	182	7	17,148
Shirt-manufacturing	15	18	53	640	726	34	38,583
Sign and ticket writing	14	..	35	5	54	12	5,123
Soap-boiling	9	..	75	14	98	9	8,518
Stone quarrying and crushing	1	..	93	..	94	4	13,361
Sugar-refining	5	..	289	..	294	1	46,371
Tailoring	124	4	291	529	948	107	70,637
Tanning and currying, &c.	5	..	73	..	78	5	9,461
Tea blending and packing	12	..	36	10	58	12	2,910
Tobacco-cutting and cigar and cigarette making	4	..	2	11	17	4	578
Umbrella making and repairing	4	2	6	7	19	5	725
Underclothing-manufacturing and plain sewing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and jewellery making	37	..	108	2	147	31	11,236
Whip-manufacturing	2	..	7	..	9	2	466
Wire mattress and cage making	4	1	14	..	19	4	985
Woodwork, turnery, &c.	20	..	26	3	49	15	2,071
Wool rug and mat making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool and hemp dumping	1	..	29	..	30	2	924
Woollen-milling	12	..	35	31	78	1	6,536
Totals	1,751	198	9,935	3,720	15,604	1,627	1,328,401

WELLINGTON CITY.

£

Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	9	..	70	6	85	10	7,432
Agricultural-implement making .. .. .	..	..	4	..	4	2	851
Asbestos-goods working	1	..	3	..	4	1	364
Asphalt-making	6	..	7	..	13	4	640
Artificial-limbs and toy making	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Bacon-curing .. .. .	..	..	71	..	71	1	8,140
Basketware and perambulator manufacturing	7	..	26	4	37	7	3,104
Billiard-table making	1	..	24	..	25	1	3,821
Biscuit and confectionery making	12	..	21	42	75	8	3,604
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	39	..	97	..	136	36	10,875
Boatbuilding	3	..	2	..	5	3	315
Boot-manufacturing	68	..	270	121	459	51	40,480
Bottling	6	..	16	..	22	7	1,686
Brass and copper founding and finishing ..	8	..	54	..	62	8	5,844
Bread and small-goods baking	76	6	130	6	218	66	16,109
Brewing and malting, &c.	3	..	58	..	61	3	10,243
Brick, tile, and pottery making	6	..	151	..	157	9	16,765
Brushware-manufacturing	1	..	6	3	10	1	860
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	44	..	36	..	80	40	3,900
Butter making and packing	9	..	38	2	49	9	4,539
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	71	..	242	41	354	67	31,500
Cardboard-box making	1	..	18	28	47	2	2,713
Chemical and drug manufacturing	12	..	10	37	59	11	2,701
Clothing-manufacturing	20	..	116	513	649	15	41,689
Coopering and casemaking	2	..	44	..	46	2	5,310
Corset and belt making	1	..	1	1	3	1	78
Condiment and jam making	13	..	38	46	97	9	7,108
Cutlery and surgical-instruments making	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cycle and motor engineering	39	..	63	..	102	32	5,987
Dentistry (mechanical)	21	..	22	12	55	18	3,109
Dressmaking and millinery	11	113	14	591	729	104	27,873
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	13	2	8	14	37	11	1,241
Electrical engineering	14	..	50	..	64	13	4,891
Electric light and power generating .. ..	..	..	57	1	58	3	10,140
Electroplating and engraving, &c.	14	..	10	2	26	10	1,078
Engineering	39	..	419	..	458	27	39,329
Fibrous-plaster working	8	..	8	..	16	5	796

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Persons engag'd.	Number of Factories.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engag'd.	Number of Factories.			
	Employers.*		Employees.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
WELLINGTON CITY— <i>continued.</i>									
Firewood-cutting and bone-crushing	21	1	20	..	41	16	2,416		
Fellmongering	1	..	2	..	3	1	127		
Fish-curing	4	..	22	..	26	4	4,533		
Fur-rug making	3	1	4	5	13	3	815		
Gas-manufacturing and meter-repairing, &c. .. .	6	..	72	..	78	6	9,708		
Glass bevelling and silvering	3	..	26	..	29	2	1,986		
Gun and lock smithing	3	..	3	..	6	3	373		
Hair-working .. .. .	..	3	..	4	7	3	261	
Hat and cap making	7	..	13	29	49	8	2,756		
Hosiery-knitting	2	1	1	3	7	3	165		
Laundry-work (Europeans)	9	29	37	241	316	29	15,401		
Laundry-work (Chinese)	44	..	11	..	55	33	971		
Leadlight-manufacturing	2	..	12	..	14	2	1,698		
Lead-headed-nail and traps, &c., making	1	..	5	..	6	2	550		
Manure-making and tallow-preparing	3	..	48	..	51	4	7,014		
Marine-stores preparing	8	..	13	5	26	5	2,035		
Margarine-manufacturing	2	..	2	..	4	2	111		
Meat slaughtering and freezing .. .. .	..	..	689	3	692	2	84,712
Metal-ceiling manufacturing .. .. .	..	..	4	..	4	1	734
Monumental masonry	12	..	12	..	24	6	1,712		
Oil canning and packing	1	..	9	..	10	2	1,278		
Organ-building and piano-repairing	21	..	11	..	32	10	3,282		
Oilskin-manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	130		
Optical work	7	..	..	..	7	3	..
Photography	16	2	8	22	48	14	2,144		
Picture-framing	10	..	11	11	32	9	1,647		
Plaster-working .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and tinsmithing	74	..	243	..	317	57	31,702		
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	5	..	11	2	18	4	1,287		
Printing and bookbinding, &c.	38	..	395	138	571	31	58,372		
Rope and twine making	2	..	12	..	14	1	880		
Saddle and harness making	18	..	61	14	93	17	7,438		
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	3	1	14	13	31	4	2,243		
Sausage-casing manufacturing	2	..	45	..	47	2	5,617		
Saw and tool making	2	..	5	..	7	2	434		
Sawmilling, joinery, and sash and door making	84	..	270	..	354	57	31,657		
Sewing and other machine repairing	10	..	24	2	36	9	2,642		
Shipwrighting	2	..	52	..	54	3	7,371		
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing	7	8	4	90	109	11	3,628		
Soap and candle making, &c.	6	..	25	3	34	4	4,187		
Stone quarrying and crushing	6	..	18	..	24	7	2,089		
Tailoring	75	6	222	417	720	73	57,961		
Tanning and currying	3	..	37	..	40	2	5,930		
Tea blending and packing	8	..	32	3	43	7	2,101		
Tobacco-cutting and cigarette-making	5	..	7	5	17	5	998		
Tram-car building and repairing .. .. .	..	..	79	..	79	2	12,420
Umbrella-manufacturing	2	..	8	25	35	1	2,225		
Watch and jewellery manufacturing	27	..	87	2	116	23	10,104		
Wax-vesta manufacturing*	1	..	14	76	91	1	6,867		
Whip-thong making	1	..	3	..	4	1	172		
Wire-working (mattresses, &c.)	8	..	22	1	31	6	2,648		
Wood carving and turning	8	..	10	..	18	7	1,301		
Woollen-milling	2	..	99	123	224	1	20,798		
Wool and hemp, &c., dumping .. .. .	..	..	30	..	30	1	1,400
Totals	1,167	172	5,069	2,707	9,115	1,113	756,146		

CHRISTCHURCH CITY.

							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	31	1	46	2	80	21	5,320
Agricultural-implement making	9	..	487	..	496	11	58,299
Asbestos-flooring manufacturing	1	..	3	..	4	1	498
Asphalt-making and shingle-preparing	5	..	9	..	14	5	1,035
Automatic and other machine making	4	..	33	..	37	4	3,976
Bacon-curing .. .. .	..	..	35	..	39	5	5,057
Bagmaking (calico, flax, jute, &c.)	1	..	6	24	31	1	1,375
Baking-powder manufacturing	1	..	19	..	20	1	1,720
Basket and wickerware working	9	..	25	..	34	6	2,190
Billiard-table manufacturing	2	..	2	..	4	1	307
Biscuits, confectionery, and cocoa manufacturing	11	3	200	201	415	12	30,577
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	74	..	153	..	227	62	16,607
Blindmaking	1	..	4	2	7	1	848

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
CHRISTCHURCH CITY— <i>continued.</i>							£
Boatbuilding	8	..	17	..	25	6	1,436
Boot making and repairing	72	..	393	203	668	64	57,313
Bread and small-goods baking	10	..	146	..	156	9	16,865
Brick, tile, pottery, and concrete-pipe manufacturing	99	7	93	27	226	87	17,588
Brewing, malting, and bottling	19	..	145	..	164	15	20,415
Brush and broom manufacturing	4	..	44	17	65	2	5,788
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	71	2	79	3	155	60	8,894
Butter and cheese manufacturing	8	..	40	..	48	9	4,238
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	65	..	326	16	407	51	31,695
Cardboard-box making, &c.	2	1	2	15	20	3	781
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	118	..	482	..	600	98	50,989
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicine manufacturing	12	..	22	22	56	12	2,470
Clothing-manufacturing	8	..	146	569	723	8	46,048
Coffee and spice grinding	3	..	11	3	17	3	794
Coopering	4	..	11	..	15	4	1,030
Coppersmithing	3	..	5	..	8	2	562
Corset and belt making .. .. .	..	1	..	2	3	1	143
Cycle and motor engineering	95	..	188	..	283	77	19,596
Dentistry (mechanical)	40	..	34	17	91	35	4,197
Dress and millinery making	29	216	15	1,087	1,347	119	46,576
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	8	4	9	11	32	9	841
Electroplating and engraving	11	..	9	..	20	6	982
Electric light and power generating	1	..	52	..	53	3	9,157
Electrical engineering	6	..	76	..	82	6	5,511
Engineering and ironfounding	45	..	417	..	462	37	51,165
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	23	..	387	..	410	14	44,977
Fibrous-plaster working	6	..	13	..	19	3	1,044
Firewood-cutting	10	..	13	..	23	8	1,289
Fish-curing	3	..	5	..	8	2	600
Fireworks-manufacturing	1	..	2	2	5	1	60
Flour and oatmeal milling	8	..	60	6	74	6	7,078
Gas-manufacturing	2	..	54	..	56	2	8,264
Gas-meter, &c., repairing	1	..	25	..	26	1	3,289
Glue-making	1	..	4	..	5	1	758
Gun and lock smithing	5	..	5	..	10	4	813
Hair-working and wig, &c., making	1	1	..	4	6	2	128
Hat and cap making	2	..	4	21	27	2	1,127
Hosiery-knitting	5	3	5	41	54	6	2,432
Jam-making	6	1	37	38	82	5	4,618
Laundry-work (Europeans)	6	19	193	17	235	10	6,939
Laundry-work (Chinese)	12	..	..	..	12	12	..
Leadlight-manufacturing	4	..	23	..	27	4	2,444
Lead-headed-nail making	1	..	4	..	5	1	426
Leather goods and portmanteau manufacturing	3	..	7	2	12	3	1,006
Manure-making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine-stores preparing	3	..	4	2	9	3	493
Meat slaughtering and freezing	2	..	915	8	925	2	73,026
Monumental masonry	10	..	26	..	36	5	2,988
Musical-instrument making and repairing	7	..	15	..	22	6	2,126
Oil canning and packing	2	..	4	..	6	2	131
Oilskin-manufacturing	3	..	5	5	13	2	957
Oleo and tallow making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Optical-goods making	2	1	6	..	9	3	719
Paper-bag making .. .. .	..	2	1	..	3	1	32
Perambulator-manufacturing	2	..	8	4	14	2	811
Photography	11	3	9	28	51	13	2,724
Picture-framing	19	1	14	1	35	14	1,105
Plumbing and gasfitting	66	..	196	..	262	48	18,883
Printing, &c.	38	..	561	154	753	31	70,507
Rag-sorting, &c.	2	..	21	..	23	2	..
Rope and twine manufacturing	3	..	35	..	38	1	3,346
Saddle and harness making	25	..	49	..	74	19	5,735
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	5	1	11	2	19	6	1,111
Sauce, pickle, and condiment making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sausage-casing making	4	..	11	..	15	3	1,360
Saw-trimmers and tool-repairers	2	..	3	..	5	2	178
Seed and grain cleaning and packing	11	..	59	2	72	11	5,917
Sewing-machine, &c., repairing	3	..	4	..	7	2	545
Shirtmaking	7	21	24	102	154	21	6,651
Sign and ticket writing	5	..	8	1	14	4	535
Soap and candle manufacturing	9	..	49	..	58	6	5,584
Stone quarrying and crushing	16	..	68	..	84	14	9,389
Tailoring	73	1	216	389	679	72	53,795
Tea blending and packing	6	..	10	3	19	6	994

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
CHRISTCHURCH CITY—<i>continued.</i>							
Tobacco-cutting and cigarette-making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tram-car building and repairing	1	..	45	..	46	1	6,843
Umbrella-making	2	..	..	3	5	2	333
Watch and jewellery making	29	..	56	..	85	28	7,316
Whip-thong making	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Wine-manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	120
Wire-working	4	..	28	..	32	4	2,730
Wood carving and turning	8	..	8	..	16	7	399
Wool and hemp dumping	1	..	20	..	21	2	2,907
Woollen-milling	1	..	144	115	260	1	24,898
Totals	1,378	289	7,259	3,171	12,097	1,292	935,363

DUNEDIN CITY.

DUNEDIN CITY.							
£							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	14	..	59	..	73	8	6,786
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	6	..	154	..	160	5	19,776
Asphalt-manufacturing	4	..	1	..	5	2	307
Bacon-curing	19	..	12	1	32	16	1,028
Bagmaking (calico, flax, and jute) .. .. .	..	5	..	30	35	3	1,969
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	7	..	24	..	31	7	1,173
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	20	..	232	194	446	11	30,998
Blacksmithing, farriery, &c.	43	..	49	..	92	35	4,944
Blindmaking	1	..	5	2	8	1	590
Boatbuilding	5	..	18	..	23	4	1,540
Boot making and repairing	71	..	279	140	490	54	43,512
Box and beehive making	5	..	19	24	48	4	3,569
Bread and small-goods baking	73	1	156	9	239	66	19,681
Brewing, malting, and bottling	15	..	195	..	210	11	23,892
Brick, tile, pottery, and concrete-pipe manufacturing	13	..	78	..	91	5	8,951
Brush and broom manufacturing	3	..	30	17	50	2	3,701
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	55	..	62	..	117	51	6,001
Butter, cheese, and condensed-milk manufacturing	23	..	64	17	104	19	7,866
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	50	..	284	19	353	41	28,951
Cardboard-box making, &c... .. .	4	1	7	17	29	3	1,596
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	96	..	311	..	407	66	31,077
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicine manufacturing	12	1	79	29	121	12	11,813
Clothing-manufacturing	9	1	90	531	631	9	42,565
Coachbuilding	23	..	60	..	83	12	6,238
Coffee and spice grinding	9	..	19	3	31	6	2,174
Cycle and motor engineering	24	..	84	..	108	19	7,424
Dentistry (mechanical)	31	5	20	11	67	30	2,652
Dressmaking and millinery	35	129	..	770	934	120	32,334
Dyeing and cleaning	3	..	7	3	13	3	987
Electric power and light generating	4	..	35	..	30	4	6,031
Electrical engineering	6	..	83	..	89	6	4,822
Engineering and ironfounding	63	..	1,011	15	1,089	38	110,839
Engraving and die-sinking	3	..	7	..	10	3	900
Fellmongering	8	..	19	..	27	5	1,960
Fibrous-plaster working	3	..	16	..	19	3	1,800
Firewood-cutting, &c.	19	..	20	..	39	18	1,157
Fish curing and canning	14	..	15	..	29	11	1,384
Flock and kapoc milling	3	..	10	..	13	3	1,292
Flour and oatmeal milling	10	..	52	..	62	6	5,717
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	8	1	67	44	120	5	8,810
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	1	..	53	..	54	2	8,017
Gun and lock smithing, and sporting-goods manufacturing	2	..	4	3	9	2	726
Hair-working	3	1	2	14	20	4	1,376
Hat and cap making	6	3	32	81	122	9	8,306
Hosiery-knitting	3	4	..	22	29	5	808
Ink-manufacturing	1	..	4	..	5	1	683
Lapidary-work	3	..	..	..	3	1	..
Laundry-work (Europeans)	5	7	29	66	107	10	4,595
Laundry-work (Chinese)	28	..	..	..	28	19	..
Leadlight and glazing work	5	..	11	..	16	5	1,378
Lead-headed-nails making	1	..	2	..	3	1	185
Lime and cement manufacturing	5	..	59	..	64	3	7,152
Manure-mixing	5	..	19	..	24	5	1,376
Marine-stores preparing	1	..	2	..	3	1	169
Meat-slaughtering, &c.	1	..	101	..	102	1	8,135
Monumental masonry	4	..	18	..	22	3	3,597
Musical-instrument making and repairing	8	..	20	..	28	7	1,869

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.					Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.							
	Employers.*		Employees.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
DUNEDIN CITY—<i>continued.</i>								£
Optical-goods making	1	..	1	..	2	1	32	
Oil canning and packing	3	..	..	..	3	1	300
Paint and varnish making	7	..	9	..	16	6	662	
Paper-milling	1	..	31	5	37	1	3,196	
Paper-bag making	1	..	1	9	11	1	325	
Perambulator and go-cart making	2	..	1	1	4	1	60	
Photography	12	2	21	10	45	12	2,178	
Picture-framing	8	..	9	1	18	8	772	
Plumbing and tinsmithing	68	..	253	..	321	52	23,306	
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	4	..	3	4	11	3	285	
Printing and bookbinding, &c.	31	1	460	95	587	26	72,248	
Rabbit-packing	5	..	16	..	21	4	1,441	
Rope and twine making	1	..	45	..	46	1	5,060	
Sail, tent, and cover making	5	..	15	22	42	3	2,611	
Saddle and harness making	21	..	50	2	73	18	5,764	
Sauce and condiment making	3	1	6	3	13	4	608	
Sausage-casing preparing	2	..	14	..	16	2	1,703	
Saw and cutlery repairing	2	..	1	..	3	1	146	
Seed cleaning and packing	7	..	23	..	30	7	2,384	
Sewing-machine and typewriter repairing	5	..	14	..	19	5	1,829	
Shipwrighting	2	..	668	..	670	2	34,907	
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing	5	..	10	108	123	13	6,064	
Sign and ticket writing	3	..	8	..	11	3	439	
Soap, starch, and candle making	5	..	65	7	77	5	7,232	
Stone quarrying and crushing	6	..	44	..	50	5	6,439	
Tailoring	65	..	169	286	520	62	35,116	
Tanning and currying	6	..	74	..	80	4	8,764	
Tea blending and packing	14	..	29	6	49	13	2,301	
Tobacco-cutting and cigarette-making	3	..	3	..	6	3	175	
Tram-car building and repairing	7	..	42	..	49	4	6,766	
Umbrella making and repairing	3	2	..	1	6	3	41	
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	29	..	88	3	120	29	6,994	
Wax-vesta making	1	..	7	64	72	1	3,642	
Whip-making	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Wire-working and mattress-making	9	..	72	..	81	6	7,734	
Wool-dumping and hide and skin sorting	17	..	81	..	98	15	8,290	
Woollen-milling	3	..	233	556	792	2	70,550	
Totals	1,264	165	6,655	3,245	11,329	1,134	877,543	

NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

(Excluding Auckland City, shown separately.)

								£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	46	3	88	8	145	45	8,690	
Bacon-curing	4	..	16	..	20	4	2,362	
Bark-milling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	270	..	505	..	775	220	42,182	
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	19	..	29	..	48	13	2,215	
Boot making and repairing	60	..	36	2	98	55	3,682	
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	146	..	195	4	345	137	21,766	
Brewing and malting	4	..	65	..	69	5	8,155	
Brick, tile, and pottery making	9	..	85	..	94	9	12,213	
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	87	..	92	..	179	73	9,128	
Butter and cheese manufacturing and cream-separating	96	..	304	..	400	176	37,690	
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	50	..	137	6	193	45	12,553	
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	3	..	4	..	7	3	447	
Clothing-manufacturing	1	..	3	12	16	1	1,119	
Confectionery-making	8	3	1	2	14	9	89	
Concrete-pipe making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle and motor engineering	29	..	42	..	71	25	3,451	
Dentistry (mechanical)	29	..	9	21	59	23	1,537	
Dress and millinery making	97	27	9	267	400	119	9,643	
Dyeing and cleaning	2	..	..	4	6	2	83
Electrical engineering	2	..	3	..	5	2	153	
Electric light and power generating	5	..	7	..	12	5	960	
Engineering (general)	27	..	313	..	340	21	32,147	
Feather-dressing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, tanning, and boiling-down	8	..	17	..	25	8	1,192	
Firewood-cutting	18	..	15	..	33	12	1,180	
Fish curing and canning	15	..	50	..	65	15	4,407	
Flax-milling	69	..	74	..	143	54	24,419	

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.			
	Employers.*		Employees.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>									
(Excluding Auckland City, shown separately.)									
									£
Gas-manufacturing	9	..	49	..	58	9	6,719		
Honey-packing .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	1	..		
Jam-making and fruit-preserving	9	..	5	21	35	7	362		
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	9	..	11	..	20	9	2,061		
Laundry-work (Europeans)	20	21	4	51	96	29	2,100		
Laundry-work (Chinese)	21	..	2	..	23	15	81		
Lime and cement manufacturing	9	..	332	..	341	7	52,817		
Manure-manufacturing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat slaughtering and freezing	13	..	547	..	560	4	56,292		
Monumental masonry	4	..	4	..	8	3	869		
Musical-instrument making and repairing	1	..	2	..	3	1	377		
Oleo and tallow working .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paint and varnish manufacturing	6	..	7	..	13	6	461		
Photography	17	1	10	15	43	16	1,323		
Picture-framing	5	..	1	..	6	3	..		
Plumbing and tinsmithing	74	..	197	..	271	61	16,162		
Printing and publishing	58	..	211	61	330	47	24,111		
Pumice-insulating manufacturing	1	..	20	..	21	1	2,059		
Saddle and harness manufacturing	79	..	94	..	173	72	9,294		
Sail, tent, and cover making	3	..	3	2	8	3	634		
Sausage-casing preparing	2	..	18	..	20	2	2,112		
Sawmilling, joinery, and sash and door making	257	..	1,863	..	2,120	208	204,470		
Seed-cleaning, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shell washing and grinding, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap, oil, starch, and soda-crystals manufacturing	1	..	8	2	11	1	1,110		
Stone-crushing	20	..	106	..	126	22	8,981		
Tailoring	147	13	186	245	591	133	37,858		
Tobacco-preparing	2	..	2	1	5	2	54		
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	19	..	18	1	38	15	2,298		
Wine-making	3	..	1	..	4	2	..		
Wool and hemp dumping	4	..	8	..	12	4	880		
Totals	1,897	70	5,808	725	8,500	1,764	674,948		

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

									£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	18	..	18	..	36	14	1,610		
Bacon-curing	2	..	19	..	21	3	2,422		
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	91	..	176	..	267	76	16,411		
Biscuit and confectionery	1	1	..	..	2	1	..		
Boot making and repairing	20	..	40	..	60	20	4,683		
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	50	1	70	2	123	49	8,049		
Brewing and malting	6	..	14	..	20	3	2,286		
Brick and tile manufacturing	7	..	15	..	22	4	1,118		
Brush-manufacturing	1	..	3	1	5	1	153		
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	41	..	34	..	75	36	4,198		
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	85	..	437	..	522	154	46,193		
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	40	1	83	..	124	30	5,703		
Coopering and boxmaking	3	..	26	..	29	3	4,224		
Chemicals and drugs	6	..	8	..	14	5	639		
Cycle-engineering	22	..	46	..	68	19	4,078		
Dentistry (mechanical)	15	..	6	12	33	13	1,406		
Dress and millinery making	10	42	..	97	149	44	3,314		
Dyeing and cleaning	2	1	..	..	3	2	..		
Electric light and power generating	6	..	21	..	27	9	2,346		
Engineering	14	..	54	..	68	12	5,773		
Fellmongering, tanning, and boiling-down	11	..	25	..	36	10	2,879		
Firewood-cutting	15	..	13	..	28	12	937		
Flax-milling	2	..	28	..	30	2	1,200		
Flour-milling	2	..	2	..	4	1	234		
Gas-manufacturing	2	..	16	..	18	3	1,933		
Laundry (Europeans)	2	5	1	5	13	5	211		
Laundry (Chinese)	11	..	1	..	12	11	78		
Meat-freezing	14	..	218	2	234	4	24,853		
Monumental masonry	1	..	5	..	6	1	493		
Oil boring and refining .. .. .	..	..	29	..	29	1	..		
Photography	1	..	..	1	2	1	52		
Picture-framing	7	..	2	..	9	6	76		
Plumbing and tinsmithing	28	..	74	..	102	22	7,770		
Printing and bookbinding	19	..	87	16	122	16	14,739		

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>							
Saddlery and harness making	24	..	27	..	51	22	2,531
Sail, tent, and oilskin manufacturing	4	1	7	2	14	4	250
Sawmilling, joinery, sash and door making	60	..	185	..	245	44	21,765
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	8	..	17	..	25	9	2,200
Shirt and underclothing making .. .. .	..	2	..	6	8	1	400
Stone quarrying and crushing	4	..	14	..	18	6	1,249
Tailoring	57	4	71	116	248	56	11,827
Umbrella manufacturing and repairing	2	1	..	1	4	2	..
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	9	..	10	..	19	9	1,269
Wool-dumping	3	..	14	..	17	3	1,275
Totals	726	59	1,916	261	2,962	749	212,827

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

(Excluding Wellington City, shown separately.)

