

1928.
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, 10th July, 1928.

I have the honour to present herewith the thirty-seventh 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, 1927, to 31st March, 1928.

I have, &c.,

F. W. ROWLEY,

The Hon. the Minister of Labour.

Secretary of Labour.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE number of applications pending at the Department's employment bureaux rose steadily during the year from 1,897 on the 4th April, 1927 (1,226 on the 13th December, 1926) to the "peak"—viz., 2,928—on the 8th August, 1927. From that date the number dropped week by week to 1,613 on the 12th December last, again (after the Christmas holidays) rising progressively to 2,509 at the end of the year, 31st March, 1928, and to 3,414 on the 4th June.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICANTS AT DEPARTMENT'S BUREAUX DURING PAST SEVEN YEARS, SHOWING ALSO THE VARIATION BETWEEN THE WINTER AND SUMMER MONTHS.

Year from 1st December to 30th November.	Minimum Number (with Month) excluding Christmas Holiday Period.	Maximum Number (with Month).
1921-22	888—December	1,825—June.
1922-23	516—December	953—June.
1923-24	268—December	629—August.
1924-25	239—December	792—July.
1925-26	344—December	2,247—June.
1926-27	1,086—December.	2,928—August.
1927-28	1,575—December	3,414—June.

It was anticipated that with the onset of winter the present number would increase, but the indications are that a decrease will take place, due partly to the improved trade balance and to large numbers of applicants for employment being sent to Government works, also works of local bodies subsidized by the Government.

It has been asserted that the actual number of unemployed is several times greater than that shown on the Department's books. It is true that many workers, especially in country districts, have not at first registered for various reasons, in most cases because they have thought it useless to do so until there was a prospect of obtaining employment thereby, and the result has therefore been that when employment has been provided in some of these places the number of applicants has immediately increased.

It is now considered by commercial men that the restored favourable trade balance should shortly have the effect of creating a demand for all the employable labour.

It is interesting to note that in the Town of New Plymouth a Citizens' Unemployment Committee was formed, and a voluntary weekly levy was made on the wages of workers in numbers of establishments. As a result the committee were at the end of March last employing seventy-two men on road-construction work in the borough.

In previous years unskilled workers have comprised about half of the total number, the remainder being distributed amongst clerks, shop-assistants and storemen, drivers, hotel-workers, farm hands, building-trade workers, and others. Of the present total of 3,414, unskilled workers comprise 2,271, equalling two-thirds; the remainder being made up of carpenters, 150; drivers, 144; farm hands, 121; hotel-workers and cooks, 98; clerical workers, 60; painters, 60; storemen and packers, 68; engineers, 88; gardeners, 51; cycle and motor mechanics, 27; miscellaneous, 276.

During the year the value of building permits showed a decrease of £1,359,460 from £11,019,389 in the previous year. The building trades have been busy in the four chief centres, but in Auckland and Christchurch activities have been confined principally to bricklayers, plasterers, structural-steel workers, and others employed on large buildings. The value of building permits for the erection of private dwellings showed most of the above decrease—viz., £1,310,048 (from £6,141,574)—and this seems to indicate that building-trade activities have been confined mainly to the erection of business and public buildings in permanent materials.

Of other industries, engineering, sawmilling, electrical working, boot-manufacturing, and saddlery have been slack. 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 these occupations: Engineering—The increasing use of electricity, for which motors, &c., are imported, has had the effect of slowing-up the trade, although owing to the completion of the bulk of reticulation work the men employed on wiring are experiencing difficulty in keeping in employment. Sawmilling—Reduction in cottage-building, together with the importation of foreign timbers. Boot-manufacturing—Importations. Saddlery—The trade continues to recede in importance with the increase in motor traction.

Total engagements made at the Department's employment bureaux during 1927-28 (in addition to 1,113 men placed locally by Engineers on Government works), 15,246—5,660 for public and other Government works, 5,658 for local bodies, 3,928 for private employment; dependants, 29,639; in addition 310 other persons were assisted by the advancing of railway fares or otherwise. 1926-27: 10,268 engagements (3,260 for public works, 1,716 for local bodies, 5,292 for private employment); dependants, 16,925. Of the number sent to public works during 1927-28, 3,000 left the works of their own accord, and 244 others who were engaged did not proceed to the work. From the 1st April, 1928, to the 16th June (eleven weeks) 2,246 were sent to Government Works, of whom 741 have left of own accord.

A comparison of unemployment in New Zealand with other countries goes to show that it is much greater elsewhere than in this Dominion. For example, from recent information obtained it is stated that in Great Britain on the 1st March, 1928, there were 1,136,700, or 1 in 38 of the population. The number of unemployed there has since increased. A Government Committee reporting in 1925 on the British unemployment insurance scheme has estimated that the scheme should anticipate an average of 700,000 unemployed persons (equivalent to about 1 in 60 of the total population). United States estimates vary from two million to eight million, but the most reliable suggest four million, or 1 in 28 of the population, at the end of 1927. In Australia the estimates from the several States vary, but they appear to indicate that about 32,000, or 1 in 190, were unemployed in March last. (Queensland alone, however, shows 14,000, or 1 in 63, in that month.) In New Zealand the Department's applicants at the 1st April showed 2,500, equivalent to 1 in 575 of the population.

It should be pointed out, however, that estimates of unemployment are apt to be misleading, as the question depends on the duration of the unemployment in each case rather than on the number of persons. It is found that a large proportion of the unemployed change from week to week or month to month, showing that many of them have not been idle for a lengthy period. It is also necessary to take into account the nature of each applicant's occupation and his earnings during the past year or two years. An inquiry into all the serious cases of unemployment on the above lines is now in train.

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 (during the war)	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 "
1927-28	16,782	163 "	102,622	782 (decrease).

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 Manufactures), 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. The figures shown for 1927-28, therefore, chiefly represent the numbers in April, 1927. The decrease in the number of factory-workers is, of course, due to the general trade depression then existing.

It has been urged that to enable New Zealand manufacturers to compete with those abroad, and also to obtain maximum efficiency generally, the number of small factories should diminish and the larger works increase. The above figures do not show any such development, but rather an increase in the proportion of small establishments. The average number of factory-workers per registered factory in 1913-14 (the years before the war) was about $6\frac{1}{2}$, and, while in 1920-21 the average was seven, it has, on the whole, since decreased to the present average of six. The trade depression and unemployment have tended to accentuate the position, many workers who had lost their employment in factories having themselves commenced business in a small way.

ACCIDENTS.

As mentioned previously, 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 reported accidents in factories is 2,764 (2,655 males and 109 females), a decrease of 4 compared with the previous year; 12 were fatal (last year, 13). Of the total number, 76 of the accidents occurred to workers under sixteen years of age, 530 to those between sixteen and twenty, and the remaining 2,158 to those above that age. Six hundred and two of the accidents were caused by or were due to machinery; this number is slightly under one-fourth of the total number of accidents that occurred in factories and is about the same proportion as in previous years. Of the 12 fatal accidents 4 were caused by or were due to machinery. The other principal causes of accidents were found to be as follows: Falls of persons (from stairs, ladders, platforms, &c.), 395; faulty handling of tools, 710; handling of other objects (viz., objects dropped or tipped over, objects falling, or strain due to handling), 678; handling of poisonous, hot, and corrosive substances, 97; others (miscellaneous), 282: total, 2,764.

Disability caused: Temporary disability, 2,630; permanent partial disability, 122; fatalities, 12: total, 2,764. As in the previous years, accidents in freezing-works—viz., 1,366—account for approximately one-half of the total number in all industries (see figures below); whilst the majority of accidents in freezing-works are of a minor nature, the loss of time and earnings due to them is nevertheless in the aggregate great; in order to ascertain whether the number of these accidents, and also the loss of time thereby caused, could not be considerably reduced, it is proposed to make a special inquiry in conjunction with the works-managers and representatives of the men.

The following extract from the Government Statistician's report for the year 1926 on accidents in industry generally shows the number of accidents for every 100,000 hours of work done in the more hazardous industries: Meat freezing and preserving, 17.2 accidents; railway-construction (Public Works), 5.44; railway employees (including shunters), 4.66; road-construction (Public Works), 3.34; hydro-electric works (Public Works), 3.67; foundry-working and general engineering, 1.51; saw-milling, 1.8; furniture-making, 1.5. Other industries show lower figures.

Having regard to the nature of the work, it is suggested that the number of accidents might be reduced or the absences due to accidents shortened—(1) By the workers themselves exercising more care; (2) by properly treating all wounds, even slight cuts, and thus reducing the risk of septic poisoning; (3) by employers insisting on the workers reporting every accident, however slight.

