

The stoppages grouped by their duration in days were distributed as follows:—

Industry.	Number of Stoppages lasting—						Totals.
	Nil.*	Up to One Day.	Up to Three Days.	Four to Ten Days.	Over Ten Days.	Go Slow.	
Meat-freezing .. ..	..	10	5	4	1	5	25
Shipping	2	3	3	2	..	..	10
Coal-mining .. ..	..	40	9	4	..	..	53
Others .. ..	..	6	2	5	1	..	14
Totals	2	59	19	15	2	5	102

* Refusal to work overtime.

In the meat-freezing industry there were five stoppages which lasted longer than three days. An Auckland freezing-works decided to employ a "shackler" where previously the butchers had done their own shackling. The labourers indicated that no labourer would perform the work at the hourly rate offered unless the worker also shared in the butchers' "pool-money." The labourers continued at work, but the butchers ceased for five days and a half, throwing the boners out of employment. Employment as shacklers at an hourly rate of pay was finally accepted by the labourers.

Certain abattoir workers ceased work for fifteen days seeking the inclusion of better hours and wages in an award which would be common to themselves and the local authority's labourers. A settlement was arrived at at a meeting of the parties and the Conciliation Commissioner.

The workers at a Canterbury freezing-works ceased work to further their claim for an increase in their minimum weekly wage, following on what was regarded as a bad season. Work ceased in sympathy at two other works on the following day. A week later, the works having been declared "black," workers at two more South Island freezing-works ceased work in sympathy. At a conference presided over by the Conciliation Commissioner the parties agreed to abide by the decision of an Emergency Disputes Committee, and the workers resumed work eight working-days after the original stoppage.

In consequence of the preceding stoppage, the work at the Christchurch Municipal Abattoir increased, and work was stopped when the workers demanded additional pay. An Emergency Disputes Committee was agreed to by the parties, and the Committee granted increases to the slaughtermen, with proportionate increases for youths and casual workers.

In Auckland female freezing-works' employees ceased work, demanding that their employer launder and supply two smocks a week instead of one. An Emergency Disputes Committee was set up, and it was decided that the workers should be supplied, free of cost, with two clean smocks per working-week.

A dispute in the coastal shipping trade originated at the beginning of July, ships' crews asking that heating and lighting be provided for twenty-four hours a day. An Emergency Disputes Committee, a week later, after the ships had sailed, ruled that heat and light should be provided on ships in port until 11 p.m. each day when ships were on articles. When the ships reached their various ports the men again ceased work, but at a conference of the parties a settlement was reached for extended provision of heat and light.

Carpenters on ship-work ceased work for six days, claiming additional dirt-money while working in phosphate-dust in the hold of a ship. The employers offered a dirt-allowance, which was not considered adequate, but the parties eventually agreed to abide