

1927.

NEW ZEALAND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

REPORT.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 11th July, 1927.

I have the honour to present herewith the thirty-sixth annual report of this Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, and to be laid before Parliament, in compliance with the Labour Department Act, 1908, and the Factories Act, 1921–22. The report covers the financial year 1st April, 1926, to 31st March, 1927.

I have, &c.,

F. W. ROWLEY,

The Hon. the Minister of Labour.

Secretary of Labour.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

THE number of applications at the Department's employment bureaux rose from 517 on the 5th April, 1926, to 2,247 on the 21st June; the number fell to 1,226 in December, when it again rose steadily to 1,828 at the end of March, 1927. These figures show that there was a considerable degree of unemployment during the summer months. No doubt this feature was due to the fall in exports—in both prices and volume—having caused a general slackening of trade and employment. By the middle of June of this year the applications rose in number to 2,322, and there is no prospect of much improvement until the winter passes. The Government (chiefly the Department of Public Works), local bodies, and private employers have provided a considerable amount of employment.

Unemployment continues to be most noticeable in the ranks of the unskilled workers, and of the total unemployed this group has comprised more than one-half. At the middle of June this year the number of such men was 1,261; the remainder comprised (1) clerks, 65; (2) drivers, 98; (3) hotel-workers and cooks, 73; (4) farm hands, 107; (5) shop-assistants, storemen, &c., 71; (6) painters and decorators, 52; (7) carpenters and joiners, 104; (8) gardeners, 36; (9) motor mechanics, 24; (10) engineers, 71; and others in miscellaneous occupations in smaller numbers. During the year the value of building permits exceeded that of the previous year by £849,859, and the building trade, particularly in the construction of large premises for city businesses, shows every sign of being as active in the coming year as during the past four or five years. It is said that the unemployment in this trade is due to the falling-off in the building of houses, in which carpentry comprises a large part of the work.

In the secondary industries the clothing, bootmaking, and saddlery trades have been slack. The decline in output in sawmilling has continued throughout the year. The decrease in the imports of motor-vehicles and their accessories accounts for slackness in the motor industry.

As the result of inquiries made in the different districts of the Dominion the following are some of the reasons that are given to account for the present state of the labour market :—

Farming: Adverse financial conditions have affected employment on farms; farmers are performing their work themselves instead of employing labour, while others are holding up work until a more opportune time.

Farm machinery: The introduction of electric power, motor-tractors, and other like vehicles has displaced a considerable amount of labour.

Machinery for other industries: New labour-saving machinery has also displaced a good deal of labour in town and country, such as concrete-mixers, steam navvies, and other appliances for handling metal and sand, coal-grabs, appliances for the bulk handling of petrol, and so on.

Importations: Imported goods are said to have displaced locally-manufactured goods to a considerable extent—for example, timber, agricultural machinery, clothing, and boots.

Completion of a number of large works—viz., large buildings in the cities, also various drainage, water, and hydro-electric works in different parts of the Dominion.

Electric-power, also oil for steamers, thus replacing coal: This factor affects not only coal-miners and waterside workers, but seamen, workers in factories, &c.

Seamen: Some seamen appear to have come from abroad and remained in New Zealand.

Total engagements made at the Department's employment bureaux during 1926-27, 10,268 (3,260 for public and other Government works, 1,716 for local bodies, 5,292 for private employment); dependants, 16,925; in addition 465 persons were assisted by the advancing of railway fares or otherwise. 1925-26: 3,397 engagements (363 for public works, 3,034 for private employment); dependants, 3,533.

FACTORIES ACT.

Year.	Number of Factories registered.	Movement.	Number of Factory Workers.	Movement.
1913-14 (before the war) ..	13,469	94 (increase)	87,517	919 (increase).
1914-15	13,937	468 ..	88,812	1,295 ..
1915-16 (since the war began) ..	13,214	723 (decrease)	83,011	5,801 (decrease).
1916-17	12,455	759 ..	78,188	4,823 ..
1917-18	12,485	30 (increase)	79,653	1,465 (increase).
1918-19	12,444	41 (decrease)	82,783	3,130 ..
1919-20 (after the war) ..	13,490	1,046 (increase)	85,591	2,808 ..
1920-21	13,661	171 ..	96,603	11,012 ..
1921-22	14,013	352 ..	96,980	377 ..
1922-23	14,535	522 ..	92,608	4,372 (decrease).
1923-24	15,009	474 ..	97,731	5,123 (increase).
1924-25	15,868	859 ..	99,423	1,692 ..
1925-26	16,311	443 ..	102,321	2,898 ..
1926-27	16,619	308 ..	103,404	1,083 ..

The figures as to the number of factories and the workers employed therein do not purport to coincide with those of the Government Statistician (Census of Industrial Manufacturers), as his returns, which are drawn up purely for statistical purposes, do not cover various small establishments that are included as factories under the Factories Act.

It might be explained that the above figures are those ascertained at registration time (April in each year), except that, in order to include factories in seasonal industries which might be closed in April, any new establishments opened during the year are added. Any fall in the number of factory-workers occurring by reason of trade depression during the year will therefore be disclosed in the following year's figures.

ACCIDENTS.

As mentioned in last year's report, in order that the accident statistics may be comparable with the statistics of other countries, as urged by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1923, the figures cover the calendar year instead of the financial year.

The total number of accidents in factories reported during the year ended 31st December is 2,768, an increase of 342 over the previous year. This increase is mainly accounted for by the extra number of accidents reported from freezing-works—viz., 1,325—as against 1,042 in the previous year, an increase of 283. These accidents were, however, largely of a minor nature, and in 827 instances resulted in an absence of less than fourteen days.

Of the 2,768 accidents reported, only 65 occurred to workers under sixteen years of age, 520 to those between sixteen and twenty, and the remaining 2,183 to those above that age.

The number of fatal accidents shows an increase—viz., thirteen, as against seven the previous year. Particulars of each of these accidents are given below. A close investigation is made into the causes of all accidents, with a view, so far as possible, to preventing similar occurrences. Particulars of all reported accidents are now forwarded to the Government Statistician, who prepares statistics for comparison purposes on the same lines as those issued by statisticians in other countries. From his figures the following is gathered :—

Six hundred and fourteen of the accidents were caused by or were due to machinery: this is slightly under one-fourth of the total number of accidents that occurred, and is about the same proportion as in previous years. Of the thirteen fatal accidents nine were caused by or due to machinery. The other principal causes of accidents were found to be as follows: Faulty handling of tools, 742; handling of other objects (viz., objects dropped or tipped over, objects falling, or strain due to handling), 601; falls of persons from stairs, ladders, platforms, &c., 296; handling of poisonous, hot, and corrosive substances, 105; others (miscellaneous), 410; total, 2,768.

Disability caused: Temporary disability, 2,638; permanent partial disability, 117; fatalities, 13: total, 2,768.

Of the fatal and more serious accidents that occurred in factories the following particulars are given:—

1. While oiling the bearings of a lower shaft after the machinery was started a worker in a sawmill apparently lost his balance. In falling he came into contact with the friction-gear belting, and his neck was dislocated. The machinery was already adequately provided with safeguards.

2. A log fell on a timber-worker, causing his death a few days later.

3. A freezing-works employee apparently acted contrarily to instructions, with the result that the contents of a blood-digester poured over him, and he died later from shock and burns.

4. A worker engaged in testing a gravel-screening plant apparently slipped, and his right leg was caught in the machinery, with fatal results. The plant was on trial, and had not been passed by the Inspector of Machinery.

5. A sugar-worker stacking sugar was struck in the back, causing him to fall. Death occurred the following day. The man operating the hoist was unable to see the worker engaged on the stack. Precautions against further accidents of the kind are now taken by means of signalling.

6. A sawmill-worker endeavoured to saw too many boards in one operation. This caused the belting to grip the boards against the saw, which struck the worker in the groin, causing death. Additional safeguards to limit the number of boards, and also to prevent any board flying back and striking the worker, were devised by the Inspector of Machinery, and steps have been taken to have similar devices attached to swing-saws in other districts.

7. A brassmoulder's labourer received injuries to his eye through an explosion of metal. He developed meningitis, which caused his death. At the inquest and also the Department's inquiry no explanation could be obtained as to the cause of the explosion.

8. A boilermaker strained his heart while at work. Death occurred some months later.

9. A slaughterman unfamiliar with the lay-out of the plant at a freezing-works apparently leaned over a guard-rail to look through a hole in the wall in which a fan was being driven and was struck by the fan; he died shortly after. A wire guard has now been fixed round the fan.

10. A shift engineer in a pumping-station was found lying dead on the floor near the engine. It is presumed that he was in the act of coupling the pumps with the engine when the bar that he was using became entangled in the revolving machinery and swung around, striking him on the head.

11. A sawmill employee engaged as a "slabby" was hurled on to a circular saw through attempting to cut a log that was too long for the skids. Death occurred instantly. The saw had been recently installed, and had not been passed by the Inspector of Machinery before being operated, and no safeguards had been erected. Proceedings were taken by the Inspector of Machinery for using machinery for which a certificate had not been given, and a penalty was imposed.

12. A manager of a cheese-factory proceeded to turn the belt on the pulleys on a water-wheel. His body was later found under the wheel, and it is presumed that he slipped and fell into the race, where he was unable to extricate himself. A requisition was immediately served on the company to provide a grid alongside the wheel to prevent any person from being carried under it.

13. A butcher in a small-goods shop sustained a slight cut and the wound became septic. Although treated at hospital he succumbed to the injury.

FACTORY HYGIENE AND WELFARE WORK.

Continued attention has been given to this phase of the Department's activities, particularly in those factories and shops where women workers are employed; besides ventilation and sanitation, such matters as cloak-rooms, rest-rooms, washing facilities, adjustable chairs, and the covering of concrete floors are attended to.

Several instances are quoted by Inspectors of the satisfactory provision made in newly erected factory premises for the welfare of the workers employed. As an indication of the endeavour made by employers to provide not only good working-conditions but also to encourage social activities amongst the workers, an Auckland firm employs a welfare superintendent, a hot lunch is provided at a minimum cost, a special dining and social hall is set apart for the workers' use, and a library of good books is kept on the premises. It might also be mentioned that a Thrift Club has been opened, which has been joined by employees at fifty-four factories and workshops in Auckland; at the 31st March last the depositors numbered 1,673, with credit balances totalling £3,525.

As mentioned in previous reports, arrangements were made with a number of factory occupiers in the chief centres of the Dominion to keep returns showing the temperature and humidity of the air in the workrooms, together with other factors that are likely to affect the health and output of the workers. From these returns the Government Statistician obtained certain information detailed in my last annual report. Arrangements have now been made by which an officer with special qualifications in the new Department of Scientific and Industrial Research will endeavour to carry out a further investigation along the above lines.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN FACTORIES.

Certificates of fitness issued to boys and girls under sixteen years of age to work in factories: Boys, 1,199; girls, 1,547: total, 2,746: a decrease of 140 compared with the previous year.

INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Inspectors paid 15,750 visits of inspection to factories during the year, as compared with 13,761 during the previous year.

Prosecutions numbered 67, in 56 of which convictions were obtained. No case calls for comment; fines totalling £93 were imposed.

During the year complaints were received respecting 161 alleged breaches of the Act, resulting in 18 prosecutions and 79 warnings; while 1,127 other breaches were discovered by the Inspectors themselves, for which 49 prosecutions were instituted and 1,071 warnings were given, the latter breaches being either first offences or of a minor nature. No action was considered necessary in the remaining cases.

There were 748 requisitions served to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as for limewashing; safeguards for workers employed on machinery, &c.; sanitary conveniences; fire-escapes; renovations and structural alterations; heating-appliances; ventilation; lighting; first-aid appliances; washing-water; and dining-rooms in the case of establishments employing over six women and girls, and boys under sixteen.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The records show 24,509 shops throughout New Zealand, of which 12,148 (approximately one-half) were carried on without assistants. In the shops with assistants there were employed 19,472 males and 18,896 females.

Visits of inspection to the number of 19,044 were made during the year, as compared with 15,681 in the previous year.

Prosecutions numbered 246, in which 230 convictions were obtained. The sum of £420 in fines was imposed. The following is the only case that calls for comment. In this instance the action was taken against a restaurant-keeper who had sold cigarettes, for failing to observe the weekly half-holiday as required for tobacconists generally: a conviction was recorded. As this restaurant-keeper had been previously convicted of a similar offence within the previous twenty-four consecutive months, the Magistrate, in pursuance of section 21 (c) of the Act, ordered him to observe the half-holiday for the next twelve months. This is the first occasion on which such an order has been made. The provision was inserted in the Act in order to protect tobacconists, who had frequently complained of illicit selling of tobacconists' goods after closing-hours by shopkeepers in other trades. Such offences are difficult to discover.

During the year complaints were received respecting 337 alleged breaches of the Act, resulting in 54 prosecutions and 170 warnings; while 1,068 other breaches were discovered by the Inspectors themselves, for which 192 prosecutions were instituted and 870 warnings were given, the latter breaches being of a minor nature or first offences. No action was considered necessary in the remaining cases.

One hundred and eighteen requisitions were served on occupiers of shops to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as for sanitary conveniences, heating-appliances, sitting-accommodation for females, lighting, ventilation, and drinking-water. Ten requisitions were also served on occupiers to comply with the requirements of the Retail Shop Assistants' award for dining-room, cloak-room, and couch accommodation in the case of establishments employing six or more females.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

WORK DONE UNDER THE ACT DURING THE YEAR 1926-27.

Industrial agreements filed	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Recommendations of Councils of Conciliation	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Awards of the Court of Arbitration	..	..	..	..	..	..	126

The awards and industrial agreements actually in force on the 31st March, 1927, total 476 (last year 489). The reason for this reduction is merely that in a number of instances a "Dominion" award has taken the place of the several local or district awards in the same industries.

WORK PERFORMED BY COMMISSIONERS AND COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial agreements arrived at and filed as such under section 28 by parties through the Commissioner alone	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Disputes dealt with by Conciliation Councils—							
Where recommendations were fully accepted and forwarded to the Court to be made into awards	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Where recommendations were substantially accepted or agreements reached and referred to the Court to make awards	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Where only minor recommendation or no recommendation was made	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142

The above figures would indicate that 93.6 per cent. of the disputes dealt with by the Commissioners and Conciliation Councils were settled or substantially settled by them; but it should be noted that in some cases the settlements reached merely followed upon recently made awards of the Court, or settlements through Commissioners or Councils in the same or similar industries elsewhere.

WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

A comparison has been made between the minimum rates of wages required under awards and the rates of wages generally paid to adult male workers (other than foremen) in a number of the principal occupations in the four chief centres in New Zealand. From this comparison the following information is given:—

Industry.	Award Rates.	Rates generally paid.
	Per Hour.	Per Hour.
Bricklayers	2s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 2s. 4d. ..	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Carpenters and joiners	2s. 3d. and 2s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ..	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.
Electrical workers	2s. 2d. and 2s. 3d. ..	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
Painters	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
Plasterers	2s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 2s. 4d., and 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Plumbers	2s. 2d. and 2s. 3d. ..	2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.
Stonemasons	1s. 9d., 2s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2s. 6d.
Bakers	2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Boilermakers, engineers, motor engineers, moulders, sheet-metal workers, tinsmiths	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Bootmakers	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2s. 2d.
Cabinetmakers	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
Engine-drivers	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ..	2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 6d.
Tailors	1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 2s. 2d. ..	1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 6d.
Waterside workers	2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 4d.

REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS.

The usual statutory return (to the 31st December, 1926) of the associations and unions registered under the Act, with their membership at that date, is published herewith as an appendix. Comparison with the previous year shows that the total number of workers' unions has increased by one, but the total membership has decreased by 873. The decrease in membership is due to the de-registration of a coal-miners' union with a membership of three hundred, which now, with several other miners' unions, carries on its negotiations for conditions of employment outside of the Act; also to the de-registration of one of the seamen's unions, which has, however, again registered this year. Otherwise there has been a slight increase in the membership of registered unions. The large unions of workers that have elected to remain outside the Act were at the end of the year nine coal-miners' unions (comprising 2,302 members at the time of de-registration), while eleven other coal-miners' unions are still registered (with 1,913 members), two marine engineers' unions (comprising 634 members), and one tramway employees' union (249 members). The total number of employers' unions has decreased by two.

INSPECTIONS.

During the year 3,229 complaints of breaches of awards and industrial agreements, &c., were received and investigated. Apart from these, a large proportion of the general inspections of factories, shops, &c., totalling 34,794, included an inspection to ascertain whether the awards and agreements were being compiled with in respect of wages, overtime, &c.

PROSECUTIONS.

There were 381 prosecutions for breaches of awards and agreements other than stoppages of work, 326 against employers and 55 against workers; 327 convictions were recorded. Fourteen other prosecutions against employers were taken for miscellaneous breaches of the Act, and ten convictions were obtained. Forty-nine workers were prosecuted for striking or otherwise ceasing employment (two strikes), and a conviction was obtained in one case (thirty-five workers); the other case was dismissed.

UNION ACCOUNTS.

There has been no occasion during the year to call for an audit of the accounts of any union. A few instances have been brought under the notice of unions, however, of small amounts of union funds being used for purposes not authorized by the Act.

LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST.

Application for Award.—On an application for an award covering motor and horse drivers it appeared that only twenty-six drivers out of over one hundred and twenty in the district applied for membership of the union. Many of the witnesses called for the employers were drivers, who stated that they were satisfied with their present conditions of employment. The Court of Arbitration considered that it must give due weight to the opinion of the workers who gave evidence, and in the circumstances refused to make an award. (Book of Awards, Vol. XXVI, p. 861.)

Preference.—In an application for awards for shearers the question of granting a preference clause was raised on behalf of the unions concerned. Following its previous practice the Court declined to grant preference because of the difficulty in remote districts of obtaining shearers and shed hands on short notice, and because small farmers and their sons add to their incomes by shearing for their more prosperous neighbours. The Court made it clear that its decision not to grant preference to unionists was in no way intended as a penalty, but was entirely due to the impossibility of granting preference on practicable conditions. It provided, however, that employers should not discriminate against unionists, or do anything, directly or indirectly, to the detriment of the union. (Book of Awards, Vol. XXVI, pp. 629-754.)

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES DURING THE YEAR.

There were in all forty industrial disturbances during the year, of which twenty-seven may be classed as unimportant or trivial. The following is a summary of the remaining thirteen disturbances :—

Coal-miners, Glen Afton.—264 men ceased work for thirty working-days in consequence of the appointment of two men as hewers over the heads of miners said to be more experienced. The management finally appointed as additional hewers two men who had been passed over, and agreed to a conference to deal with some other grievances. The men were bound by an award under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but in the circumstances it was decided to take no action against them for striking.

Coal-miners, Hikurangi.—The management refused to make up to the minimum rate specified in the award the piecework wages of two men who it was claimed had been working in a deficient place ; 151 men thereupon ceased work and remained on strike for eighteen working-days. A conference of the parties recommended that the wages demanded be paid in this instance, but arranged for the payment in future of one of the workers by results only. Proceedings taken under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act were withdrawn upon the receipt of assurances from the union that the offence would not be repeated.

Coal-miners, Ohai (Southland).—A coal company discharged twenty-six of its miners on account of slackness of trade ; eighteen of the remaining miners ceased work in protest, their contention being that the company should keep the whole of its employees on the pay-sheets and share the work that was available. Eleven of the strikers were replaced immediately by "free labour," and within three weeks the mine was again fully manned. Though the men were bound by the strike provisions of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, it was not deemed necessary to take proceedings against them.

Coal-miners, Ohai (Southland).—In this instance it had been the practice to base the wages payable for coal hewn on the weight that had been indicated by one truck-load ; the men became dissatisfied and demanded that each load be weighed in future. The management refused, and the mine was closed down for seven days. It was then leased to a mine-deputy, who agreed with the men upon an increased rate which would allow for variations in weight. Although both the company and the workers were bound by the provisions of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, it was not in the circumstances considered a case for prosecution.

Coal-miners, Paparoa.—Eighty miners adopted a "go-slow" policy for four days and then ceased work for two days. No reason was offered for this behaviour, which is considered to have been caused by a dispute among the men themselves. This was not a "strike" within the meaning of the Act.

Coal-miners, Paparoa.—As the usual pay-day would fall on Christmas Day, the men demanded that wages be paid upon the 23rd December and up to the time of ceasing work on the previous day. This the management considered impracticable, and in consequence a stoppage occurred from the 20th to the 24th December. Proceedings were taken against seventy-four men for a breach of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, and convictions were obtained.

Coal-miners, Runanga.—376 men ceased work for five days in consequence of a deduction made from their wages for time lost through the accidental breaking-down of the ventilation apparatus. Work was resumed upon the management agreeing to appoint a whole-time fan-attendant. The question of a refund of the deduction was held over for the decision of the Minister of Mines upon his next visit to the locality. A breach of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act was committed, but no action was taken.

Coal-miners, Stockton.—150 men ceased work for six days in consequence of the dismissal of a loco-driver who had refused to carry out a particular duty. The opportunity was then taken by the men to claim certain "yardage" and "wet-time" rates. A conference with the owners arranged by the West Coast Miners' Council decided (1) that the loco-driver was in the wrong, and (2) that the demand for the special rates was justified. A breach of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act was committed, but it was decided not to take proceedings for the offence.

Freezing-workers, Patea.—The employees had agreed with the company to accept a certain rate of pay for killing "day-old calves" which was lower than the rate fixed by the award for the killing of calves generally. The killing of day-old calves was an innovation not contemplated when the award was made. Intervention by the union resulted in a cessation of work pending a settlement of the matter. A disputes committee set up under the award decided upon a rate lower than the award rate but higher than the rate previously agreed upon. The stoppage lasted eight days. The men were bound by the strike provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but in the circumstances it was decided not to take any action.

Freezing-works Employees.—Immediately prior to the commencement of the freezing season in Hawke's Bay in November the union asked for a 10-per-cent. increase upon the award rates, claiming that they were entitled to the benefit of the Court's recent decision to raise its basic rates by 1d. per hour, and proposed a conference to discuss the matter. The employers refused to grant an increase or to take part in a conference, stating that the 1d.-per-hour increase referred to was already included

in the existing award rates. When the season opened most of the workers refused to accept engagement. The employers immediately engaged "free labour" at award rates. Similar trouble arose at the freezing-works at Feilding, Longburn, Auckland, Wanganui, Masterton, Waitara, Picton, and Gisborne. A conference was eventually agreed to, which decided that a joint application be made to the Court of Arbitration for a new award to take the place of the existing award, and that in the meantime work should be proceeded with at the existing award rates. The Court subsequently made a fresh award, increasing the time and piecework rates of wages by varying amounts for the different classes of workers, and in its decision intimated that in the case of unskilled workers the new award brought the rates into line with its new basic rates. No action was taken in respect of the few men who had accepted engagement and then refused to commence, and no breach occurred in the other cases. As "free labour" was available when the dispute arose, little time was lost by the employers. While there was a delay of about a month before the men who had refused employment accepted work, it is understood that some of them were engaged in other employment pending a settlement of the dispute.

Freezing-works Employees, Feilding.—After ceasing work to secure the reinstatement of a worker who had refused to kill a ram lamb, the men demanded double rates for killing this class of animal. The management stated that no more ram lambs would be penned for killing, and the men agreed to resume work. When the time came to resume, however, they refused to do so until the volunteer butchers who had been taken on during the previous dispute referred to above had been dismissed, and did not return until the "volunteers" had left. The stoppage lasted for eleven days. As it appeared at the time that the volunteer butchers had left of their own accord, no action was taken.

Freezing-works Employees, Whakatu.—The dismissal of "free labour" was the object of a similar stoppage which took place at Whakatu nearly a month after the stoppage at Feilding. Most of the men drifted back to work before the end of a week. Proceedings were taken against the men for a breach of the strike provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and fines were imposed.

Waterside Workers, Lyttelton.—An increase of 1½d. per hour, which had been granted to waterside workers on condition that they agreed to work on Saturday afternoons when required, in accordance with an agreement made between the Waterside Workers Federation of New Zealand and the ship-owners, was withheld by the employers at the Port of Lyttelton on account of the unwillingness of the men to accept the agreement. Upon the men refusing to accept engagement to work two vessels, apparently as a protest against the employers' action, the employers decided not to call for any further labour for work in the port until the vessels in question were worked. The deadlock lasted eleven days. Work was resumed under the conditions existing prior to the making of the agreement, and subject to a conference being arranged to discuss the questions of extra pay, work on Saturday afternoons, and working-conditions generally. No breach was committed by the men, as it is not an offence to refuse to accept engagement.

It will be seen that these disturbances were confined to coal-miners, freezing-works employees, and waterside workers, and that in only one instance did the dispute relate to main questions such as the wages of the workers in the industry generally.

Industrial Disturbances, 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1927.

The following information respecting the industrial disturbances that have occurred in New Zealand during the past five years will be of interest. In the figures given disturbances are excluded where there was no dispute with the employers (such as quarrels between the workers themselves, stop-work meetings, and the like). In other cases a disturbance extending simultaneously over several districts respecting the same matter has been counted as one disturbance only. Some of the disturbances consisted of refusals to work overtime without a cessation of work during ordinary hours—e.g., waterside work on Saturday afternoons—and refusals of coal-miners to work on certain Saturdays. In these cases the total amount of time so lost is counted as equivalent to the number of days shown in column 3.

(1) Workers affected.	(2) Number of Disturbances.	(3) Number lasting		
		One Day or less.	Two to Three Days.	Over Three Days.
Shipping and waterside workers ..	90	42	22	26
Miners	71	29	15	27
Freezing-workers	19	4	4	11
	—180	—75	—41	—64
New Zealand Railways employees ..	1	..	..	1
Flax-mill workers	2	..	..	2
Sawmill workers	2	..	..	2
Plasterers	1	..	..	1
Shearers (small parties)	5	4	1	..
Storemen	5	4	1	..
Labourers	3	2	1	..
Gasworkers	1	1	..	..
Metal-workers' assistants	1	1	..	..
Stage employees	1	1	..	..
Electrical workers	1	1	..	..
	— 23	—14	— 3	— 6
Totals	203	89	44	70

The above figures show that out of a total of 203 industrial disturbances 180 (88 per cent.) occurred amongst the three classes of workers above mentioned, and the remaining 23 (12 per cent.) took place in eleven other industries. No disturbances occurred in the remaining sixty industries in which there are industrial unions. The three classes of workers referred to were also responsible for 64 (91½ per cent.) of the disturbances lasting over three days (column 3).

A return recently issued by the International Labour Office states that the average number of days lost through strikes and lockouts per annum per 1,000 of the population during the period 1919–23 in the following countries are as shown :—

Great Britain	819	South Australia ..	270
Sweden	795	Western Australia ..	461
Germany	591	Tasmania	121
Australian Commonwealth	411	Italy	352
New South Wales	661	France	259
Victoria	234	Canada	194
Queensland	223	New Zealand	84

Critics of the New Zealand Act, both in New Zealand and abroad, have asserted that the Act has not been effective in eliminating strikes. The above tables show that it has been very successful in reducing them.

DISPUTES DEALT WITH UNDER THE LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

(1) Industry affected.	(2) Particulars.	(3) Ballot of Workers.	(4) Nature of Settlement.
Seamen, New Zealand ..	Dispute over question of wages; referred directly to Labour Disputes Committee Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner. Settlement resulted	Not required ..	Agreement arrived at but not filed.
Tramway workers, Auckland		„ ..	Agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1).
Fire-brigade employees, Auckland	Ditto	„ ..	Ditto.
Coal-miners, Ohai	Agreement reached without recourse to conference called by Conciliation Commissioner or to Labour Disputes Committee	„ ..	„
Glass-workers	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner and meeting of Labour Disputes Committee proved abortive. Ballot resulted in vote against strike. Agreement subsequently filed	Duly taken (see col. 2)	„
Shift engineers (in freezing-works, &c.), Auckland	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner. Settlement resulted	Not required ..	„
Biscuit and confectionery workers, Auckland	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner proving abortive, dispute was referred to a Labour Disputes Committee and then withdrawn, workers deciding to register under Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	„ ..	„

None of the above disputes resulted in a strike or lockout. In fifteen instances, however, strikes of coal-miners took place on various minor questions that arose after their agreement was made. These are included in "Industrial Disturbances," p. 6. Prosecutions were instituted in two of these. In one case the proceedings were withdrawn upon receipt of assurances from the union that the offence would not be repeated, while in the other case convictions were obtained against the men.