Of the more serious and of the fatal accidents the following particulars are given:—

1. During the trial run of a dry-mixer at a brickworks an engineer slipped, both feet being drawn into the machinery, causing injuries which proved fatal. It was considered that had the guard provided been fixed in position before the trial commenced the accident would not have occurred. Inspectors have been directed to urge, where possible, that when new machinery or plant is being installed or alterations are being made any safeguards required should be placed in position before the machinery is used.

2. While a sawmill-worker was fixing a belt on a pulley his clothing was caught by a belt-fastener, throwing him from the platform on which he was standing, and breaking both legs. The machinery was at a standstill, but the drain-cocks on the engine were not open, and this allowed sufficient steam to accumulate to give the pulley two or three quick turns when pushed by the worker. The usual safeguards were provided, and it is considered that the occurrence was purely accidental, and is not likely to occur again.

3. While examining the gear at the bottom of a lift-well an engineer in the printing trade accidentally set the lift in motion and was fatally crushed. Heavy planks provided to ensure safety in such circumstances had not been made use of by the worker.

4 and 5. Two sawmill-workers were killed by rolling logs.

6. A fellmongery-worker was killed by the bursting of a hydro-extractor, and his employer was also seriously injured. The matter was investigated by the Inspector of Machinery, but no definite cause of the accident could be found.

7. A youth of seventeen years, employed in a motor repair shop received a fatal electric shock from a defective extension-lamp. The shock was intensified by the fact that deceased was standing

in a pit containing some water. The lamp has since been rewired, and the pit filled in. This work is controlled by regulations under the supervision of the Public Works Department, whose attention was drawn to the accident.

8. A dairy-factory engineer was also killed by an electric shock from a faulty extension-lamp. Inquiries show that the lamp had been fitted up by another employee, who was unqualified to do such work. This case has also been dealt with by the Public Works Department.

9. A stone-quarry worker was severely injured through being struck on the head by a protruding fastener while he was passing under a moving belt. Adequate safeguards existed, and it is considered that there was no occasion for anyone to attempt to pass under the belt.

10. A kauri-gum worker slipped from a plank into a vat containing a hot salt-solution for cleaning gum, with fatal results. This occurred in a factory which was at the time not registered owing to the occupier's being unaware that the premises came within the Act; the work carried on was similar to that done by gum-diggers in the swamps, and the factory merely provided mechanical means of performing work formerly done by hand. The factory has now been registered and the use of the plank discontinued, the occupiers being instructed to provide a fender-board and guard-rail round the vat.

11. A fish-curing worker was fatally crushed by a descending goods-lift when apparently using the lift-well as a "short cut" to another department. All precautionary appliances had been installed.

12. A joinery apprentice (aged seventeen) was killed apparently through his apron catching upon a revolving shaft while he was adjusting a belt on a pulley. No one witnessed the accident, but the Inspector of Machinery considers that the shaft pulley and belt were in a safe position and well fenced; the employer has been instructed not to allow belts to be adjusted whilst the machinery is in motion, and a safety notice to this effect has been issued.

13. A foundry-manager was killed through the bursting of a fuel-tank attached to an oil-fed furnace. Inquiries were made in conjunction with the Inspector of Machinery, but direct evidence as to the cause of the accident was not available.

14. A gasworks employee on opening a retort was met by a burst of flame, with fatal consequences. The usual precautions had been taken, and the accident could be attributed only to the use of brown lignite, with which experiments were being carried out. The occurrence was considered to be purely accidental, and extremely unlikely to be repeated.

VAPOURS FROM BENZOL, BENZINE, AND METHYLATED SPIRIT.

An investigation, in conjunction with officers of the Health Department and Inspectors of Explosives, has been made into the use of liquid preparations likely to affect the health and safety of workers in straw-hat and other factories, and dry-cleaning establishments. It is found that most of the liquids used contain benzine and methylated spirit, giving off fumes the concentration of which is considered dangerous to health, and also involves the risk of explosion and fire. Information as to the best precautionary measures to be adopted were issued to all District Offices, and instructions were given to carry out a careful inspection of all establishments using such preparations. These inspections were, wherever possible, made in company with the Inspectors of Health and Explosives. Reports received indicate that the examination of these premises has been thoroughly carried out; and although in many cases occupiers were found to be fully alive to the danger attending the use of these liquids, and had taken satisfactory precautions, conditions in some cases were found to be unsatisfactory, and Inspectors were able to do valuable work in having the necessary improvements effected. No difficulty was found in securing ready acquiescence in the adoption of the precautions suggested. No worker was found to be noticeably suffering from the effects of poisonous fumes.

FACTORY HYGIENE AND WELFARE WORK.

There is not the need nor is it possible in the comparatively small factories of the Dominion to provide elaborate welfare schemes such as exist in large industrial centres in Europe and America; many of the large firms in the Dominion have, however, taken a special interest in such work; attention has also been given by Inspectors to the question of suitable seats with back-rests, to rest-rooms, working-facilities, the covering of concrete floors, &c.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN FACTORIES.

The following table shows the number of boys and girls taken on in factories during the war years and subsequently:—

Certificates of Fitness issued to Boys and Girls under Sixteen Years of Age to work in Factories.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1913-14	932	1,241	2,173	1921-22	962	1,286	2,248
1914-15	952	1,136	2,088	1922-23	995	1,530	2,525
1915-16	1,100	1,263	2,363	1923-24	1,156	1,445	2,601
1916-17	1,158	1,251	2,409	1924-25	1,259	1,277	2,536
1917-18	1,199	1,236	2,435	1925-26	1,300	1,586	2,886
1918-19	1,240	1,333	2,573	1926-27	1,199	1,547	2,746
1919-20	1,252	1,685	2,937	1927-28	1,030	1,614	2,644
1920-21	1,267	1,368	2,635				

As a result of the absence at the war of large numbers of the younger and middle-aged men, it is anticipated that the number of boys and girls leaving school and available for employment will considerably diminish in the years 1930-33.

INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Inspectors paid 16,654 visits of inspection to factories during the year (previous year 15,750). Prosecutions numbered 37, in 34 of which convictions were obtained. The fines totalled £67. No case calls for comment.

Complaints were received respecting 146 alleged breaches of the Act, resulting in 6 prosecutions and 76 warnings; while 1,259 other breaches were discovered by the Inspectors themselves, for which 31 prosecutions were instituted and 980 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 990 requisitions served to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as for lime-washing; 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. In two cases occupiers were required to provide entirely new premises.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The records show 23,827 shops throughout New Zealand, of which 11,424 (approximately one-half) were carried on without assistants. In the shops with assistants there were employed 20,205 males and 18,745 females.

Visits of inspection to the number of 20,283 were made during the year (previous year, 19,044). Prosecutions numbered 352, in which 314 convictions were obtained; fines, £578.

Complaints were received respecting 457 alleged breaches of the Act, resulting in 89 prosecutions and 193 warnings; while 1,482 other breaches were discovered by the Inspectors themselves, for which 263 prosecutions were instituted and 1,101 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 nineteen 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.

AMENDMENT OF ACT.

The principal Act was amended last session in several respects, the principal of which are as follows :—

Section 3 : The hour of 9.30 p.m., after which female assistants and boys may not be employed in shops other than restaurants (for which the hour of 10.30 is fixed), was extended to 10.30 in those cases where a business is carried on in conjunction with that of a restaurant, provided that the employment of the assistants concerned is restricted to the latter class of business.

Section 6 provides, as in the Factories Act, that in shops in which six or more persons are employed, other than those living near by, a suitable dining and cloak room shall be provided.

Sections 17-20 : The most important provision of the amendment is contained in these sections which deal with the power of the Court of Arbitration, when making an award relating to shop-assistants in any industry or industries, to fix the closing hours of all shops in the industry or industries, including the competitors' shops in which no assistants are employed. Jurisdiction in this direction was given to the Court of Arbitration in 1920 on account of complaints regarding competition made by shopkeepers who employed assistants and who found it necessary to close their shops in order to release their assistants at the hours fixed by the awards. This jurisdiction has now been limited to the principal towns of the Dominion whose population exceeds 5,000. The Court shall, before making an order, have regard to the convenience of the public in each district, and every shopkeeper to whom such order would apply is now entitled to be notified of the proposal and to be given an opportunity of being heard.

The provisions of the Act relating to the closing-hours of shops are now as follow :—

The weekly half-holiday must be observed throughout the whole of the Dominion, except in certain exempted trades.

In regard to the other days of the week, all shops in those centres whose population exceeds 5,000, except in certain exempted trades, must be closed at 6 p.m. on four days and 9 p.m. on the late night. As above stated, the Court of Arbitration may, however, in an award which prescribes an earlier hour for shop-assistants in those centres also fix earlier closing-hours of all shops in the industry or industries in the locality. If no such award is made, earlier hours of closing in the evening may be fixed by the shopkeepers themselves in the respective trades by "requisition" of the majority. In the smaller towns the closing-hours in the evening may also be fixed by "requisition" of the majority.