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
(Excluding Wellington City, shown separately.)							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	53	..	106	9	168	47	11,291
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	6	..	32	..	38	6	2,879
Asphalt-manufacturing .. .. .	..	..	3	..	3	1	250
Bacon-curing	6	..	39	..	45	7	4,380
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	7	..	8	..	15	5	937
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	17	3	29	22	71	14	2,958
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	276	..	546	..	822	260	59,641
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	3	..	2	..	5	3	131
Boot making and repairing	80	..	89	4	173	81	9,468
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	148	4	223	4	379	143	24,585
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c.	14	..	75	5	94	15	10,552
Brick, tile, and drainpipe making	34	..	226	..	260	29	16,357
Brushware-manufacturing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	130	3	114	..	247	114	11,645
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	151	2	343	..	496	194	43,721
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	83	..	246	9	338	75	26,496
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	163	..	567	4	734	139	61,140
Coopering and box and case making	7	..	43	..	50	9	4,447
Cycle and motor engineering	148	..	245	1	394	112	19,460
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicine manufacturing	6	..	6	..	12	5	332
Dentistry (mechanical)	49	..	30	32	111	45	4,849
Dress and millinery making	31	164	13	609	817	200	26,778
Dyeing and cleaning	7	4	3	2	16	8	49
Electrical engineering	3	..	6	..	9	2	377
Electric light and power generating	20	..	59	..	79	22	7,001
Electroplating and engraving	2	..	1	..	3	1	21
Engineering (general)	46	..	375	..	421	50	39,596
Fellmongering, tanning, and wool-scouring	28	..	148	..	176	27	13,750
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	32	..	36	..	68	29	2,775
Fish-curing	8	..	10	..	18	9	1,026
Flax-milling	48	..	1,008	..	1,056	60	128,343
Flour-milling	9	..	17	..	26	7	2,062
Fruit and vegetable preserving	5	..	38	34	77	4	5,638
Gas-manufacturing	14	..	141	..	155	17	21,617
Gun and lock smithing	1	..	4	..	5	2	182
Hat and cap making	4	..	3	8	15	2	776
Hosiery-knitting	1	1	1	13	16	1	561
Laundry-work (Europeans)	12	22	17	58	109	26	3,131
Laundry-work (Chinese)	50	..	1	..	51	40	149
Lime-burning	5	..	18	..	23	4	1,985
Manure-manufacturing	4	..	12	..	16	6	1,201
Marine-stores preparing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat freezing and preserving	6	..	691	..	697	9	68,382
Monumental masonry	9	..	23	..	32	8	1,983
Oil canning and packing	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Paint and varnish	18	..	16	..	34	13	1,960
Photography	15	..	15	16	46	16	2,563
Picture-framing	13	1	12	..	26	11	1,224
Plumbing and tinsmithing	104	..	304	..	408	95	29,846
Printing and bookbinding	65	2	326	67	460	55	47,229
Rope and twine manufacturing	4	..	26	11	41	2	2,847
Rugmaking	1	..	3	2	6	1	500
Sail, tent, and oilskin manufacturing	6	..	13	18	37	6	2,137
Saddlery and harness making	70	..	107	..	177	68	12,940
Sauce, pickles, and condiment making	5	..	7	17	29	3	1,408
Sausage-casing making	3	..	37	..	40	3	4,228
Sawmilling, joinery, and sash and door making	112	..	789	..	901	94	97,094
Seed-cleaning	6	..	33	2	41	8	4,514

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Number of Factories.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.			
	Employers.*		Employees.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>								
(Excluding Wellington City, shown separately.)								
								£
Sewing-machine and small-tool repairing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing .. ..	..	2	..	1	3	2	..	..
Sheep-dip manufacturing	3	..	1	..	4	2	..	91
Sign and ticket writing	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	169
Soap and starch manufacturing	5	..	21	5	31	3	..	4,268
Stone quarrying and crushing	5	..	12	..	17	5	..	502
Tailoring	149	13	248	350	760	138	..	52,719
Umbrella making and repairing	2	..	1	12	15	2	..	627
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	45	..	65	4	114	44	..	6,592
Wine-making	6	..	4	..	10	5	..	372
Wire-working	3	..	4	1	8	3	..	754
Woollen-milling	1	..	21	21	43	1	..	3,719
Wool-dumping	25	..	109	..	134	18	..	4,612
Totals	2,396	221	7,773	1,341	11,731	2,439	..	925,817

MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

								£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	3	..	10	..	13	4	..	1,208
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	28	..	37	..	65	24	..	2,906
Boatbuilding and ship-repairing	1	..	6	..	7	1	..	879
Boot making and repairing	8	..	7	..	15	6	..	800
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	13	..	18	1	32	12	..	1,657
Brewing and malting, &c.	2	..	15	..	17	3	..	1,834
Brick and tile making	3	..	9	..	12	3	..	954
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	6	..	6	..	12	6	..	600
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	1	..	14	2	17	7	..	1,602
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	4	..	11	..	15	4	..	1,449
Cycle and motor engineering	7	..	20	..	27	7	..	1,737
Dentistry (mechanical)	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	24
Dress and millinery making .. ..	..	15	..	47	62	11	..	2,094
Dyeing and cleaning	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	12
Engineering	6	..	14	..	20	5	..	1,208
Fellmongering, tanning, and manure-making	2	..	33	..	35	2	..	1,701
Fencing (iron) manufacturing .. ..	..	..	6	..	6	3	..	129
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	7	..	4	..	11	4	..	401
Flax-milling	10	..	101	..	111	9	..	5,289
Flour-milling	3	..	6	..	9	3	..	719
Gas-manufacturing .. ..	..	..	5	..	5	2	..	983
Laundry-work (Chinese)	5	..	..	..	5	3	..	..
Meat freezing and preserving	1	..	59	..	60	1	..	2,894
Plumbing and tinsmithing	5	..	29	..	34	5	..	2,203
Printing and bookbinding	5	..	21	..	26	4	..	1,606
Saddlery and harness making	2	..	4	..	6	2	..	484
Sail and tent manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	40
Sausage-casing manufacturing	1	..	3	..	4	1	..	345
Sawmilling, joinery, and sash and door making	36	..	143	..	179	26	..	20,446
Seed-cleaning, &c.	1	..	8	..	9	3	..	352
Tailoring	11	..	26	32	69	9	..	3,334
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	3	..	5	..	8	3	..	919
Wool and hemp dumping	2	..	10	..	12	3	..	765
Totals	179	15	631	84	909	176	..	61,574

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

								£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	7	..	24	..	31	7	..	2,139
Asphalt-mixing	3	..	2	..	5	2	..	213
Bacon-curing	2	..	3	..	5	2	..	135
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	2	..	13	11	26	2	..	1,578
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	47	..	57	..	104	38	..	4,241
Boot making and repairing	6	..	9	..	15	6	..	910
Boxmaking .. ..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	127
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	26	7	31	9	73	31	..	3,294
Brewing, malting, &c.	7	..	24	..	31	7	..	3,095
Brick and tile manufacturing	8	..	14	..	22	7	..	886
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	10	..	12	..	22	10	..	823
Butter and cheese manufacturing	14	..	19	..	33	13	..	1,652
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	12	..	29	2	43	10	..	2,842

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>							
							£
Coffee and spice manufacturing			2	2	4	1	382
Cycle-engineering	13		26		39	12	2,083
Dentistry (mechanical)	5		2	4	11	4	521
Dress and millinery making		20		92	112	23	4,516
Dyeing and cleaning	1		2		3	1	108
Engineering and shipwrighting	5		34		39	4	3,173
Fellmongery, tanning, &c.	6		7		13	3	841
Firewood-cutting and corn-crushing	14		18		32	8	1,359
Fish preserving and canning	1		2		3	1	202
Flax-milling	11		73		84	10	1,855
Flour-milling	1		2		3	1	311
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	5		68	29	102	6	8,009
Gas-manufacturing	2		10		12	2	1,755
Laundry-work (Europeans)	1	6	2	5	14	4	671
Laundry-work (Chinese)	6				6	3	
Lime-burning	2		99		101	2	12,664
Meat freezing and preserving	1		27		28	1	1,487
Monumental masonry	3		2		5	2	176
Photography	2	1	1	4	8	4	477
Picture-framing	3		4		7	3	238
Plumbing and tinsmithing	18		34		52	15	3,169
Printing and bookbinding	11		39	10	60	8	5,347
Saddlery and harness making	8		10		18	8	1,040
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	1		3		4	1	208
Sausage-casing manufacturing	1		2		3	1	
Sawmilling, joinery, and sash and door making	106		325		431	74	23,530
Tailoring	18		38	32	88	15	6,281
Umbrella making and repairing	1	1			2	1	
Vinegar-manufacturing	1		3		4	1	234
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	6		12		18	6	1,300
Totals	397	35	1,086	200	1,718	361	103,872
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	14		29		43	12	2,976
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	2	1	3	6	12	2	35
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	23		79		102	27	10,048
Boot making and repairing	8		7		15	8	750
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	49	2	65	3	119	47	7,885
Brewing and malting	9		34		43	8	5,100
Brick and tile manufacturing	7		23		30	6	2,553
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	29		29		58	23	2,717
Butter and cheese making	14		25		39	14	1,802
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	15		32	1	48	12	3,716
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	1			1	2	1	52
Cycle and motor engineering	17		16		33	15	1,443
Dentistry (mechanical)	8		2	7	17	6	641
Dressmaking and millinery	4	20	2	70	96	22	2,278
Dyeing and cleaning	1		1	1	3	1	
Electric power and light generating	1		1		2	1	364
Engineering (general)	8		141		149	9	16,348
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	3		4		7	2	470
Fish preserving and canning	3		24	4	31	6	379
Flax-milling and rope-making	11		98		109	12	2,347
Gas-manufacturing	1		21		22	3	3,694
Grain-crushing	2				2	1	
Laundry-work (Europeans)	5		4	12	21	4	733
Laundry-work (Chinese)	7				7	6	
Lime-burning							
Monumental masonry	1		1		2	1	53
Paint and varnish manufacturing	2		5		7	2	549
Photography	3	1		5	9	3	141
Plumbing and tinsmithing	16		28		44	13	2,831
Printing and bookbinding	12	1	49	27	89	11	7,078
Saddle and harness making	6		6		12	6	422
Sail, tent, and cover making	1		3		4	1	225
Sauce, pickles, and condiment making	2		4	2	8	1	437
Sawmilling, joinery, and sash and door making	98		519		617	81	70,674
Stone quarrying and crushing	2		5		7	3	140
Tailoring	22		62	101	185	22	11,359
Umbrella making and repairing	1	1		1	3	1	52
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	7		10		17	6	1,464
Totals	415	26	1,332	241	2,014	399	161,756

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.			
	Employers.*		Employees.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.									
(Excluding Christchurch City, shown separately.)									
									£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	23	1	23	..	47	20	2,172		
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	2	..	5	..	7	2	651		
Asphalt-making	1	..	4	..	5	1	182		
Bacon-curing	3	..	3	..	6	5	398		
Bagmaking .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	1	120		
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	2	..	10	2	14	2	1,144		
Biscuit and confectionery making	3	..	3	..	6	3	82		
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	205	..	306	..	511	181	29,653		
Boot making and repairing	38	3	55	5	101	38	5,551		
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	79	3	123	..	205	78	13,725		
Brewing and malting	7	..	21	..	27	5	2,761		
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	18	..	98	..	116	14	10,681		
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	65	..	59	..	124	54	5,930		
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	65	7	92	3	167	81	8,888		
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	19	1	64	2	86	21	6,154		
Coopering .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	1	340		
Cycle and motor engineering	54	..	124	..	178	48	10,910		
Dentistry (mechanical)	15	..	14	10	39	14	2,017		
Dressmaking and millinery	19	67	..	389	475	84	16,959		
Dyeing and cleaning	1	1	..	1	3	1	..		
Electrical engineering	2	..	19	..	21	2	2,116		
Electric light and power generating	2	..	2	..	4	2	215		
Engineering (general)	13	..	52	..	65	11	6,700		
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	25	..	230	..	255	25	16,213		
Fibrous-plaster working	3	..	3	..	6	3	48		
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	6	..	8	..	14	5	970		
Flax-milling and rope-making	6	..	93	..	99	7	6,358		
Flour and oatmeal milling	23	..	105	..	128	20	14,218		
Gas-manufacturing	5	..	22	..	27	5	3,318		
Hosiery-manufacturing	2	2	1	5	10	3	220		
Laundry-work (Europeans)	1	8	2	15	26	8	936		
Laundry-work (Chinese)	5	..	1	..	6	4	80		
Lime-burning	1	..	5	..	6	1	620		
Manure-mixing	1	..	72	..	73	4	6,263		
Meat-freezing	4	..	415	..	419	4	31,159		
Monumental masonry	2	..	5	..	7	2	609		
Oil and grease manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	138		
Paint and varnish mixing	4	..	5	..	9	4	424		
Photography	10	2	1	7	20	10	403		
Picture-frame making	9	..	11	1	21	9	858		
Plumbing and tinsmithing	34	..	93	..	127	30	9,146		
Printing and bookbinding	21	..	103	9	133	17	13,610		
Rope and twine manufacturing	2	..	23	..	25	2	2,664		
Saddlery and harness manufacturing	41	..	53	..	94	40	5,604		
Sail, tent, and cover making	2	..	3	3	8	2	737		
Sausage-casing manufacturing	4	..	23	..	27	5	976		
Sawmilling, joinery, and sash and door making	126	..	283	..	409	95	28,325		
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	9	..	35	..	44	11	2,888		
Sewing and other machine repairing, &c.	2	..	2	..	4	2	..		
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing .. .. .	..	5	..	7	12	5	223		
Stone quarrying and crushing	2	..	15	..	17	4	188		
Tailoring	56	3	95	182	336	51	20,024		
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	15	..	21	..	36	16	1,571		
Wool-dumping	4	..	9	..	13	4	1,330		
Woollen-milling	2	..	85	80	167	2	13,837		
Totals	1,063	105	2,902	721	4,791	1,070	311,307		

OTAGO DISTRICT.

(Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)

								£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	7	..	7	..	14	5	759	
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	1	..	2	..	3	1	..	
Bacon-curing	7	..	7	..	14	6	490	
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	67	
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	210	..	155	..	365	119	24,577	
Boot making and repairing	15	..	24	1	40	19	2,404	
Bread and small-goods making	52	3	98	..	153	58	10,514	
Brewing, malting, &c.	1	..	13	..	14	2	1,506	
Brick, tile, pipe, and pottery making	5	..	54	2	61	3	7,462	
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	29	..	29	..	58	27	2,204	

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

OTAGO DISTRICT—*continued.*

(Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)

							£
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	37	..	66	..	103	45	7,325
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	4	..	7	..	11	3	714
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	1	..	4	..	5	2	350
Cycle and motor engineering	13	..	34	..	47	12	2,225
Dentistry (mechanical)	5	..	5	3	13	5	704
Dress and millinery making	11	34	..	133	178	37	5,076
Electric-light generating, &c.	2	..	4	..	6	3	475
Engineering (general)	4	..	23	..	27	4	2,599
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, &c.	5	..	21	..	26	5	988
Firewood-cutting	4	..	6	..	10	3	118
Fish-preserving	1	..	1	..	2	1	104
Flax-milling	17	..	72	..	89	12	3,455
Flour-milling	17	..	59	..	76	16	8,322
Gas-manufacturing	2	..	8	..	10	2	1,250
Laundry-work (Europeans)	3	3	..	2	8	3	79
Laundry-work (Chinese)	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Lime and cement manufacturing	7	..	74	..	81	5	7,705
Manure-manufacturing	2	..	1	..	3	2	15
Meat freezing and preserving	1	..	72	..	73	1	5,245
Monumental masonry	3	..	1	..	4	2	120
Paint and varnish mixing	2	..	3	..	5	2	203
Photography	3	..	4	5	12	3	330
Picture-framing	5	..	6	..	11	5	669
Plumbing and tinsmithing	14	..	40	..	54	13	3,247
Printing, bookbinding, &c.	14	..	65	8	87	13	8,704
Saddle and harness making	19	..	17	2	38	16	1,794
Sausage-casing preparing	1	..	10	..	11	1	598
Sawmilling, joinery, and sash and door making	64	..	186	..	250	55	18,937
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	6	..	8	..	14	5	990
Shirt and underclothing making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone quarrying and crushing	3	..	18	..	21	5	1,627
Tailoring	31	..	43	71	145	25	8,144
Twine-making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	10	..	7	1	18	6	534
Wool-dumping	1	..	1	..	2	1	460
Woollen-milling	2	..	110	136	248	2	20,415
Totals	644	40	1,366	364	2,414	558	163,504

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	8	..	25	..	33	10	7,465
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	5	..	64	..	69	6	6,634
Bacon-curing	3	..	5	..	8	2	468
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	2	..	17	16	35	2	2,138
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	119	..	166	..	285	98	15,202
Blindmaking .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2	1	12
Boatbuilding	4	..	2	..	6	2	200
Boot making and repairing	30	..	65	12	107	29	7,495
Bread and small-goods making	62	3	81	..	146	54	10,125
Brewing, malting, &c.	4	..	18	..	22	4	2,442
Brick, tile, pipe, and pottery making	16	..	77	..	93	10	8,921
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	36	..	48	..	84	30	5,124
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	39	..	112	..	151	59	8,736
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	19	..	88	..	107	20	9,121
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee and spice grinding	1	..	5	..	6	1	795
Coopering	1	..	1	..	2	1	83
Cycle-engineering	31	..	75	..	106	24	6,607
Dentistry (mechanical)	13	..	12	10	35	12	1,589
Dressmaking and millinery	6	47	6	301	360	48	12,630
Dyeing and cleaning	3	..	1	..	4	2	..
Electrical engineering	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Electric power and light generating	1	..	1	..	2	1	162
Electroplating and engraving	4	..	8	..	12	2	420
Engineering (general)	20	..	116	..	136	14	13,479
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	15	..	87	..	102	10	9,291
Fish preserving and canning	7	..	12	..	19	7	786
Firewood-cutting	8	..	13	..	21	9	545
Flax-milling and rope-making	43	..	242	..	285	33	11,868
Flour-milling	2	..	19	..	21	2	2,621

*Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>							
Gas-manufacturing	1	..	24	..	25	1	3,690
Gun and lock smithing	2	..	3	..	5	2	216
Hosiery-knitting	1	..	..	5	6	1	168
Jam-making	2	..	2	3	7	2	373
Laundry-work (Europeans)	2	3	1	5	11	3	363
Laundry-work (Chinese)	12	..	1	..	13	7	75
Leadlight-manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Manure-mixing	2	..	21	..	23	3	1,465
Meat slaughtering and preserving, &c.	5	..	315	..	320	6	25,974
Milk-condensing	5	..	34	..	39	1	4,704
Monumental masonry	3	..	13	..	16	2	1,477
Musical-instruments making and repairing	1	..	8	..	9	4	169
Paint and varnish manufacturing	1	..	2	..	3	1	365
Paper-manufacturing	1	..	42	10	53	1	5,102
Photography	6	..	1	11	18	7	492
Picture-frame making	8	..	7	1	16	7	196
Plumbing and tinsmithing	30	..	109	..	139	27	10,500
Printing and bookbinding	23	..	125	15	163	23	16,291
Rabbit-packing, &c.	7	..	21	..	28	5	682
Rope and twine making	1	..	19	..	20	2	942
Saddle and harness making	21	..	36	..	57	20	3,873
Sail, tent, and cover making	2	..	5	1	8	2	493
Sausage-casing making	1	..	3	..	4	1	415
Sawmilling, joinery, and sash and door making	106	..	598	..	704	103	72,921
Seed-cleaning, &c.	6	..	38	..	44	9	3,882
Shirt and underclothing making .. .. .	..	2	..	17	19	1	634
Soap-manufacturing	1	..	2	..	3	1	486
Stone quarrying and crushing	1	..	8	..	9	1	1,065
Tailoring	36	6	85	134	261	34	16,918
Wire-working (mattresses, &c.)	1	..	2	..	3	1	294
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	11	..	11	..	22	11	1,283
Wool-dumping	2	..	20	..	22	3	1,994
Woollen-manufacturing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	806	62	2,923	542	4,333	787	322,441

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

F A C T O R I E S—*continued.*

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY.