This Act permits of strikes and lockouts taking place provided there is no award or industrial agreement in force under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and provided that a certain period—about three weeks—has been allowed for an investigation and for a ballot on the question at issue. Only twenty-seven unions have had their disputes dealt with under the Act since its inception in 1913. There are now twelve agreements in operation under that Act, while there are 476 awards and industrial agreements in force under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. It will be noticed that all the disputes dealt with last year were settled without any strike taking place. In one case a ballot on the question of striking was taken, but did not result in favour of a strike. Arising out of the disputes filed under the Act since its inception to date only five ballots have been necessary, and in none of these cases did a strike take place in pursuance of such a ballot.

APPRENTICES ACT.

This Act has now been in operation for three years, and each year I have taken the opportunity while visiting the various centres of the Dominion of meeting members of Apprenticeship Committees and also others engaged in the skilled trades, for the purpose of ascertaining the progress being made and discussing any difficulties experienced, in order that, where necessary, steps may be suggested by way of amendment of the Act or regulations to facilitate smooth administration.

During each year it has been found that an increasing number of committees has been set up, most of the skilled trades being now represented in the sixteen chief towns of the Dominion; and while there was for some time a hesitation on the part of members of these committees to exercise the very wide powers given to them under the Act, it is now found that on the whole the representatives of the employers and workers on the various committees are co-operating amicably, and that generally speaking adequate steps are being taken to see that the apprentices and their employers are carrying out their duties to one another and to their industries.

Notwithstanding the changes that have taken place in some of the skilled trades by reason of the introduction of machinery and specialization, the apprenticeship question is still one of very great importance, as the supply of much of the food, clothing, houses, and other necessities of life for the public in the future depends upon the proper teaching of the boys in the various industries from time to time. The question is important for the boys themselves, for the trades concerned, and most of all for the general public. It is gratifying to find that satisfactory progress under the Act is being made, and that members of Apprenticeship Committees are giving their time and services so readily in the interests of the general public and of the boys.

The following information is given respecting the work done under this Act from its inception in 1924.

The Act provides that, in order that every encouragement and assistance should be given to boys to proceed to skilled trades, reports on the boys leaving schools should be forwarded by head teachers to the Department, which would then get into touch with the boys and their parents, inviting them, where employment is required, to make application accordingly to the Department, stating the kinds of employment desired. Reports on a large number of boys leaving the schools were received accordingly, and a proportion of the boys applied to the Department for assistance. Many other boys were able to make their own arrangements for employment. Although employers were, as usual, invited to engage the services of boys from the Department's offices, the response has again been very small; this is due largely, no doubt, to the general slackness of trade, and to the fact above mentioned that many of the employers receive applications directly from the boys and make their own arrangements with them.

The Act also provides,—

That an Apprenticeship Committee may be formed in any industry or group of industries in any locality by agreement between any organizations of employers and workers. The accompanying table shows the industries in which committees have been set up. (Note: In each case, except where indicated, an apprenticeship order of the Court of Arbitration has also been made fixing the wages and other general conditions of employment of apprentices.)

Industries.	Districts where there are Committees.
Baking and pastrycooking	Wellington, Canterbury, Auckland, Taranaki, Wanganui, Dunedin, Southland.
Boilermaking	Wellington, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin, Auckland, Gisborne, Southland, Westland.
Bootmaking	Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago and Southland, Taranaki.
Boot-repairing	Canterbury.*
Bricklaying	Auckland, Wanganui, Palmerston North,* North Canterbury.
Carpentering and joinery	Auckland, Taranaki, Gisborne, Wellington, Wanganui, Hawke's Bay, Palmerston North,* Masterton, Nelson, North Canterbury, South Canterbury, Oamaru, Southland, Dunedin.
Clothing trade	Canterbury, Wellington, Dunedin.
Coachbuilding	Wellington, Canterbury, Auckland, Otago and Southland.
Electrical working	Auckland, Wellington, Wanganui, Canterbury, Masterton, Southland, Thames.
Engineering	Wellington, Gisborne, Wanganui, Nelson, Palmerston North, Westland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Auckland, Masterton, Southland.
Furniture trades	Auckland, Wellington, Wanganui, Westland, Canterbury, Gisborne, South Canterbury, Southland.
Gardening	Canterbury.
Hairdressing	Canterbury, Wanganui, Auckland.
Jewellery and watchmaking	Wellington, Auckland.
Leadlight and glass working	Canterbury.
Letterpress, lithographing, and book-binding	Gisborne, Canterbury, Taranaki,* Wanganui, Otago, Auckland, Wellington.
Masonry (stone and monumental)	Auckland, Wanganui.
Motor engineering	Gisborne,* Westland, Canterbury, Auckland.
Moulding	Wellington, Nelson, Wanganui, Christchurch, Dunedin, Southland, Auckland, Palmerston North, Gisborne, Westland.
Painting	Auckland, Gisborne, Wellington, Wanganui, Hawke's Bay, Palmerston North, Masterton, Nelson, North Canterbury, Dunedin, Southland.
Plumbing and gasfitting	Auckland, Hamilton, Whangarei, Gisborne, Wellington, Dunedin, Palmerston North, Nelson, Canterbury, Oamaru, South Canterbury, Southland, Wanganui, Masterton.
Plastering	Auckland, Wellington, Wanganui, Canterbury, South Canterbury.
Saddlery	Auckland, Wellington.
Tailoring	Wellington, Wanganui, Canterbury, Otago and Southland.
Tinsmithing	Auckland, North Canterbury.
Typographing	Gisborne, Canterbury, Taranaki,* Wanganui, Otago, Auckland, Wellington.
Wicker-working	Dunedin.

* No order yet made.

As above stated, the Act permits of separate committees being formed, in the respective industries, in any particular localities, in order that the members may, by being on the spot, readily keep in personal touch with the boys and their employers. Accordingly all the committees have been set up for either specified towns or for districts. One hundred and fifteen committees are in existence, covering twenty-seven industries. This represents an increase of twelve committees during the year. These committees have been agreed upon by the employers and workers concerned. There are only a few unimportant industries in which no Apprenticeship Committee has been set up or orders of the Court made, such as those of coopers, horse-shoers, beamsmen, and curriers.

The Court is next required to make general orders fixing the wages, hours, and other conditions of employment of apprentices, also the periods of apprenticeship, the minimum (not the maximum) age at which an apprenticeship may commence, and the proportion of apprentices to journeymen. There are now ninety-three orders of the Court in force, twelve being made during the past year; most, if not all, of these have been agreed upon by the parties concerned.

Regarding the periods of apprenticeship, it was thought at the time the Act came into force that for various reasons, such as the use of machinery and the discouragement felt by boys when faced with the prospect of lengthy periods of apprenticeship, there would be decreases in the number of years that apprentices would be required to serve at their trades. The only case where a decrease has occurred was in one of the secondary towns in the engineering trade. In this case the period was reduced from five to four years where an apprentice has prior to entering into a contract of apprenticeship taken a two-years' course in mechanical engineering at a technical school and passed a stipulated examination.

It has been represented by many employers that they should be given more freedom as to the number of apprentices that may be employed. The Court in one or two instances has given indications in its orders that appear to show a recognition of the needs of industry in this regard. In the cabinet-making and furniture trade in two districts the orders of the Court have increased the proportion of apprentices to journeymen from one to three (in the whole industry) to one to two (in each branch of the industry). In the plumbing trade in four localities the proportion has been increased from one to three to one to two, while in one locality it was further increased to one to one. In the wicker-working trade in one district (where there was previously no award covering the trade) the apprenticeship order provided for a proportion of one to three, but it was found necessary to increase this to one to one. In the bricklaying trade in one locality the proportion has been increased from one to three to one to two. On the other hand, decreases in the proportion of apprentices have been made in several instances owing to the fact that the trades were becoming overcrowded. In the electrical trade the apprenticeship orders had followed the previous awards in providing a proportion of one apprentice to each journeyman. In two districts it has been found necessary to reduce this proportion to one to two. The Court made provision, however, for the gradual operation of the alteration spread over three years. In the engineering trade in one district the proportion for engineers was decreased from two to one to one. In three instances in the plumbing and painting trades the Court delegated the authority to prescribe the number of apprentices that may be employed by individual employers (subject to the proportion for the whole district) to the respective Apprenticeship Committees.

Amongst the powers given to the Court of Arbitration under the Act is that of ordering any employer or employers to employ a minimum number of apprentices. This provision was suggested by several representative employers in New Zealand, who had expressed the view that while most employers realize the necessity of providing a sufficient number of journeymen for the future, a number of others did not do so. The power given to the Court has so far not been used, although I understand that one or two committees have under consideration the question of calling the attention of the Court to the failure of certain employers to employ and train a share of apprentices. A similar question has arisen in France, where it is proposed to set up classes for the training of boys in industries in those cases in which employers are not themselves training a sufficient number. The cost of the classes would be met by means of a levy upon the industries benefited, with exemptions in the case of those employers who are themselves training a sufficient number. In this connection it might be pointed out that section 21 of the New Zealand Act provides that if the majority of employers in any industry in a locality is desirous of establishing an institution in which boys would receive technical instruction the Court of Arbitration may order all the employers in the industry and locality to contribute towards the cost of such training. The first case of this kind arose in Auckland; it was felt there that the apprentices in the motor-mechanics' industry (vol. XXVA, p. 672) could not be thoroughly trained in ordinary garages. Similar orders have since been made in the tinsmithing and sheet-metal working (Vol. XXVA, p. 894) and plumbing trades (Vol. XXVA, p. 1246).

The following additional powers are given to the Court, which it has, pursuant to section 6, delegated to the respective Apprenticeship Committees :—

Section 5 (4) (k) : To visit and inquire at any place where apprentices are employed as to the progress of the apprentices. As stated last year, it is found that there is some hesitation and difficulty in instituting visits by members of committees : as most of them are either employers or workers engaged in the workshops in their respective trades, they do not care to visit apprentices of other employers for the purpose of possibly criticizing the teaching given there; moreover, few of them are prepared to spend the time entailed by such visits, which must generally be during the working-hours. It is nevertheless considered that regular visits to all apprentices are essential for the successful operation of the Act, and especially to show the boys that an interest in their welfare and progress is being taken; to ensure as far as possible that they are diligent in their work, and also that their employers are giving them satisfactory tuition. Moreover, it is not possible to satisfactorily exercise the various powers given to the committees unless these visits are carried out. To meet these difficulties the Department has offered the services of some of its experienced Inspectors for the purpose, although where expert knowledge of the trades concerned is required they cannot carry out the duties in an entirely satisfactory

manner. In pursuance of the above arrangements 360 special inspections have been made by Inspectors at the request of committees, in addition to which Inspectors themselves in the course of their ordinary inspection have made 3,940 inspections, of which 2,428 were made last year. The objections above referred to may also be overcome to some extent by the procedure adopted by the Dunedin Painters' Committee, for example, which calls upon several of the apprentices in succession to present themselves at the meetings of the committee for examination.

Section 5 (4) (b) : To cancel any contract of apprenticeship—for instance, where the committee is satisfied that the apprentice is not suited to the industry. Sixty contracts have been cancelled—fifty-nine by committees and one by agreement of the parties.

Section 5 (4) (c) : To prohibit an employer from employing an apprentice. This may be done, for example, on account of lack of facilities for instruction, or because the trade is not a suitable industry in which to train apprentices, or until an employer can show that he is sufficiently established in business to continue as an employer. In twenty-two cases employers have been prohibited by committees under this section from taking apprentices, viz : Baking, 1 ; painting, 1 ; plumbing, 10 ; electrical working, 2 ; bootmaking, 2 ; bricklaying, 1 ; carpentering, 3 ; cabinetmaking, 1 ; and plastering, 1.

Section 5 (4) (d) : To order the transfer of any apprentice to another employer who is willing to take him—for example, where the committee considers better or further training can thus be obtained. Nine such orders have been issued on account of the first employer's inability to teach.

Section 5 (4) (g) : To order the attendance of any apprentices at a technical school, either in their own time or in the employers' time, if sufficient facilities for complete training are not provided by the employer. Nineteen committees, covering fourteen trades, have ordered all apprentices to attend technical schools in their own time. In one instance the Court made a similar order. Extra remuneration has been provided for in twelve trades upon the boys obtaining certificates showing satisfactory progress made at the schools. No orders appear to have been made requiring employers to give time off to their apprentices to attend technical schools. The furniture trade committee in Wanganui has, however, agreed to two hours on Saturday morning being given for the purpose in the employer's time.

Section 5 (4) (h) : To order the examination of apprentices. Eight committees, covering thirteen trades, have ordered such examinations.

Section 5 (4) (i) : To order that any increase in wages due to an apprentice may be withheld—for example, on account of negligence or carelessness of the apprentice. In one case—painting trade—the committee made such an order.

Section 6 (2) : The Act confers a right of appeal to the Court of Arbitration upon any party affected by the decision of a committee. There have been only six such appeals. One of these is of interest, as follows : An engineering firm in Christchurch appealed against the refusal of the committee in that trade to register two apprentices to welding. The committee had refused to register because it considered it would be unfair to require them to spend five years at this branch of the trade. At the Court's suggestion the matter was held over in order to see whether the engineering firm could bring forward some definite proposals to the committee in regard to the length of time the apprentices should serve at welding and one other branch of the engineering trade.

The Act applies generally to all apprenticeships hitherto covered by awards and industrial agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but the Court may extend the Act to other cases. Apprenticeship orders have been made respecting eight trades in localities which were not previously covered—viz., plasterers, stonemasons, hairdressers, moulders, boilermakers, engineers, motor mechanics, and wicker workers in the Wanganui, Nelson, Westland, and Otago Districts.

The Act does not apply to females unless specially ordered by the Court in any case. In one instance (hairdressing) females have been included in the order covering that trade.