Last year's amendment, however, provides that partial or total exemption from any of the closing provisions other than those relating to the weekly half-holiday may be granted by local Magistrates. (Formerly a modified jurisdiction was exercised partly by Magistrates and partly by the Court of Arbitration itself.) In dealing with applications for exemption each Magistrate is required to take into consideration the question of competition and also the public interest.

In order to meet the difficulty that frequently arises on account of the overlapping of trades, the principal Act has also provided that a majority of the shopkeepers whose principal business is the carrying-on of a particular trade, and whose closing-hours are fixed under any of the provisions of the

Act, may petition the Minister to prohibit after those closing-hours the sale of their goods by other shopkeepers carrying on that trade as a side-line of their businesses. A considerable number of orders have been gazetted in response to these petitions. These are, however, now subject to exemption on application to local Magistrates on the lines above indicated.

In the case of tobacconists the amendment makes an additional provision on account of the great difficulty experienced in detecting illicit sales by fruiterers and others selling tobacconists' requisites after the hours at which tobacconists' shops are closed by "requisition"; the amendment therefore provides that if the closing-hours of tobacconists' shops have been determined in any district by two-thirds of their number, then all other shopkeepers selling tobacconists' requisites shall be required to close at the tobacconists' hours. This provision is also, however, subject to the right to apply to a Magistrate, who may grant exemption in the manner above prescribed.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

WORK DONE UNDER THE ACT DURING THE YEAR, 1927-28.

Industrial agreements filed	15
Recommendations of Councils of Conciliation	90
Awards of the Court of Arbitration	69

The awards and industrial agreements actually in force on the 31st March, 1928, total 472 (last year, 476). The reason for this reduction is merely that in one instance an award has taken the place of the several previous separate awards and agreements in the same industry.

WORK PERFORMED BY COMMISSIONERS AND COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

Industrial agreements arrived at and filed as such under section 28 by parties through the Commissioner alone	5
Disputes dealt with by Conciliation Councils—	
Where recommendations were fully accepted and filed as such	1
Where recommendations were fully accepted and forwarded to the Court to be made into awards	56
Where recommendations were substantially accepted or agreements reached and referred to the Court to make awards	23
Where only minor recommendation or no recommendation was made	9
Total	94

The above figures would indicate that 90·4 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. The nine disputes in which only minor recommendations or no recommendations were made were confined to three industries—viz., sawmilling (7), theatrical work, and driving—while the 85 disputes which were settled or substantially settled covered 45 industries.

WAGES GENERALLY PAID.

In the following trades the award rates for adult workers (other than foremen and leading hands) are generally exceeded in the four chief centres to the extent shown:—

Industry.	Award Rates.	Rates generally paid.
Bakers and pastrycooks	£5	Per Week. £5 to £5 10s.
Bootmakers	2s. 0½d.	Per Hour. 2s. 1½d.
Carpenters and joiners	2s. 3d. and 2s. 3¾d.	North Island, 2s. 6d.; South Island, 2s. 4d.
Bricklayers	2s. 3½d. and 2s. 4d.	2s. 9d.
Plasterers	2s. 3¼d. and 2s. 4½d.	2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.
Plumbers	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
Furniture trades	2s. 3d.	2s. 4½d.
Waterside workers	2s. 2½d.	2s. 4d.

While for a number of years the rates generally paid frequently exceeded the award rates, the wages now being paid tend to fall towards the award rates.

REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS.

The usual statutory return (to the 31st December, 1927) 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 three (from 407 to 410), and the total membership by 1,404 (from 99,667 to 101,071). One large union—viz., the

Auckland Tramwaymen's (with 1,051 members) cancelled registration during the year. On the other hand, a seamen's union which had previously cancelled registration re-registered under the Act (1,306 members). 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 deregistration (while eleven other coal-miners' unions are still registered (with 1,918 members)), two marine engineers' unions (comprising 634 members), and two tramway employees' unions (1,300 members). No change has taken place in the number of employers' unions.

INSPECTIONS, ETC.

During the year 2,878 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 36,937, included an inspection to ascertain whether the awards and agreements were being complied with in respect of wages, overtime, &c.

There were 331 prosecutions for such breaches other than stoppages of work—284 against employers and 47 against workers; 270 convictions were recorded. No case calls for comment. Proceedings were also taken for three strikes—one (under the strike provisions of the Act) against twelve workers in the shearing industry; convictions were obtained. In the other two cases ninety-six workers in the freezing industry were prosecuted under the award, which provided that any dispute arising should be settled by a Disputes Committee and that work should not be interrupted. Total penalties imposed, £508.

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 again 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.

Benefit of Agreement.—An unregistered organization of seamen (which had recently cancelled its registration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act) entered into an agreement with the employers relating to conditions of employment. Subsequently certain sections of the seamen re-registered as industrial unions under the Act, while other members registered as a trade-union under the Trade-unions Act. In an action taken by a member of the latter against officials of one of the industrial unions for damages for preventing him from procuring employment as a seaman the Magistrate was asked to determine, incidentally, which of the unions concerned should be regarded as having entered into the agreement above mentioned. The Magistrate decided that neither union, as a union, was so entitled, but that the agreement (which was valid under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913) enured for the benefit of those workers who were at the date of the signing of the agreement members of the unregistered organization. (Book of Awards, Vol. XXVII, p. 659.)

Enforceability of Agreement.—An employer company took action under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913, against a union of coal-miners to which its employees belonged, for breach of an agreement relating to terms of employment. The union was a society of workers within the meaning of the Act (not being registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act), but neither party to the agreement had taken advantage of the provisions of the Act enabling the agreement to be filed. The Magistrate held that, as the agreement had not been filed, there was no liability for penalty for breach of it. (This decision was upheld on appeal.) (Book of Awards, Vol. XXVIII, p. 11.)

Preference.—Two industrial unions of carpenters and joiners have been for many years registered in North Canterbury, and in the award each has been given an equal right to preference of employment for its members, subject in each case to the rules of the union conforming to the usual conditions specified in the preference clauses of awards. (Book of Awards, Vol. XXVIII, p. 162.)

Preference.—In a joint application for revision of the current award for freezing-works employees the Court was asked by the employers to withhold preference on the ground that members of one of the applicant unions had refused to accept engagement in a particular district at the beginning of the season. As the men had not broken an existing engagement, the circumstances did not bring the occurrence within the definition of a strike, and there was no evidence to show that any of the applicant unions, as a body, had been involved. The Court therefore refused to withhold preference, but included in the preference clause a provision by which preference to unionists might be revoked in respect of any establishment or establishments, if circumstances warranted such a course being taken. (Book of Awards, Vol. XXVII, p. 149.)

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES DURING THE YEAR.

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

Coal-miners, Pukemiro (Auckland).—In filling vacancies for the hewing of coal the company passed over two men who, the union contended, should, under an agreement with the employers, have been given priority on account of their seniority of service, and 248 men ceased work as a protest. Negotiations resulted in places being found for the men passed over, and work was resumed after a stoppage of four working-days. Although the men were liable under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913, for taking part in an unlawful strike, it was not considered necessary in the circumstances to take proceedings, as the men appeared to have some justification for their action.

Coal-miners, Millerton (West Coast).—The management refused to fire a shot because it had not been prepared by the men in accordance with the regulations under the Coal-mines Act. The miners, supported by their union, decided to do no further work until the shot was fired. The management offered to pay the men concerned to prepare the shot properly, but the union officials would not agree

to this unless all the workers were paid for the time lost. This the management refused to do. Finally, at a conference asked for by the workers it was agreed that if the company had the shot adjusted and fired the union would waive their claims for payment. Work was resumed on these conditions. The mine was idle from the 8th to the 26th March. Proceedings under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913, resulted in 338 men being fined a total of £160 10s. for taking part in an unlawful strike.

Freezing-works Employees, Ngahauranga (Wellington).—The slaughtermen objected to the employment of a man who was said to have been employed as a free labourer during the general strike of 1913. The management agreed not to employ the man concerned, but the workers then demanded that three workers should be paid extra to act as “clock-men”—i.e., to regulate the killing-rate of each man. When this was refused they adopted a “go slow” policy, which was continued for three working-days. Proceedings taken for a breach of the award, which provided that any question arising should be settled by a disputes committee and that work should not be interrupted, resulted in seventy-two men being fined 10s. each.