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
FOOD TRADES—							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	246	5	606	25	882	215	68,665
Bacon and ham curing	51	..	220	2	273	52	26,317
Baking-powder manufacturing	4	..	35	8	47	4	3,189
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	110	11	669	623	1,413	82	93,186
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	952	37	1,530	82	2,601	903	188,270
Brewing, malting, and bottling	108	..	947	6	1,061	106	128,267
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	637	5	652	3	1,297	562	66,547
Butter and cheese making	559	9	1,631	32	2,231	795	184,008
Coffee and spice grinding	15	..	51	8	74	14	5,585
Fish curing, preserving, and canning	66	..	167	4	237	61	16,783
Flour and oatmeal milling	78	..	382	6	466	65	49,386
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	38	2	274	206	520	34	33,673
Honey-packing	4	2	..	..	2	1	..
Margarine-manufacturing	4	..	2	..	6	3	111
Meat slaughtering and freezing, &c.	52	..	4,280	13	4,345	41	407,238
Rabbit preserving and packing	12	..	37	..	49	9	2,123
Sauce, pickles, and condiment manufacturing	37	2	111	99	249	30	15,018
Sausage-casing preparing	21	..	166	..	187	21	17,354
Sugar-refining	5	..	289	..	294	1	46,376
Tea blending and packing	40	..	107	22	169	38	8,302
Wine-manufacturing	10	..	6	..	16	8	491
CLOTHING TRADES—							
Corset and belt making	1	1	1	3	6	2	221
Dress and millinery making	280	1,033	71	5,133	6,517	1,082	214,901
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	51	12	43	48	154	47	4,907
Fur-goods manufacturing	4	1	7	7	19	4	1,315
Hat and cap making	24	5	68	176	273	26	17,543
Hosiery-knitting	15	11	8	102	136	20	4,913
Quilt and rug making	8	..	12	2	22	6	1,396
Ready-made-clothing manufacturing	50	2	441	2,090	2,583	45	165,939
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	34	58	91	971	1,154	88	56,183
Tailoring	864	50	1,752	2,884	5,550	797	385,973
Umbrella making and repairing	17	7	15	50	89	17	4,003
Woollen-milling	23	..	727	1,062	1,812	10	160,753
LEATHER TRADES—							
Boot and shoe manufacturing and repairing	584	3	1,835	718	3,140	527	250,239
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	19	..	56	15	90	14	6,159
Saddlery, harness, and whip manufacturing	372	..	696	58	1,126	340	77,364
Tanning, currying, and leather-dressing	14	..	184	..	198	11	24,155
Whip-thong making	5	..	10	..	15	5	638
IRON AND METAL TRADES—							
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	37	..	838	..	875	41	99,200
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	1,533	..	2,912	..	4,445	1,260	307,376
Cutlery-grinding and saw and tool repairing	11	..	9	..	20	8	758
Cycle and motor engineering, sewing and other machine repairing, &c.	547	..	1,096	3	1,646	450	98,834
Engineering, iron, copper, and brass founding, electrical engineering, and range and stove making	450	..	4,342	15	4,807	351	458,269
Gun and lock smithing and sporting-goods manufacturing	14	..	23	3	40	14	2,882
Plumbing, gasfitting, and tinsmithing	624	..	2,049	9	2,682	520	206,651
Tram-car building and repairing	8	..	166	..	174	7	26,029
Wire-work (mattress, &c., making)	29	1	142	2	174	24	15,145
Miscellaneous small trades	10	..	73	6	89	10	8,641
SHIPWRIGHTING TRADES—							
Ship, scow, boat, and yacht building and repairing	77	..	1,014	..	1,091	61	72,709
WOODWORKING TRADES—							
Billiard-table manufacturing	5	..	31	..	36	3	4,740
Blindmaking	7	1	21	7	36	7	2,431
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	528	5	2,080	131	2,744	462	215,996
Coopering and boxmaking	33	..	192	24	249	35	22,987
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and joinery	1,539	..	7,634	7	9,180	1,241	869,521
Wood carving and turning	38	..	44	3	85	31	3,771
CHEMICAL AND TREATMENT OF BY-PRODUCT TRADES—							
Candle, soap, starch, and soda manufacturing	36	..	245	31	312	29	31,385
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicine manufacturing	69	1	235	107	412	63	30,880
Ink-manufacturing	1	..	4	..	5	1	683
Manure-manufacturing	20	..	195	..	215	28	17,624
Oil canning and packing	10	..	23	..	33	9	2,860
Paint, varnish, and glue making	46	..	66	3	115	39	7,438
Sheep-dip manufacturing	3	..	1	..	4	2	91
Wax-vesta manufacturing	2	..	21	140	163	2	10,509

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*
TABLE 2—SUMMARY—*continued.*

Trade.	Year ending 31st March, 1914.						Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1913.
	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Factories.	
	Employers.*		Employees.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
ORNAMENTAL AND MINOR ART TRADES—							
Electroplating and engraving	39	..	34	2	75	27	£ 3,294
Glass bevelling, silvering, &c.	6	..	60	..	66	5	5,604
Lapidary-work	4	..	1	..	5	2	40
Leadlight-making	12	..	47	..	59	12	5,520
Ornamental sign and ticket writing	24	..	53	6	83	21	6,266
Picture framing and gilding	106	2	123	20	251	92	11,694
STONE, CLAY, AND ALLIED TRADES—							
Asphalt, and concrete-block and pipe making	29	..	48	..	77	23	4,498
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	166	..	1,254	2	1,422	123	138,484
Fibrous-plaster working	24	..	82	..	106	17	9,209
Lime and cement manufacturing	29	..	587	..	616	22	82,943
Monumental masonry	63	..	188	2	253	42	25,398
Pumice grinding and working	1	..	20	..	21	1	2,059
Stone quarrying and crushing	66	..	401	..	467	76	45,030
LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER PRODUCING AND DISTRIBUTING—							
Electric light and power generating	52	..	298	1	351	60	46,441
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	49	..	802	..	851	59	114,392
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—							
Ammunition and fireworks manufacturing	6	..	26	75	107	3	6,778
Asbestos-goods manufacturing	2	..	6	..	8	2	862
Bagmaking (calico, flax, and jute)	2	7	8	54	71	6	3,714
Basket, wickerware, and perambulator making	45	..	161	17	223	38	13,904
Brush and broom manufacturing	14	..	107	41	162	10	12,955
Cork-cutting	2	..	1	..	3	1	61
Cigar and cigarette making and tobacco-cutting	14	..	14	17	45	14	1,805
Dentistry (mechanical)	261	5	181	154	601	230	27,539
Fellmongery and wool-scouring	142	..	1,171	..	1,313	120	121,368
Firewood and chaff-cutting	172	..	197	..	369	142	16,147
Flax-milling	218	..	1,793	..	2,011	200	185,394
Hair-working (wigs, &c.)	12	9	3	28	52	17	1,982
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	40	..	150	..	190	27	18,467
Laundry-work (Europeans)	77	137	322	640	1,176	152	44,495
Laundry-work (Chinese)	260	..	19	2	281	200	1,549
Oil boring and refining .. .. .	..	..	29	..	29	1	..
Optical and scientific instrument manufacturing	13	1	15	..	29	10	2,446
Organ-building	39	..	61	..	100	29	8,178
Paper-milling, paper-bag making, and cardboard-box making	16	6	158	147	327	19	24,274
Photography	118	15	86	160	379	121	16,278
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery-manufacturing	420	8	3,020	839	4,287	332	424,449
Rag-sorting and marine-stores preparing	23	..	75	7	105	19	4,794
Rope and twine manufacturing	14	..	199	11	224	10	19,539
Sails, tents, flags, and oilskin manufacturing	44	3	137	121	305	45	20,804
Seed cleaning and packing, &c.	65	..	254	14	333	74	26,237
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	247	..	498	13	758	227	52,880
Wool and hemp dumping. *	60	..	331	..	391	56	24,837
Total	14,083	1,457	54,655	17,322	87,517	13,469	6,835,499

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

NOTE.—There were 13,368 factories registered last year. The number of factories shown above (13,469) is accounted for by the fact that in several registered factories more than one distinct trade is carried on, such as tailoring, dressmaking, and boot-repairing.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS IN THE FOUR CHIEF INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS FIXED BY INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND BY AWARDS OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION, IN FORCE ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	<i>Northern Industrial District (except Gisborne).</i> —Foremen, 55s. and 60s.; cordial-makers, 55s. and 60s.; machine bottlers, 50s.; packers, wiremen, bottlers, bottle-washers, and general labourers, 48s.; youths, 10s. to 35s. Hours of labour, 49 per week in summer and 44 per week in winter.	..	Foremen and cordial-makers, 60s.; machine bottlers and beer-bottlers, 50s.; bottle-washers, 45s.; casual labour, 1s. 1½d. per hour; youths, 15 to 21 years, 15s. to 35s. per week; improvers at machine bottling—first three months 35s. per week, second three months 45s. per week. Hours of labour—summer, 49 per week; winter, 44 per week.	..
Bacon-curing	See Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	..	Head curer, 60s. per week; slaughtermen, cutters-up, and rollers, 1s. 2½d. per hour; scalders, 1s. 1½d. per hour; cellarmen, lard-makers, and storehands, 1s. 0½d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour; boys and youths, 14 to 20 years, 12s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Basketware, rattan, and wickerwork manufacturing	<i>Auckland City.</i> —Journymen rattan and wicker workers, 1s. 2½d. per hour; improvers, 35s. per week; apprentices, four years, 7s. 6d. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	..	Journymen, 1s. 2d. per hour per week of 44 hours; apprentices, 5 years, 5s. to 30s.	..
Biscuit and confectionery making	..	..	Confectioners in charge, 60s. per week; others, 50s. per week; male assistants, six years, 8s. to 42s. per week; female assistants, five years, 7s. to 20s. per week (also piece rates); biscuit-bakers, 60s.; assistants, 40s. to 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 30s. per week; improvers—first year 35s., second year 42s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Blacksmithing and farriery	Farriers and general smiths, 1s. 4d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 37s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week. <i>Wellington Country Award.</i> —Farriers and general smiths, 1s. 3d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 0½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Farriers and general smiths, 1s. 4d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week. <i>Wellington Country Award.</i> —Farriers and general smiths, 1s. 3d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 0½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Farriers, 1s. 5d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 37s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	..
Boilermaking	See Shipbuilding, &c.	See Shipbuilding, &c.	See Shipbuilding, &c.	See Shipbuilding, &c.
Bookbinding	Journymen binders and paper-rulers, 60s. per week; cutters, 30s. to 55s.; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Journymen, 60s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Journymen, 60s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..

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

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Bootmaking (male operatives)	All adult operatives, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	Same as in Northern District ..	Same as in Northern District ..	Same as in Northern District.
Bootmaking (female operatives)	Journeywomen, 27s. 6d. per week; wax-thread - machine workers, 35s. per week; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 23s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	Same as in Northern District ..	Same as in Northern District ..	Same as in Northern District.
Bootmaking—retailers, &c.	..	..	..	..
Bottling	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing, and Brewing and malting.	..	Journeyman, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing.	..
Boxmaking	See Engineering	See Engineering	See Engineering	See Cardboard-box making. See Engineering.
Brass founding and finishing	<i>Auckland Provincial District (except Gisborne).</i> —Bakers and pastrycooks: Foremen, 65s. per week; journeymen, 55s.; labourers, 48s. per week; apprentices, four years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week, with deduction of from 7s. 6d. to 15s. per week if boarded by employer; improvers, 40s. per week; jobbers, 11s. per day. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Same as Auckland Provincial District ..	Same as Auckland Provincial District ..	Same as Auckland Provincial District.
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	<i>Poverty Bay District.</i> —Foremen, 65s. per week; other hands, 55s.; jobbers, 10s. per day; apprentices, five years, 12s. 6d. to 40s. per week, with an allowance of from 7s. 6d. to 15s. per week if boarded by employer. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..	..	..
Brewing, malting, &c.	Leading hand in cellar, 55s. per week; night cellarman, 54s. per week, or 1s. 2d. per hour; brewery labourers and malthousemen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; bottling-house labourers, 1s. 0½d. per hour; chilling-room men, 1s. 2½d. per hour, or 56s. for a 46-hour week; youths and apprentices, 27s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours—breweries and malthouses, 46; bottling-houses and stores, 43 per week.	..	In Breweries.—Brewerymen, bottlers, and malthousemen, 47s. 6d. per week; night-men, 50s. per week; coopers, 57s. 6d. per week; carters, 52s. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour; boys in bottling-houses, 15 to 20 years of age, 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	Corking-machine men and aerated-water-bottling-machine men, 50s. per week; labourers, 45s. per week; casual labourers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; youths, 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week.
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	Setters and drawers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; fireclay and ornamental brick and tile and pipe workers and flangers, 1s. 3d.	..	Brickmakers—Moulders, 8s. per 1,000 for square bricks, and 9s. 6d. per 1,000 for fancy bricks; setters and drawers,	..

per hour; junction stickers and moulders and stickers, 1s. 2d. per hour; pipe-kiln burners, 10½d. per hour; finishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; assistants, 1s. per hour; competent burners in Hoffman kiln, 1s. per hour; other workers over the age of 22 years, 1s. 0½d. per hour or 45s. per week; boys—16 to 20 years 20s. to 30s. per week, 20 to 22 years 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Butchers' small-goods manufacturing

Shopman—first 70s. per week, second 60s. per week; off-ermen, 51s. per week; general hands, 51s. per week; small-goods man—first 70s. per week, second 51s. per week; cellarman and packer—first 60s. per week, second 51s. per week; bacon-curer—first 60s. per week, second 51s. per week; head, feet, and tripe hand, boners, hawking-carter, 51s. per week; drivers—one horse 48s. per week, two or more horses 52s. per week; youths, 15s. to 30s. per week; from age 14 to age 21, if boarded by employer, a deduction of 7s. 6d. per week; casual labour, 10s. per day for ordinary days, Saturdays 12s. Hours, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.

Preserving department—Head preserver, 70s. per week; preservers, boners, and tinsmiths, 1s. 1½d. per hour; all other hands, 1s. 0½d. per hour. Hours, 48 per week.

Gisborne District.—First shopman, 70s. per week; second shopman, 60s. per week; small-goods men, 70s. per week; hawking-carters, 60s.; order-men, 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per week; youths, 17s. 6d. to 40s. per week; casual labour (inside) 1s. 6d. per hour, (outside) 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 52 per week.

Country Award.—Weekly hands, 50s. per week; casual hands, 1s. 4d. per hour; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. (Meat allowance not exceeding in value 5s., or 5s. extra in lieu of meat, to be paid to each worker, except youths and casuals.) Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.

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—14 years to 20 years of age 12s. to 24s. per week, 20 to 21 years 5s. per day of 8 hours. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Christchurch City.—First shopman, 70s. per week; second shopman, 60s. per week; first small-goods man, 70s. per week; man in charge of order or hawking carts, general hands, and others, 51s. per week; casual labour, 10s. 6d. per ordinary day, 11s. 6d. per Saturday; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week.

Country Award.—Adult workers, 50s. per week; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.

Otago.—First shopman, 70s. per week; second shopman, 60s. per week; man in charge of hawking-carts, and other hands, 51s.; boys, 15s. to 30s. per week; first small-goods man, 70s. per week; casual labour, 10s. per ordinary day, 12s. for Saturday.

Southland Award.—First shopman, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; second shopman, 50s. per week; small-goods man, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; hawking-carter, 50s. per week; order-carter, 40s. per week; general hands, 50s. per week; slaughterman, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; slaughterman and wagoner, 50s. per week; assistant slaughterman, 50s. per week; assistant slaughterman-wagoner, 50s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour; youths, 15s. to 30s. per week. (Meat allowance not exceeding in value 5s., or 5s. extra in lieu of meat to be paid to each worker, except youths and casuals.) Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.

Whole District (except Wanganui).—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, 32s. 6d.; other hands, 51s.; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour and found, or paid 1s. 6d. per day extra; youths, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week, according to age. (All adult workers entitled to wages in lieu of meat allowance formerly prevailing.) Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.

Wanganui.—Shopman—first 60s., second 50s.; hawking-carter, 50s.; general hands, 50s.; order-carters—first year 40s., second year 45s., third year 50s.; rider-out, 32s. 6d.; casual hands, 1s. 3d. per hour; boys and youths, 16 to 21 years of age, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; married men, meat allowance of 5s. worth per week, or 5s. cash in lieu thereof. Hours of labour, as fixed by the Shops and Offices Act, Hawke's Bay and Manawatu same as for Wanganui.

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

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	Cabinet, chair, and frame makers, carvers, machinists, and upholsterers, 1s. 3½d. per hour; turners and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, chair and frame makers, machinists, wood carvers and turners, and polishers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 28s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	Cabinetmakers, wood-carvers, upholsterers, turners, frame-makers, polishers, machinists, and picture-framers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 28s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	Same as Canterbury, with addition of timber-stackers and other labourers, 1s. per hour.
Candle-manufacturing	<i>Gisborne</i> .—Journymen, all branches, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 28s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	..	..	..
Canister-workers	See Fellmongering, &c.	..	..	..
Cardboard-box making	..	..	..	..
Carpentering and joinery work	Journymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour, except when continuously employed full time in factory, when to be paid 57s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	<i>Wellington City and 50-mile Radius</i> .—Journymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 38s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week. <i>Other Parts of District (except Hawke's Bay)</i> .—Journymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, 8s. to 38s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week. <i>Hawke's Bay</i> .—Journymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	<i>Christchurch City and Middle Canterbury</i> .—Journymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day or 44 per week (except when employed continuously in factory, 45 per week). <i>South Canterbury</i> .—Journymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; foremen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. <i>North Canterbury</i> .—Journymen carpenters and joiners, 10s. 8d. per day of 8 hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	Adult workers, 1s. per hour; boys and youths, five years, 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Journymen, 25s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week. <i>Excluding Southland</i> .—Journymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. <i>Southland</i> .—Journymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Clothing-manufacturing	See Tailors and Tailoresses	See Tailors and Tailoresses	See Tailors and Tailoresses	See Tailors and Tailoresses.
Coachbuilding	<i>All except Gisborne</i> .—Journymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 35s. per week; improvers—first year 1s. per hour, second year 1s. 1½d. per hour; helpers, 15 to 21 years of age, 10s. to 30s. per week; 21 years and over, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	Journymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week; improvers—first year 8s. per day, second year 9s. per day. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Journymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 37s. 6d. per week; improvers—first year 1s. per hour, second year 1s. 3d. per hour; helpers, 15 to 20 years, 10s. to 35s. per week; over 20, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Journymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 35s. per week; helpers—10s. to 35s. per week up to 20 years of age, (over 20) 1s. per hour; improvers, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Coopering	Competent journeymen, 58s. 6d. per week; casual labour, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	Coopers, 1s. 2d. per hour. Hours of labour, 46 per week.	..	..

Coppersmithing	See Tinsmithing	See Tinsmithing	See Tinsmithing	See Tinsmithing	See Tinsmithing
Creameries and dairy factories	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
9—H. 11.					
Curlers .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Cycle building and repairing	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Electrical workers	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Engineering	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

See Tinsmithing
 Creameries.—Rates of wages per week :
 Manager of first-class creamery, 57s. 6d.; manager of second-class creamery, 50s.; manager of third-class creamery, 42s. 6d.; manager of fourth-class creamery, 37s. 6d.; assistants at dairy factories, £1.

Dairy Factories.—Rates of wages per week : Testing and culture-making—head of department, 65s.; other workers, 40s. Churning and butter-making—head of department, 65s.; first assistant, 55s.; other workers, 42s. Packing department—head of department, 65s.; first assistant, 52s. 6d.; other workers, 42s. Cream-receiving and can-washing—head of department, 51s.; other workers, 42s. Boys and youths, from 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week; first engine-driver and handy man, 55s.; second engine-driver and handy man, 48s. Hours of labour, 52 per week during summer and 44 per week during winter.

Journymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Journymen over 22 years of age, 1s. 1½d. per hour; boys and youths for first four years, from 10s. to 25s. per week. In the fifth year, or on attaining 21 years of age, 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Christchurch and Timaru.—Journymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour (chargemen, 1s. per day extra); apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers—first year 11d. per hour, second year 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week.

Iron-moulders, same as Northern District.
 Boilermakers, see Shipbuilding, &c.
 Range-workers, range fitters and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; body-fitters and machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; boys, six years, 7s. 6d. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Fitters, &c., same conditions as Northern District.
 Brass-finishers, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week for

See Tinsmithing
 Cheese-factory managers : per annum, 1st class, £350; 2nd, £325; 3rd, £275; 4th, £250; 5th, £225; 6th, £200; 7th, £180; 8th, £170; 9th, £160; 10th, £150; 11th, 65s. per week; 12th, 60s. per week. Free house of four rooms provided.

.. .. .

.. .. .
 Journymen (including linesmen), 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.

.. .. .
 Iron-moulders, same as Northern District.
 Brass-finishers—Journymen, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers—11d. per hour first year, afterwards journey-men's rate. Hours of labour, 47 per week.

.. .. .
 Range fitters and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; body-fitters and machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; boys, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

.. .. .

.. .. .

.. .. .

.. .. .

.. .. .