Other provisions : Section 8 requires that every apprenticeship to which the Act applies shall, if in order, be registered by the District Registrar of Apprentices. From returns obtained from employers of apprentices under the Act it was ascertained that at the 31st March, 1925, there were 6,836 apprentices employed, and on 31st March, 1926, 8,055. It is intended to obtain the figures for this year as at the 1st October, in order that up-to-date information may be available for the guidance of head teachers and boys about to leave the schools. The estimated number of apprentices as at the 31st March, 1927, is 9,073. The increases shown are partly due to the proportionate natural increase from year to year in the number of journeymen, to the fact that the apprenticeship orders as issued by the Court from time to time have covered a wider field, and no doubt to some extent to a larger number of apprentices being employed. The District Registrar may in any case refuse to register a contract of apprenticeship if he considers that the Act or any regulation or order of the Court or committee has not been complied with. Thirty-four applications have been refused on these grounds. He may also, if he thinks fit, withhold registration for any other reason (such as a doubt as to the capacity of the employer to teach or the suitability of the trade or factory), and refer the question to the committee (or to the Court if there is no committee); in such case he shall be guided by its decision. In the boot trade in Christchurch application was made to register an apprentice to be taught by two pieceworkers employed on boot-repairing work ; registration of the contract was withheld by the District Registrar and the question was referred to the Court. The Court directed that registration should be refused on the grounds (a) that the employers of the apprentice, being pieceworkers, had not the security of tenure to guarantee their being able to keep the apprentice for the full term of the apprenticeship, and (b) that in any case under the terms of the award the boy could not be apprenticed to boot-repairing only. In ten other instances applications for registration were referred to the committees and finally refused. There is a right of appeal to the Court against all refusals to register. (There have been no such appeals.)

Section 10 empowers the committee (or the Court) to authorize two or more employers in the same locality to enter into a contract with the same apprentice. One such contract has been approved in the motor-engineering trade in Auckland. This provision of the Act was copied from an Australian Act, and was inserted to meet the case of intermittent trades such as building; the several employers would jointly undertake the responsibility of teaching a boy, transferring him from one of their number to another as the circumstances rendered necessary.

Section 11 empowers a committee (or the Court) to authorize special contracts of apprenticeship in the cases of adults or other persons already possessing some knowledge of an industry. The duty of the committee or Court is to see that an employer does not obtain an undue advantage by thus securing the services of an adult at the wages and other conditions fixed for boys. 136 special contracts have been approved.

In regard to the provision in technical schools of supplementary training of apprentices considerable progress has been made. While the view was expressed by many employers prior to the passing of the Act that the technical-school training generally was of little value to industry, the contrary opinion is now found. Close co-operation between the technical-school authorities and the members of the Apprenticeship Committees is being brought about, and, as the Apprenticeship Committees comprise experts in the respective trades, their advice is, no doubt, of the greatest value, and this is being recognized by the Technical School Directors. Members of Apprenticeship Committees are being consulted in regard to the setting-up of classes and the framing of syllabuses. Their assistance is also sought in the direction of visiting classes from time to time and in the conduct of examinations.

In the Government Service two Departments have taken steps to improve the quality of the work of their apprentices. The Railway Department has introduced a comprehensive scheme for the technical training of apprentices in the railway workshops in the four main centres, and the Public Works Department has also inserted a clause in the indenture papers of apprentices in all the trades carried on in that Department, with the object of ensuring that the boys shall attend technical colleges or some similar institutions for at least three years of their apprenticeship.

The Registrar and District Registrars are vested with authority to take proceedings for breaches of the Act, regulations, orders, &c. There have been eighty prosecutions, of which eight have been against apprentices. Of the prosecutions taken against apprentices six were for failing to attend the technical schools when ordered to do so by the committees, and two were for leaving their employment. In six cases fines were imposed, while two cases, one for leaving the employment and the other failing to attend technical school, were withdrawn on the boys undertaking to fulfil their obligations in future.

An interesting attempt to evade the provisions of the Act occurred during the year in Wellington, where an employer in the furniture trade applied to the committee to register a contract of apprenticeship. The committee refused the application, on the ground that the employer did not have adequate facilities for training an apprentice. The employer subsequently entered into a deed of partnership with the apprentice. The employer was proceeded against, the Court giving judgment for the Department.

ARREARS OF WAGES.

Amounts totalling £5,885 11s. 6d. were collected by the Department's officers on behalf of workers who had been underpaid the wages prescribed by awards and the various Acts, while further amounts of such arrears totalling £5,134 12s. 5d. were paid by employers, at the instance of the Inspectors, directly to the workers concerned: total, £11,020 3s. 11d. (previous year, £8,966 1s. 11d.).

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

Sixty cases were heard and determined by the Court of Arbitration. One case heard by the Supreme Court calls for comment as follows (this relates to the fatal accident referred to on page 3, paragraph 11): The judgment states that the evidence showed that deceased was employed as a "slabby" at a sawmill, and that it was entirely outside the sphere of his duties to use the saw that caused his death. The deceased had never handled such a saw, and had done so for his own purposes in order to gain knowledge. The Court held that in the circumstances the employers were not liable.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

The administration of this Act has again been carried out by the Department of Agriculture, as the Inspectors of that Department have opportunities of inspecting the accommodation provided for shearers during the performance of their various duties in the country districts. The records of the work done show that during the year 1,078 inspections were made, 215 requisitions were served to provide better accommodation, and three prosecutions were taken for failing to comply with the notices served; a conviction was recorded and a fine imposed in each case.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT (INCLUDING ACCOMMODATION FOR FLAX-MILL AND SAWMILL WORKERS).

The special Inspector appointed to supervise the accommodation provided at flax-mills, sawmills, &c., has again made a large number of general inspections of such places, and 212 requisitions have been served on proprietors for increased or improved accommodation.

SCAFFOLDING AND EXCAVATION ACT.

During the year 6,698 notices of intention to erect buildings and scaffoldings were received (previous year, 6,421), and 21,324 inspections were made (previous year, 20,706). The erection of large buildings in permanent materials, such as brick, concrete, and iron, has necessitated very close supervision of the gear and scaffolding used. In addition to building-work generally, excavations covered by the Act are also inspected with a view to preventing accidents to workers employed therein. Inspectors generally report that the type of scaffolding and gear used has much improved during recent years.

The number of accidents that occurred during the year ended 31st December last is 274 (of which eight were fatal), as against 254 for the previous year, an increase of twenty. Careful inquiry has been made by the Senior Inspector into all accidents, particularly the more serious of them, and it is found that none could be attributed to lack of attention by Inspectors. Seven of the accidents occurred directly in connection with scaffolding or gear; while 245 of the total of 274 accidents were of a minor nature. The number of accidents according to occupations is as follows: Labourers, 127; carpenters, 90; plasterers, 10; painters, 14; bricklayers, 5; unclassified, 28.

There were thirty-five prosecutions for breaches of the Act and regulations. Convictions were obtained in thirty-two cases, and fines totalling £80 were imposed.

Particulars of the more serious accidents are as follow:—

(1) Scaffolding was erected inside a steel tank designed for the storage of oil, and steel roof principals were being placed in position on the tank; these were hoisted on the inside of the tank, and the ends were placed upon the scaffolding. The method adopted precluded the possibility of adding a guard-rail to the structure, as it would have prevented the principals from being placed in position. A worker fell and was killed, although at the time of the accident he was not engaged in any kind of work on the scaffold. No one witnessed the accident, and no reason could be advanced by those in the vicinity to explain the cause of the deceased's fall.

(2) An engineering firm was engaged in erecting oil-tanks on which swinging stages were fixed at a height of 20 ft. A split-pin had the day before the accident been shorn off the axle of the pulley-wheel supporting one of the platforms, and the worker was preparing to put in a new pin before commencing work when the platform collapsed without warning of any kind, resulting in the death of the worker. No notice of the intention of the contractors to use a swinging stage had been given to the local Inspector of Scaffolding, and no certificate authorizing its use had been given. Proceedings were taken against the contractors for a breach of the regulations, and a penalty was imposed.

(3) A worker was cutting a "chase" out of the bottom of a brick wall on the ground floor of a building, preparatory to its demolition, when the wall collapsed, burying him under the debris, with fatal results. Instructions have since been given to Inspectors of Scaffolding to the effect that where "chases" are driven into a wall, "shores" should be used to hold it until the preparatory work of demolition is actually completed.

(4) A carpenter was working on a building, nailing on a corrugated-iron roof. He was wearing rubber gum boots, and had round his body a strong rope, which was fastened to a ventilator on the ridge-pole. The workman apparently slipped on the roof, which was wet, fell a distance of about 30 ft., and was killed instantly. No one witnessed the accident, but it was noticed that one end of the rope was still attached to the ventilator, and it would appear that the other end had not been securely fastened round the deceased's body.

(5) In the course of alterations being made to a butter-factory a concrete wall was being taken down inside the building. Scaffolding was erected to enable a principal to be put in position, and two guard-rails were erected on it. While handling a piece of timber the foreman of the job apparently slipped, fell on the scaffold, and rolled under the guard-rail. He struck a plank on the floor, and died from his injuries two days later.

(6) A painter was working on a ladder about 15 ft. from the ground when he was attacked by giddiness and fell. He died a fortnight later.

(7) A board was nailed to putlogs on a scaffold about 50 ft. from the ground. A heavy gale of wind sprang up and dislodged the board, which fell, striking a worker on the head as he stood on the ground close by. The injured man died about a day and a half after the accident.

(8) A man was painting the roof of a tank when he slipped and, falling a distance of 25 ft., received injuries from which he died the same evening. The roof was too steep for the worker to sit on with safety, and a rope fixed at the apex of the tank had been tied round his body. According to a statement made by the injured man he removed the rope to change his position, and slipped on the steep side of the roof.

(9) A signwriter, working on his own behalf, was engaged on a ladder when a person riding a motor-cycle endeavoured to pass underneath, with the result that the ladder was knocked over. The signwriter sustained serious injuries to his head. Under such circumstances an employer is required to have a person at the foot of the ladder, but in this instance the person injured was working on his own behalf.

(10) Several workers were engaged in hoisting materials in barrows by means of a lift. A barrow was not properly placed on the platform of the lift, the handles protruding over the side, with the result that it was knocked off, striking one of the workers and causing severe injuries to his head and parts of his body.

The Senior Inspector of Scaffolding has continued his visits to the various districts during the year, and reports that throughout the Dominion great care and diligence have been exercised by all the Inspectors. His visits have resulted in generally increased efficiency and in uniformity of administration and interpretation. Employers and workers appear to welcome the advice and assistance of the Inspectors. The fact that the changes in methods of construction of buildings, involving greater danger to the workers, have been satisfactorily met is shown by the freedom from accidents thereon.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 104 offices registered in New Zealand—an increase of twenty. The usual visits of inspection were made during the year to see that the Act is generally complied with.

RENT-RESTRICTION.

There were 551 applications received from tenants for inquiry (previous year, 605). The following table shows the results of the investigations :—

Place.	Total Number of Applications.	Number in which Rents demanded were reduced.		Number in which Rents demanded were deemed justified.		Number in which no Proceedings taken.*
		By Court.	At instance of Department without reference to Court.	By Court.	By Department without reference to Court.	
Auckland	96	1	73	..	8	14
Wellington	302	12	110	4	32	144
Christchurch	28	2	14	..	1	11
Dunedin	58	..	45	..	6	7
Hamilton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gisborne	1	..	..	..	..	1
Napier	22	..	18	..	2	2
Masterton	9	..	4	..	..	5
New Plymouth	5	..	5	..	..	..
Wanganui .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmerston North	10	..	2	..	6	2
Nelson	4	..	2	..	..	2
Greymouth	5	..	4	..	..	1
Timaru	5	..	2	..	..	3
Oamaru	3	..	2	1	..	..
Invercargill	3	..	1	..	..	2
	551	15	282	5	55	194

* For example: Cases found to be outside scope of Act, owner having sold to another for latter's own occupation.

In addition to the above, there was a small number of cases that were not completed at the end of the year.

Two cases were reported where owners wished to sell dwellings after obtaining possession for their own occupation, but in each case the owner applied for and obtained permission from the Magistrate to sell.

The rent-restriction provisions as hitherto in operation were continued by the Rent Restriction Act, 1926, until the 1st August, 1927. After that date this Act will provide (1) that the standard rent shall be determined on the basis of 7 per cent. on the capital value of the dwellinghouse as at the date of such determination (instead of on the 1914 value), exclusive of rates, insurance, repairs, and depreciation; (2) that the Act shall cease to operate except where, on the application of the tenant, a Magistrate otherwise orders; in deciding the question the Magistrate shall have regard to the greater hardship that may be caused to either party concerned.

Inspectors in some of the districts report a continued shortage of houses, and the hardship that would still be caused to tenants if the law were terminated. It should again be noted that in any case the Act does not apply to houses first let after the 9th November, 1920.

FOOTWEAR REGULATION ACT.

There were 1,616 general inspections made throughout the Dominion under this Act, and stocks of footwear were carefully examined. There were four prosecutions, and fines totalling £20 were ordered.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

The number of premises inspected during the year is 10,180 (previous year 9,067). The total fees collected for testing and verifying appliances were £5,989 2s. 3d., an increase of £1,139 6s. 5d. over last year. Proceedings were taken against twenty-nine traders, and twenty-seven convictions were obtained; penalties, £53 5s.

The reciprocal arrangement with other English-speaking countries mentioned last year, by which information is exchanged regarding new legislation, regulations, and methods of administration, has been continued. This has proved especially valuable in regard to new appliances, and also to old types with new devices introduced into them; in every such case an illustration and full description are obtained from the country in which it was first introduced.

Appliances presenting such novel features are required under our regulations to be submitted for approval before use as being suitable for trade, and such as not to facilitate fraud. As a result of the information received from the countries where these appliances were made the Department has been assisted in detecting faults warranting rejection. It is sometimes found, for example, that an appliance is rejected in England or Canada and then sent to New Zealand in the hope that it will be accepted here. It is noteworthy that while sixteen new appliances were during the year submitted for approval, ten of them were rejected; applications respecting fourteen others are still under consideration.

The sale of petrol in tins containing 4-gallon quantities has now been almost discontinued, and petrol-measuring instruments (generally spoken of as petrol kerb-side or "bowser" pumps) have been installed throughout the Dominion. To the end of March last the number of measuring-pumps dealt with was approximately 2,200. In order to cope with the demand for pumps numerous types have during the past two and a half years been submitted for approval of the Department, and only after careful inspection and test has such approval been granted. At present there are some sixteen different types of pumps in use. The visible petrol-measure has been approved as being the most accurate and the more readily checked by the purchaser, and regulations have been made whereby no new "blind" pumps shall be installed. Existing types have been granted a period within which they shall be altered to conform in this respect, or else cease to be used for trade. The Department is now insisting on the fitting of satisfactory interlocking mechanism on these pumps whereby no liquid can be drained back to the tanks while delivery is being made to the purchasers, and no delivery-valves opened unless the adjustments are correct and maintained correct. Existing pumps will be gradually brought into line with this requirement. All adjustments, stops, &c., are sealed by the Department's Inspectors. All pumps are verified from time to time.