Freezing-works Employees, Westfield (Auckland).—The slaughtermen demanded that a particular sheep be regarded as a “stag,” for the killing and dressing of which double rates were payable under the award, and refused to agree to the matter being referred to the disputes committee provided by the award for the settlement of such questions. “Go slow” tactics were adopted to compel the management to accede to the demand, and the works were then closed down by the company. Approximately 250 men were thrown out of employment. After six days, during which negotiations between the parties took place, the management re-employed the workers upon condition that the normal rate of killing was resumed. This was done. Proceedings resulted in eighteen men being fined £1 each for a breach of the award under which the men were working, which provided that the work of the employer should always proceed in the customary manner and should not on any account whatsoever be impeded.

It will be seen that these disturbances were confined to coal-miners and slaughtermen, and that the questions involved did not relate to wages or hours, but merely to minor matters.

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES, 1ST APRIL, 1922, TO 31ST MARCH, 1928.

The following information respecting the industrial disturbances that have occurred in New Zealand during the past six 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 ..	103	48	27	28
Miners	84	34	21	29
Freezing-workers	23	4	6	13
	210	86	54	70
New Zealand Railways employees ..	1	..	..	1
Flax-mill workers	2	..	..	2
Sawmill workers	2	..	..	2
Plasterers	1	..	..	1
Shearers (small parties)	6	4	1	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	..	..
Hydro-electric workers	1	..	..	1
Tunnel workers	1	..	..	1
	26	14	3	9
Totals	236	100	57	79

The above figures show that out of a total of 236 industrial disturbances 210 (89 per cent.) occurred amongst the three classes of workers above mentioned, and the remaining 26 (11 per cent.) took place in thirteen 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 70 (88½ per cent.) of the disturbances lasting over three days (column 3).

As stated in last year's report (page 8), the industrial disturbances in New Zealand over the five-years period of 1919-23 resulted in a loss of eighty-four days' work per annum per 1,000 of the population. (This is equivalent to only about two hours per annum for each breadwinner throughout the Dominion.) During the same period the number of days lost per 1,000 of the population in Australia ranged from 121 days in Tasmania to 661 in New South Wales, and elsewhere from 194 in Canada to 819 in Great Britain; other European countries show 259 in France, 591 in Germany, and 795 in Sweden.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

For the purpose of enabling a full discussion of the Industrial Arbitration system to take place between all sections of the community concerned, the Government decided to call an Industrial Conference during the forthcoming recess and this Conference commenced its sittings in the month of March of this year. In the meantime a temporary measure was passed providing that no award relating to the farming industry, including the manufacture of dairy-produce, should be amended or extended, nor should any new award in the industry be made, before the 1st September in the following year (1928). It was also decided that the opportunity be taken to place other legislation that affects the relationships between employers and workers before the Conference for its consideration. A full report of the Conference has been issued, entitled "National Industrial Conference, 1928" (H.-35), and is obtainable from the Government Printer; price, 5s.

DISPUTES DEALT WITH UNDER THE LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1913.

The following table is interesting as showing the extent to which the workers have preferred the method provided by the above Act for the settlement of their disputes to the procedure to be followed if they register under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act:—

(1) Industry affected.	(2) Particulars.	(3) Ballot of Workers.	(4) Nature of Settlement.
Gas Company's clerical and showrooms employees, Auckland	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner agreed upon minor points. Dispute then referred to a Labour Disputes Committee, which failed to arrive at a decision. Matter adjourned indefinitely	Not required ..	Employees continue to work under the expired agreement.
Gas Company's employees, Auckland (other than above)	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner resulted in agreement not to alter present conditions	.. ..	Ditto.
Tramway workers, Auckland	Agreement reached without recourse to conference called by Conciliation Commissioner or to Labour Disputes Committee	.. ..	Supplementary agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1).
Glass-workers, Auckland ..	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner and meeting of Labour Disputes Committee failed to settle dispute. Ballot resulted in vote against strike. An agreement was subsequently arrived at by the Committee	Duly taken (see column 2)	Agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1) amending the expired agreement.
Marine and power engineers, Auckland	Agreement reached without recourse to conference called by Conciliation Commissioner or to Labour Disputes Committee	Not required ..	Agreement in terms of the expired agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1).
Chemical fertilizer and acid workers, Wanganui	Conference of parties with Conciliation Commissioner arranged settlement	.. ..	Agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1).
Shift engineers (in freezing-works), Wellington and Taranaki Industrial Districts	Agreement reached without recourse to conference called by Conciliation Commissioner or to Labour Disputes Committee	.. ..	Ditto.

The 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-eight unions have chosen to have their disputes dealt with under the Act since its inception in 1913. There are now eleven agreements in operation under that Act, while there are 472 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. In thirteen instances, however, strikes of coal-miners took place on various minor questions that arose after their agreements were made. These are included in "Industrial Disturbances" (page 7). In one instance proceedings were taken against the workers, and fines were imposed. Arising out of the disputes filed under the Act since its inception to date only six 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 applies generally to all apprenticeships previously 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 fourteen trades in localities which were not previously covered—viz., carpenters and joiners, plasterers, stonemasons, painters, plumbers, hairdressers, electrical workers, moulders, boilermakers, engineers, motor mechanics, and wicker-workers in Taranaki, Wanganui, Wellington, Nelson, Westland, and Otago Districts.

The Act does not apply to females unless specially ordered by the Court in any case. In two instances (hairdressing and chemistry) females have been included in the orders covering those trades.

The Act has now been in operation for four years. During each year it has been found that an increasing number of committees has been set up, and during the past year the number increased from 115 to 126, representing twenty-eight industries. For particulars see below. (It may be noted that a number of the committees cover two or more industries.) Most of the skilled trades are now represented in the sixteen chief towns of the Dominion. On the whole, the representatives of the employers and workers on the various committees are co-operating amicably, and, 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. The chief difficulty experienced by the committees in reaching agreement relates to the question of the proportion of apprentices to journeymen.

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. Employers were also invited to obtain the boys required by them from the Department's offices. The arrangement was duly carried out to the end of 1926, but owing to the small response by employers, no doubt due to the trade depression, has been suspended.

From the table on page 12 it will be seen that employers in the skilled trades are already employing a fair proportion of apprentices, equalling one apprentice to 2·9 journeymen on the average.

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 list shows the industries in which committees have been set up, with the number of such committees. In nearly every case an apprenticeship order of the Court of Arbitration has also been made fixing the wages and other general conditions of employment of apprentices.

Industries.	Number of Committees.	Industries.	Number of Committees.
Baking and pastrycooking	9	Leadlight and glass working	3
Boilermaking	10	Letterpress, lithographing, and book-binding	7
Bootmaking	5	Masonry (stone and monumental)	2
Boot-repairing	1	Motor engineering	6
Bricklaying	3	Moulding	11
Carpentering and joinery	14	Painting	12
Chemistry (pharmaceutical)	1	Plastering	5
Clothing trade	3	Plumbing and gasfitting	14
Coachbuilding	4	Saddlery	2
Electrical working	8	Tailoring	4
Engineering	13	Tinsmithing	2
Furniture trades	8	Typographing	7
Gardening	1	Wicker-working	1
Hairdressing	4		
Jewellery and watchmaking	1		

One committee (plumbing trade) was dissolved by order of the Court owing to disagreement between the workers' and employers' representatives. This disagreement arose chiefly on the question of the proportion of apprentices to journeymen. The parties have since formed a new committee.

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 districts. There are only a few unimportant industries in which no Apprenticeship Committees have been set up or orders of the Court made, such as those of coopers, horse-shoers, beamsmen, and carriers.

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 103 orders of the Court in force, ten being made during the past year; most, if not all, of these have been agreed upon by the parties concerned.

Under the amending Act of last session the provisions regarding the "district proportion" of apprentices ceased to operate as from 1st February last. This had been inserted in the original Act to enable the Court to fix the total maximum number of apprentices that might be employed in an industry in a district; the number to be employed by any employer within the district—not exceeding in the aggregate the district total as above mentioned—was then to be determined by either the Apprenticeship Committee (if any) or the Court, having regard to the facilities possessed by the employer for teaching apprentices. (Hitherto the proportion of apprentices to journeymen had been fixed equally for each employer irrespective of his ability to train boys.) It was found in practice, however, that in certain industries in which the demand for apprentices was great the reaching of the district total prevented some employers from taking any apprentices even though possessing adequate facilities for teaching them; hence the amendment. The requisite elasticity may now be exercised by the Court or committee by increasing or decreasing the number that may be employed by particular employers.

Amongst the powers given to the Court of Arbitration under the principal 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. As already stated, employers, on the whole, are already employing a fair proportion of apprentices. As mentioned last year, 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), plumbing (Vol. XXVA, p. 1246), and recently in the painting trades (Vol. XXVII, p. 393).

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. There is still some hesitation and difficulty in instituting visits by committees, but this hesitancy is to a certain extent being overcome; three hundred and thirty such visits were made during the year. It is not expected, however, that this work, which is considered essential for the successful operation of the Act, can be adequately carried out by committees, as it must necessarily be done during working-hours; and, moreover, a member of a Committee does not care to criticize the work of a competitor. The Department has therefore continued its policy of making available the services of some of its experienced Inspectors for the purpose of assisting committees in this direction. In pursuance of this arrangement 564 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 4,371 inspections.