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

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Engineering—continued.	<p>Is. 4½d. per hour, except machine moulders, Is. 3d. per hour; improvers, 11d. to Is. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.</p> <p><i>In Ohinemuri Gold-mines.</i>—Competent tradesmen, 11s. per day; youths (five years' service), 4s. to 5s. per day. Hours of labour, 45 per week.</p>	<p>Pullers, 9d. to 10d. per dozen; learners, 6d. to 7d. per dozen; Manawatu Freezing-works employees (<i>L o n g b u r n</i>)—Rates respectively: Pullers, 6d. to 7d. per dozen; wool-washers, Is. per hour; painters, Is. per hour; trimmers, 11½d. per hour; dollymen, Is. to Is. 1½d. per hour; skin-truckers, 10½d. per hour; pickers, 7s. per day; green hands, 10½d. per hour; wool-driers, Is. per hour; wool-wringers, Is. per hour; pelt-washers, 11½d. to Is. per 100; wool-pressing, Is. per bale; fleshing, 2½d. per dozen; scudders, Is. per hour; pelt-curiers, Is. per hour; trolleyman, Is. per hour; benchman, 10½d. per hour; kidney-boy—if man 7s. per day, if boy 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week (from 14 to 21 years of age); paunch-cutter, 11½d. per hour; foreman, Is. per hour; wheels, 10½d. per hour; skins - ex-aminer, Is. per hour; cooling-room, 10½d. per hour; grader, Is. per hour; freezing-chamber hands, Is. 3d. per hour; loading-out, Is. 3d. to Is. 6d. per hour; firemen, 56s. per week; greaser, 56s. per week of 56 hours; bone-mill, 11½d. per hour; tallow-shed, 10½d.; official trolley, Is. per hour; night-watchman, 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><i>Wellington.</i>—Slaughterhouse assistants—Boners, Is. 4½d. per hour. Fellmongery—skin-washers Is. 4½d. per hour, and piecework from Is. 2d. to 2s. per</p>	<p>five years. Hours of labour, 47 per week.</p> <p>Wool-sorters, Is. 4½d. per hour; pullers, Is. 4½d. per hour; pelt-classers—continuous employment Is. 4½d. per hour; casual employment Is. 1½d. per hour; improvers, Is. 1d. per hour; pelt-curiers, Is. 4½d. per hour; painters and trimmers, Is. 1d. per hour; packers, Is. 1½d. per hour; machine splitters, Is. 3d. per hour; chrome tanners, Is. 4½d. per hour; chrome grainers and strikers, Is. 2d. per hour; shaving-machine hands on chrome and sheepskins, Is. 2d. per hour; hide unhairers and scudders, Is. 0½d. per hour; rollers of crop, Is. 1½d. per hour; rollers of split, Is. 0½d. per hour; all others in fellmongery department, from Is. to Is. 0½d. per hour; soap-workers, Is. per hour; machine fleshers, scudders, and hand fleshers, Is. 1d. per hour; hide beamsmen and hide-fleshers, Is. 2d. per hour; other hands, 10½d. per hour; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week; youths—14 to 18 years 12s. to 21s. per week, 18 to 21 years 9d. per hour; all over 21 years, not less than Is. per hour. Hours of labour: Fellmongery department—winter 8, summer 9 per day; soap-workers, 48 per week. [Note.—See also Curriers.]</p>	<p>Fitters, &c., and Union Steamship Company, same conditions as Northern District.</p> <p>Fellmongery—Wool-sorters, pullers, pelt-classers, pelt-fleshers, Is. 4½d. per hour if continuously employed, and Is. 3d. per hour if not continuously employed; bone-grinders, Is. 4½d. per hour; wool-scourers, Is. 2½d. per hour; other workers, Is. 1½d. per hour. Piecework—Wool-sorters, Is. 1d. per cwt. for crossbred, Is. 3d. per cwt. for merino; pullers, 7d. per dozen for ordinary skins, 5d. per dozen for potters' skins.</p> <p>Tannery—Beamsman, hide-fleshing, machine fleshing, sole-leather work, scudding, baiting, pelt-curing, pelt-classing, and tanyard work, Is. 3d. per hour; curriers, machine shavers, machine whiteners, machine splitters, chrome-workers, roan finishers, and all leather-work from tanyard and drums, Is. 4d. per hour; other workers, Is. 1½d. per hour; youths, 15 to 18 years, 15s. to 21s. per week; 18 to 21 years, 9d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p>Piecework—Curriers, setting and rounding kip, 9d. per hide; setting and rounding split, Is. 6d. per dozen; finishing kip, Is. 6d. per hide; finishing splits whole, 7s. per dozen; finishing butt split, 5s. per dozen.</p>
Fellmongering, tanning, and freezing-works employees	<p>Wool-classers (greasy), Is. 3d. per hour; pullers, curers, pelt-fleshers, skin-classers, scudders, and painters, Is. 1d. per hour; head roller tanner, Is. 2d. per hour; head rollerman, Is. 1½d. per hour; chrome-workers, grainers, and machine shavers, Is. 2d. per hour; soap, starch, candle, and oil workers, Is. per hour (if worked not less than six months at trade); nightwatchman, 50s. per week of seven shifts of 11 hours each; general labourers and casual hands, Is. per hour; youths—12s. 6d. to 20s. per week up to 18 years of age, over 18 years and up to 21 years of age 7½d. to 9d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p>Beamsmen—Journeyman, Is. 3d. per hour; improvers, Is. per hour, for two years; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p><i>Glisborne.</i>—Boners, graders, pelt-classers, chamber hands, fitters, moulders, and blacksmiths, Is. 4½d. per hour; trimmers, blood and manure hands, painters, fleshers, scudders, wool-driers, dollymen, wool-scourers, and wool-wringers, tinsmiths, coopers, lime-burners, and tallymen on chute, Is. 3d.; general cooling-floor hands, gut-house hands, and truckmen, paunch-cutters, hide-washers, beef slaughtermen's assistants, wool-pressers, and general floor hands, skin-truckers, piece or pie men, and preserving-department workers (other than tinsmith), Is. 1½d. per hour; greasers and firemen, 10s. per shift. Boys and youths—15 and</p>	<p>Pullers, 9d. to 10d. per dozen; learners, 6d. to 7d. per dozen; Manawatu Freezing-works employees (<i>L o n g b u r n</i>)—Rates respectively: Pullers, 6d. to 7d. per dozen; wool-washers, Is. per hour; painters, Is. per hour; trimmers, 11½d. per hour; dollymen, Is. to Is. 1½d. per hour; skin-truckers, 10½d. per hour; pickers, 7s. per day; green hands, 10½d. per hour; wool-driers, Is. per hour; wool-wringers, Is. per hour; pelt-washers, 11½d. to Is. per 100; wool-pressing, Is. per bale; fleshing, 2½d. per dozen; scudders, Is. per hour; pelt-curiers, Is. per hour; trolleyman, Is. per hour; benchman, 10½d. per hour; kidney-boy—if man 7s. per day, if boy 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week (from 14 to 21 years of age); paunch-cutter, 11½d. per hour; foreman, Is. per hour; wheels, 10½d. per hour; skins - ex-aminer, Is. per hour; cooling-room, 10½d. per hour; grader, Is. per hour; freezing-chamber hands, Is. 3d. per hour; loading-out, Is. 3d. to Is. 6d. per hour; firemen, 56s. per week; greaser, 56s. per week of 56 hours; bone-mill, 11½d. per hour; tallow-shed, 10½d.; official trolley, Is. per hour; night-watchman, 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><i>Wellington.</i>—Slaughterhouse assistants—Boners, Is. 4½d. per hour. Fellmongery—skin-washers Is. 4½d. per hour, and piecework from Is. 2d. to 2s. per</p>	<p>Wool-sorters, Is. 4½d. per hour; pullers, Is. 4½d. per hour; pelt-classers—continuous employment Is. 4½d. per hour, casual employment Is. 1½d. per hour; improvers, Is. 1d. per hour; pelt-curiers, Is. 4½d. per hour; painters and trimmers, Is. 1d. per hour; packers, Is. 1½d. per hour; machine splitters, Is. 3d. per hour; chrome tanners, Is. 4½d. per hour; chrome grainers and strikers, Is. 2d. per hour; shaving-machine hands on chrome and sheepskins, Is. 2d. per hour; hide unhairers and scudders, Is. 0½d. per hour; rollers of crop, Is. 1½d. per hour; rollers of split, Is. 0½d. per hour; all others in fellmongery department, from Is. to Is. 0½d. per hour; soap-workers, Is. per hour; machine fleshers, scudders, and hand fleshers, Is. 1d. per hour; hide beamsmen and hide-fleshers, Is. 2d. per hour; other hands, 10½d. per hour; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week; youths—14 to 18 years 12s. to 21s. per week, 18 to 21 years 9d. per hour; all over 21 years, not less than Is. per hour. Hours of labour: Fellmongery department—winter 8, summer 9 per day; soap-workers, 48 per week. [Note.—See also Curriers.]</p>	<p>Fellmongery—Wool-sorters, pullers, pelt-classers, pelt-fleshers, Is. 4½d. per hour if continuously employed, and Is. 3d. per hour if not continuously employed; bone-grinders, Is. 4½d. per hour; wool-scourers, Is. 2½d. per hour; other workers, Is. 1½d. per hour. Piecework—Wool-sorters, Is. 1d. per cwt. for crossbred, Is. 3d. per cwt. for merino; pullers, 7d. per dozen for ordinary skins, 5d. per dozen for potters' skins.</p> <p>Tannery—Beamsman, hide-fleshing, machine fleshing, sole-leather work, scudding, baiting, pelt-curing, pelt-classing, and tanyard work, Is. 3d. per hour; curriers, machine shavers, machine whiteners, machine splitters, chrome-workers, roan finishers, and all leather-work from tanyard and drums, Is. 4d. per hour; other workers, Is. 1½d. per hour; youths, 15 to 18 years, 15s. to 21s. per week; 18 to 21 years, 9d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p>Piecework—Curriers, setting and rounding kip, 9d. per hide; setting and rounding split, Is. 6d. per dozen; finishing kip, Is. 6d. per hide; finishing splits whole, 7s. per dozen; finishing butt split, 5s. per dozen.</p>

under, 12s. 6d. per week; 15 to 19 years and over, 18s. to 40s. per week.
Hours of labour, 8½ per day.
Tokomaru Bay.—The same as (isborne (see above).

100; painters, 1s. 4d.; fleshers, machine-feeders, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. per hour; scudders, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; pelt-classer, 1s. 4d.; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 4½d.; leading hand in hide-house, 1s. 4½d.; others, 1s. 3d.; preserving-department workers, 1s. 3d.; boys and youths, 15 to 19 and over, 12s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day.

Masteron.—Slaughterhouse assistants: Boners, gutmen, and floormen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; cooling-floor hands, trimmers, and general labourers, 1s. 3d. Fellmongery: Painters, 1s. 4d.; piecer or pie men, 1s.; limers, 10s. 6d. per day; fleshers, machine-feeders, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. per hour; scudders, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d.; pelt-classers, 1s. 6d.; skin-washers, 1s. 4½d.; wool-pressers, 1s. 3d.; pullers, 9d. per dozen skins; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 4½d. per hour; manure, hide, tallow, and preserving-department workers, 1s. 3d.; firemen and greasers, 10s. per day; boys and youths, 15 to 19 years of age and over, 12s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day.

Hawke's Bay.—Slaughterhouse assistants—Boners, 1s. 3d. per hour; cooling-floor and guthouse hands, and general labourers not otherwise specified, 1s. per hour; meat-classer, 1s. 3d. per hour (including Sunday work).

Fellmongery—Fullers, 4s. 6d. per hundred skins; painters, fleshers, scudders, wool-driers, all dollymen, wool-scourers, trimmers, wringers, and wool-pressers, 1s. 1d. per hour; pelt-classer, 1s. 3d. per hour; general floor hands, other labourers, and piecer or pie men, 1½d. per hour; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 4½d. per hour; fat-house hands, 1s. per hour; manure hands, 1s. per hour; storemen, 55s. per week; first hand, 35s. per week.

Tinsmith—Cutting 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 4d. to 7d. per 100; making 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per 100; topping 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d. per 100; jobbing-work, 1s. 1d. per hour.

Preserving department—First assistant, 1s. 2d. per hour; other hands, 1s. per hour; night-watchman, 8s. per night of twelve hours.

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

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Fellmongering, &c.— <i>contd.</i>		<p>Engine-room and stokehole—Second engineer, 80s. per week; third engineer, 70s. per week; greasers, 8s. per day; fireman, 9s. per day (including Sundays and holidays, if required); general labourers, 1s. per hour.</p> <p>Fitter, 1s. 3d. per hour; fitter's assistant, 1s. 0½d. per hour; blacksmith, 1s. 3d. per hour; blacksmith's assistant, 1s. 0½d. per hour; carpenters and coopers, 1s. 3d. per hour; painters, 1s. 3d. per hour; carters and shunters, 48s. per week; general labourers not otherwise specified, 1s. per hour; cook, 50s. per week of seven days; youths, 16s. to 32s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day.</p> <p><i>Wanganui.</i> — Boners, skin-washers, painters, limers, fleshers, and chambermen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; scudders and pelt-classers, 1s. 4d.; wool-pressers, trimmers, and other hands not specified, 1s. 3d.; leading hand in hide-house, 1s. 4½d.; manure hands, tallow hands, other hide-house workers, general hands in preserving department, and general labourers, 1s. 3d.; pullers, 9d. per dozen skins; firemen, 10s. per day; boys and youths—up to 15 years of age 12s. 6d. per week, 16 years to 19 and over 18s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day.</p>		
Fish-curing and smoking	Fish-curiers, 50s. per week; fish-smokers, 55s. per week. Hours of labour, 50 per week.			
Flax-milling		<p>Feeders, 1s. 3d. per hour; bench-loaders, 1s. 1d.; washers, 1s. 1d.; head pad-dockers, 1s. 1½d.; catchers, assistant paddockers, sorters, and shakers, 1s.; rouseabouts, 10½d.; drivers, 46s. per week; stripper-keepers, 2s. 6d. per day in addition to ordinary wages; scutchers, 26s. per ton; labour not otherwise specified, 1s. per hour; youths, 15s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of work, 48 per week.</p>		

Flour-milling

Roller man or shift-miller, oatmeal and barley millers, 1s. 2d. per hour; purifier, 1s. 1d. per hour; smutterman, 1s. 1d. per hour; assistant smutterman, 1s. per hour; kilnman, 1s. per hour; storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 1s. per hour; packerman, 1s. per hour; engineer, 1s. 2d. 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, 48 per week.

Gas and coke manufacturing

Wanganui.—Leading stoker, 10s. 6d. per shift of 8 hours; ordinary stoker, 10s. shift of 8 hours.
Napier.—Stokers, 11s. per shift of 8 hours; boiler men, 9s. per shift of 8 hours (ten days' holiday yearly on full pay, with allowance of 42s.); booster boiler attendant, 54s. per week of 45 hours; firemen, 63s. per seven-day week (with seven days' holiday on full pay annually); ordinary labour, 51s. per week; tar-tank labour, 54s. per week; retort-house labour, 56s. per week; casual labour (ordinary), 1s. 1½d. per hour; trimming coal ex trucks, 1s. 1½d. per hour; in trucks at works, 1s. 3d. per hour.
Wellington City.—Assistants: Age 22 years and over, 50s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 45s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 40s. per week; 19 to 20 years, 35s. 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. Drivers—22 years of age and over, 50s. per week; under 22 years of age and down to 16 years, same wages as paid to assistants under 22 years according to scale. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.

Grocers' assistants

Auckland City.—Same as Wellington City.

Gun-workers

Sorters, 1s. 1½d. per hour; learners, 9d. per hour for first six months, 10½d. per hour next six months; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week.

Hairdressers and tobacconists' assistants

Journey men, 55s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week. Casual labour—Long days, 12s. 6d. per day; other days, 10s. per day (except Wednesday, 5s. per day); if worker detained on Wednesday after statutory closing-hour, to be paid 12s. 6d. for day. Hours of labour, 52 per week.

Roller man or shift-miller, 1s. 2d. per hour; oatmeal and barley miller, 1s. 2d. per hour; purifier, 1s. 1d. per hour; smutterman, 1s. 1d. per hour; assistant smutterman, 1s. per hour; kilnman, 1s. per hour; storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 1s. per hour; packerman, 1s. 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, 48 per day.

Stokers, 9s. 3d. per shift of 8 hours.

Christchurch.—Assistants: Age 23 years and over, 45s. per week; 22 years and upwards, 50s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 42s. 6d. 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. Drivers—22 years and upwards, 50s. per week; under 22 years, as for assistants. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.

Journey men, 55s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 52 per week.

Roller man or shift-miller, oatmeal and barley millers, 1s. 2d. per hour; purifier, 1s. 1d. per hour; smutterman, 1s. 1d. per hour; assistant smutterman, 1s. per hour; kilnman, 1s. per hour; storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 1s. per hour; packerman, 1s. per hour; engineer, 1s. 2d. 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, 48 per week.

Dunedin.—Same as Wellington District.

Journey men, 55s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 52 per week.

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

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Hosiery-manufacturing ..	<p><i>Auckland City</i>.—According to the number of hands employed—In kitchen: Chefs, 40s. to 90s. per week; second hands, 30s. to 55s.; others, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; female cook, 30s. In dining-room: Head waiters, 30s. to 50s.; second waiters, 30s. to 40s.; others, 30s.; waitresses, 22s. 6d. to 25s. Housemaids, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; pantry-maids, 21s.; pantrymen, 25s. to 30s.; day-porters, 25s. to 30s.; night-porters, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; barmen, 40s. to 47s. 6d.; barmaids, 25s. to 30s. per week; laundresses, 27s. 6d. per week. General hands—males, 27s. 6d.; females, 25s. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p> <p><i>Auckland Country Districts</i>.—According to number of hands employed—In kitchen: Chefs, 40s. to 75s. per week; second hands, 30s. to 45s.; others, 25s. per week; female cooks, 30s. In dining-room—Waiters, 32s. 6d.; waitresses, 20s.; housemaids, 20s.; pantrymen, 25s.; day-porters, 25s.; night-porters, 30s.; barmen, 35s. to 40s.; barmaids, 25s.; billiard-markers, 30s.; laundresses, 25s.; general hands, 25s. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p>	<p><i>Wellington City</i>.—According to number of hands employed—In kitchen: (Chefs, 40s. to 90s. per week; second hands, 30s. to 55s.; others, 25s. to 27s. 6d. per week; female cooks, 30s. Waiters, 32s. 6d.; waitresses, 22s. 6d.; housemaids, 16s.; pantrymen, 25s. to 30s.; pantry-maids, 20s.; day-porters, 25s.; night-porters, 27s. 6d.; barmen, 42s. 6d.; barmaids, 25s.; billiard-markers, 30s.; laundresses, 25s.; general hands, 25s. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.*</p> <p><i>Palmerston North and Wanganui</i>.—Kitchen, same as in Gisborne District. Waiters, 32s. 6d. per week; waitresses, 20s.; housemaids, 17s. 6d.; pantry-hands, same as Wellington City; porters—day 25s., night 30s.; general hands and laundresses, 25s.; barmen, 42s. 6d.; barmaids, 30s. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p> <p><i>Napier and Hastings</i>.—Kitchen and dining-room, same as Gisborne District. Housemaids, 17s. 6d.; barmen, 40s. to 50s.; other workers same as Wellington City. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p>	<p>Beginners, 7s. per week, rising at six-monthly intervals for three years to 20s. per week.</p> <p><i>Christchurch</i>.—Kitchen same as Wellington City except if two females are employed (first 32s. 6d. per week, second 22s. 6d.); head waiters, 32s. 6d. to 50s.; second waiters, 32s. 6d. to 40s.; others, 32s. 6d.; head waitresses, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; others, 20s.; housemaid-waitresses, 20s.; pantry-men—first 27s. 6d. to 30s., others 25s.; pantry-maids, 20s.; laundresses, 25s.; housemaids—first 17s. 6d., second 16s. 6d.; barmen—head 35s. to 45s., second 35s. to 40s., others 35s.; barmaids, 27s. 6d.; day-porters—head 30s.; night-porters—head 27s. 6d. to 30s., others 25s.</p> <p><i>In Boroughs adjacent to Christchurch</i>.—Kitchen—Male cook, 35s.; female cook, 27s. 6d. per week. Housemaids, 16s. 6d.; housemaid-waitresses, 20s.; head barmen, 35s. to 42s. 6d.; others, 35s.; general hands, 22s. 6d.; billiard-markers, 30s. Hours of labour as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p> <p><i>Timaru and Washdyke</i>.—Pantry hands, porters, waiters, waitresses, barmen, laundresses, and housemaids, same as Christchurch; barmaids, 30s. per week; billiard-markers, 30s.; general hands, 25s. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p>	<p>Same as Wellington City—except female cooks, 27s. 6d. per week; waitresses, 22s.; housemaids, 17s. 6d.; and night-porters, 30s.</p>
Hotels ..	<p><i>Rotorua</i>.—According to the number of persons employed—In kitchen: Chefs, 40s. to 85s.; second hands, 42s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; others, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; female cooks, 30s.; waiters, 32s. 6d.; waitresses, 20s.; housemaids, 20s.; pantrymen, 25s.; females, 20s.; day-porters, 26s.; night-porters, 30s.; barmen, 35s. to 40s.; barmaids, 30s.; billiard-markers, 30s.; laundresses, 25s. General hands—Females, 20s.; males, 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p>			

Gisborne District.—According to number of persons employed—In kitchen: Chefs, 40s. to 90s.; second hands, 30s. to 55s.; others, 27s. 6d. to 30s. In dining-room: Head waiters, 30s. to 50s.; second hands, 30s. to 40s.; others, 30s.; waitresses, 20s. Housemaids, 20s. In pantry: First hand (male), 27s. 6d. to 30s.; others, 25s.; females, 20s. Day-porters, 27s. 6d.; night-porters, 30s.; barmen, 40s. to 45s.; barmaids, 30s.; billiard-markers, 30s.; laundresses, 25s.; general hands—female 25s., male 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.

Tourist Accommodation-houses (Rotorua).
—Kitchen: male cook, 40s.; other male hands, 25s.; female cook, 30s.; other female hands, 20s.; males in pantry, 20s.; females in pantry, 16s. Porters and general hands, 20s.; waitresses and housemaids, 16s.; laundresses, 22s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 65 per week.

Adult minimum wage—Day-work, 1s. per hour; night-work, 1s. 0½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Auckland (for export).—For freezing sheep and lambs, 25s. per 100; others, 18s. to 20s. per 100; rams, 5d. per head; bullocks, 2s. per head; pigs, 1s. and 1s. 6d. per head; calves, 1s. and 1s. 6d. per head; lambs requiring back sets, 5d. per head; dead sheep and lambs, 1s.; dead cattle, 5s.; cattle, 2s.; pigs, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; calves, 1s. to 1s. 6d.

Jewellers (manufacturing), watch and clock makers ...

Manure-manufacturing ...

Match-manufacturing ...
Meat freezing, slaughtering, and preserving (see also Fellmongering, &c.) ...