The new Weights and Measures Act passed in 1925, and which came into force on the 1st January, 1927, appears to be generally understood by scale manufacturers and traders, and the administration has so far proceeded smoothly.

As explained last year, the former Act merely enabled the Department to ensure that weighing and measuring appliances are correct and are of suitable construction, but made no provision to ensure that correct weight or measure of goods purchased is given. The new Act extends the law to cover this requirement, and for this purpose provides (*inter alia*)—

(1) That when goods are sold by weight or measure, whether wholesale or retail, the correct weight or measure shall be given (section 23). The Act also enables regulations to be made requiring the goods specified therein to be sold only in certain prescribed quantities—weight or measure (see item (3)).

(2) That all goods except those that may be exempted by regulation shall when sold by retail by weight or measure be sold by net weight or measure, and where made up in packages the net weight or measure shall be shown on the package (section 18). The goods exempted from this section comprise some forty-five articles which it has not been considered practicable to sell by net weight or measure—for example, fruit in bottles. Most of these have already been exempted for some years from similar provisions in the Sale of Food and Drugs Act (administered by the Department of Health), and also under the New South Wales Weights and Measures Act. As the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Weights and Measures Act overlap as regards the weight or measure of foods and drugs, it has been arranged that the question of correct weight and measure shall be dealt with in future by this Department, under the Weights and Measures Act.

(3) That the goods specified in regulations shall be sold only in the quantities (weight or measure) prescribed (section 39 (12)). This provision is designed to meet cases where it has become a practice to sell goods so slightly short of an ordinary weight—for example, 14 oz. or 15 oz. instead of 1 lb.—as to lead a customer to believe that a full pound was being given. It is fair to say that shopkeepers and other traders generally themselves disapprove of the practice, and many of them welcome the new provision as being a protection to the fair trader and to the public. The articles (principally foods) for which regulations have been made requiring the sale by prescribed or standard weight or measure are butter, tea, sugar, coffee, chicory and cocoa and cocoa-powder, chocolate-powder, treacle and golden syrup, honey (except in the comb), pepper, mustard, and milk; also black japan, including its substitutes; Brunswick black, including substitutes; candles, other than fancy candles; nails; paints; tobacco; turpentine; and varnish, including lacquers.

A period varying from the statutory minimum of six months to eighteen as from the date of the regulations has been allowed before the standard weight and measure provisions take effect. This was done in order to give dealers an opportunity to dispose of existing stocks; and also to enable manufacturers to make any necessary adjustments. As each class of goods is brought under the regulations, attention to the fact is being called in the newspapers and otherwise. It is proposed to add to the above lists, but before so doing opportunity will be given to those concerned to make any representations.

(4) It should be noted that, except in the special cases mentioned in item 3, the new provisions of the Act, as set out in items 1 and 2, do not apply where the goods are sold otherwise than by weight or measure. It is therefore not an offence to sell any such article by the piece, package, or number, such as a joint of meat or a packet of soap.

It might be pointed out that care in bringing the various classes of goods under section 39 (*r*) is needed, as the application of the provision might cause an increase in price greater than the increase in the quantity of the article given. The chief value to the public of the requirement lies, first, in preventing manufacturers and other traders from misleading customers as to the quantity; and, second, in ensuring that a package containing, say, 15 oz. of an article is not allowed to compete with another make containing a full pound.

The Inspectors have been instructed to permit a variation from the prescribed or standard weight or measure of any one package up to 5 per cent., provided that the average of six similar packages, including the one that is deficient, is correct. This instruction is based upon an existing regulation under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Before being adopted the regulations were very carefully considered, and opportunity was given to traders, scale-manufacturers, and others concerned to make any representations. The regulations are based generally on those in force in New South Wales. In addition to the matters already mentioned they provide for specifications of various types of weighing and measuring appliances in order to maintain accuracy; tables of maximum errors permitted in weighing and measuring appliances; and the method of marking of the net weight or measure on packed goods.

A little difficulty occurred in respect to the marking of some articles which were packed in the United States containing that country's standard weight or measure and marked accordingly. New Zealand agents have, however, quickly made arrangements to re-mark existing stocks, generally by means of stickers, and fresh shipments will be correctly marked. In the case of articles such as paints and lacquers, many of which are imported from the United States and which will be required under the new Act and regulations to be sold by specified standard weight or measure, a period has, as already mentioned, been allowed to enable traders to bring the goods into line with the regulations.

The regulations applying to the sale of coal, coke, and firewood are the same as before, excepting that coal sold by retail must now be in quantities of 1 cwt. or $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. (viz., twelve bags to the ton) or multiples thereof: these are the usual quantities in which coal is sold. Provision is made, however, for the sale of quantities less than 1 cwt. if sold and delivered to the purchaser on the premises of the seller: this will permit of the sale of coal by 1s. or 2s. worth to any person, a practice that already exists in many towns.

Last year the British Parliament also passed legislation requiring the correct weight or measure of articles of food sold by retail to be given. Hitherto, with the exception of several articles of food such as bread, tea, &c., and also coal, which were provided for by war legislation, the law in Britain has not made it an offence to sell short weight or measure. The new Sale of Food (Weights and Measures) Act, 1926, requires the correct weight or measure of various articles of food to be given, but, except in respect to prepacked articles of food, applies only to retail dealings.

NIGHT BAKING.

The question of the abolition of night work in the bakery trade has received much attention during recent years in many countries.

In New Zealand the hours of employees in bakehouses are at present fixed by awards of the Court of Arbitration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the commencing-hour in the principal centres being 4 a.m., except that 3 a.m. may be the starting-hour where employers have country deliveries. Any work performed earlier than the above hours must be paid for at double ordinary-time rate of wages. In towns having a population of less than 1,500 persons the hours of work may be fixed by the employers according to the requirements of their particular businesses. The Act does not give jurisdiction, however, to control the hours at which the proprietors themselves may work, and the operatives' unions contend that, on account of competition between the proprietors who employ labour and those who perform their own work, the law should cover both employers and workers, and so enable more satisfactory hours of employment to be fixed. This would necessitate special legislation. There is serious conflict of opinion, too, on the general question, employers on the one hand contending that the prohibition of night baking would interfere with the present method of delivering bread on the same day that it is baked, while on the other hand it is contended by the operatives' unions that it is unnecessary to commence work before 6 a.m., and that night work is prejudicial to the health of the workers.

The New South Wales Parliament passed a Day Baking Act last year prohibiting any person exercising or employed in the calling or trade of a baker from making or baking for sale any bread between the hours of 6 o'clock in the evening and 5.30 in the morning of the following day. The manufacture of pastry is also prohibited between those hours.

LEAD POISONING.

This question has received further attention during the year. The regulations issued in August, 1925, for the protection of persons employed in lead processes (in factories) and in the use of lead paints have worked smoothly, and are reported to be generally observed. In conjunction with officers of the Health Department, inspections have been made of all premises where lead processes are carried on. The premises used are on the whole satisfactory and well lighted and ventilated. The machines used for grinding and mixing lead products are of modern type, and are constructed so as to be practically dust-proof.

Inspections have been made from time to time of stocks of paint held by dealers, in order to ascertain that all paints in receptacles containing more than 5 per cent. of soluble lead are properly labelled as required by the regulations.

The practice of sandpapering painted surfaces, known as "dry rubbing-down," is now abolished.

In conjunction with the Medical Officer of the Health Department, investigations have been made during the year into a paint apparatus known as a spraying or atomizer painting-apparatus which is mainly used in motor-body and coach building factories. It is not considered necessary to recommend

the adoption of regulations governing the use of such apparatus for the present, as occupiers have already taken special precautionary measures. Instructions dealing with the methods to be adopted to remove dust or vapour arising have, however, been issued to all Inspectors. The safeguard is found to be best secured by using a spray booth or compartment in which the operator works. Exhaust fans are also necessary to remove the solid particles or vapour to the outside air. Proper provision should also be made for the storage of paints and pyroxylin finishes in a building separate from that in which the work is carried on.

A Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act was passed last year by the British Parliament. The measure provided for the making of regulations similar to those in New Zealand. It is of interest to note that the British Parliament has not ratified the Geneva Convention of 1921 which proposed the ultimate prohibition of the use of lead paints for interior work. It might be mentioned that Lord Burnham, who presided over the International Labour Conference in 1921, stated during the discussion of the Bill in the British House of Lords that the question at the Geneva Conference became a contest between the lead-producing and lead-using countries and the zinc-producing and zinc-using countries. The question of prohibiting the use of white-lead has apparently not made headway in other countries during the year.

In the previous two annual reports of this Department it was stated that endeavours were being made by means of tests instituted by the Department in New Zealand to discover whether there were any substitutes for carbonate of lead that might be regarded as non-poisonous. The latest inspection of the cottages on which the tests were carried out showed the condition of the materials applied to the walls to be as follows :—

House No.	Painted with	Condition.		Cost of Painting.		
		June, 1925 (end of fifteen months).	March, 1927 (end of three years).			
1	Three coats white-lead (carbonate of lead)	Good, but slightly inclined to rub off	Paint is chalking, but is not cracked or peeling; colour good	£	s.	d.
2	One coat zinc compound upon two coats carbonate of lead	Good	Paint cracking and colour fading	13	1	3
3	Three coats zinc compound	Good	Very bad condition; paint cracked badly and peeling off, colour fading	15	8	6
				16	1	10

These tests were instituted for the express purpose of testing the values of the two kinds of paint. The houses which were painted adjoined one another. As shown above, the latest inspection discloses that the white-lead is proving more durable than the zinc compound. Indeed, in the case of the cottage painted solely with zinc compound the indications, after three years, are that for all practical purposes the paint is of no further utility as a protection against the climatic conditions.

TAILORING TRADE REGULATIONS.

During the year only two complaints were received that the regulations were not being complied with. In one case it was found that no breach had occurred, while in the other sufficient evidence could not be obtained to warrant a prosecution. While the general opinion of many concerned is that the regulations have had the desired effect of preventing the misuse of such expressions as "tailor-made" and "hand-made" when applied to garments that are made to measure, a number of those engaged in the order-tailoring trade contend that a good deal of misrepresentation to the public still takes place inasmuch as the regulations do not apply to ready-to-wear garments described as tailor-made or hand-made. They therefore urge the extension of the regulations to the latter classes of goods.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The reports issued by the International Labour Office during the years 1926-27 give the following information :—

The International Labour Conference held its eighth session at Geneva from the 26th May to the 5th June, 1926, and the ninth session from the 7th to the 24th June. The agenda of the eighth session was a short one, and related to the inspection of emigrants on board ship. The ninth session, in June, 1926, was entirely devoted to questions affecting the employment of seamen. The two subjects dealt with were the international codification of rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement, and the inspection of conditions of work of seamen. A draft convention was passed on the first question, and two recommendations were adopted in connection with the second subject. The 10th session of the International Labour Conference was to open in Geneva on the 25th May, 1927. The following questions were placed by the governing body on the agenda of the conference: (1) Sickness insurance in employment; (2) freedom of association; (3) minimum wage-fixing machinery in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective and where wages are exceptionally low, with special reference to home working trades.

STAFF NOTES.

The staff of the Department now totals 136, and is composed as follows: Head Office—Administrative, 5; clerical, 17. District offices—Inspection, 64; clerical, 43. Conciliation Commissioners, 2; Court of Arbitration (members and staff), 5. In addition, some 180 other persons, mostly officers of other Departments, give part-time services as agents in small towns. The Inspectors include experts in scaffolding-erection and building-construction, in the manufacture and use of weights and measures and mechanical appliances as used in factories, and also in the composition of footwear.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

Salaries, temporary clerical assistance, allowance to officers performing higher duties, and allowance to police and other officers acting as departmental agents	£	37,489
Advertising and publications		583
Fares, board and lodging, &c., advanced to persons proceeding to employment (see refunds below)		324
Fees paid to assessors of Industrial Councils		1,439
Legal and witnesses' expenses (see refunds, below)		117
Postage, telegrams, telephones, and rent of letter-boxes		2,080
Printing and stationery		2,467
Purchase of standard weights and measures		200
Office requisites, fuel and lighting		854
Rent and rates on office accommodation		1,169
Travelling allowances and expenses of Inspectors, members of Court of Arbitration, Conciliation Commissioners, assessors on Conciliation Councils, &c., bicycles, motor-cycles, and motor-cars, and maintenance thereof		10,150
Upkeep of departmental residence		14
Miscellaneous expenditure—	£	
Arbitration Court and Conciliation Councils		31
General		266
		—
		57,183
Less refunds—		
Fares		334
Legal and witnesses' expenses		69
Sale of publications		178
Travelling-expenses recovered from defendants in cases taken by Department and from persons to whom weights and measures services were rendered		529
From Government Statistician, for services of officers		210
Miscellaneous		65
Freight recovered from persons to whom weights and measures services were rendered		72
		—
		1,457
		—
		£55,726

The above figures do not include a number of items for which provision for payment is made elsewhere than in the Department's vote—viz., salaries of Judge and members of Court of Arbitration (£3,500), messenger services, cleaning, &c.

APPENDIX.