Section 5 (4) (l): To cancel any contract of apprenticeship—for instance, where the committee is satisfied that the apprentice is not suited to the industry. Seventy-two contracts have been cancelled—seventy by committees, one by agreement of the parties, and one by order of the Court.

Section 5 (4) (m): 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 thirty-one cases employers have been prohibited by committees under this section from taking apprentices—viz., baking, 1; painting, 3; plumbing, 12; electrical working, 2; bootmaking, 2; bricklaying, 1; carpentering, 3; cabinetmaking, 3; plastering, 3; and printing, 1. In order to facilitate supervision by committees under this subsection, the Court has, at the request of committees, made eighteen orders (covering ten trades), requiring each employer to apply to a committee (where such has been set up in the locality) for permission to employ an apprentice.

Section 5 (4) (n): 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. Fourteen such orders have been issued on account of the first employers' inability to teach.

Section 5 (4) (o): To order the attendance of any apprentices at a technical school, either in their own time, or in their employers' time if sufficient facilities for complete training are not provided by the employer. Twenty-one committees, covering fourteen trades, have ordered all apprentices and six committees have ordered thirty-nine individual apprentices to attend technical schools in their own time. In one instance the Court also made an order that all apprentices should attend the technical school. 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.

In regard to the provision of supplementary training of apprentices in technical schools generally, considerable progress has been made. 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; 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 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.

Section 5 (4) (p): To order the examination of apprentices. Ten committees, covering thirteen trades, have ordered such examinations. In Wanganui considerable interest continues to be taken in the careers of apprentices by the several committees, which have established a combined committee to co-ordinate their work and to act on their behalf on general questions. The committees arranged during the year for examinations of the apprentices in conjunction with the Technical School authorities, and at a special public meeting prizes were distributed to the successful candidates.

Section 5 (4) (q): 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 two cases—painting and engineering trades—the committees made such orders.

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 eight such appeals. Of the two cases which occurred during the past year the following particulars are given—Registration of an apprentice with an electrical contractor was refused at the instance of a committee on the following grounds: that (1) no journeyman was employed, (2) workshop equipment was inadequate, and (3) employer was unable to devote sufficient time to the training of the apprentice. Decision of committee upheld. A furnishing-trade committee recommended a refusal of registration on the grounds that (1) the employer had an unsatisfactory past record in the training of apprentices, (2) the facilities for training were inadequate, and (3) the firm was not sufficiently established to guarantee employment for the full term. Decision of committee upheld.

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 is ascertained that at the 1st April, 1924 (when the Act came into force), there were 6,901 apprentices employed to 22,086 journeymen, an average of one apprentice to 3·2 journeymen. The numbers recorded have steadily increased until on the 1st April, 1928, there were 10,227 apprentices to 29,943 journeymen, showing an increase in the average to one apprentice to 2·9 journeymen. The increase in the number of apprentices (as well as of journeymen) is in part due to the fact that the apprenticeship orders issued by the Court from time to time have covered a wider field; nevertheless, the proportion of apprentices to journeymen is now, as above shown, considerably greater than in 1924. After allowing for the proportionate increase on account of the larger number of journeymen on record there are 871 more apprentices than in 1924, which represents an increase of 12·6 per cent. Some of this increase is, however, doubtless due to the fact that during the trade depression employers have been compelled to reduce their staffs of journeymen, while obliged to retain their apprentices.

In the plumbing, electrical working, and furniture trades the full number permitted by the orders of the Court of Arbitration has been engaged in most centres. The notable increases are in the baking and pastry-cooking, bricklaying, carpentering and joinery, furniture, painting, plumbing, and plastering trades.

Details are shown in the following return:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF APPRENTICES AND JOURNEYMEN EMPLOYED IN THE SKILLED TRADES TO WHICH THE APPRENTICES ACT APPLIES, TOGETHER WITH THE MAXIMUM PROPORTION OF APPRENTICES TO JOURNEYMEN FIXED THEREUNDER (APRIL, 1928).

Trade.	Number of Journeymen and Working Employers for whom Apprentices are allowable.	Number of Apprentices employed.	Maximum Proportion.*
Baking and pastry-cooking	1,515	364	Bread, 1 apprentice whether any journeymen or not; if more than 2, 2 apprentices. Pastry, 1 to 1 or 0, 2 to 2 or 4, 3 to 5.
Boatbuilding	185	52	1 to 3 or fraction.
Boilermaking	247	76	1 to 2 or fraction.
Bootmaking	866	221	1 to 3 or fraction in each branch.
Boot-repairing	588	72	1 to 3 or fraction in each branch.
Blacksmithing and farriery	499	91	1 to each fire.
Bricklaying	399	127	1 to 3 or fraction of first 3.
Carpentering and joinery	6,116	1,757	1 to 2.
Chemistry	548	161	1 to each establishment and 1 extra to every 2 assistants.
Clothing trades	222	26	Pressing, 1 to 3 or fraction of first 3; other branches, 1 to 2 or fraction of first 2.
Coachbuilding	1,052	370	1 to 2 or fraction in branch.
Coopering	69	11	1 to first 3 or fraction; 2 to first 5 and 1 to every additional 3.
Cycle-working	235	97	1 to 1, and 1 extra to each establishment.
Electrical working	1,382	950	4 to 6.
Engineering	1,751	902	2 to 1.
Engineering (motor)	2,071	1,122	1 to 1.
Furniture	1,746	747	1 to 2 or fraction of first 2 in each branch.
Gardening	204	26	1 to 3.
Hairdressing	952	210	1 to 2.
Hatmaking (felt)	23	9	1 to each establishment, and 1 to 2 or fraction in addition.
Jewellery and watchmaking	347	75	1 to 3 or fraction.
Leadlight and glass working	121	52	1 to 2 or fraction of first 2 in each branch.
Masonry (stone and monumental)	261	54	1 to 2.
Moulding	391	122	1 to 2 or fraction.
Painting	2,019	481	1 to 3 or fraction.
Plumbing and gasfitting	1,558	741	1 to each firm or employer if member or employer working, and 1 to 2 or fraction in addition.
Plastering	703	227	1 to 2 or fraction.
Printing (all branches)	2,017	723	1 to 3 or fraction.
Saddlery	318	49	Bagmaking, 1 to 1; other branches, 1 to 2.
Sail, tent, and cover making	29	3	None fixed.
Tailoring	916	77	1 to 3 or fraction of first 3.
Tinsmithing	460	175	1 to 2 or fraction.
Wicker-working	133	57	1 to each of first 2, and 1 to each subsequent 3.
	29,943	10,227	

* The proportions stated are those in force in Wellington, except that where a Wellington proportion is not fixed the proportion in one of the other chief centres has been inserted. Special provisions (such as an additional apprentice being allowed when an apprentice already employed has completed his third or fourth year, &c.), have been disregarded.

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. 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. A total of eighty-one applications for registration have been refused—thirty-five at the instance of committees and forty-six by District Registrars alone. There is a right of appeal to the Court against all refusals to register, and there have been five such appeals, the Court deciding against the appellant in each case.

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 one or more boys, transferring them from one employer to another as the circumstances rendered necessary. It was anticipated that the clause would be found useful in the building trade in New Zealand.

Section 11 empowers a committee (or the Court) to authorize special contracts of apprenticeship in the cases of adults or of other persons already possessing some knowledge of an industry. There are many instances where an adult, after having learned an occupation, has found that the trade has become slack, or that it is unsuitable for him, or that the conditions of work therein have changed through the introduction of machinery; in such cases it is desirable to encourage the learning of a new skilled calling. When an application is made, 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. Two hundred and nine special contracts have been approved.

Section 9: The Registrar and District Registrars are vested with authority to take proceedings for breaches of the Act, regulations, orders, &c. There have been 127 prosecutions, of which fifteen have been against apprentices. Of the prosecutions taken against apprentices, thirteen were for failing to attend the technical schools when ordered to do so by the committees, and two were for leaving their employment. In ten cases fines were imposed, while three cases—one for leaving the employment and two for failing to attend the technical schools—were withdrawn or struck out on the boys' undertaking to fulfil their obligations in future.

An attempt to evade the provisions of the Act occurred during the year in Auckland, where it had been deemed necessary to refuse registration of a contract of apprenticeship with a worker. The employer thereupon entered into what purported to be a deed of partnership between himself, the worker, and the worker's father. The Department took proceedings against the employer for failing to pay the journeymen's award rate of wages to the worker concerned, and obtained judgment, the Court holding that the alleged partnership was merely a device to defeat the provisions of the Apprentices Act.