Journeymen, 60s. per week; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 46½ per week. Adult minimum wage, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Workers employed in and about manure-works and tallow-works, 1s. 3d. per hour; oleo-works, 1s. 2d. per hour; general labourers, 1s. 2d. per hour; chamber hands, 1s. 4½d. per hour; preserving department, 1s. 2½d. per hour; other hands in department, 1s. 2d. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day.

Burnside Abattoirs.—Slaughtermen, 50s. to 65s. per week; casual hands, 12s. per day or 70s. per week; boys and youths, 12s. to 35s. per week, according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week. *Makarewa, Mataura, and Ocean Beach.*—Sheep and lambs, 27s. 6d. per 100;

See Wax-vestas manufacturing
Ngauranga and Petone.—For freezing sheep and lambs, 27s. 6d. per 100; rams other than ram lambs, 5d. per head; lambs requiring back sets, 5d. per head; dead sheep and lambs, 1s.; dead cattle, 5s.; cattle, 2s.; pigs, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; calves, 1s. to 1s. 6d.

* This award appears to have now lapsed. Clause 14 states that it "shall continue in force until any change is made by legislation in any of the conditions fixed by the award: that on any such change being made all the provisions of the award shall cease to operate, and that thereafter the conditions of employment shall be fixed by agreement between each employer and the individual workers employed by him." The effect of the Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1910, was to reduce the hours of work of hotel-assistants, but section 11, however, suspended its operation in regard to awards then in force. The period for which this award was made has now expired, so that the alteration has taken effect, and therefore the provisions of clause 14 of the award would appear to have come into operation, and the other provisions ceased to operate. The awards, other than Wellington City, have come into operation since the passing of the Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1910, and therefore are not affected in the same way.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Meat-freezing, &c.—<i>contd.</i>	lamb, 1s. per head; dead cattle, 5s. per head. Hours of labour, 8 per day. <i>Gisborne and Tokomaru Bay.</i> —Slaughtermen: Freezing sheep and lambs, 27s. 6d. per 100; rams, 5d.; lambs requiring back sets, 5d.; dead sheep, 1s. per head; cattle, 2s. per head; dead cattle, 5s. per head; pigs and calves, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; potters' sheep and lambs, 20s. per 100. Ordinary day is 8 hours.	1s. 6d.; potters' sheep, 20s. per 100. Hours of labour, 8 per day. <i>Pakipaki and Tomoana.</i> —Same as above. <i>Longburn.</i> —Same as above. <i>Wanganui.</i> —Same as above. <i>Masterton.</i> —Same as above.	15s. per day of eight hours, or 80s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Slaughtermen's assistants and labourers up to 17 years of age, 30s. per week; 17 to 21 and over, 35s. to 60s. Hours of labour, 8 per day. Meat-preserving—Boners, 1s. 1½d. per hour; second preserver, 1s. 1½d. per hour; other hands, 1s. 0½d. per hour; youths, from 12s. to 21s. per week, according to age; greasers and firemen, 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day. Slaughtermen—Sheep and lambs, 27s. 6d. per 100; special shop sheep, 30s. per 100; rams, 5d. each; pigs, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; bullocks, 2s. each; calves, 1s. to 2s.; skinning dead sheep, 1s. each.	special shop sheep, 30s. per 100; rams, 5d. each; pigs, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each; cattle, 2s. to 3s. each; calves, 1s. to 2s. each; skinning dead sheep, 1s. each. <i>Otago (Dunedin).</i> —Same as above.
Metal-working	Labourers assisting boilermakers, and general ironworkers and labourers engaged in assembling imported machinery, 1s. per hour; labourers employed on erection of structural work (iron or steel) outside of employers' works on site of the erection, 1s. 1d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week. Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c.	Furnacemen, ship and marine boiler workmen and machinists, 1s. 3d. per hour; all others, 1s. 2d. per hour; boys, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	Strikers, labourers, yardmen, and fettlers, 1s. per hour; machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; holders-up on watertight work, furnacing and flanging boilerwork, 1s. 1½d. per hour (if on ships or steamers, 1s. 2d. per hour); annealing furnacemen, when firing up, 1s. 1½d. per hour; steel-crucible furnacemen, 1s. 3d. per hour; youths up to 21 years of age, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c.	Strikers, labourers, and yardmen, 1s. 0½d. per hour; machinists, 1s. 1½d. per hour; tankworkers, stokehold-workers, and all work done below main deck, 1s. 2½d. per hour; annealing furnacemen, 1s. 2½d. per hour (when firing up); youths and boys, 10s. to 35s. per week, according to age. Hours of labour, 44 per week. Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c.
Paper-milling				<i>Mataura.</i> —Machinemen, 1s. 3d. per hour; machinemen's assistants, 9½d. per hour; beatermen, 1s. 3d. per hour; beatermen's assistants, 10½d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; boilermen, 1s. per hour; choppermen, 1s. 0½d. per hour; choppermen's assistants, 9d. per hour; first glazer, 11d. per hour; ripper and glazer assistants, 8½d. per hour; rippermen and cuttermen, 1s. 0½d. per hour; first finisher, 1s. 0½d. per hour; second finisher, 11½d. per hour; third finisher, 10d. per hour; baler, 1s. per hour; yardmen, 1s. per hour; night-watchmen, 1s. per hour; man in charge of rag-shed, 1s. per hour; man

<p>10—H. 11.</p> <p>Photo-engraving</p> <p>Plumbers and gasfitters</p>	<p>Head operator, 80s. per week; journey-men operators, 70s.; head etcher, 80s.; journeymen, 70s.; printers, 50s.; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 40s. per week.</p> <p>Journymen (registered plumbers), 1s. 6d. per hour; other journeymen, 1s. 5d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.</p>	<p>Same as Northern</p>	<p>in charge of bag-room, 65s. per week; boy in bag-room, 20s. per week; carters, 48s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week for shift men and 45 per week for other workers.</p>
<p>Portmanteau and leather-goods making</p> <p>Printing</p>	<p>See Saddle and harness making</p> <p><i>Auckland City.</i>—Linotype and monotype operators on daily newspapers: Day hands, 74s. per week; night hands, 82s. per week; all other day operators, 70s.; night operators, 76s.</p> <p>Monoline operators: In towns of population of over 2,500 persons—day, 66s.; night, 72s.; in towns with population of 2,500 persons or less—day, 60s.; night, 66s.</p> <p>Simplex machine operators: In towns with population of over 2,500 persons—day, 60s.; night, 66s.; in towns with population of 2,500 persons or less—day, 55s.; night, 61s.</p> <p>Stone and bulk hands: On daily newspapers, Auckland City—day work, 65s.; night, 70s. per week; second hands, 70s. (day) and 75s. (night); casual hands, 1s. 9d. per hour.</p> <p>Probationers (six months) on lino and other machines—day, 50s.; night, 56s. per week; on attaining speed of 4,000 ens on linotype or 3,000 ens on monoline machine—day, 60s.; night 66s. per week.</p> <p>Piecework rates: 3d. to 3½d., with fat, per 1,000 ens, and 3½d. without fat.</p> <p>Apprentices (six years), 10s. to 40s. per week (when on machines, 2s. 6d. per week extra).</p> <p>Hours of labour, 42 per week.</p> <p>Letterpress-machinists in Auckland City and Gisborne: Journeymen, 65s. per week. In other parts of district, 55s. per week.</p>	<p>Same as Northern</p> <p>See Saddle and harness making</p> <p>Same as Northern, substituting "Wellington City" for "Auckland City." Bookbinders and paper-rulers.—Same as Canterbury.</p>	<p>Same as Northern, substituting "Christchurch" for "Auckland City." Bookbinders, paper-rulers, and cutters: Journeymen bookbinders and paper-rulers, 65s. per week; journeymen cutters on defined work, 65s. per week; cutters on other work—first 60s., second 55s., third 45s., fourth 35s. per week; casual workers, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>

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

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
<p>Printing—continued</p>	<p>Lithographic transferrers and machinists, 65s. per week; if on night shift, 5s. per week extra. Apprentices, six years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Bookbinders, paper-rulers, and cutters: Same as Canterbury. Stereotypers: Day shift—first assistant, 60s. per week; second assistant, 45s. per week; night shift—first assistant, 70s. per week; second assistant, 50s. per week; (assistants) day shift—first year, 25s.; second year, 30s.; third year, 35s.; night shift, 5s. per week more each year (after three years to be classed as second assistants). Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>	<p>in other parts of industrial district, 55s. per week. Lithographic transferrers and machinists, 65s. per week; if on night shift, 5s. per week extra. Apprentices, six years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>	<p>week: night—head, 65s. per week; assistant, 55s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>	<p>Same as Canterbury—except apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week.</p>
<p>Range and cooking - stove manufacturing</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>Range fitters and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; body-fitters and machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Where four or more hands are employed in kitchen—chef 65s., second 45s., others 27s. 6d. per week; where three hands are employed—chef 55s., second 35s., others 27s. 6d. per week; where two hands are employed—chef 50s., second 30s. per week; where only one hand employed—male cook 45s., female cook 35s. per week; oyster-openers, 35s. per week; kitchen and pantry hands—males 27s. 6d., females 20s. per week; waiters, 32s. 6d. per week; waitresses—head waitress 25s., others 20s. per week; probationers, 15s. per week. Casual labour—Restaurants: In kitchen—chefs 12s. 6d., others 7s. 6d. per day; females—head cooks 7s. 6d., others 5s. per day; waiters and waitresses, 6s. per day. Oyster-saloons: Males—chefs 12s. 6d., others 8s. per day; females—head cooks 7s. 6d., others 5s. per day; waiters, 8s.; waitresses, 7s. per day. Tea-rooms: Waitresses, 5s. per day. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p>	<p>Same as Canterbury—except apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week.</p>
<p>Refreshment-room (tea-room and restaurant) employees</p>	<p>Same as Otago and Southland</p>	<p>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 fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p>	<p>Where four or more hands are employed in kitchen—chef 65s., second 45s., others 27s. 6d. per week; where three hands are employed—chef 55s., second 35s., others 27s. 6d. per week; where two hands are employed—chef 50s., second 30s. per week; where only one hand employed—male cook 45s., female cook 35s. per week; oyster-openers, 35s. per week; kitchen and pantry hands—males 27s. 6d., females 20s. per week; waiters, 32s. 6d. per week; waitresses—head waitress 25s., others 20s. per week; probationers, 15s. per week. Casual labour—Restaurants: In kitchen—chefs 12s. 6d., others 7s. 6d., others 5s. per day; waiters and waitresses, 6s. per day. Oyster-saloons: Males—chefs 12s. 6d., others 8s. per day; females—head cooks 7s. 6d., others 5s. per day; waiters, 8s.; waitresses, 7s. per day. Tea-rooms: Waitresses, 5s. per day. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p>	<p>Same as Canterbury—except apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week.</p>

Saddle and harness making	<p>Journeyman, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p>Journeyman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.</p>	<p>Journeyman, 1s. 1d. per hour; improvers, 35s. to 45s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>	<p>Journeyman, 1s. 1d. per hour; improvers, 35s. to 45s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>	<p>Journeyman, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 30s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>
Sail, tent, and flag manufacturing	<p>Headman on band-mills, 9s. per day; dogger and setter, 8s. per day; assistant dogger and setter, 7s. 6d. per day; turning down at band-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; head, breaking-down saw, 8s. 6d. per day; tail, breaking-down saw, 7s. 6d. per day; head, circular saw (travelling), 9s. per day; tail, circular saw (travelling), 8s. per day; wedger, circular saw (travelling), 7s. 6d. per day; headman, band-saw edger, 8s. per day; tail, band-saw edger, 7s. 6d. per day; head, first drag-saw, 8s. per day; tail, first drag-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; head, second drag-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; tail, second drag-saw, 7s. per day; headman, recutter-saws, 8s. 6d. per day; headman, recutter-saw, box or small splitting-saw (not an adult), 6s. 6d. per day; tallman, recutter-saw, box or small splitting-saw (not an adult), 5s. per day; men in charge of two deal frames or gang saw, 8s. per day; men in charge of one deal frame, 7s. 6d. per day; log-ligger saw, 8s. 4d. per day; log-getters, 8s. per day; men in charge of first goose-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; other goose-saws (if adults), 7s. per day; first assistant saw-doctor, 8s. per day; second assistant saw-doctor, 7s. per day; third assistant saw-doctor, 6s. per day; slipmen who class timber, 7s. 6d. per day; men in charge of slip-truck who class and stack, 7s. 6d. per day; machine-</p>	<p><i>Whakatu Agreement.</i>—Classers, measurers, tank hands, and scrapers, 1s. 5d. per hour; salters, 1s. 3d. per hour; boys and youths, 20s. to 50s. per week, according to age. Hours of labour, 44 per week.</p> <p><i>Pakipaki Agreement.</i>—Same as Whakatu.</p> <p><i>Wellington.</i>—Same as Whakatu.</p> <p><i>In Factories.</i>—Machinists, first class 1s. 4d. per hour, second class 1s. 2½d.; sawyers—first 1s. 3d., second 1s. 2d.; head yardman, 60s. per week; others, 1s. 1d. per hour; cooper, 1s. 2d.; box-maker, 1s. 1d.; casual labour, 1s. 1½d.; night-watchman (charge of one mill), 45s. per week; engine-drivers, 8s. 6d. to 10s. per day; youths, 15s. to 35s. per week according to age.</p> <p><i>In Country Sawmills.</i>—Benchmen, head 1s. 4d. per hour, others 1s. 3d.; breakdown men, first 1s. 3d., second 1s. 2d.; taller-out, 1s. 2d.; machinists, first 1s. 4d., second 1s. 2d.; cross-cutters, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; bullock-drivers, 1s. 2½d.; ropemen, first 1s. 2d., second 1s. 1d.; jackmen, 1s. 2d.; all other labourers, 1s. 1d.; casual labourers, 1s. 1½d.; night-watchman and engine-driver, as in factories. Hours of labour—factories 46 per week, sawmills 48 per week</p>	<p><i>Christchurch District.</i>—In sawmills and factories: Machinists—first 1s. 4d. per hour, second 1s. 2½d. per hour, others 1s. 1d.; sawyers—first 1s. 3d., others 1s. 1½d.; tailers-out, 1s. per hour.</p> <p>In timber and coal yards: Head yardman, 60s. per week; others, 1s. 1½d. per hour; orderman, 52s. 6d. per week; sawyers (in coal-yards), 1s. 1½d. per hour; casual labourers, 1s. 1½d.; youths under 17 years of age, 15s. per week; 17 to 21, 20s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.</p> <p>Carters—one horse, 48s. per week; two or more horses, 52s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p><i>Ashburton.</i>—In sawmills: First-class machinists, 1s. 4d. per hour; second-class machinists, 1s. 2½d. per hour; other machinists, over 21 years of age, 1s. 1d. per hour; first sawyer, 1s. 3d. per hour; other sawyers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; tailers-out, if over 21 years of age, 1s. per hour.</p> <p>In timber or coal yards: Head yardman, 60s. per week; orderman, 52s. 6d. per week; other workers over 21 years of age, 48s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; youths up to 21 years of age, 15s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.</p> <p><i>South Canterbury.</i>—Machinists, first class 1s. 4½d. per hour, second class 1s. 2d.; sawyers, 1s. 3d.; tailers-out, 1s.; youths, 15 to 20 years of age,</p>	<p><i>Otago.</i>—Sawyers, first 1s. 4d. per hour, others 1s. 1½d.; tailers-out, 1s. per hour; machinists—first-class 1s. 4½d. per hour, second 1s. 2½d., others 1s.; head yardman, 1s. 4½d. per hour; others, 1s.; orderman, 1s. 1½d.; casuals, 1s. per hour; wood-turners, 1s. 3d., spoke-turners and spoke-finishers, 1s. 1½d.; butter-box makers, 7s. per day; sash and door makers, 1s. 2d.; youths, 15 to 21 years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.</p> <p><i>Sutherland.</i>—Breast-bench sawyer (two saws and top saw), 11s. per day; breast-bench sawyer (one saw), 10s. 6d. per day; big-bench sawyer (bottom and top saws), 10s. per day; taller-out, 9s. 6d. per day; first-class machinist, 10s. per day; second-class machinist, 9s. per day; engine-driver, first-class, 10s. per day; engine-driver second class, 9s. per day; hauling-engine driver and other engine-drivers, 8s. 6d. per day; locomotive-drivers, 10s. per day; leading bushmen, 10s. per day; other bushmen and shoemen, 9s. 6d. per day; stokers and brakemen, 9s. per day; log-trolley men and wagoners up to two horses, 9s.; trolley-men and wagoners up to four horses, 9s. 6d.; trollymen and wagoners over four horses, 10s. per day; timber-trolley-men, 6d. per day less than above; tramwaymen, 9s. per day; others 8s. 6d.; slabmen, assistant benchmen, and yard workers, 8s. 6d. per day;</p>

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued*.

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Sawmilling— <i>continued</i>	<p>feeders, yard, slab, sawdust, shaving men, 7s. 6d. per day (but employers may engage machine-feeders, yard, slab, sawdust, and shaving men who are inexperienced at the work at 7s. per day for a period not exceeding six months); horse-drivers, 8s. per day; engine-drivers who require to hold first-class certificate, 10s. per day; engine-drivers who require to hold second-class certificate, 9s. per day; stokers, 7s. 6d. per day; blacksmiths in country mills only, 10s. per day; blacksmith strikers, in country mills only (if an adult), 8s. per day; head mill carpenters, 10s. per day; second mill carpenters, 9s. per day; first ordermen, 8s. per day; assistant ordermen, 7s. 6d. per day; machinemen who make and keep their own irons, 9s. 6d. per day; machinemen who set up machine, 7s. 6d. per day; dressed-timber sorters, 7s. 6d. per day; night-watchman (maximum hours to be worked, 63 per week), 6s. 6d. per day; holiday and Sunday watchmen (if not employed as ordinary night-watchmen), 9½ hours per day, 7s. 6d.; assistant engineers (burners and fitters), 9s. 6d. per day; tallymen, 10s. per day. Hours of labour, 47 per week.</p> <p>Shipwrights, 1s. 4d. per hour; boat-builders, 1s. 3d. per hour; repair work, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.</p> <p>First-class boiler-makers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boiler-makers, 1s. 3d. per hour; boiler-makers' assistants, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 8s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.</p> <p>Journeywomen in charge, 27s. 6d. per week; journeywomen and examiners, 25s.; apprentices, two years, 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week; improvers, 15s. to 22s. 6d. per week; journeymen chart cutters, 60s. per week; stock cutters, 55s.; examiners, 50s.; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.</p>	<p>Wellington City.—First-class boiler-makers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boiler-makers, 1s. 3d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p> <p>Country Districts.—Journeymen, same as Wellington City. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>	<p>12s. 6d. to 35s. per week; head yardmen, 60s. per week; ordermen, 50s.; others in yard, 45s.; casual labourers, 1s. per hour; carters, one horse 46s., two or more horses 50s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.</p>	<p>yardmen in charge, £11 per calendar month; bullock-drivers, 9s. 6d. per day; boys, from 14 years of age, 3s. per day, with advance of 1s. for every year over 14. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>
Shipbuilding, boiler-making, iron-bridge building		<p>Wellington City.—First-class boiler-makers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boiler-makers, 1s. 3d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>	<p>First-class boiler-makers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boiler-makers, 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.</p>	<p>First-class boiler-makers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boiler-makers, 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.</p>
Shirtmaking, &c.				

<p>Soap-boiling Soft-goods trade employees (retail)</p>	<p>See Fellmongers, &c.</p>	<p>Wellington City. — Assistants, 16 years of age and under, first year of service, males 10s., females 7s. 6d. per week; second year of service, males 15s., females 10s. per week; third year of service, males 20s., females 12s. 6d. per week; fourth year of service, males 25s., females 15s. per week; fifth year of service, males 30s., females 20s. per week; sixth year of service, males 37s. 6d., females 22s. 6d. per week; seventh year of service, males 55s., females 27s. 6d. per week; storemen, packers, and porters, 17 years of age and under, 10s. per week; over 17, up to 21, 30s.; porters, over 21, 45s. per week; storemen and packers, over 21, 50s. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.</p>	<p>Wanganui. — Same as Wellington City.</p>	<p>Dunedin City. — Same as Wellington City.</p>
<p>Stone crushing and quarrying</p>	<p>Same as Wellington City</p>	<p>Workers engaged getting out stone roughly squared to measurement, 1s. 3d. per hour; powdermen, hammer and drill men, and jumpermen, 1s. 1d. per hour; other quarry workers, 1s. per hour; youths, 17 to 19 years, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 years, 5s. per day or 30s. per week; 21 years, 6s. per day or 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>	<p>Workers employed in getting out pitchers, building-stone, kerbstone, and paving-stone ready for masons, 1s. 3d. per hour; hammer and drill men, jumpermen, and workers using explosives, 1s. 1d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>	<p>Workers employed in getting out pitchers, building-stone, kerbstone, and paving-stone ready for masons, 1s. 3d. per hour; hammer and drill men, jumpermen, and workers using explosives, 1s. 1d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>
<p>Stonemasonry</p>	<p>Same as Wellington City</p>	<p>Journeymen, 1s. 7d. per hour; piece-work, at per foot—6 in. kerbs 1s. 3d., 8 in. 1s. 6d., 10 in. 1s. 9d., 12 in. 2s.; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.</p>	<p>Re Buildings—Journeymen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 9s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.</p>	<p>Journeymen, 1s. 7d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 9s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.</p>
<p>Tailoring—Tailors</p>	<p>Same as Wellington City</p>	<p>Journeymen tailors and pressers (other than pieceworkers), 55s. per week; piecework, as per log; apprentices (male), five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>	<p>Re Monumental masons — Journeymen stonemasons and marble-cutters, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.</p>	<p>Journeymen, 55s. per week; pieceworkers, as per log; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.</p>

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

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Tailoring—Tailoresses	Shop hands—Timework, 8d. per hour; coat hands, 25s. and 30s. per week; vest and trousers hands, 25s. 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. Factory hands, same as Wellington.	Factory hands—Journeywomen, 27s. 6d. per week; improvers, 25s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week. Hours of work, 45 per week. Ladies' apparel—Journeywomen, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per week; apprentices and improvers (two years each), 5s. to 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Shop hands—Trousers, skirt, and vest hands, 30s. per week; coat hands, 35s. per week; first-class machinists, 30s. per week; second-class machinists, 25s. per week; apprentices (coat-making), four years, 5s. to 27s. 6d. per week; apprentices (vest and trousers making), three years, 5s. to 22s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week. <i>Hauke's Bay.</i> —Coat hands, 30s. per week; trousers, vest, and skirt hands, 27s. 6d. per week; first-class machinists, 30s. per week; second-class machinists, 25s. per week; coat-making apprentices, four years, 5s. to 27s. 6d. per week; trousers, vest, and skirt apprentices, three years, 5s. to 22s. per week; apprentices to machine-chining, same as trousers, &c., apprentices. Hours of labour, 45 per week. Journymen coppersmiths, sheet-metal workers, tinsmiths, and galvanizers, 1s. 4d. per hour; improvers (one year after apprenticeship), 42s. per week; apprentices, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	Factory hands, same as Wellington District. Shop hands—Machinists, trousers, and vest hands, 25s. per week; coat hands, 30s. to 20s. per week; pieceworkers, as per log. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	Factory hands, same as Wellington District. Shop hands—Journeywomen, 27s. 6d. to 30s. per week; improvers, 17s. 6d. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 17s. 6d. per week; pieceworkers, wages as per log. Hours of labour, 45 per week.
Tanning Tinamiting and copper-smithing (see also Canister workers)	See Fellmongering Journymen, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	See Fellmongering <i>North Canterbury.</i> —Same as Wellington <i>South Canterbury.</i> —Journymen sheet-metal-workers, 1s. 2½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	See Fellmongering. <i>Dunedin.</i> —Journymen, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. <i>Southland.</i> —Journymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. See Tailoresses (factory).	See Fellmongering. <i>Dunedin.</i> —Journymen, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. <i>Southland.</i> —Journymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. See Tailoresses (factory).
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing Wax-vestas manufacturing	See Tailoresses (factory)	See Tailoresses (factory)	See Tailoresses (factory)	See Tailoresses (factory)
Woollen-milling	See Tailoresses (factory)	Weekly wages—Girls, first half-year, 12s.; second, 15s.; second year, 18s.; third year, 21s.; and thereafter, 25s.; piece rates are also paid. Hours of labour, 45 per week. <i>Petone Mills.</i> —Girls, first year 8s. per week, after fourth year 25s.; boys, from 14 to 21 years of age, 8s. to 35s. per week, thereafter 45s. per week; wool-sorters, 50s.; warpers and tuners, 56s.; pattern-weavers (hand loom), 48s.; spinners, 50s.; carpenters, 60s.; blacksmiths, 60s.; all other adult workers, 45s.; all other adult labour, 48 per week.	Same as Wellington District	Same as Wellington District.