RETURN PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1925, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION AND THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL UNION REGISTERED UNDER THE ACT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Affiliated Unions.
1041	New Zealand Coach and Motor Body Builders	George Dash (Limited), Waimate (Secretary, Vivian Grant, Box 978, Christchurch)	5
526	New Zealand Federated Builders and Contractors	Terrace, Wellington	11
1253	New Zealand Federated Ironmasters ..	National Mutual Buildings, Customhouse Quay, Wellington	4
1043	New Zealand Federated Newspaper Proprietors	Nathan's Buildings, Grey Street, Wellington ..	4
893	New Zealand Federation of Master Plumbers	Bank of New Zealand Chambers, 79-81 Manners Street, Wellington	6
1036	New Zealand Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	2
1003	New Zealand Furniture Trades	12 Rew's Chambers, Queen Street, Auckland	5
724	New Zealand Master Printers	1 Dowling Street, Dunedin	13
1260	New Zealand Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	16 Aratonga Avenue, One Tree Hill, Auckland ..	4
1248	New Zealand Waterside Employers' Association	X Store, Queen's Wharf, Wellington	8
832	New Zealand Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers	58 Jervois Quay, Wellington	4
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of associations, 11	66

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Affiliated Unions.
1225	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	25 Panama Street, Wellington (Box 1145)	2
487	Merchant Service Guild of New Zealand ..	153-155 Featherston Street, Wellington	2
855	New Zealand Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	27
925	New Zealand Council of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Trades Hall, 194 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	9
1261	New Zealand Federated Bakers', Pastry-cooks', and Related Trades Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Newton, Auckland	5
561	New Zealand Federated Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders	Trades Hall, Wellington	3
53	New Zealand Federated Boot Trade ..	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	6
796	New Zealand Federated Bricklayers ..	Trades Hall, Wellington	4
124	New Zealand Federated Clothing Trade Employees	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	6
473	New Zealand Federated Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	4
824	New Zealand Federated Drivers and Related Trades	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	10
677	New Zealand Federated Engine-drivers, River Engineers, Greasers, and Firemen	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	5
1002	New Zealand Federated Flour-mill Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	5
772	New Zealand Federated Furniture Trade ..	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	4
729	New Zealand Federated Hotel and Restaurant Employees	80 Manners Street, Wellington	8
275	New Zealand Federated Moulders ..	67 Valley Road, Caversham, Dunedin	4
567	New Zealand Federated Painters and Decorators	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	11
786	New Zealand Federated Plumbers and Gasfitters	5 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	6
836	New Zealand Federated Sawmills and Timber-yards and Coal-yards Employees	Joyce's Buildings, Guinness Street, Greymouth	6
1218	New Zealand Federated Shop-assistants ..	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	12
756	New Zealand Federated Stonemasons ..	Edendale Road, Edendale, Auckland	4
1238	New Zealand Federated Storemen and Packers	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin	9
869	New Zealand Federated Theatrical or Stage Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	5
579	New Zealand Federated Tramway Employees	7 Courtenay Place, Wellington	8
543	New Zealand Federated Typographical ..	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	4
912	New Zealand Federated Woollen - mills Employees	30 Aurora Street, Petone	5
1132	New Zealand Freezing-works and Related Trades	7 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	7
1226	New Zealand Gardeners and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	2
866	New Zealand Journalists	9 Colwill Buildings, 11 Swanson Street, Auckland	4
1195	New Zealand Performing Musicians ..	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	4
1117	New Zealand Related Printing Trades ..	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	6
559	New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation	80 Manners Street, Wellington	27
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of associations, 32	224

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
348	Auckland and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	30
164	Auckland Builders and Contractors	114-115 Victoria Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland	140
162	Auckland Clothing-manufacturers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	28
741	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company (Limited)	Endean's Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	1
911	Auckland Furniture and Furnishing	12 Rew's Chambers, Auckland	47
181	Auckland Grocers*	Pukemiro Chambers, Anzac Avenue, Auckland	112
472	Auckland Guild of Master Painters	Employers' Association Rooms, Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	57
1252	Auckland Ironmasters	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	37
736	Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association	308 New Zealand Insurance Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	160
330	Auckland Master Bakers	Pukemiro Chambers, Anzac Avenue, Auckland	104
1074	Auckland Master Farriers	9 Belgium Street, Auckland	8
571	Auckland Master Plumbers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	61
539	Auckland Master Printers and Allied Trades	39 Endean's Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	41
122	Auckland Master Tailors	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	35
1257	Auckland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	7 Cameron Street, Devonport, Auckland	8
504	Auckland Provincial Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	22
464	Auckland Provincial Master Butchers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	77
1070	Auckland Provincial Newspaper-proprietors	New Zealand Herald Office, Queen Street, Auckland	14
783	Auckland Restaurateurs	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	17
1011	Auckland Retail Drapers, Milliners, Mercers, and Clothiers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	89
148	Auckland Sawmillers and Woodware-manufacturers	Fanshawe Street, Auckland	11
1241	Auckland Waterside Employers' Union	Waterside Central Pay Office, Quay Street, Auckland	11
1135	Auckland Wholesale Grocery and Tobacco Merchants	National Bank Chambers, Shortland Street, Auckland	20
342	Devonport Steam Ferry Company (Limited)	Ferry Buildings, Quay Street East, Auckland	1
370	Gisborne Builders and Contractors	McKee's Buildings, 113 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	29
979	Gisborne Master Printers and Bookbinders	McKee's Buildings, 113 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	4
1025	Gisborne Master Tailors	Peel Street, Gisborne	7
1281	Hamilton Master Butchers	Marlboro' Place, Victoria Street, Hamilton	16
1020	Julian, J. T., and Son (Limited)	Cook Street, Auckland	1
326	Northern Steamship Company (Limited)	Quay Street, Auckland	1
750	Poverty Bay and East Coast Sheepowners	New Zealand Insurance Company's Buildings, Childers Road, Gisborne	201
838	Poverty Bay Master Butchers	Peel Street, Gisborne	10
864	Poverty Bay Master Farriers and Blacksmiths	Waerengaahika	8
1027	South Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	1 Collingwood Street, Hamilton	28
163	Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited)	Ferry Buildings, Quay Street, Auckland	1
	Totals	Number of unions, 35	1,437
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
142	Ballinger, Thomas, and Co. (Limited)	58-62 Victoria Street, Wellington	1
420	Hawke's Bay Builders and Contractors	Herschell Street, Napier	40
743	Hawke's Bay Sheepowners	Herschell Street, Napier	346
901	Manawatu Master Bakers	47A Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	8
520	Mills, E. W., and Co. (Limited)	Jervois Quay, Wellington	1
6	New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Association	National Mutual Buildings, Customhouse Quay, Wellington	37
1019	Niven, Jas. J., and Co. (Limited)	152-172 Wakefield Street, Wellington	1
1243	Palmerston North Hairdressers and Tobacconists	The Square, Palmerston North	13
517	Stewart Timber, Glass, and Hardware Company (Limited)	Courtenay Place, Wellington	1
418	Wanganui Builders and Contractors	Leonard's Buildings, Ridgway Street, Wanganui	43
1014	Wanganui Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers	125 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	4
484	Wanganui Master Painters	Avenue, Wanganui	20
1274	Wanganui District Master Plumbers	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	14
1245	Wanganui Waterside Employers' Union	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	10
101	Wellington Builders and Contractors	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	126
815	Wellington Clothing-manufacturers	58 Jervois Quay, Wellington	9
1054	Wellington Coach and Motor-vehicle Trades	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	23
1105	Wellington Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	111 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	24
1022	Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Trade	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	33

* Cancelled 23/6/27.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>			
1118	Wellington General Carriers and Custom-house and Forwarding Agents	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	112
1123	Wellington Grocers	12 Panama Street, Wellington	49
106	Wellington Master Bakers	173 Cuba Street, Wellington	33
131	Wellington Master Painters	338 Tinakori Road, Wellington	103
886	Wellington Master Plumbers	Bank of New Zealand Chambers, 79-81 Manners Street, Wellington	41
644	Wellington Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	33
943	Wellington Newspaper Proprietors ..	Dominion Office, Dominion Avenue, Wellington	12
1255	Wellington Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	339 Albert Street, Palmerston North	14
1197	Wellington Soft-goods Manufacturers ..	195 Vivian Street, Wellington	1
1239	Wellington Waterside Employers' Union	X Store, Queen's Wharf, Wellington	12
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 20	1,164
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
113	Builders and Contractors' Association of Canterbury	95 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	110
986	Canterbury Blacksmiths, Farriers, and Coachbuilders	164 Stafford Street, Timaru	33
430	Canterbury Butchers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	90
327	Canterbury Employers of Drivers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	19
1015	Canterbury Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	16
459	Canterbury Licensed Victuallers	77 Hereford Street, Christchurch	130
297	Canterbury Master Bakers	Employers' Association Rooms, Oxford Terrace, Christchurch	38
694	Canterbury Master Printers	Art Gallery, Armagh Street, Christchurch	14
298	Canterbury Motor-body and Carriage Builders	C/o Brabners Limited, Fitzgerald Avenue, Christchurch	14
914	Canterbury Newspaper-proprietors ..	Christchurch Press Co. (Limited) Office, Cathedral Square, Christchurch	6
305	Canterbury Sawmillers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	10
395	Canterbury Sheepowners	90 Hereford Street, Christchurch	796
452	Canterbury Tanners, Fellmongers, and Wool-scourers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	11
831	Christchurch Clothing-manufacturers ..	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	8
1247	Christchurch Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	12
141	Christchurch Furniture-makers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	21
1069	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists	213 Manchester Street, Christchurch	53
894	Christchurch Master Plumbers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	44
125	Christchurch Master Tailors	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	24
1234	Christchurch Soft-goods Manufacturers ..	17 Avalon Street, Richmond, Christchurch	9
1244	Lyttelton Waterside Employers' Union ..	Coronation Hall, Lyttelton	15
362	South Canterbury Master Bakers	205 Stafford Street, Timaru	8
379	South Canterbury Threshing-mill Owners	Arcade Chambers, Timaru	21
1072	Timaru Master Printers and Bookbinders	Beswick Street, Timaru	9
757	Timaru Painters	Herbert's Buildings, 85 Stafford Street, Timaru	8
1240	Timaru Waterside Employers' Union ..	Hay's Buildings, Timaru	10
519	Whitcombe and Tombs (Limited)	111 Cashel Street, Christchurch	1
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 27	1,530
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
306	Dunedin and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	43
891	Dunedin and Suburban Master Butchers ..	Joel's Buildings, 21 Crawford Street, Dunedin	35
1280	Dunedin and Suburban Pork-butchers ..	139 Stuart Street, Dunedin	5
337	Dunedin Builders and Contractors	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	130
822	Dunedin Clothing-manufacturers	20 Dowling Street, Dunedin	7
1087	Dunedin Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	Zealandia Chambers, Dowling Street, Dunedin (Box 123)	27
1016	Dunedin Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	7
1004	Dunedin Furniture and Furnishing Trade	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	6
189	Dunedin Master Bakers	193 Princes Street, Dunedin	47
313	Dunedin Master Tailors	150 Rattray Street, Dunedin	20
867	Dunedin Plumbers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	26
1268	Dunedin Tobacconists	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	7
875	Invercargill Plumbers	Arcade, Invercargill	13
560	Invercargill and Suburban Master Butchers	The Crescent, Invercargill	15
318	Otago and Southland Gold-mining	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	6
936	Otago and Southland Newspaper-proprietors	Evening Star Company (Limited) Office, Dunedin	7

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>			
1254	Otago and Southland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	C/o Mr. J. H. Seidelin, Byron Street, Mornington, Dunedin	7
446	Otago and Southland Sheepowners	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	185
1116	Otago and Southland Tanners	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	5
1242	Otago and Southland Waterside Employers' Union	11 Crawford Street, Dunedin (Box 589)	13
1033	Otago Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	1 Dowling Street, Dunedin	9
302	Otago Grocers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	83
325	Otago Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	1 Dowling Street, Dunedin	33
343	Otago Painters	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	39
406	Southland Builders and Contractors	Arcade, Invercargill	45
778	Southland Coachbuilders and Blacksmiths	102 Don Street, Invercargill	8
664	Southland Grocers	The Crescent, Invercargill	29
137	Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	Water Street, Dunedin	1
88	Westport Coal Company (Limited)	31 Water Street, Dunedin	1
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Number of unions, 29
			859
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1272	New Plymouth General Carriers and Customhouse and Forwarding Agents	113 Currie Street, New Plymouth	4
1276	New Plymouth Waterside Employers' Union	St. Aubyn Street, New Plymouth	7
605	Taranaki Dairying and Farming	Broadway, North Stratford	62
516	Taranaki Licensed Victuallers	10 Devon Street, New Plymouth	11
204	Taranaki Master Builders	C/o Boon Bros. (Limited), Gover Street, New Plymouth	14
861	Taranaki Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	74 Brougham Street, New Plymouth	14
447	Taranaki Master Tailors	210 Devon Street, New Plymouth	18
1229	Taranaki Provincial Retail Grocers	Commercial Bank Buildings, Devon Street, New Plymouth	43
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Number of unions, 8
			173
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
443	Marlborough Sheepowners	Queen Street, Blenheim	70
1279	Picton Waterside Employers' Union	H. Rhind's Office, High Street, Picton	7
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Number of unions, 2
			77
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1182	Nelson Grocers	National Bank Chambers, Trafalgar Street, Nelson	10
856	Nelson Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	Hare's Building, 71 Bridge Street, Nelson	22
774	Nelson Master Tailors	Dees and Son's Buildings, Trafalgar Street, Nelson	10
1283	Nelson Waterside Employers' Union	Anchor Shipping and Foundry Company (Limited) Building, Wakefield Quay, Port Nelson	6
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Number of unions, 4
			48
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1277	Greymouth Waterside Employers' Union	Union Steamship Company's Office, Mackay Street, Greymouth	7
177	Progress Mines of New Zealand (Limited)	Bridge Street, Reefton	1
721	Westland Licensed Victuallers	Uddsham Buildings, Mackay Street, Greymouth	49
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Number of unions, 3
			57
	Grand totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Industrial unions of employers, 137
			5,345