AWARD AND AGREEMENT RATES IN SKILLED, SEMI-SKILLED, AND UNSKILLED INDUSTRIES.

The following comparison may be of interest to those concerned in the apprenticeship question, as showing the award and industrial-agreement rates in the skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled occupations.

Minimum Wages fixed (1) in Industries which employ Apprentices.

Except where otherwise indicated, the rates shown are those in force in Wellington, and the hours are forty-four per week. Apprenticeship period five years, except plumbers (six years).

Industry.	Award Rates for Ordinary Work.
Bakers	£5 per week of forty-six hours; approximately 2s. 2d. per hour full time. (Ten specified holidays and eight working-days' annual holiday on pay. No deduction from wages except for time lost through workers' sickness or default.)
Blacksmiths	2s. 3d. per hour. Extra rates for special work.
Boilermakers	2s. 3d. per hour. Extra rates for special work.
Bricklayers	2s. 3½d. per hour. Extra rates for special work.
Carpenters—	
Factory workers	2s. 3d. per hour. Extra rates for special work.
Outside workers	2s. 3½d. per hour. Extra rates for special work.
Coachworkers	2s. 3d. per hour (forty-seven hours per week).
Electrical workers	2s. 3d. per hour.
Engineers	2s. 3d. per hour. Extra rates for special work.
Furniture-makers	2s. 3d. per hour.
Iron and brass moulders	2s. 3d. per hour.
Motor mechanics	2s. 3d. per hour.
Painters	2s. 3d. per hour. Extra rate for special work.
Plasterers	2s. 4½d. per hour. Extra rate for special work.
Plumbers	2s. 3d. per hour. Extra rates for special work.
Saddlers	2s. 2d. per hour. (Forty-eight hours per week.)

(2) In Industries which do not employ Apprentices.

Industry.	Wage fixed by Award or Industrial Agreement.
Drivers (one and two horses) ..	£4 8s. to £4 11s. per week of forty-eight hours = 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per hour. 2s. 6d. per week additional for each horse over two. (Nine specified holidays on pay, and no deductions except for time lost through workers' sickness or default.)
Drivers (motor)	£4 11s. to £5 3s. per week of forty-eight hours = 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 1¼d. per hour. (Nine specified holidays on pay, and no deductions except for time lost through workers' sickness or default.)
Drivers—Passenger transport (omnibus and service car)	£5 per week of forty-eight hours = 2s. 1d. per hour. (Two weeks' annual holiday on pay, and uniforms where such required. No deductions except for time lost through worker's sickness or default.)
Gold-mine workers (Thames and Waihi)	14s. 8d. to 16s. 8d. per shift of eight hours = 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per hour.
Labourers --	
Builders	1s. 10d. per hour. Scaffolders, 3d. per hour extra.
General	1s. 10d. per hour. Working in tunnels, 3d. per hour extra; asphalt and tar, 1d. per hour extra.
Metal-workers' assistants (Auckland)	1s. 10½d. to 2s. 1d. per hour. Extra rates for special work.
Motor-garage attendants	1s. 11d. per hour.
Oil-store employees	£4 7s. 6d. per week = 1s. 11½d. per hour approximately. (Eight specified holidays and one week's annual holiday on pay, and aprons or overalls supplied. No deductions for time lost except through workers' sickness or default.)
Storemen and packers	£4 5s. per week = 1s. 11½d. per hour approximately. Casual hands, 2s. 1d. per hour. (Nine specified holidays and one week's annual holiday on pay. No deductions from wages except for time lost through sickness or default or absence from work through no fault of employer.)
Tramway employees—	
Motormen (after not less than two years as conductors)—	
First year	1s. 10½d. per hour = £4 10s. per week
After first year	2s. per hour = £4 16s. per week
Conductors—	
First year	1s. 9½d. per hour = £4 6s. per week
After first year	1s. 10d. per hour = £4 8s. per week
Waterside workers—	
General cargo	2s. 4d. per hour.
Coal	2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per hour.
Meat	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per hour.
Superphosphate, &c.	2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per hour.
Dangerous acids and gases	3s. 2d. per hour.
Motor-spirits and oils	2s. 8d. per hour.

From the above it will be seen that the award rates in the skilled trades requiring apprenticeship are from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d. per hour, but for most of them are 2s. 3d. per hour (usual hours, forty-four per week), while in the other trades up to 2s. 1¼d. is given, except in the case of waterside workers, who receive by award and agreement 2s. 4d. for general cargo and up to 2s. 9d. for coal, on account of their more frequent losses of time, it being estimated that they work on the average thirty-six hours, losing eight hours per week. The work of building-trade workers is also, however, intermittent, and they are employed by the hour. While a skilled worker's award rate is generally 2s. 3d.* and he is paid only by the hour, he could be employed on the wharves at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. per hour at general cargo or coal; or could be a horse-driver (two horses) at a weekly wage of £4 11s. without lost time (for forty-eight hours) and with nine holidays on full pay; or a tramway motorman (after three years as conductor and motorman) at £4 16s. per week of forty-eight hours without lost time, with fifteen days' annual holiday and uniform; or a storeman or packer at £4 5s. and £4 7s. 6d. per week without lost time, with statutory holidays and a week's annual holiday. Again, the engineers' award rate is 2s. 3d. per hour, while a metal-worker's assistant's is 2s. 1d. It is noteworthy that in many of the unskilled or semi-skilled occupations the employment is weekly, without deduction for lost time, while in most of the skilled trades it is hourly only.

* Amounting to £4 19s. if employed for a full week.

ARREARS OF WAGES.

Amounts totalling £6,186 Os. 8d. 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 £6,571 4s. 4d. were paid by employers, at the instance of the Inspectors, directly to the workers concerned: total, £12,757 5s. (previous year, £11,020 3s. 11d.).

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

Ninety-nine cases were heard and determined by the Court of Arbitration. No case calls for comment.

This Act was also under review by the recent Industrial Conference, an account of which will be found in a separate report.

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 960 inspections were made, 159 requisitions were served to provide better accommodation, and four prosecutions were taken for failing to comply with the notices served; a conviction was recorded in each case, and fines totalling £18 were imposed; (the previous year's figures were 1,078 inspections, 215 requisitions, and 3 prosecutions).

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

A total of 324 inspections were made under this Act, and 33 owners were required to carry out improvements to buildings, 13 to provide new or to improve existing conveniences, 11 to provide first-aid outfits, 8 to provide bathing-facilities, and 4 to comply with other provisions of the regulations—a total of 69 requisitions.

The special Inspector appointed for this work reports that a decided improvement has been made in the accommodation provided for these classes of workers. Hot and cold showers have been installed at a great many mills, also facilities for washing and drying clothing. Employers admit that these improvements have been beneficial, and the workers appear to be taking full advantage of them.

SCAFFOLDING AND EXCAVATION ACT.

During the year 7,037 notices of intention to erect buildings and scaffoldings or commence excavations were received (previous year, 6,698), and 25,519 inspections were made (previous year, 21,324).

There were 42 prosecutions for breaches of the Act and regulations. Convictions, 41; fines, £121.

The Senior Scaffolding Inspector paid the usual visit to all centres of the Dominion during the year, and reports that he found the Act and regulations were generally well observed.

The number of accidents that occurred during the year ending 31st December, 1927, is 345 (of which 5 were fatal), as against 274 for the previous year, an increase of 71. Careful inquiry has been made by the Department into each accident, and efforts made to prevent any similar occurrences. Of the 345 accidents, 329 were of a minor nature. It should be mentioned that the total includes not only accidents to workers on scaffoldings or in connection with gear, but also all other accidents occurring in connection with building operations. The number of accidents due to falls from scaffolds or ladders is small—viz., 30. On the other hand, the number of accidents due to falling objects or the faulty handling of material is proportionately great—viz., 171. Except in one instance, none of the accidents was due to any defect in the scaffolding or gear. In the case mentioned, the worker (a painter) had screwed a Humphrey bracket into the wall of the building, and instead of boring a new hole for an eye-bolt had drilled the putty out of an old hole and inserted one of the bolts therein. When his weight was placed on the plank resting on the bracket the eye-bolt drew out; the worker was not seriously injured. The number of accidents according to occupations is as follows: Labourers, 153; carpenters, 107; plasterers, 10; painters, 10; bricklayers, 11; unclassified, 54.

Particulars of the more serious accidents that occurred during the year are as follow:—

(1) While an apprentice in the plumbing trade was assisting to fasten asbestos sheets on a roof, a sudden gust of wind removed a sheet, which struck the worker on the head, causing his fall to the ground, a distance of 25 ft., and fracturing his skull, with fatal results. There was very little wind blowing prior to the accident, and no special precautionary measures appeared to be feasible.