RETURN OF HOURS OF OVERTIME WORKED BY BOYS AND WOMEN DURING YEAR 1913-14 IN FACTORIES IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Trades.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Napier.	Gisborne.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Master-ton.	Neelson.	Greymouth.	Oamaru.	Timaru.	Invercargill.	Small Towns.
Bagmaking ..	..	..	1,188	984	..	..	..	1,093	..	..	2,589	108	..	..	..	..
Biscuit, confectionery, and jam making ..	6,042	1,229	2,296	7,394	..	..	18	1,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot and shoe manufacturing ..	1,787	78	144	3,152	249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	21
Cabinetmaking and upholstering ..	961	525	877	743	27	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Cardboard-box making ..	507	600	516	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical-manufacturing ..	323	..	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coach and tram building and blacksmithing ..	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..
Condiment-manufacturing ..	1,394	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle, sewing-machine, and typewriter engineering ..	..	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Dress and millinery making ..	7,577	3,688	24,300	5,705	526	454	657	526	2,595	385	774	726	1,970	3,523	3,070	9,789
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flourmilling ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hat and cap manufacturing ..	2,984	446	3	1,668	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting ..	204	..	..	432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry work ..	4,642	5,990	1,626	1,231	..	501	105	1,064	213	..	214	114	4	117	59	107
Photographic work ..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing ..	3,365	4,754	2,570	3,900	53	93	128	177	1,343	..	105	..	..	32	45	487
Saddle, harness, and leather-goods making ..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making ..	1,338	..	..	1,935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing ..	1,508	3,238	1,606	4,285	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..
Soap and candle manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-refining ..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring and clothing-manufacturing ..	15,116	16,812	15,783	24,154	2,025	396	822	..	1,628	800	405	1,313	1,123	2,309	4,010	6,724
Tea-packing and coffee and spice grinding ..	159	154	1,608	1,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing and plumbing, &c. ..	1,228	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella making and repairing ..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and jewellery making ..	3	..	3	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing ..	..	900	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolen-milling ..	..	..	..	12,630	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,124	1,026	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	702	200	315	1,534	..	..	..	..	102	..	14	..	..	..	..	419
Totals ..	50,443	37,721	53,218	71,458	3,478	1,444	1,961	5,471	5,887	1,200	4,101	2,261	4,314	7,147	7,196	17,588

PERMITS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR TO YOUNG PERSONS (FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE)
TO WORK IN FACTORIES.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Auckland	245	328	69	73	99	4	99	112	115	2
Christchurch	162	226	54	39	62	7	57	70	89	10
Dunedin	125	235	55	12	58	..	96	67	72	..
Gisborne	6	10	1	2	3	..	2	3	5	..
Greymouth	10	2	2	5	3	..	..	1	1	..
Hastings	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Invercargill	20	14	1	6	13	..	..	6	8	..
Masterton	8	11	2	3	3	..	..	3	7	1
Napier	16	30	3	4	9	..	6	8	16	..
Nelson	24	11	7	7	9	1	2	4	5	..
New Plymouth	16	6	11	1	4	..	2	2	2	..
Oamaru	16	10	3	6	7	..	6	2	2	..
Palmerston North	37	30	12	11	7	7	6	14	7	3
Thames	10	16	..	5	5	..	1	9	6	..
Timaru	21	36	2	8	11	..	6	13	17	..
Wanganui	25	23	7	6	12	..	4	12	5	2
Wellington	127	209	31	46	49	1	48	77	84	..
Smaller towns	60	44	14	16	27	3	3	12	26	3
*Totals	932	1,241	275	250	384	23	338	415	467	21

* There were also issued, under section 27 (a) of the Factories Act, 1908, special permits to 5 boys and 10 girls thirteen years of age.

In connection with the figures shown above it is perhaps of interest to note the proportion of each sex which has passed the various school standards, and which is as follows:—

	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
Boys	Per Cent. 29.5	Per Cent. 26.8	Per Cent. 41.2	Per Cent. 2.4
Girls	27.2	33.4	37.6	1.7

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND SHOPS IN THE VARIOUS TOWNS AND THEIR
SURROUNDING DISTRICTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.	Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Auckland	1,622	2,463	Northern Industrial District—		
Wellington	1,110	1,597	<i>continued.</i>		
Christchurch	1,290	1,562	Pukekohe	47	66
Dunedin	1,131	1,155	Raglan	10	17
Northern Industrial District—			Rawene	27	66
Aratapu	24	38	Rotorua	70	238
Cambridge	59	70	Russell	5	11
Coromandel	10	27	Taumarunui	69	163
Dargaville	56	81	Taupo	9	14
Gisborne	202	258	Tauranga	40	68
Hamilton	154	239	Te Aroha	58	67
Helensville	20	34	Te Awamutu	45	53
Hikurangi	15	31	Te Karaka	20	50
Huntly	24	32	Te Kuiti	42	80
Kaitiaki	12	41	Te Puke	27	27
Karangahake	11	25	Tokomaru Bay	15	10
Kawakawa	26	44	Thames	90	197
Kawhia	10	18	Tolaga Bay	12	16
Kihikihi	12	8	Waihi	62	110
Mangawai	9	9	Waikino	5	16
Mangonui	8	23	Waipiro Bay	5	18
Maungaturoto	20	27	Waipu	13	21
Mercer	27	28	Waiuku	20	25
Morrinsville	30	31	Warkworth	17	28
Ngaruawahia	28	29	Whakatane	29	27
Ongarue	22	38	Whangarei	100	120
Opotiki	28	37	Whangaroa	9	16
Otorohanga	17	30	Whitianga	9	22
Paeroa	35	57	Taranaki Industrial District—		
Papakura	32	30	Eltham	94	78
Port Awanui	10	15	Hawera	122	137

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND SHOPS, ETC.—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.	Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Taranaki Industrial District—			Westland Industrial District—		
<i>continued.</i>			<i>continued.</i>		
Inglewood	55	69	Reefton	26	102
Manaia	50	52	Ross	6	28
Mokau	7	14	Seddonville	3	13
New Plymouth	248	286	Westport	82	136
Opunake	38	41			
Patea	33	46	Canterbury Industrial District—		
Stratford	87	120	Akaroa	58	42
Wellington Industrial District—			Amberley	29	34
Ashhurst	24	21	Annat	21	29
Bull's	26	23	Ashburton	148	187
Carterton	61	88	Cass .. ..	..	7
Dannevirke	102	134	Cheviot	13	22
Eketahuna	26	29	Coalgate	15	15
Featherston	28	30	Culverden	22	25
Feilding	106	117	Fairlie	21	24
Foxton	45	40	Geraldine	36	67
Greytown	20	41	Kaikoura	25	40
Hastings	152	182	Leeston	28	34
Hunterville	21	32	Lincoln	22	35
Kimbolton	17	20	Little River	14	14
Levin	50	57	Methven	27	38
Mangaweka	24	28	Oxford	31	25
Martinborough	30	40	Pleasant Point	20	25
Marton	52	47	Rakaia	11	19
Masterton	155	188	Rangiora	77	68
Napier	275	389	Southbridge	14	17
Ohakune	46	72	Temuka	64	66
Ongaonga	10	23	Timaru	283	319
Ormondville	20	40	Waimate	69	98
Otaki	58	63			
Pahiatua	73	57	Otago and Southland Industrial District—		
Palmerston North	269	397	Otago—		
Porangahau	10	11	Alexandra South	7	21
Raetihi	22	31	Arrowtown	8	19
Rongotea	20	23	Balclutha	32	64
Shannon	42	32	Clinton	14	19
Taihape	59	71	Clyde	7	10
Tinui .. ..	..	5	Cromwell	14	31
Upper Hutt	20	23	Dunroon	13	20
Waipawa	46	54	Hampden	18	25
Waipukurau	33	52	Kaitangata	23	63
Wairoa	74	66	Kurow	9	15
Waitotara	5	10	Lawrence	30	43
Wanganui	299	342	Middlemarch	10	19
Waverley	28	28	Milton	45	50
Woodville	43	47	Naseby	15	47
Marlborough Industrial District—			Oamaru	160	187
Blenheim	110	143	Ophir	3	19
Havelock	24	25	Outram	20	27
Picton	29	53	Owaka	40	53
Seddon	8	13	Palmerston South	23	45
Nelson Industrial District—			Pembroke	4	7
Collingwood	21	18	Queenstown	9	40
Murchison	19	34	Roxburgh	12	35
Nelson	284	304	St. Bathans	5	9
Takaka	28	25	Tapanui	16	40
Westland Industrial District—			Waikouaiti	15	28
Brunnerton	16	36	Waitahuna	4	13
Charleston	5	4	Southland—		
Denniston	16	28	Gore	122	136
Granity	11	28	Invercargill	362	373
Greymouth	139	258	Lumsden	27	38
Hokitika	54	118	Mataura	30	31
Karamea	9	12	Orepuki	34	35
Kumara	14	44	Otautau	56	60
Lyell	1	11	Riverton	36	50
Okarito	10	22	Waikaia	6	14
			Winton	60	60
			Wyndham	52	30

TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS CONCERNING PERSONS ASSISTED BY MEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1913, TO 31ST MARCH, 1914—BY OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	Auckland, Gisborne, and Hawke's Bay Districts.				Wellington and Taranaki Districts.				Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough Districts.				North and South Canterbury Districts.				Otago and Southland District.				Totals.									
	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.					
Bricklayers ..	3	2	8	5	2	12	3	27	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	36	20	2
Carpenters ..	14	14	31	28	6	38	32	116	64	..	16	9	34	20	5	7	1	19	3	3	75	56	200	115	16					
Engineers ..	5	11	7	16	4	12	21	37	29	2	3	7	15	6	4	1	3	4	2	2	22	43	65	53	12					
Farm hands ..	17	94	25	111	..	54	207	124	261	..	9	79	14	88	..	22	161	58	183	..	103	542	223	645	..					
Hotel hands ..	3	15	10	18	..	10	61	21	71	..	3	14	8	17	..	1	8	10	9	..	18	98	49	116	..					
Labourers ..	170	609	494	410	369	398	955	1,012	996	357	27	83	101	55	56	181	732	651	270	642	214	501	669	2,927	1,935					
Miners ..	12	12	31	19	5	13	34	37	38	9	16	24	64	14	26	2	6	11	4	4	18	35	64	10	43					
Painters ..	4	4	9	8	..	3	4	12	7	..	1	4	4	..	5	2	3	9	5	..	10	15	34	20	5					
Shop assistants ..	..	2	..	2	..	8	7	21	14	1	3	5	9	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	11	17	33	27	1		
Miscellaneous ..	36	73	100	107	2	88	175	247	228	35	3	8	16	9	1	38	97	96	106	30	27	26	62	39	14					
Totals ..	264	836	715	724	376	636	1,499	1,654	1,721	414	49	119	188	83	85	256	955	843	521	690	292	739	895	456	575	1,497	4,148	4,295	3,505	2,140

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS CONCERNING PERSONS ASSISTED BY MEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX, FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1913, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Districts.	Married.		Total Number of Persons assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.			Total Number sent to Private Employment.	Total Number sent to Government Employment.	Wives assisted.	Children assisted.	Where from.				
	Married.	Single and Widowers.		Wives.	Others.	Total.					North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.	Elsewhere.
Auckland	208	650	858	214	333	547	664	194	14	19	566	29	39	198	26
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay	56	186	242	56	112	168	60	182	2	..	149	27	8	51	7
Wellington	636	1,499	2,135	636	1,018	1,654	1,721	414	35	44	846	293	138	767	91
Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough	49	119	168	49	139	188	83	85	..	..	18	68	26	51	5
Canterbury	256	955	1,211	256	587	843	521	690	..	..	70	864	54	193	30
Otago	284	718	1,002	284	591	875	440	562	3	1	25	499	68	381	29
Southland	8	21	29	8	12	20	16	13	..	..	..	24	2	2	1
Grand totals	1,497	4,148	5,645	1,503	2,792	4,295	3,505	2,140	54	64	1,674	1,804	335	1,643	189

DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND OTHERS ASSISTED BY WOMEN'S BRANCHES.

Districts.	Married.	Single and Widows.	North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.
Auckland	63	595	535	7	6	110
Masterton	4	11	15	..	..	..
Wellington	251	517	643	28	12	85
Nelson	63	80	20	114	2	7
Christchurch	72	252	18	248	5	53
Dunedin	40	215	7	227	8	13
Grand totals	493	1,670	1,238	624	33	268

REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION FOR SHEARERS UNDER THE SHEARERS' AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS ACCOMMODATION ACT, 1908.

(Section 9: "This Act does not apply to shearing-sheds in which the total number of shearers employed is less than six.")

District.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Full Accommodation required.	Extensive Alterations and Additions required.	Minor Requirements.
AUCKLAND AND POVERTY BAY—					
Gisborne	46	20	6	9	11
Port Awanui	3	1	2	..	..
Te Karaka	6	..	3	3	..
Tokomaru Bay	13	2	3	6	2
Tolaga Bay	10	2	3	..	5
Waipiro Bay	6	4	..	1	1
Totals	84	29	17	19	19

REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION FOR SHEARERS, ETC.—*continued.*

District.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Full Accommodation required.	Extensive Alterations and Additions required.	Minor Requirements.
WELLINGTON AND HAWKE'S BAY—					
Hastings	2	2	...	...	...
Hunterville	27	27	...	...	...
Mangaweka	19	12	1	4	2
Marton	1	1	...	...	...
Masterton	11	5	...	...	6
Moawhango	1	...	...	...	1
Napier	28	17	3	2	6
Ormondville	12	12	...	...	...
Pahiatua	1	...	...	...	1
Porangahau	10	10	...	...	...
Taihape	1	1	...	...	...
Waipawa	1	1	...	...	...
Waipukurau	2	2	...	...	...
Wairoa	13	7	4	2	...
Wanganui	2	2	...	...	...
Totals	121	99	8	8	16
NELSON AND MARLBOROUGH—					
Nelson... ..	8	7	...	...	1
Seddon... ..	1	1	...	...	...
Totals	9	8	...	...	1
CANTERBURY—					
Ashburton	3	2	...	...	1
Chatham Islands	6	5	...	1	...
Christchurch	1	...	...	...	1
Culverden	1	...	...	1	...
Kaikoura	1	...	...	...	1
Little River	3	3	...	...	...
Methven	10	9	...	1	...
Totals	25	19	...	3	3
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND—					
Arrowtown	2	2	...	...	...
Cromwell	6	3	...	2	1
Dunedin	8	7	...	1	...
Invercargill	7	5	1	...	1
Kurow	1	...	...	...	1
Middlemarch	2	2	...	...	...
Naseby	4	3	...	1	...
Oamaru	1	...	...	...	1
Ophir	2	2	...	...	...
Otautau	5	5	...	...	...
Queenstown	3	3	...	...	...
Roxburgh	2	2	...	...	...
Totals	43	34	1	4	4
SUMMARY.					
Auckland and Poverty Bay	84	29	17	19	19
Wellington and Hawke's Bay	131	99	8	8	16
Nelson and Marlborough	9	8	...	...	1
Canterbury	25	19	...	3	3
Otago and Southland	43	34	1	4	4
Totals	292	189	26	34	43

REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION FOR FLAX-MILL WORKERS INSPECTED UNDER THE SHEARERS' AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION AMENDMENT ACT, 1912.

Industrial District.	Satisfactory.	Full Accommodation required.	Extensive Alterations and Additions required.	Minor Requirements.	Total.	Requiring Medical Outfit.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND)—						
Auckland, Coromandel, Hamilton, Huntly, Kihikihi, Mercer, Ngaruawahia, Te Aroha, Te Puke	12	2	2	6	22	22
WELLINGTON—						
Carterton, Featherston, Martinborough, Masterton, Napier, Ormondville, Raetihi, Waipukurau, Wairoa, Waverley	7	2	3	2	14	13
Manawatu	25	2	7	6	40	20
TARANAKI .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	1
NELSON AND MARLBOROUGH—						
Blenheim	3	..	4	1	8	8
WESTLAND—						
Denniston, Granity, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross ..	5	..	..	..	5	5
CANTERBURY—						
Leeston, Rangiora	6	..	..	..	6	6
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND—						
Invercargill, Kaitangata, Lumsden, Mataura, Orepuki, Owaka, Roxburgh, Waikaia, Winton	20	1	3	2	26	3
Totals	78	8	19	17	122	78

REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION FOR SAWMILL WORKERS INSPECTED UNDER THE SHEARERS' AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION AMENDMENT ACT, 1912

Industrial District.	Satisfactory.	Full Accommodation required.	Extensive Alterations and Additions required.	Minor Requirements.	Total.	Requiring Medical Outfit.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND)—						
Aratapu, Auckland, Cambridge, Coromandel, Dargaville, Gisborne, Hamilton, Helensville, Hikurangi, Kaitaia, Kawhia, Mangawai, Mangonui, Mercer, Ngaruawahia, Ongarue, Otorohanga, Paeroa, Raglan, Rawene, Rotorua, Taurarunui, Tauranga, Te Karaka, Te Kuiti, Te Puke, Thames, Warkworth, Whitianga, Whangaroa	42	3	8	10	63	63
TARANAKI—						
Eltham, New Plymouth, Opunake, Stratford ..	5	..	2	2	9	8
WELLINGTON—						
Carterton, Dannevirke, Featherston, Hunterville, Kimbolton, Mangaweka, Napier, Porongahau, Otaki, Raetihi, Wairoa, Wanganui	21	..	7	4	32	27
NELSON AND MARLBOROUGH—						
Blenheim, Collingwood, Nelson, Seddonville, Kairoura, Takaka	13	..	17	5	35	35
WESTLAND—						
Charleston, Denniston, Granity, Greymouth, Hokitika, Kumara, Reefton, Ross	18	1	14	5	38	38
CANTERBURY—						
Geraldine, Little River, Oxford, Rangiora, Temuka	4	1	1	..	6	6
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND—						
Dunedin, Gore, Invercargill, Orepuki, Otautau, Owaka, Queenstown, Riverton, Waikaia, Winton	48	..	20	5	73	27
Totals	151	5	69	31	256	204