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1076	Auckland Abattoir Assistants and Freezing works Employees	Trades Hall, Auckland	176
1029	Auckland Aerated-water, Condiment, Preserve, Biscuit, Confectionery, and Drug Factories Employees	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	59
825	Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers and Related Trades	19 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	1,105
190	Auckland Beamsmen's	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	16
923	Auckland Biograph Operators	22 Mozley Avenue, Devonport, Auckland	47
1046	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Auckland	1,370
1078	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics, Brassfinishers, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers)	15 Trades Hall, Auckland	921
612	Auckland Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants' Employees	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	110
340	Auckland Brick and Pottery and Clay Workers	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	205
576	Auckland Bricklayers	10 H.B. Buildings, Newton, Auckland	203
1235	Auckland Brush and Broom Trade Workers	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	12
871	Auckland Builders', General, and other Labourers	3 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	1,320
152	Auckland Butchers	Trades Hall, Auckland	385
284	Auckland Certificated Engine-drivers, River Engineers, and Marine Engine-drivers	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	165
1125	Auckland City Cleaners, Caretakers, and Liftmen	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	105
1108	Auckland City Female Bookbinders, Rulers, Envelope-makers, and Printers' Feeders	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	90
502	Auckland Coach and Car Builders	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	60
444	Auckland Coopers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	17
1073	Auckland Creameries and Cheese and Butter Factories Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Newton, Auckland	416
155	Auckland Carriers	Trades Hall, Auckland	21
720	Auckland Cutters, Trimmers, Pressers, and other Clothing Employees	11 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	95
753	Auckland Dairy Employees	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	142
596	Auckland District Boilermakers, Iron-ship Workers, and Bridge-builders	14 Trades Hall, Auckland	155
662	Auckland Electrical Trades	26 H.B. Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	732
620	Auckland Farriers and General Blacksmiths	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	28
393	Auckland Federated Cooks and Stewards	Sanford's Buildings, Customs Street West, Auckland	92
1297	Auckland Federated Seamen	1 Gladstone Buildings, Quay Street, Auckland	1,122
508	Auckland Fellmongers, Tanners, Soap-workers, and General Tannery Employees	Trades Hall, Auckland	120
921	Auckland Fire Brigades Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Newton, Auckland	36
381	Auckland Fish-trade Employees (other than Fishermen)	23 Torrance Street, Epsom, Auckland	62
1129	Auckland Front-of-house Employees in Theatres, Picture-shows, and Houses of Entertainment	9 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	100
1161	Auckland Gas Company's Clerical and Showrooms Employees	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	110
314	Auckland Grocers' Assistants	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland	509
422	Auckland Gum-workers	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	48
501	Auckland Hairdressers' Assistants	10 H.B. Buildings, Newton, Auckland	111
688	Auckland Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Pacific Buildings, Wellesley Street, Auckland	2,760
149	Auckland Iron and Brass Moulders	14 Trades Hall, Auckland	156
853	Auckland Journalists	Colwill Buildings, 11 Swanson Street, Auckland	63
978	Auckland Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers and Kindred Trades	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	25
708	Auckland Merchant Service Guild	Quay Buildings, Quay Street, Auckland	97
240	Auckland Drivers and Related Trades	13 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	451
1088	Auckland Municipal Tramways and Omnibus Employees*	18 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	1,051
474	Auckland Operative Bakers' and Pastry-cooks' and Related Trades Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland	274
59	Auckland Operative Bootmakers	55 Wellpark Avenue, Grey Lynn, Auckland	361
635	Auckland Operative Plasterers	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	150
108	Auckland Painters, Decorators, and Lead-light Workers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	507
806	Auckland Performing Musicians	18 Maidstone Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland	275
654	Auckland Plumbers and Gasfitters	5 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	381
1096	Auckland Related Printing Trades (other than Typographers)	1 Arthur Street, Ellerslie, Auckland	225
1082	Auckland Retail Chemists' Employees	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland	81

* Cancelled 5/5/27.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
X 1100	Auckland Retail Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Crockery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland	557
1246	Auckland Rope and Twine Workers	3 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	72
150	Auckland Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, and Bridle-cutters Society	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	56
494	Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	90
715	Auckland Stage Employees	Rockfield Road, Ellerslie, Auckland	64
580	Auckland Stonemasons and Monumental Workers	Edendale Road, Edendale, Auckland	94
73	Auckland Tailoresses and other Female Clothing Trade Employees	15 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	1,420
67	Auckland Tailors	11 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	172
830	Auckland Tallymen's	1 Quay Street, Auckland	144
248	Auckland Timber-workers	Trades Hall, Auckland	512
132	Auckland Typographical	34 Great South Road, Remuera, Auckland	323
183	Auckland United Flour-mill Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland	67
910	Auckland United Furniture Trades	10 Trades Hall, Auckland	598
1101	Auckland United Storemen (other than Employees in Bottling-stores)	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	375
1144	Auckland Waterside Foremen and Time-keepers	Police and Customs Buildings, Queen's Wharf, Auckland	15
933	Auckland Waterside Workers	Waterside Workers' Waiting-room, 2 Quay Street East, Auckland	1,378
1168	Birkenhead Sugar-works Employees	7 Gladstone Road, Northcote, Auckland	197
1130	Devonport Ferry and Takapuna Tramways and Ferry Companies' Employees	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	56
759	Gisborne and East Coast Shearers and Woolshed Employees	257 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	249
373	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Liberty Hall, Gisborne	74
1031	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics)	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	24
699	Gisborne Drivers and Related Trades	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	65
275	Gisborne Grocers and other Shop Assistants	2 Lyndhurst Street, Gisborne	41
643	Gisborne Painters, Decorators, and Lead-light Workers	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	38
661	Gisborne Printing and Related Trades	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	30
602	Gisborne Waterside Workers	Waterside Workers' Shed, Read's Quay, Gisborne	170
798	Hamilton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	59 Collingwood Street, Hamilton	40
1024	Kaipara Waterside Workers	Aratapu	49
1282	Northern Coal-mine Workers	Joseph Street, Pukemiro, via Huntly	1,025
779	Ohinemuri Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Electricians and Motor Mechanics)	Miners' Union Hall, Seddon Street, Waihi	58
863	Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, and Firemen)	Seddon Street, Waihi	502
799	Onehunga Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Friendly Societies' Hall, Grey Street, Onehunga	124
940	Onehunga Waterside Workers	Waterside Workers' Shed, Onehunga Wharf	60
1155	Onehunga Woollen-mills Employees	St. Leonards, 97 Grey Street East, Onehunga	76
1017	Otahuhu Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Luke Street, Otahuhu	65
1288	Otahuhu Chemical Manure Workers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	70
777	Poverty Bay and East Coast Builders', Contractors', and General Labourers	Liberty Hall, Gisborne	127
431	Poverty Bay Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Liberty Hall, Gisborne	505
837	South Auckland Engine-drivers, Winders, Motormen, and Firemen	St. John's Schoolroom, Waihi	46
1269	Te Papapa Chemical Manure Workers	38 Willow Street, Onehunga	87
771	Thames Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brassfinishers)	Protestant Alliance Hall, Mary Street, Thames	68
16	Thames Miners	Queen Street, Thames	221
1056	Waihi Borough Labourers	Miners' Union Hall, Seddon Street, Waihi	14
1109	Waikato District Coal-mine Underground Officials	Pukemiro	26
877	Waikato District Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Fitters (in coal-mines)	Rotowaro	23
1202	Whakatane Waterside Workers	County Council Chambers, Whakatane	16
1049	Whangarei Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Harris's Rooms, Cameron Street, Whangarei	66
1188	Whangarei Waterside Workers	Whangarei	15
	Totals	Number of unions, 98	27,286

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
710	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of New Zealand	Aitken Street, Wellington	9,005
1217	Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners' Association	23 Bowen Street, Wellington	2,075
212	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	25 Panama Street, Wellington	869
1107	Hawke's Bay Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	3 Bryant's Buildings, Tennyson Street, Napier	352
1224	Hawke's Bay Builders and General Labourers	Labour Party's Rooms, Begley's Buildings, Warren Street, Hastings	180
375	Hawke's Bay Drivers and Related Trades	Roskilda, Taradale, Hawke's Bay	142
650	Hawke's Bay Fishermen's and Fish-shed Employees	3 Nelson Quay, Port Ahuriri	27
1267	Hutt Valley Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Labour Hall, Jackson Street, Petone	160
1278	Kilbirnie Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	135
1302	Longburn Freezing-works' Labourers	15 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	31
1304	Longburn Slaughtermen	15 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	21
540	Manawatu Flax-mills Employees	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	593
804	Masterton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Queen Street, Masterton	79
775	Napier Gas Employees	48 Ossian Street, Port Ahuriri	20
237	Napier Painters and Decorators	235A Hastings Street, Napier	90
1264	Napier Retail Shop Assistants, other than Grocers, Butchers, Chemists, Hairdressers and Tobacconists Assistants,	29 Faraday Street, Napier	31
973	Napier Tramway Employees	Tramway Depot, Faraday Street, Napier	25
389	Napier Waterside Workers	Lucknow Street, Port Ahuriri	294
1291	Napier Wholesale Merchants' Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	Trades Hall, Market Street, Napier	33
764	Napier Wool and Grain Store Employees and Wholesale Merchants' Storemen	112 Vigor Brown Street, Port Ahuriri, Napier	204
1273	North Wellington Timber-yards and Saw-mills	Ashwells' Buildings, Seddon Street, Raetihi	106
1303	Oroua County Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Feilding	31
594	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	29
210	Palmerston North Painters and Decorators	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	38
769	Petone (Wellington) Woollen-mills Employees	30 Aurora Street, Petone	135
641	South Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	St. Thomas's Schoolroom, Riddiford Street, Newtown, Wellington	35
672	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	260
768	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics)	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	19
1057	Wanganui Bricklayers	Perrett's Buildings, Maria Place, Wanganui	34
1294	Wanganui Builders and General Labourers	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	130
730	Wanganui Drivers and Related Trades	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	80
682	Wanganui Gasworks Employees	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	31
1173	Wanganui Municipal Labourers	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	200
748	Wanganui Municipal Tramways and Omnibus Employees	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	75
1235	Wanganui-Rangitikei Electric-power Board Employees	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	16
258	Wanganui Society of Painters and Decorators	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	69
1215	Wanganui Theatre Employees	12 Mathieson Street, Wanganui	15
685	Wanganui Waterside Workers	Wharf Waiting-room, Wanganui	174
1066	Wellington Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brass-finishers, Copper-smiths, Motor Mechanics, and Tinplate and Sheet-metal Workers)	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	438
129	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators and Leadlight Workers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	500
813	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	Trades Hall, Wellington	520
52	Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Wellington	812
991	Wellington Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water Employees (other than Storemen and Drivers)	Trades Council Chambers, Wellington	48
1192	Wellington Brick, Clay, and Pottery Workers	Trades Hall, Wellington	75
528	Wellington Bricklayers	28 Kauri Street, Eastbourne, Wellington	76
1077	Wellington Builders' and General Labourers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	1,075
1102	Wellington City Gasworks Employees	80 Manners Street, Wellington	92
1134	Wellington City Ships' Tally Clerks	15 Yale Road, Wellington	108
1204	Wellington City Tramways and Power-houses Employees' and Municipal Omnibus Drivers	7 Courtenay Place, Wellington	696

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
173	Wellington Coachworkers	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	35
1300	Wellington Creameries, Cheese, Butter Factories and Dairy Employees	177 Main Street, Pahiatua	250
966	Wellington Dairy Employees	Trades Hall, Wellington	66
218	Wellington District Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	80 Manners Street, Wellington	1,795
219	Wellington Drivers and Related Trades ..	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	609
611	Wellington Electrical Workers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	405
76	Wellington Federated Furniture Trade ..	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	480
174	Wellington Female Printers' Assistants ..	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	110
1079	Wellington Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	2,486
915	Wellington Hairdressers', Hairworkers', and Wigmakers' Assistants	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	70
97	Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders	Trades Hall, Wellington	42
1023	Wellington Journalists	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	57
482	Wellington Merchant Service Guild	153-155 Featherston Street, Wellington	279
930	Wellington Metal-workers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Wellington	302
1	Wellington Operative Bakers and Pastry-cooks and Bakers and Pastrycooks' Labourers	No. 1 Room, Wood's Buildings, Waterloo Quay, Wellington	268
14	Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	229
134	Wellington Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	462
808	Wellington Performing Musicians	39 Courtenay Place, Wellington	189
200	Wellington Plasterers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	102
69	Wellington Plumbers and Gasfitters	Trades Hall, Wellington	321
1212	Wellington Related Printing Trades (other than Female Assistants, Journalists, and Typographers)	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	314
234	Wellington Retail Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	645
167	Wellington Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bridle-makers, Leather-bag Makers, and Canvas Workers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	31
627	Wellington Shearers	3 Terrace Street, Aramoho, Wanganui	1,125
1262	Wellington Shipwrights and Boatbuilders ..	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	39
242	Wellington Stationary, Traction, and Locomotive Engine Drivers, and their Assistants	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	149
638	Wellington Stonemasons	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	10
773	Wellington Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	460
405	Wellington Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees (except Tailors)	147 Cuba Street, Wellington	450
2	Wellington Tailors	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	200
705	Wellington Theatrical Employees	Trades Hall, Wellington	160
220	Wellington Timber-yards and Sawmills	Trades Hall, Wellington	178
15	Wellington Typographical	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	450
19	Wellington United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship and Bridge Builders	Trades Hall, Wellington	117
932	Wellington Waterside Workers	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	1,870
	Totals .. ..	.. ..	Number of unions, 84
			35,038
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1172	Ashburton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Burnett Street, Ashburton	25
463	Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	876
787	Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	196
566	Canterbury Bricklayers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	76
726	Canterbury Brick, Pottery, Pipe, Tile, and Clay Workers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	97
176	Canterbury Builders' and General Labourers, Quarry-workers, and Wool and Grain Store Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,211
48	Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	140
263	Canterbury Coachbuilders	19 Trades Hall, Christchurch	130
194	Canterbury Carriers	Druids' Hall, Woolston, Christchurch	15
555	Canterbury Dairymen's Employees	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	35
281	Canterbury Drivers and Related Trades ..	15 Trades Hall, Christchurch	800
747	Canterbury Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	7 Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,848
274	Canterbury Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Christchurch	166
652	Canterbury Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,498
288	Canterbury Shearers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	963
268	Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees*	15 Trades Hall, Christchurch	246