(2) While a labourer was engaged in the demolition of the top section of a tall chimney a piece of concrete reinforced with steel which had been jacked over crashed against the side of the chimney. The excessive vibration caused the worker to lose his balance and he fell from the scaffolding to the ground. Death was instantaneous. The scaffolding was in good order, and every precaution had been taken to secure safety.

(3) Whilst engaged in carrying stage-planks during the erection of the framework for a roof, a carpenter slipped on a steel purlin and fell to the ground, sustaining fatal injuries.

(4) A carpenter was engaged on the internal wooden structure of a large building in which a lift was used to convey materials to the various floors. Instead of utilizing a trestle when sawing a piece of timber, he used the side of the lift-well as a rest, and was struck by the downward-travelling lift with fatal results. It was suggested at the inquest that a warning-bell should be installed to prevent similar accidents. This matter is receiving attention.

(5) Two men were killed and one seriously injured as a result of the collapse of a drying-kiln used for drying timber. The workers were placing uprights inside the kiln to take the strain of the roof while excavation was proceeding for the foundations of a new wall, when the roof collapsed, pulling the outside wall down with it and crushing the workers. There was no evidence of any neglect to take precautionary measures to prevent the collapse of the roof. At the inquest the Coroner added a rider to the verdict to the effect that when it was intended to demolish or alter a building it was desirable that the building should first be examined by the Inspector of Scaffolding. As the demolition of brick or stone buildings is dangerous work, it is suggested that the Act be amended to require notification of all such work.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are ninety-six offices registered in New Zealand—a decrease of eight. The usual visits of inspection were made during the year to see that the Act is generally complied with, and three persons were prosecuted for failing to obtain licenses.

RENT-RESTRICTION.

There were 345 applications received from tenants for inquiry (previous year, 551). The following table shows the results of the investigations (the figures in parentheses are those for the previous year):—

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	47 (96)	..	9	..	12	26
Wellington	169 (302)	5	59	12	34	59
Christchurch	35 (28)	..	14	..	4	17
Dunedin	63 (58)	..	34	..	7	22
Hamilton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gisborne .. ..	.. (1)	..	..	..	..	..
Napier	8 (22)	..	6	..	2	..
Masterton	1 (9)	..	..	..	1	..
New Plymouth	7 (5)	..	3	..	2	2
Wanganui	1 ..	..	..	..	..	1
Palmerston North	6 (10)	..	1	..	3	2
Nelson .. ..	.. (4)	..	..	..	..	..
Greymouth	2 (5)	..	1	..	1	..
Timaru	4 (5)	..	2	..	..	2
Oamaru .. ..	.. (3)	..	..	..	..	..
Invercargill	2 (3)	..	1	..	..	1
	345 (551)	5	130	12	66	132

* For example, cases found to be outside scope of Act, proceedings not desired by complainant, &c.

In addition to the above, six cases were not completed at the end of the year.

One case was also taken against a landlord for reletting a house after obtaining an order for possession on the ground that he required it for his own use. In this case the house had been immediately relet to another tenant at an increased rental. The Magistrate imposed a penalty of £10.

The rent-restriction provisions as hitherto in operation were continued by the Rent Restriction Continuance Act, 1927, until the 1st May, 1928. From that date this Act provides (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 (as before); (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.

It should again be noted that, in any case, the Act does not apply to houses first let after the 9th November, 1920.

As the Act of 1916, together with the various amendments made to date, is exceedingly complicated, a further statement setting out the present position of the law has been issued for general information.

FOOTWEAR REGULATION ACT.

There were 2,766 general inspections made throughout the Dominion under this Act, and stocks of footwear were carefully examined. There were four prosecutions, and three convictions, and fines totalling £4 were ordered.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

During the year traders and others submitted for verification and stamping 132,141 weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments. These cover the verification of new appliances and also the periodical re-verification of appliances in use. Under test 117,266 proved to be accurate within the permissible amount of error, while 14,875 were rejected and required to be repaired or replaced. The total fees for testing and verifying the appliances amounted to £7,234 9s. 6d., an increase of £1,245 7s. 3d. over last year's total. Proceedings were taken against sixty persons—38 cases for using "unjust" (inaccurate) or unstamped appliances, whilst the remainder were for selling shortweight goods, including coal. Penalties totalling £97 5s. were imposed. One of the cases was taken against a petrol-supplier for selling short measure, in which it was shown that the supplier had deliberately interfered with the pump so as to deliver short measure; the shortage amounted to 2½ pints in 4 gallons, or over 7 per cent., and a penalty and costs totalling £11 were imposed. Several cases were taken against bakers for selling bread underweight; in each case a penalty was imposed.

An important part of the weights and measures administration is the examination of new types of weighing and measuring appliances submitted for approval under clause 5, Part II, of the regulations; this is found to be particularly necessary in the case of petrol-measuring instruments; it will be noticed below that six out of fifteen such instruments were rejected, and that all the others also required some alteration; this supervision work entails a careful and thorough examination of each appliance to ensure that it is of reasonably good construction as to materials, workmanship and design; the examination is followed by tests under practical working-conditions to determine constancy of accuracy and to show any features that might facilitate fraud; during the year forty-five new kinds of appliances were dealt with; of these, thirty-seven were approved after suitable alterations had been made; eight were rejected, and four are still under consideration. The following summary shows the types submitted:—

Description.	Approved after Alterations made.	Rejected.	Total.
(a) Petrol-measuring instruments and attachments..	9	6	15
(b) Drum- and can-filling appliances	3	..	3
(c) Liquid-measures	5	..	5
(d) Automatic weighers .. .. .	..	1	1
(e) Linear measuring instruments	1	..	1
(f) Weighing-machines	19	1	20
Totals	37	8	45

The arrangement made with the British Board of Trade and the Weights and Measures Departments in other countries (including the United States of America and Canada) to prevent appliances that have been rejected in any of these countries from being dumped into the Dominion is still proving useful, and the use of many defective appliances has been prevented in New Zealand as the result.

As mentioned in the last annual report, the Weights and Measures Act which came into force in January, 1926, requires for the first time that all goods, except those which are exempted by regulations (which cover forty-five kinds of articles, such as fruit in bottles and sauces), shall, when sold by retail by weight or measure, be sold only by net weight or measure, and where made up in packages the net weight or measure shall be shown on the package. These provisions were found to be very essential, as it had been the general practice to sell goods—particularly groceries—made up in packages on the premises by gross weight. The new Act was strongly supported by the various associations of traders—both dealers and local manufacturers—and most of the shopkeepers and others have readily complied with the requirements. Systematic inspections have been made throughout the year, and it has not been found necessary to take proceedings to enforce the law in any instance; cases of selling by gross weight are now rare.

The standard-weight provisions which were also enacted in 1926 for the first time have worked smoothly. These enable regulations to be made to require certain specified goods (principally foods) to be sold only in prescribed quantities. The object of this regulation is to prevent the public from being led to believe that a package contains, for example, a full pound (net) of a commodity, while in fact it may consist of only 14 oz. or 15 oz. These provisions have also been strongly supported by the traders and manufacturers concerned. In order to give dealers an opportunity to dispose of stocks not packed in standard weights or measures, a period varying from the statutory minimum of six months to eighteen as from the date of the regulations has been allowed. The articles which are standardized are butter, tea, and milk (which had formerly been standardized in a similar manner under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act), and sugar, coffee, coffee and chicory, cocoa and cocoa-powder, chocolate-powder, treacle and golden syrup, pepper, mustard, and several articles other than foods. These were standardized for the first time as from 10th January of this year. Paints, soap, and honey are also being standardized as from July, 1928, January, 1929, and July, 1929, respectively; and the question of standardizing the weight or measure of other articles is also under consideration in conjunction with traders. Besides preventing the misleading of the public as to the actual net quantities of the goods purchased, a noticeable feature of the provisions is the desire of local manufacturers to minimize costs by reducing the number of sizes or weights: for example, bar soap has hitherto been sold in eleven different sizes and weights, and these have been reduced by the regulations to four.

The regulations applying to the sale of coal, coke, and firewood have continued to engage attention particularly during the winter months. A great improvement has taken place during the past four years in the manner of retailing these articles. In some districts it was formerly the custom to guess the weight or measurement of these goods, and many retailers did not even possess weighing-appliances. The regulations now provide that coal must be sold only by two standard weights—viz., 1 cwt., or $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. (viz., twelve bags to the ton), or multiples thereof. This restriction was agreed to by coal merchants. Provision is made, however, allowing for the sale of quantities of less than 1 cwt. if sold and delivered to the purchaser on the premises of the seller.

NIGHT BAKING.