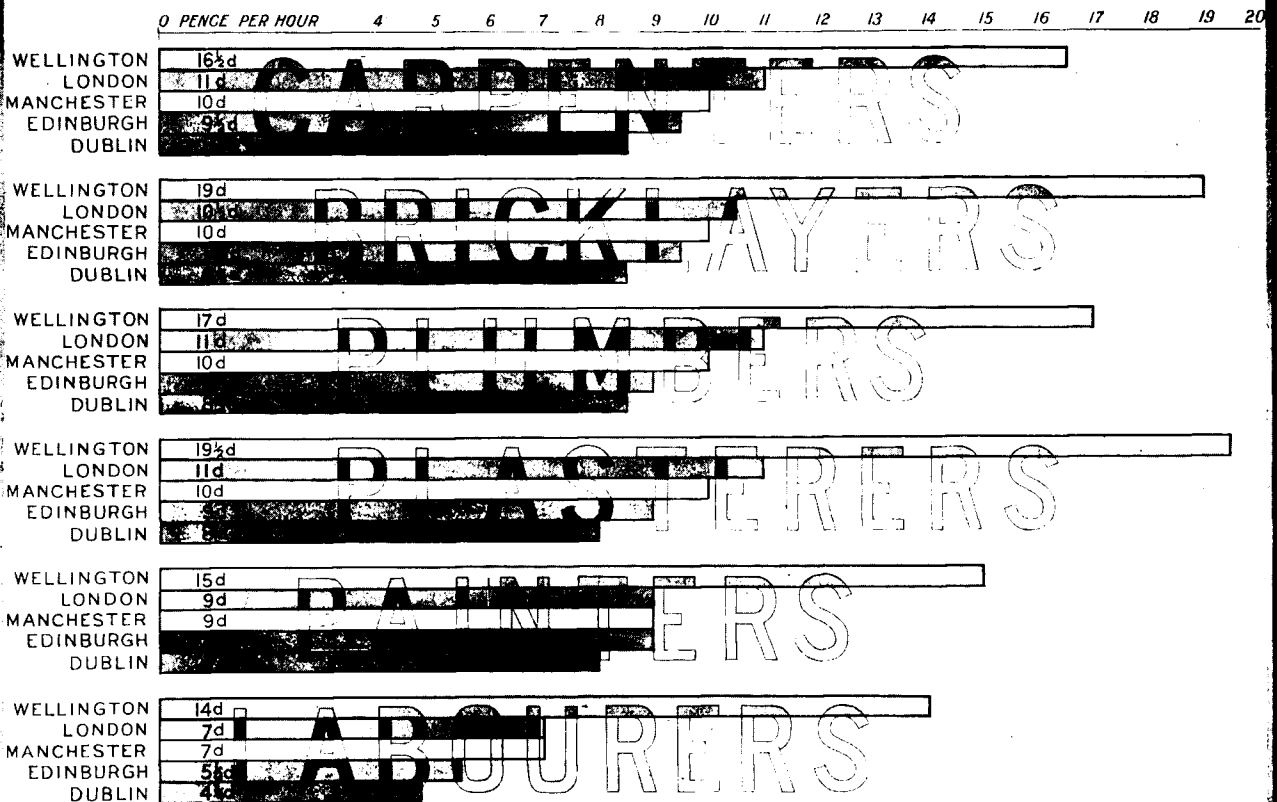
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE
31ST MARCH, 1914.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	*15,323	8	4
Advertising, printing, and publications	181	2	3
Allowance to International Association for Labour Legislation, Basle, towards cost of collecting and publishing information respecting the labour laws of various countries	25	0	0
Allowance to Messrs. Veitch, M.P., and Robertson, M.P., for services as members of the Cost of Living Commission	245	2	0
Allowances to police officers acting as departmental agents	935	2	11
Audit fees for inspection of accounts	33	10	0
Bicycles (including eight motor-cycles)	638	17	0
Cartage, freight, and insurance	63	19	11
Cost of extra typing	7	5	0
Cost of messenger's uniform	4	10	0
Cost of special typewritten reports under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	76	11	9
Departmental exhibit at Auckland Exhibition	123	2	5
Expenses of inquiry into alleged misconduct of a departmental officer	3	3	0
† Fares, board and lodging, and supplies for persons proceeding to employment	1,514	19	9
Fees payable to acting members of the Court of Arbitration	36	0	0
Fees payable to assessors of Industrial Councils	1,445	17	0
Legal and witnesses' expenses	174	7	0
Payment of special messengers, Arbitration Court	18	14	0
Postage and telegrams (including rent of letter-boxes)	1,044	3	0
Preparing and printing Supplementary Digest of Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	10	0	0
Preparing and printing Supplementary Digest of Decisions under the Workers' Compensation Act	30	0	0
Printing and stationery	1,922	4	3
Rebate of fares of persons proceeding to employment	537	12	4
Rent, office requisites, cleaning, fuel, and lighting	1,107	6	0
Special allowance to officer conducting inquiry into alleged shortage of labour in New Zealand manufacturing industries	10	0	0
Tea-money for officers working overtime	22	10	0
Telephones	213	13	11
Temporary clerical assistance	152	15	0
Travelling allowances and expenses	3,919	4	7
Typewriters	77	8	0
Workers' dwellings—			
Administrative and travelling expenses	282	19	0
Advance to Gonville Town Board to defray cost of high-pressure water-supply, Ballance Settlement, Gonville (since refunded)	340	14	6
Destroying noxious weeds on vacant sections	1	5	0
Fire insurance, rates, repairs, and valuation fees	313	19	7
Contingencies	7	7	0
	30,843	14	6
Less amount credited under section 48, Public Revenues Act, 1910	2,294	18	4
Total	*£28,548	16	2

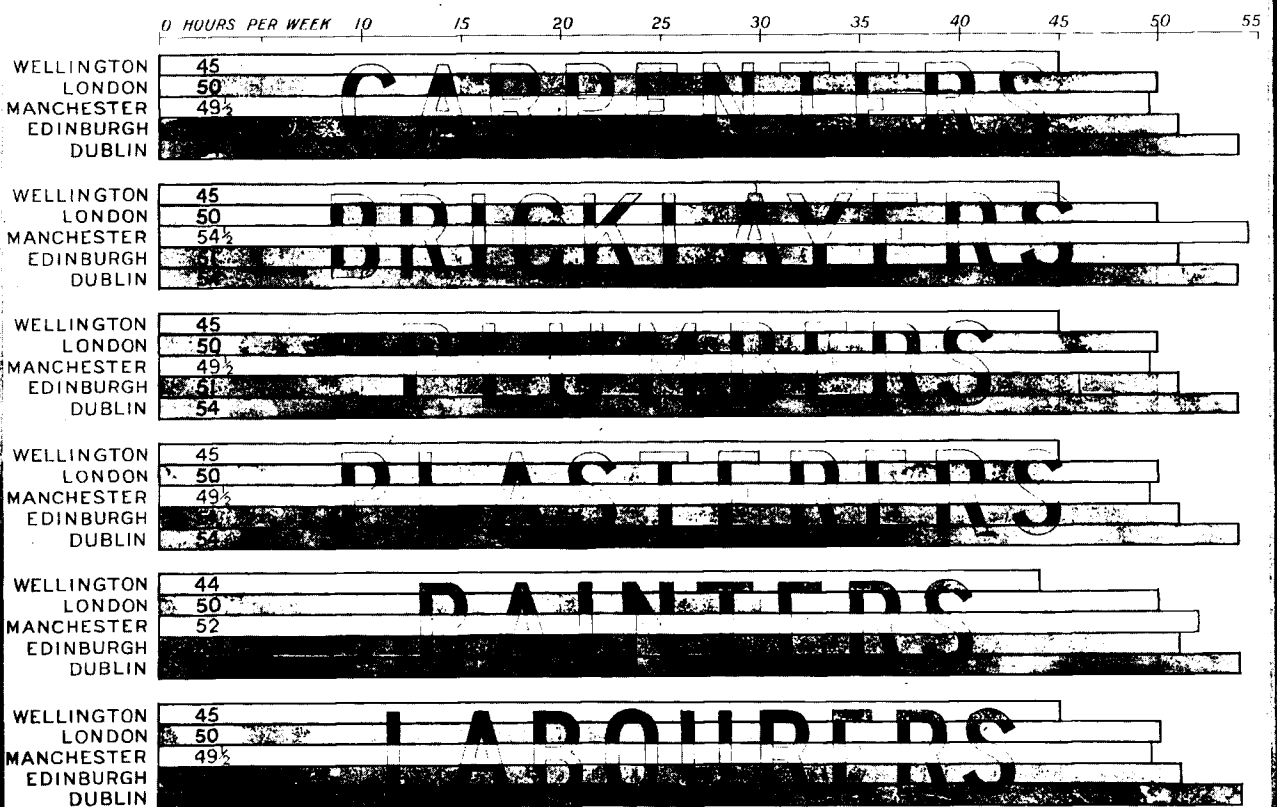
* This total does not include the salaries of the Judge and members of the Court of Arbitration (appropriated by special Act of Parliament).

† 96 per cent. of the amount owing for fares has been refunded.

WAGES IN PENCE PER HOUR.



HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.



WAGES AND HOURS OF VARIOUS BUILDING TRADES IN WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, COMPARED WITH CERTAIN LARGE CITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

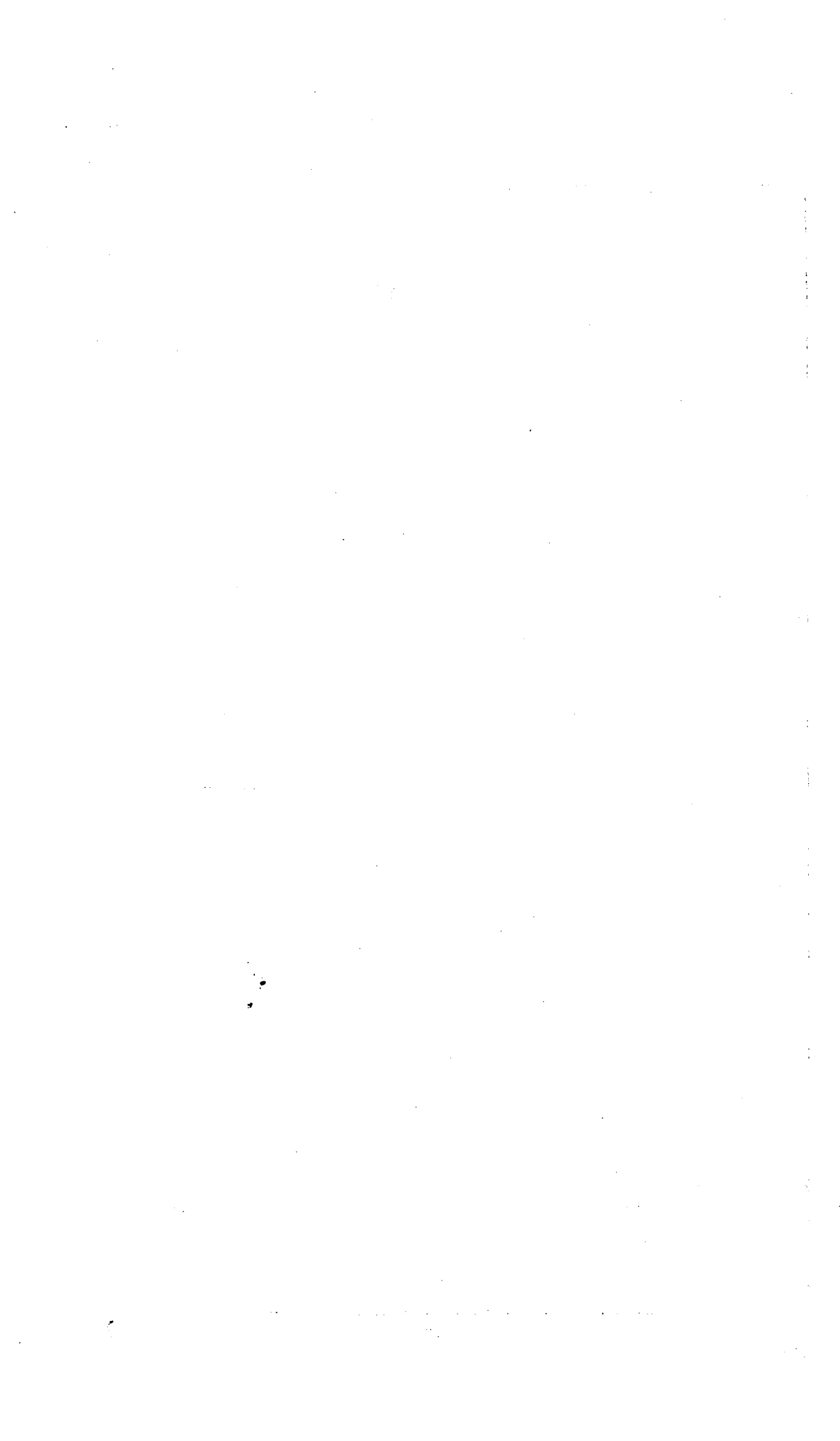
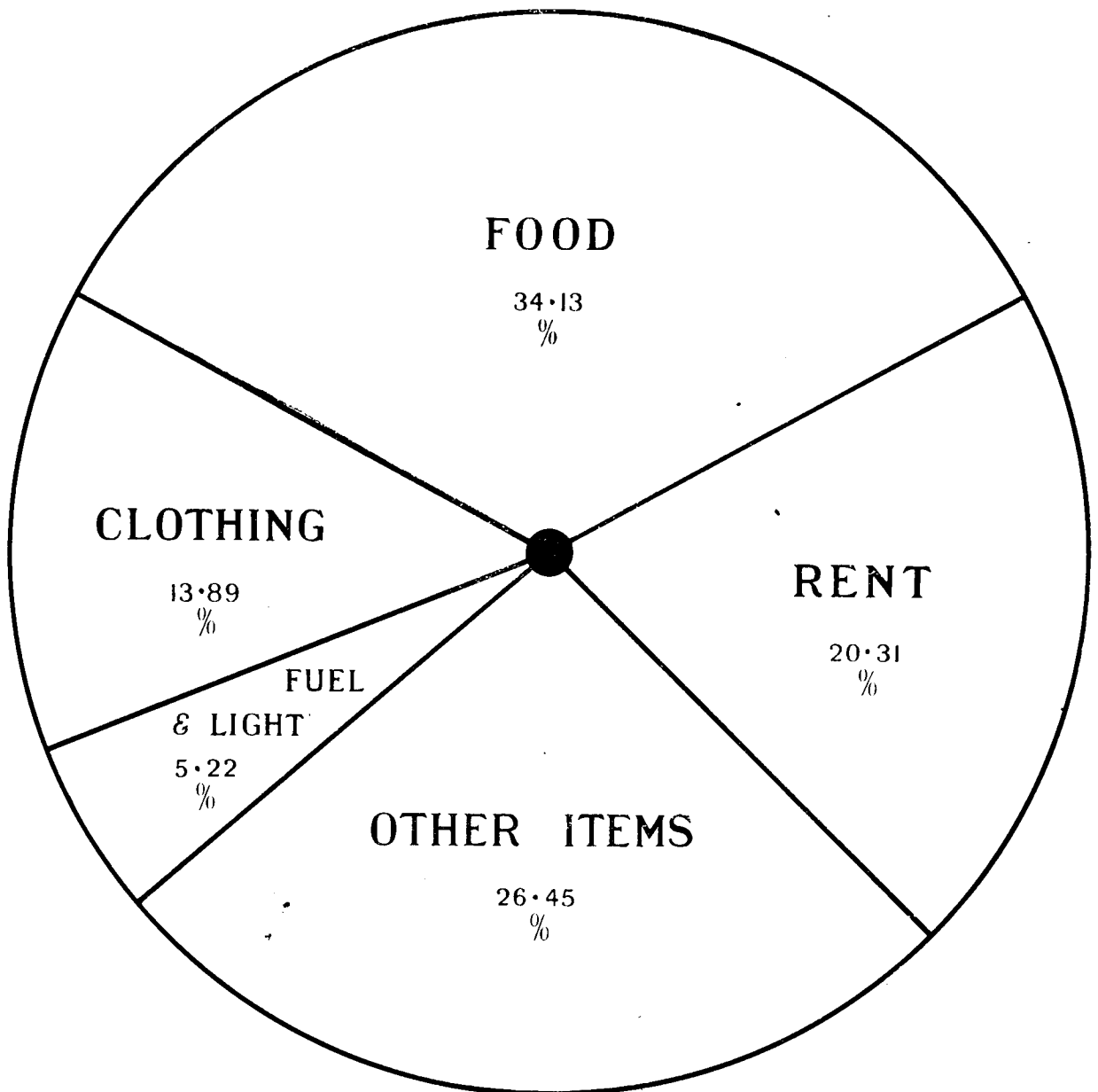
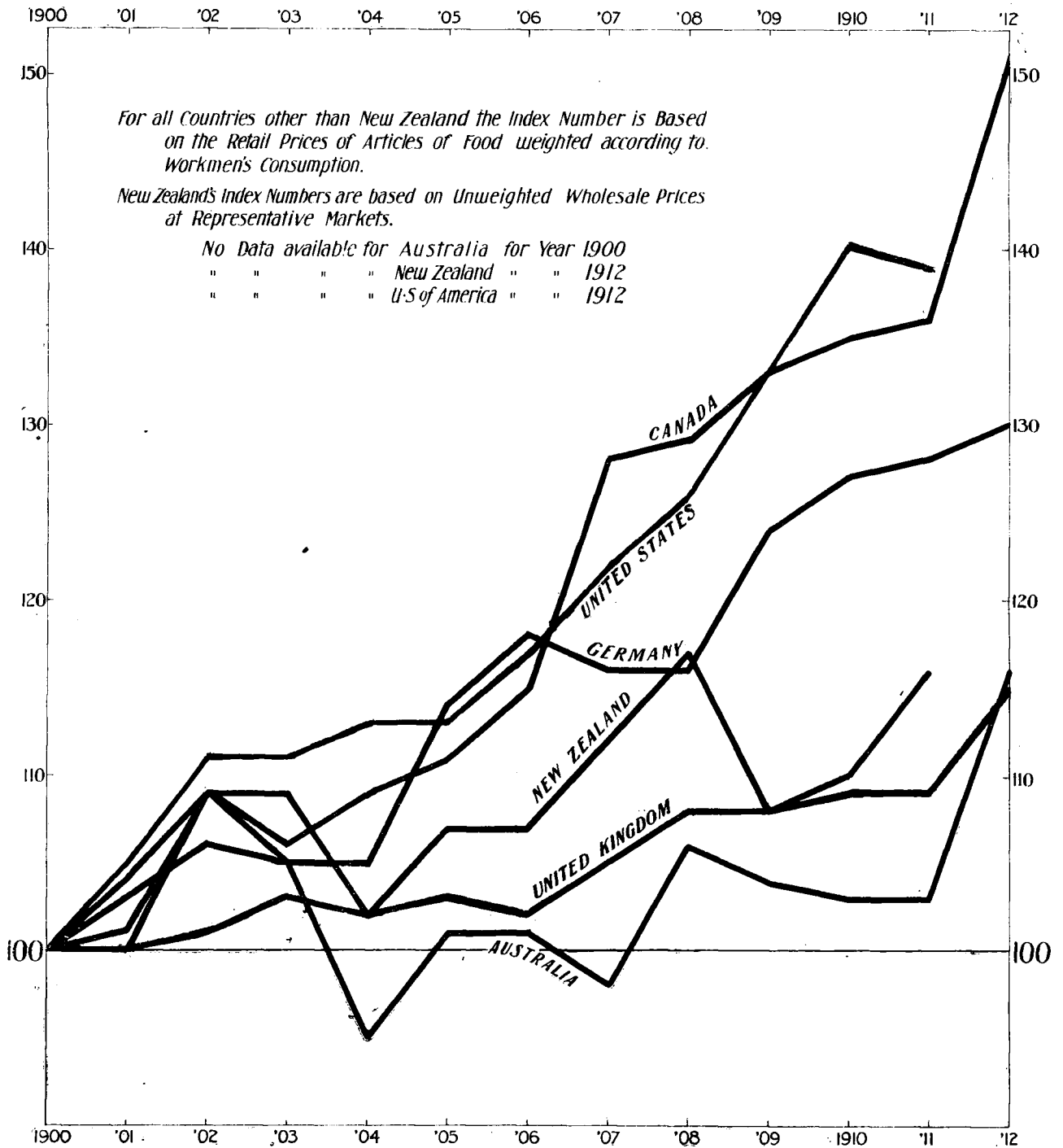


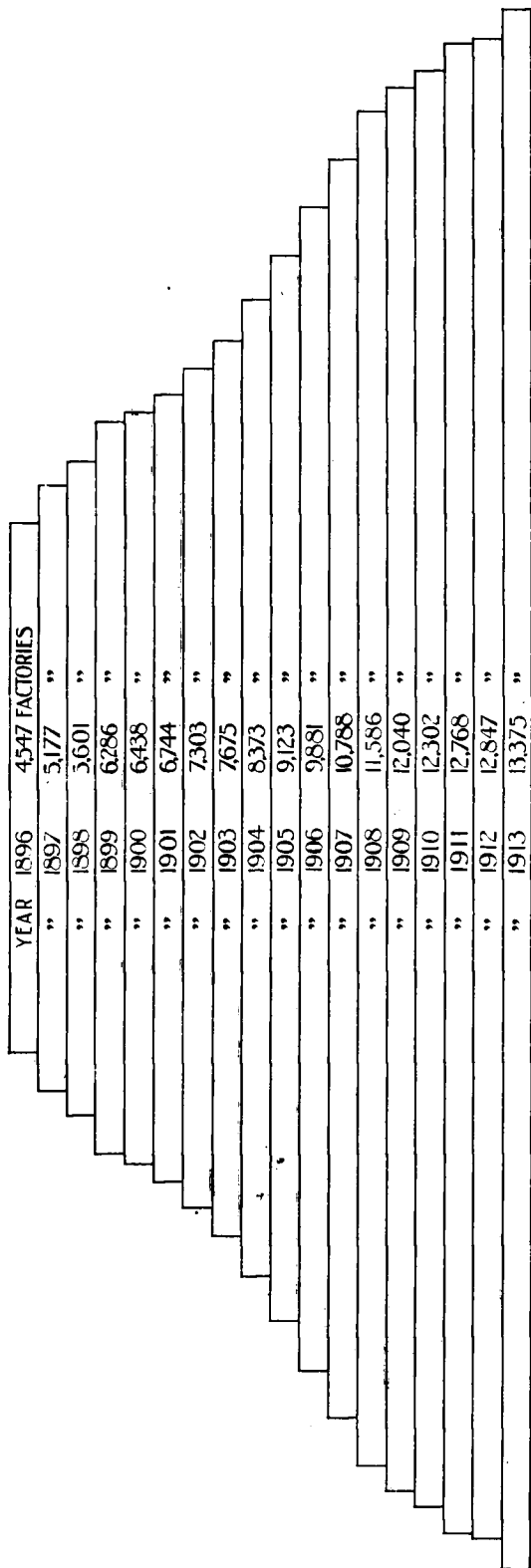
DIAGRAM SHOWING PROPORTION OF MAIN ITEMS TO AVERAGE TOTAL WEEKLY EXPENDITURE (BASED ON EXPENDITURE OF SIXTY-NINE WORKERS' FAMILIES IN NEW ZEALAND).



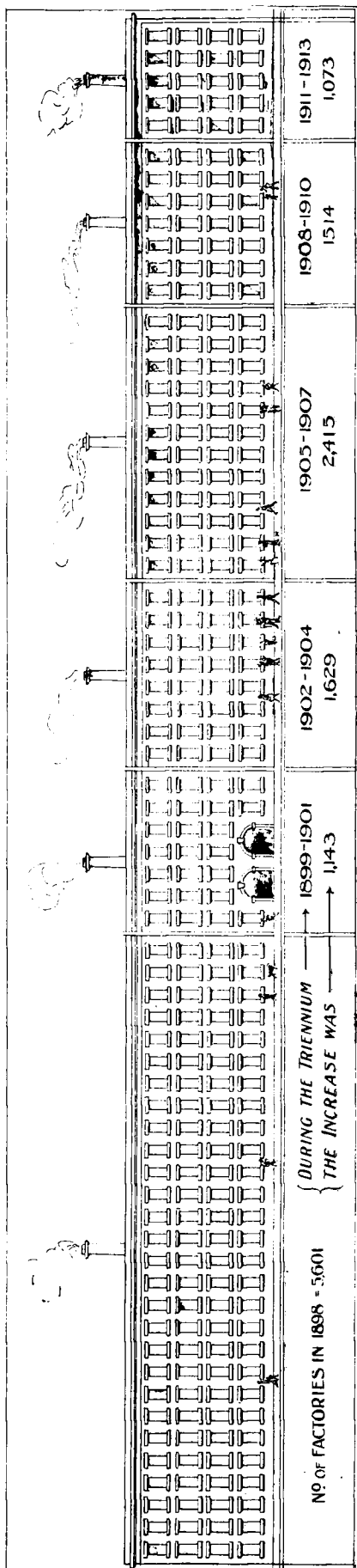
GRAPH SHOWING FOOD-PRICES BY INDEX NUMBERS, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND GERMANY, 1900-1912.



DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FACTORIES REGISTERED IN NEW ZEALAND.



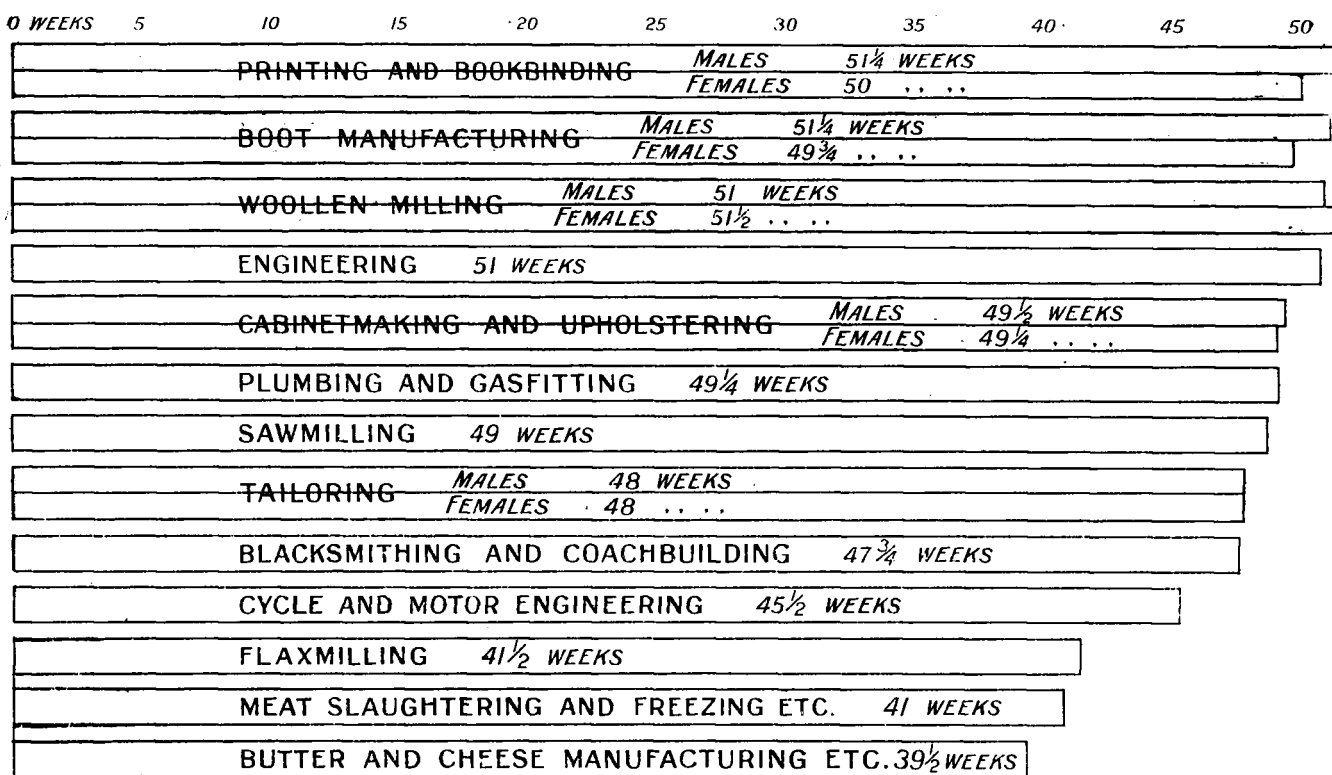
The Number of Factories Registered in NEW ZEALAND in Each Year from 1896 to 1913



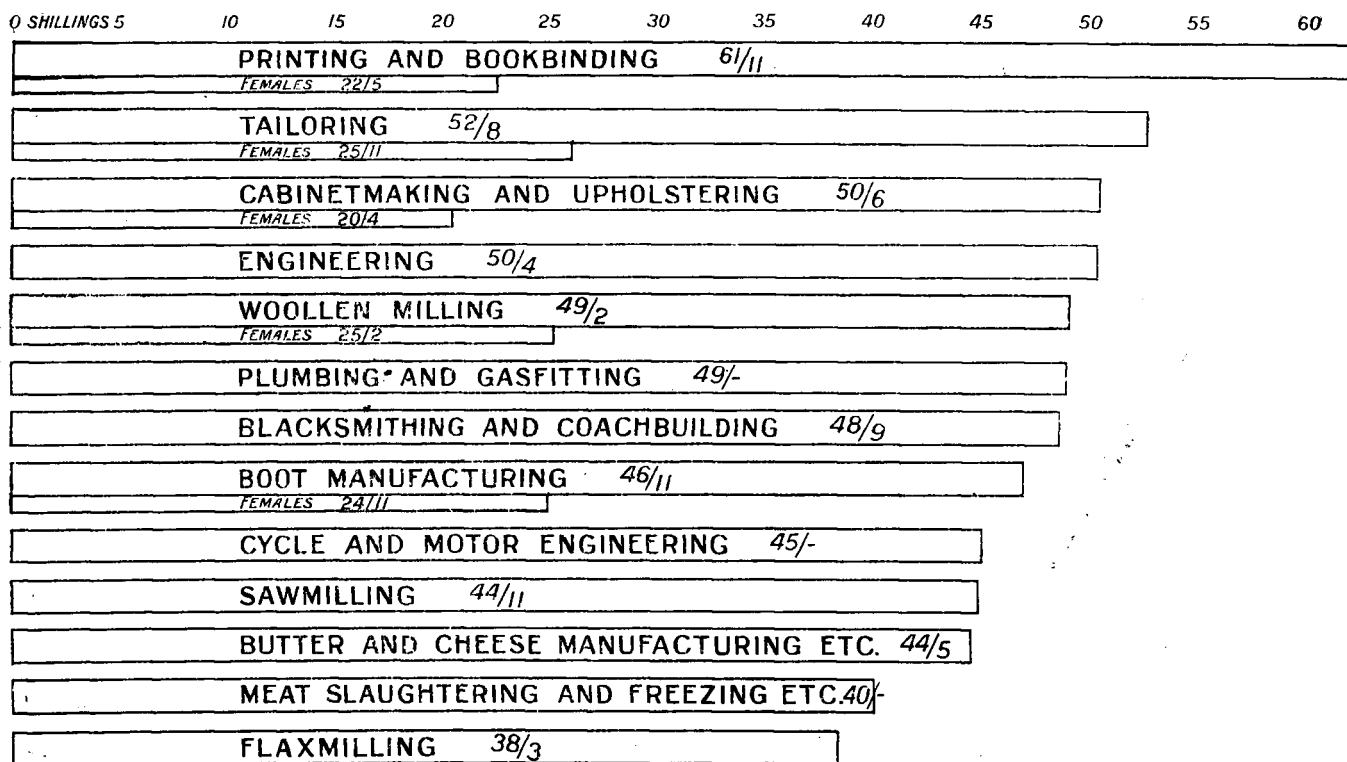
NOTE:— In this Imaginary Building, Each Window Represents 50 Factories.
 the Total Number Registered in March 1913 being - 13,375.
 A Break is Shown at Each Three-Year Period from 1898.

The Triennial Increase in the Number of Factories Registered from March 31st, 1896 to March 31st, 1913.

DIAGRAM SHOWING
AVERAGE DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT IN WEEKS.



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SHILLINGS AND PENCE PER WEEK OF WORKERS OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.



(This diagram was compiled from data collected for the period, April, 1910, to March, 1911. The earnings shewn are the average for the 52 weeks.)

GRAPH SHOWING
 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (ALL AGES) AT WORK IN EACH MONTH
 OF THE PERIOD APRIL 1910 TO MARCH 1911.

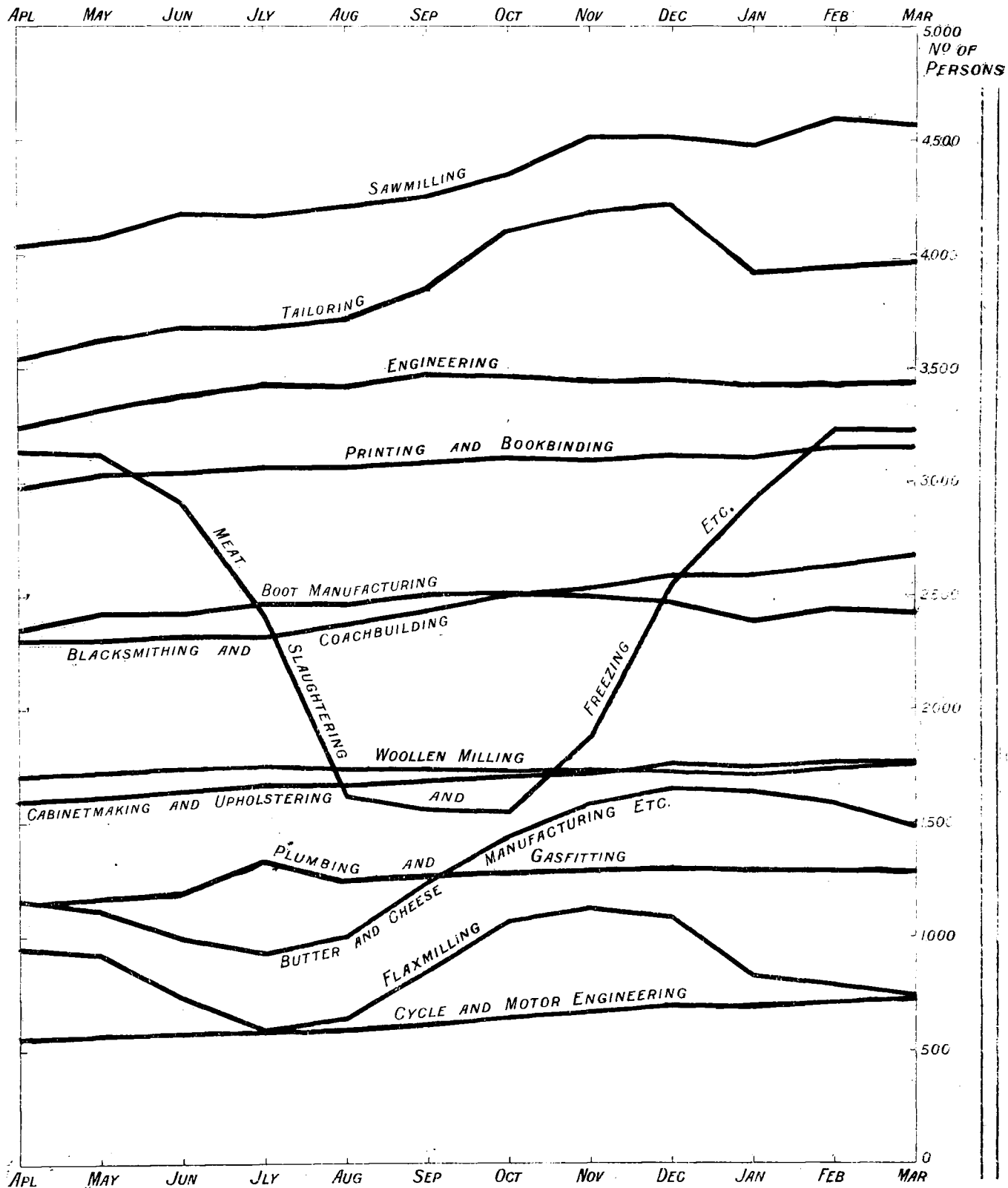
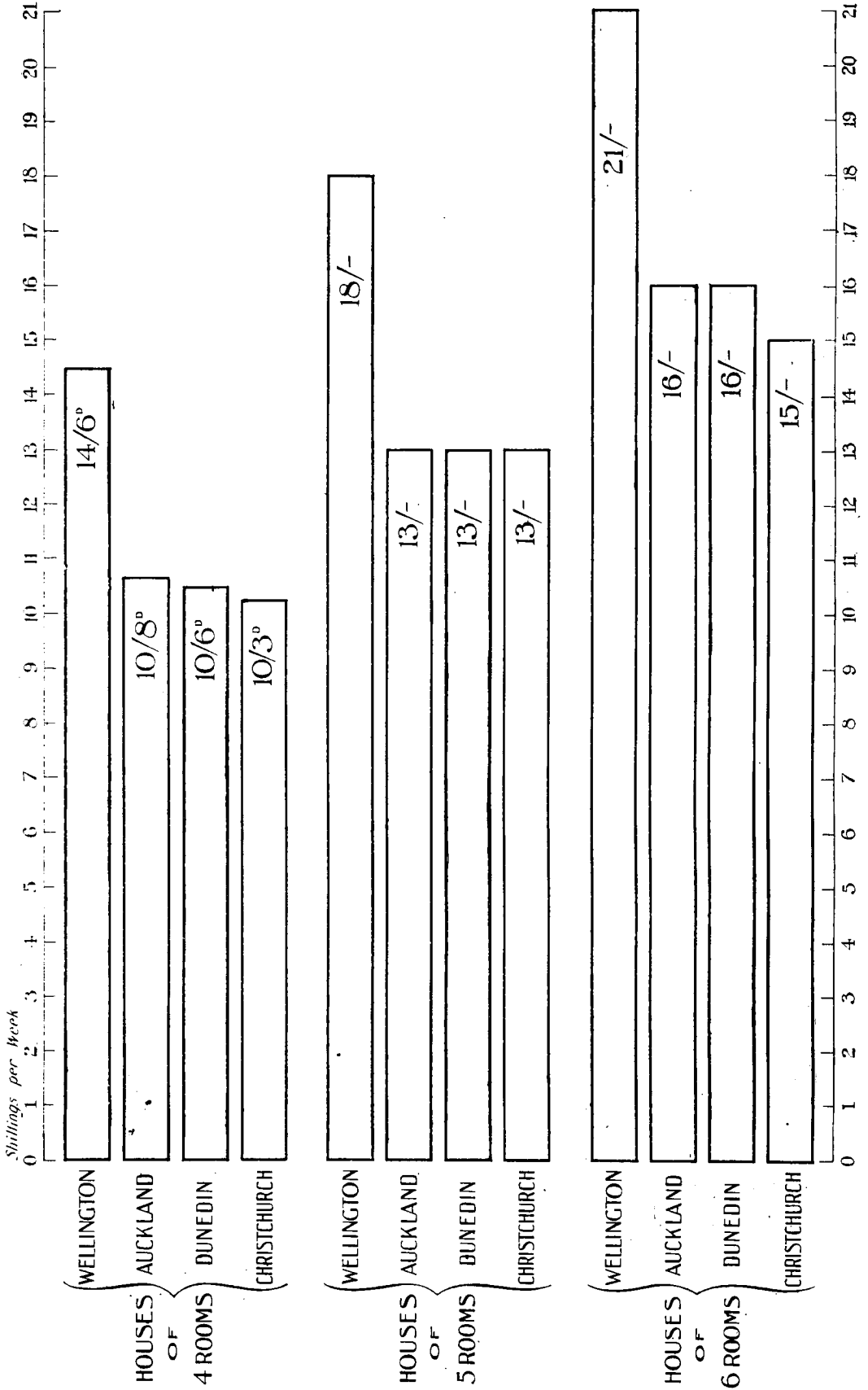


DIAGRAM SHOWING
 AVERAGE RENTS OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMED HOUSES IN THE FOUR CHIEF CENTRES
 SHOWN IN SHILLINGS PER WEEK
 BASED ON THE CENSUS RETURNS OF 1911.



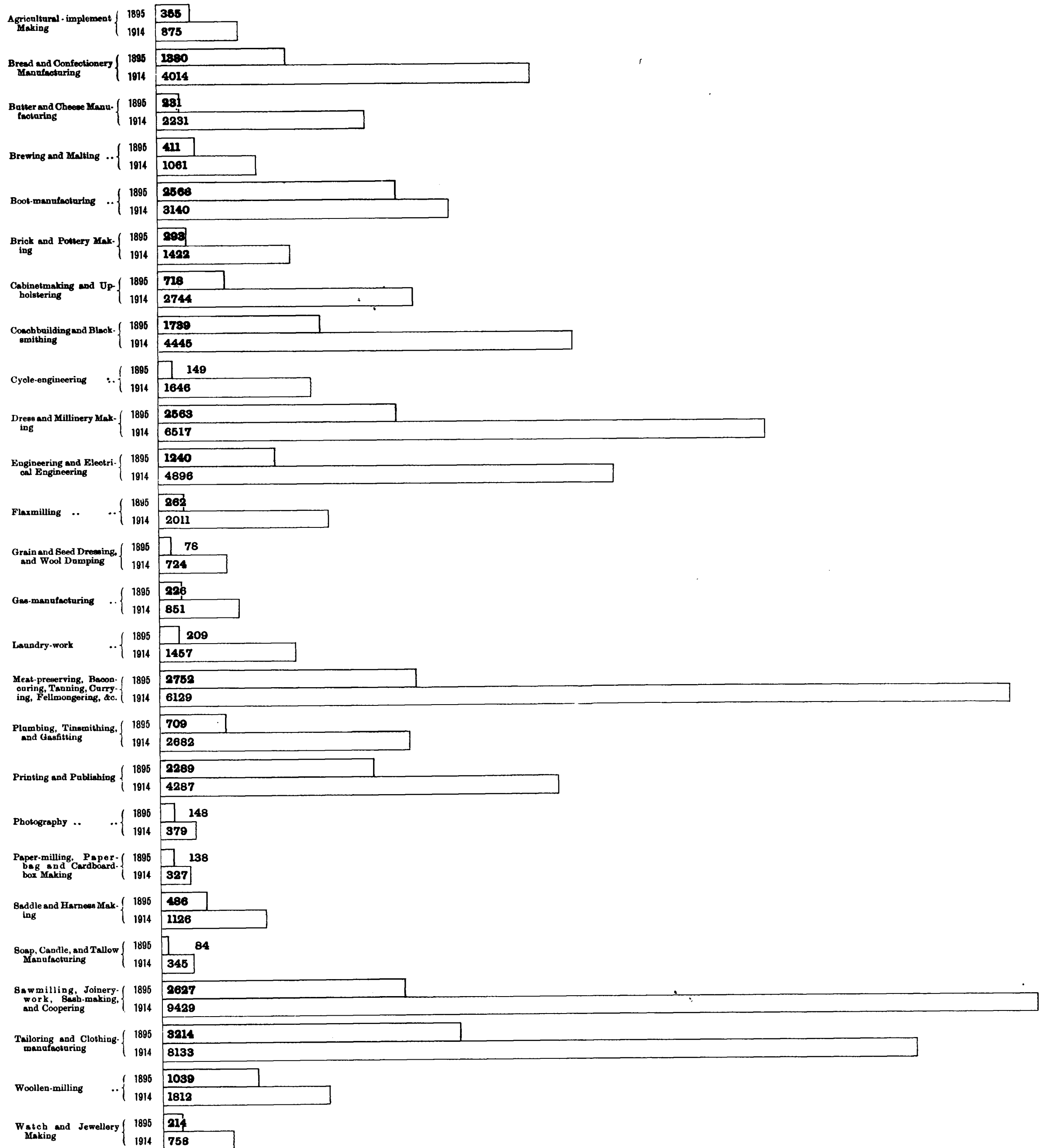
Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (950 copies, including diagrams and illustrations), £100.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1914.

FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

DIAGRAM I.—Showing the Number of Persons engaged in the Principal Industries for the Years ending 31st March, 1895 and 1914.

(In 1895 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act commenced operations.)



FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

DIAGRAM 3.—Showing the Number and Annual Increase of Workers in Factories from 1896 to 1914.

(The Figures for the Year 1911-12 were not ascertained.)

YEAR.	NUMBER OF WORKERS, MALE AND FEMALE, WITH TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.		PERCENTAGE OF EITHER SEX.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1895-6	Males, 23,807	Total, 32,387	Fem., 8,580	73.5
1896-7	Males, 27,429	Total, 36,918	Fem., 9,489	74.3
1897-8	Males, 29,312	Total, 39,672	Fem., 10,360	73.9
1898-9	Males, 33,715	Total, 45,305	Fem., 11,590	74.4
'99-'00	Males, 37,349	Total, 48,938	Fem., 11,589	76.3
1900-1	Males, 40,381	Total, 53,460	Females, 13,079	75.6
1901-2	Males, 41,783	Total, 55,395	Females, 13,612	75.4
1902-3	Males, 44,413	Total, 59,047	Females, 14,634	75.2
1903-4	Males, 48,182	Total, 63,968	Females, 15,786	75.3
1904-5	Males, 51,481	Total, 67,713	Females, 16,232	76.0
1905-6	Males, 53,963	Total, 70,403	Females, 16,440	76.6
1906-7	Males, 58,216	Total, 75,310	Females, 17,094	77.3
1907-8	Males, 60,893	Total, 78,625	Females, 17,732	77.4
1908-9	Males, 60,845	Total, 78,848	Females, 18,003	77.2
1909-10	Males, 60,179	Total, 77,806	Females, 17,627	77.4
1910-11	Males, 61,403	Total, 78,790	Females, 17,387	78.0
1912-13	Males, 67,284	Total, 86,598	Females, 19,314	77.7
1913-14	Males, 68,738	Total, 87,517	Females, 18,779	78.5

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

H.—11.

DIAGRAM showing Accidents in Factories for the Years ending 31st March, 1903 to 1914.

Year ending 31st March.	Total.										Accidents per 1,000 Workers.	
1903	287	24	73	11							395	6.67
1904	405	16	101	11							533	8.33
1905	402	21	128	7							558	8.24
1906	305	36	153	8							502	7.13
1907	352	72	181	16							621	8.25
1908	297	94	186	6							583	7.41
1909	570				216	13	4				803	10.19
1910	407				232			89	7		735	9.45
1911	638							145		77	872	11.07
1912	792									167	1,020	*
1913	837							84	32	8	961	10.33
1914	879									165	1,104	12.61

* Owing to the number of factory workers in New Zealand not having been ascertained this year, this item is not shown

Slight accidents, necessitating little loss of employment and no permanent injury -----
 Moderately serious; loss of employment over 14 days; no permanent injury -----
 Serious; loss of limbs, &c.; workers' earning-capacity permanently affected -----
 Fatal accidents -----