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
<i>CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.</i>			
140	Canterbury Traction and Stationary Engine Drivers and Fireman	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	108
266	Canterbury Woollen-mills Employees ..	Oddfellows' Lodge-room, Hilton Street, Kaiapoi ..	270
549	Christchurch Aerated-water Workers and other Bottlers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	48
20	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	Trades Hall, Christchurch	889
1061	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	999
550	Christchurch Brewers, Maltsters, and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	159
1064	Christchurch Brush and Broom Trade ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	53
1139	Christchurch Clerks, Cashiers, and Office Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	2
1150	Christchurch Dress and Mantle Makers ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	190
1083	Christchurch Federated Furniture Trades	10 Trades Hall, Christchurch	339
300	Christchurch Gardeners	Trades Hall, Christchurch	59
573	Christchurch Gasworks Employees ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	98
286	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists' Assistants	10 Trades Hall, Christchurch	47
107	Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	112
857	Christchurch Journalists	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	84
1000	Christchurch Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	12
35	Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society	Trades Hall, Christchurch	345
193	Christchurch Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	166
385	Christchurch Operative Stonemasons ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	28
81	Christchurch Painters	Trades Hall, Christchurch	277
809	Christchurch Performing Musicians ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	160
1126	Christchurch Picture - theatre Employees and Front-of-house Employees in other Theatres	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	75
123	Christchurch Plasterers	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	105
38	Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	148
1147	Christchurch Printing Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	460
916	Christchurch Retail Shop-assistants (other than Grocers, Tobacconists, and Hairdressers' Assistants)	Trades Hall, Christchurch	234
1201	Christchurch Rope, Twine, and Flock Makers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	44
223	Christchurch Saddlers, Harness and Collar Makers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	38
5	Christchurch Stage Employees	9 Hulbert Street, Linwood, Christchurch ..	51
11	Christchurch Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	451
105	Christchurch Tailoring Trade	Trades Hall, Christchurch	360
547	Christchurch Tramway Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	510
1169	Christchurch Tramway Officials	Tramway Inspectors' Office, Cathedral Square, Christ'ch	13
1095	Christchurch Wholesale Merchants' Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	10 Trades Hall, Christchurch	208
1127	Lyttelton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	60 Hastings Street, Sydenham, Christchurch ..	22
1152	Lyttelton Ships' Tally Clerks	Base of No. 3 Wharf, Lyttelton	61
938	Lyttelton Waterside Workers	Coronation Hall, Lyttelton	672
1099	Rangiora Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Templar Hall, Rangiora	16
692	South Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Timaru	20
737	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	29 High Street, Timaru	92
1035	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics)	Trades Hall, Christchurch	81
386	Timaru Carpenters	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Timaru	39
481	Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Timaru	30
1180	Timaru United Millers and Flour-mill Employees	80 High Street, Timaru	43
902	Timaru Wharf Labourers	Strathallan Hall, Timaru	130
372	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders of Canterbury	Trades Hall, Christchurch	75
174	United Millers, Engine-drivers, and Mill Employees' Society of Canterbury	Trades Hall, Christchurch	27
327	Waimate Workers	Foresters' Hall, Waimate	48
	Totals .. ..	.. ..	Number of unions, 64 16,821

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
758	Bluff Waterside	Wharf Waiting-room, Bluff	262
895	Dunedin Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Grocers, Butchers, Chemists, Tobacconists, and Hairdressers' Assistants)	Trades Hall, Dunedin	365
1153	Dunedin Amalgamated Warehousemen ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	34
776	Dunedin and Mosgiel Woollen-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	633
1028	Dunedin and Port Chalmers United Shipwrights	Trades Hall, Dunedin	30
1112	Dunedin and Suburban Boot-repairers ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	20
892	Dunedin and Suburban General Electrical Workers	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	130
221	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	120
903	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	20
89	Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	124
1142	Dunedin Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing Employees	95 Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	155
1081	Dunedin Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Allied Trades	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	396
873	Dunedin Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated Waters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	40
1186	Dunedin Brickmakers, Pottery-makers, Tile-makers, and Sanitary-pipe Makers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	18
1080	Dunedin Brush and Broom Trade ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	25
703	Dunedin Canister-workers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	18
1094	Dunedin City Corporation Tramway Officials	Electric-car Depot, Market Street, Dunedin	25
84	Dunedin Federated Furniture Trades ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	110
1298	Dunedin Federated Seamen	1 Crawford Street, Dunedin	443
1012	Dunedin Felt-hatters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	19
1131	Dunedin Fire Brigades Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	22
1060	Dunedin Gardeners and Forest Labourers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	45
854	Dunedin Journalists	Trades Hall, Dunedin	61
1196	Dunedin Manufacturing Chemists' Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	28
45	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	182
71	Dunedin Operative Stonemasons	Trades Hall, Dunedin	15
93	Dunedin Painters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	156
1158	Dunedin Paper-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	120
770	Dunedin Performing Musicians	Trades Hall, Dunedin	81
36	Dunedin Pressers, Cutters, and other Clothing-factory Operatives	Trades Hall, Dunedin	52
647	Dunedin Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, Lithographers, and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Dunedin (Secretary, Robert Ferguson, 754 George Street)	245
1098	Dunedin Retail Chemists' Assistants ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	18
1038	Dunedin Rope and Twine Spinners	Trades Hall, Dunedin	28
711	Dunedin Stage Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	37
58	Dunedin Tailoresses and other Female Clothing-trade Employees	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	882
942	Dunedin Theatrical and Shows Employees (other than Stage Hands)	Trades Hall, Dunedin	26
99	Dunedin United Plumbers and Gasfitters ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	72
935	Dunedin Waterside Workers	Rattray Street Wharf, Dunedin	345
1165	Dunedin Wax-vesta Employees	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	37
1179	Dunedin Wholesale Storemen's	95 Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	452
996	Green Island Coal-miners	Fairfield, Dunedin	29
1140	Green Island Iron-rolling Mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	22
9	Invercargill Bootmakers	Labour Rooms, Esk Street, Invercargill	19
731	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics, Electricians, and other Electrical Workers)	Labour Hall, Esk Street, Invercargill	80
792	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	402
1167	Invercargill Retail Grocers' Assistants ..	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	102
1159	Invercargill Retail Soft-goods Employees ..	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	18
1249	Invercargill Tanners and Fellmongers ..	William Street, Collingwood, Southland	48
848	Invercargill Tramways	63 Melbourne Street North, Invercargill	53
80	Iron and Brass Moulders' Union of New Zealand	Trades Hall, Dunedin	184
1181	Kaikorai Cable Tramway Employees	Conductors' Room, Dunedin and Kaikorai Tram Company's Power-house, Kaikorai Valley, Dunedin	39
829	Kaitangata Coal-miners	Water Street, Kaitangata	240
1293	Oamaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Room at rear of Everybody's Theatre, Severn Street, Oamaru	68
1059	Oamaru Flour-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	32
1287	Oamaru General and Local Bodies' Labourers	81 Hull Street, Oamaru	42
1160	Oamaru Grocers' Assistants	43 Lune Street, Oamaru	17
1037	Oamaru Painters	Druids' Hall, Oamaru	21
945	Oamaru Waterside Workers	Waiting-shed, Waterfront, Oamaru	77
1085	Oamaru Woollen-mill Employees	Weaver Street, Oamaru	116

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office	Number of Members.
<i>OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.</i>			
1296	Ohai District Colliery Engine-drivers and Firemen	Ohai Public Hall, Ohai	32
1290	Ohai District Underviewers, Deputies, and Shotfirers	Public Hall, Ohai	23
876	Otago and Southland Farriers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	18
599	Otago and Southland Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	716
1133	Otago and Southland Harvest Hands, Threshing-mill, and Chaffcutter Employees	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin.. .. .	254
675	Otago and Southland Hotel, Restaurant, and Boardinghouse Employees	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	552
1176	Otago and Southland Lime, Cement, Phosphate, and Marl Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	120
503	Otago and Southland Operative Tailors and Shop Tailoresses	Trades Hall, Dunedin	148
182	Otago and Southland Saddle-makers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Cover-makers, and Bridle-cutters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	24
398	Otago and Southland Shearers	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin.. .. .	374
1138	Otago and Southland Shepherds, Musterers, and Drivers	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin.. .. .	107
267	Otago Box-workers	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	60
78	Otago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Dunedin	597
246	Otago Bricklayers	106 Glen Road, Dunedin	50
205	Otago Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	Trades Hall, Dunedin	30
1119	Otago Drivers and Related Trades	95 Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	569
506	Otago Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Greasers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	88
166	Otago Flour-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	14
507	Otago General Labourers, Builders' Labourers, Quarrymen, and Coal-yard Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	700
217	Otago Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	58
578	Otago Hairdressers' and Tobacconists Assistants	Trades Hall, Dunedin	44
197	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Dunedin	270
216	Otago Operative Plasterers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	52
252	Otago Timber-yards and Sawmills	Trades Hall, Dunedin	105
77	Otago Typographical	Trades Hall, Dunedin (Secretary, R. Ferguson, 754 George Street)	120
956	Port Chalmers Waterside Workers	Cross Wharf, Port Chalmers	229
1233	Pukeuri Freezing-works	Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham's Boardinghouse, Pukeuri	146
1289	Shag Point Coal-mine Workers	Union Office, Shag Point	38
989	Southland and Otago Cheese and Butter Factories Employees (other than Managers)	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	275
833	Southland and Otago Cheese-factory Managers	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	72
411	Southland Federated Furniture Trades	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	60
1295	Southland Hotel and Restaurant Workers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	120
1039	Southland Milk-condensing Factories Employees	P.O. Box 314, Invercargill	43
225	Southland Operative Butchers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	46
784	Southland Painters	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	59
834	Southland Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	52
245	Southland Timber-yards and Sawmills	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	1,050
315	Southland Typographical	Labour Office, Esk Street, Invercargill	34
1251	Taratu Coal-mine Employees	Kaitangata, Otago	31
102	United Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders of Otago	Trades Hall, Dunedin	73
927	Waronui Coal-miners	Milton, Otago	21
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. . Number of unions, 100	14,974
<i>TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.</i>			
817	Hawera Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Foresters' Hall, Hawera	6
805	New Plymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	104
811	New Plymouth General Labourers	Workers' Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	158
1214	New Plymouth Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	161
1068	New Plymouth Tramways Employees	Darnell Street, Fitzroy, New Plymouth	36
1200	New Plymouth United Storemen and Packers (other than Employees in Grocery Establishments)	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	25
934	New Plymouth Waterside Workers	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	200
818	Stratford Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Ariel Street South, Stratford	14
1286	Taranaki Creameries, Cheese, Butter Factories, and Dairy Employees	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	430

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>			
1151	Taranaki Drivers and Related Trades ..	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	67
908	Taranaki Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	26
208	Taranaki Operative Bootmakers	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth..	7
1185	Taranaki Operative Butchers	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	27
1113	Waitara Freezing-works Employees ..	West Quay, Waitara	227
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 14	1,488
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1223	Blenheim Motor-vehicle, Horse-drivers, and Stable Attendants	62 Maxwell Road, Blenheim	36
1163	Blenheim United Storemen (other than employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	10 Carvell Street, Blenheim	30
401	Marlborough Building Trades	United Friendly Societies Hall, Blenheim	61
1143	Marlborough Farm and Station Employees (other than Shearers and Shed Hands)	Loloma Rooms, Blenheim	58
707	Marlborough Freezing-works Employees ..	Foresters' Hall, Picton	91
1271	Marlborough Hotel, Private Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	C/o Mrs. Vance, Francis Street, Blenheim ..	65
615	Marlborough Shearers	Loloma Rooms, Blenheim	132
975	Picton Waterside Workers	Waiting-room, Wharf Head, Picton	60
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 8	533
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1145	Golden Bay Cement Company's Employees	West Side, Tarakohe-Wainui Road, Tarakohe ..	75
1178	Nelson Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants	Opie's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	42
572	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Hare's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	98
1166	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Allied Trades ..	Orange Hall, Collingwood Street, Nelson ..	46
1199	Nelson Brewers, Maltsters, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water	Hare's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	20
1265	Nelson Hotel, Private Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	Opie's Rooms, 71 Bridge Street, Nelson ..	64
448	Nelson Labourers	Orange Hall, Collingwood Street, Nelson ..	30
1146	Nelson Motor-car and Horse Drivers ..	Hare's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	43
445	Nelson Painters	Stallard's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson ..	25
564	Nelson Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Sheet-metal Workers	Stallard's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson ..	17
570	Nelson Typographical	Old Dresden Rooms, Nelson	8
949	Nelson Waterside Workers	7 North Esk Street, Nelson	89
1299	Puponga Coal-miners and Coal-mine Labourers	Puponga	14
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 13	571
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1030	Grey and Buller Coal-mines Deputies and Underviewers	Main Road, Blackball	55
1301	Greymouth Plumbers and Gasfitters ..	Joyce's Buildings, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	8
1250	Greymouth Printing Trades	Joyce's Buildings, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	21
952	Greymouth Waterside Workers	Waterside Workers' Hall, Richmond Quay, Greymouth	170
82	Inangahua Gold and Coal Miners	Bridge Street, Reefton	402
1042	Millerton and Granity Engine-drivers, Firemen, Brakesmen, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Fitters	Torea Street, Granity	41
858	Westland Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	70
1292	Westland Drivers and Related Trades ..	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	30
1228	Westland Hotel, Restaurant, and Boarding-house Employees	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	243
1164	Westland Retail Shop-assistants in the Soft-goods, Fancy-goods, Furniture, Stationery, Hardware, Chemists, Tobacconists, Grocers, Boot, and Butchers' Trades	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	153
754	Westland Tailoring Trade and other Branches of the Clothing Trade	10 Puketahi Street, Greymouth	24
1111	Westland Timber-yards and Sawmills ..	Joyce's Buildings, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	1,587
690	Westport General Labourers and Mechanics	29 Russell Street, Westport	50
959	Westport Waterside Workers	Domett Street, Westport	102
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 14	2,956
	Grand totals .. ..	.. .. . Industrial unions of workers, 395	99,667

The undermentioned unions have failed to send in their annual returns, or have sent in invalid returns, and inquiry is being made as to their position. There is reason to believe that most of them are now defunct:—

NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Gisborne Master Plumbers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 865, situated at Gisborne.

The South Auckland District Master Printers', Lithographers', and Bookbinders' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 984, situated at Hamilton.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Auckland Chemical Manure and Acid Workers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1258, situated at Auckland.

The Gisborne Performing Musicians' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1232, situated at Gisborne.

The Russell Waterside Workers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1190, situated at Russell.

The Tokomaru Bay Waterside Workers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1263, situated at Tokomaru Bay.

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Napier Master Printers', Lithographers', and Bookbinders' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 890, situated at Napier.

The New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Bacon and Meat-packing Company, Ltd., Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 522, situated at Wellington.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Masterton Amalgamated Society of Painters' and Decorators' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 992, situated at Masterton.

*The Wanganui Operative Butchers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 439, situated at Wanganui.

The Wellington Biograph Operators' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1071, situated at Wellington.

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Canterbury Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1256, situated at Christchurch.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Southland Master Tailors' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 332, situated at Invercargill.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Dunedin Paint and Varnish Factory Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1236, situated at Dunedin.

The Otago and Southland Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Pastoral Farm Assistants' Industrial Union of Workers (other than Musterers, Packers, Drivers, Harvest Hands, Threshing-mill and Chaffcutter Employees, Shepherds, and Shearers), registered number 1266, situated at Allanton.

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The New Plymouth Grocers' Assistants' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1122, situated at New Plymouth.

The New Plymouth Timber-yards and Sawmills Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 982, situated at New Plymouth.

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Nelson Tailors' and Tailoresses' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 762, situated at Nelson.

WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Greymouth Motor-taxis Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1259, situated at Greymouth.

* Cancelled 12/5/27.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,575 copies), £57 10s.