A private member's Bill has been submitted to the New Zealand Parliament on several occasions proposing that the baking of bread should be prohibited between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 a.m., with an exception to meet the cases where more than one day's bread is required. No overtime work was provided for. Subsequently a modified proposal was suggested by the New Zealand Association of Bakers (employees) that the prohibited hours should be 9 p.m. to 4 a.m., with earlier hours of work before Sundays and holidays, &c. The Labour Bills Committee decided, at the suggestion of the Minister, to refer the proposal to another conference of the parties concerned.

LEAD POISONING.

Regulations were issued in August, 1925, providing for safeguards in factories where lead paints are manufactured or prepared, and in places where painting operations are carried on. Regular inspections have again been made during the year to see that the regulations are being complied with. The principal cause of lead poisoning in the painting industry is dust, and the practice of dry pumicing or sandpapering of painted surfaces is therefore now abolished. There is a certain amount of risk from the splashings from the painter's brush, though according to certain expert authorities abroad this risk is small; care and cleanliness on the part of the worker is regarded by them as the surest protection against lead poisoning. The regulations prescribe that washing-facilities shall be provided to enable the workers to wash their hands before taking meals and on completion of the day's work; the workers must also wear overalls, and provision must be made to store the overalls when not being used.

Proceedings were taken against a dealer for selling paint containing more than 5 per cent. of soluble lead without the containers being labelled as required by the regulations.

Under the Health Department's regulations lead poisoning is a disease that should be notified. The number of cases reported to that Department during the year is three. Two were of a minor nature and one proved fatal. In this case it was found that the worker had been employed by the same firm since commencing his apprenticeship as a painter—viz., for twenty-two years. He was engaged chiefly on outdoor work. Washing-facilities were provided, and the worker was considered to be sufficiently careful in the use of lead paint. It is not possible to say when or where he contracted the disease.

Regarding the movement for the prohibition of the use of white-lead, a report has been issued by the International Labour Office, Geneva. It is stated that sixteen countries have ratified the Geneva Convention of 1921, which proposed the ultimate prohibition of the use of lead paints for interior work. Four countries have such legislation under preparation, whilst thirty-five countries have either refused to ratify or have not come to a decision in the matter. As mentioned in the Department's Annual Reports 1926, page 16, and 1927, page 17, the Government of Great Britain has also considered the question of prohibition, but has found that the substitutes for lead were not very satisfactory, and moreover that British experts had advised that the danger of lead poisoning could be largely overcome by regulations controlling the use of lead paints. Regulations on the lines of those already adopted in New Zealand were therefore decided on. As stated below, the Department's own experiments in the use of zinc in place of lead support the conclusion of the British experts.

The question of the use of spraying or atomizer painting-apparatus has received further attention during the year. These appliances are chiefly used in motor and coach building, also furniture-making. As mentioned in the last annual report, it is not considered necessary for the present to recommend the adoption of regulations governing the use of such apparatus, as occupiers of factories have already taken precautionary measures. Special instructions have, however, been issued to Inspectors regarding the precautions that should be taken by both employers and workers, and Inspectors report that there is no difficulty in obtaining compliance therewith. These comprise the use of booths in which the work is to be done with exhaust fans to draw the fumes or dust away from the operators. Respirators, protective overalls, and washing-facilities are generally required as an additional precaution. The use of spraying-apparatus for the painting of buildings, both internal and external, has not advanced in the Dominion. Several trials have been made, but the results have not proved commercially satisfactory, generally on account of the small surfaces to be dealt with on New Zealand buildings. The position is being closely watched in conjunction with the Health Department, and, if found necessary, steps will be taken to provide the safeguards necessary.

As mentioned in the three previous reports, tests have been carried out on three houses adjoining one another to discover whether zinc is a satisfactory substitute for white-lead; one was painted with three coats of white-lead (carbonate of lead), the second with one coat of zinc compound upon two coats of carbonate of lead, and the third with three coats of zinc compound. A recent 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 four years are that the paint is of no further utility either for decorative or protective purposes.

TAILORING TRADE REGULATIONS.

These regulations were gazetted in 1925 to prevent the misuse of such expressions as "tailor-made" and "hand-made" as applied to garments made to measure, some of which are made partly by machine process.

During the year five complaints of alleged breaches of the regulations were received. In only one case, however, was there evidence of a breach of the regulations. In this case the complainant was unwilling to give evidence in the Court, and the matter was therefore not proceeded with.

STAFF NOTES.

The staff of the Department totals 135, and is composed of—Head Office: Administration, 5; clerical, 17. District offices: Inspection, 60; clerical, 46. Conciliation Commissioners, 2; Court of Arbitration (members of staff), 5. In addition, about 180 persons act as part-time agents in the small towns.

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	£	39,523
Advertising and publications		435
Fares, board and lodging, &c., advanced to persons proceeding to employment (see refunds, below)		472
Fees paid to assessors of Conciliation Councils		938
Legal and witnesses' expenses (see refunds, below)		109
Postage, telegrams, telephones, and rent of letter-boxes		2,247
Printing and stationery		2,217
Purchase of standard weights and measures		137
Office requisites, fuel and lighting		1,272
Rent and rates on office accommodation		1,609
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		9,171
Upkeep of departmental residence		20
Miscellaneous expenditure—		
Arbitration Court and Conciliation Councils		39
General		222
Weights and Measures Act		119
		— 380
		58,530
Less refunds—		
Fares		401
Legal and witnesses' expenses		69
Sale of publications		221
Travelling expenses, &c., recovered from defendants in cases taken by Department and from persons to whom weights and measures services were rendered		898
From Government Statistician, for services of officers		210
Miscellaneous		251
		— 2,050
		<u>£56,480</u>

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, 1927.

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)	7
526	New Zealand Federated Builders and Contractors	8-10 The Terrace, Wellington	12
1253	New Zealand Federated Ironmasters ..	8 The Terrace, Wellington	4
1314	New Zealand Federated Master Painters, Decorators, and Signwriters	Chamber of Commerce Buildings, corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	8
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	8-12 The Terrace, Wellington	11
1260	New Zealand Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	16 Aratonga Avenue, One Tree Hill, Auckland ..	4
1333	New Zealand Theatrical Proprietors and Managers	Grand Opera House, Wellington	2
1248	New Zealand Waterside Employers' Association	15 Store, Queen's Wharf, Wellington	10
832	New Zealand Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers	58 Jervois Quay, Wellington	4
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. . Number of associations, 13	79

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
1306	Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	3
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	13 Trades Hall, 194 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	14
1261	New Zealand Federated Bakers', Pastry-cooks', and Related Trades Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Newton, Auckland	5
1318	New Zealand Federated Biscuit and Confectionery	4 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	2
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	28 Kauri Street, Eastbourne, 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
1328	New Zealand Federated Dairy Employees	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	3
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	9
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	15 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	6
1218	New Zealand Federated Shop-assistants	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	12
756	New Zealand Federated Stonemasons	161 Edendale Road, Edendale, Auckland	4
1238	New Zealand Federated Storemen and Packers	9 Trades Hall, Auckland	8
869	New Zealand Federated Theatrical or Stage Employees	9 Hulbert Street, Linwood, Christchurch	8
579	New Zealand Federated Tramway Employees	7 Courtenay Place, Wellington	6
543	New Zealand Federated Typographical	4 Foresters' Friendly Society's Buildings, Albert and Wellesley Streets, Auckland	4
912	New Zealand Federated Woollen-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Auckland	5
1315	New Zealand Federation of Local Bodies Labourers, Builders' and Contractors' and General Labourers	Trades Hall, Auckland	8
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	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	5
559	New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation	80 Manners Street, Wellington	24
	Totals	Number of associations, 36	242

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	24
164	Auckland Builders and Contractors	114-115 Victoria Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland	140
162	Auckland Clothing-manufacturers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	25
741	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company, Limited	Endean's Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	1
911	Auckland Furniture and Furnishing	12 Rew's Chambers, Auckland	50
472	Auckland Guild of Master Painters	Employers' Association Rooms, Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	57
1252	Auckland Ironmasters	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	26
736	Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association	308 New Zealand Insurance Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	160
330	Auckland Master Bakers	Pukemiro Chambers, Anzac Avenue, Auckland	105
1074	Auckland Master Farriers	9 Belgium Street, Auckland	4
571	Auckland Master Plumbers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	52
539	Auckland Master Printers and Allied Trades	39 Endean's Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	56
122	Auckland Master Tailors	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	37
1257	Auckland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	Care of O'Leary Bros. and Downs, Limited, Cook Street, Auckland	20
504	Auckland Provincial Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	17
464	Auckland Provincial Master Butchers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	89
1070	Auckland Provincial Newspaper-proprietors	New Zealand Herald Office, Queen Street, Auckland	14
783	Auckland Restaurateurs	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	14
1011	Auckland Retail Drapers, Milliners, Mercers, and Clothiers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	82
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	21
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	14
979	Gisborne Master Printers and Bookbinders	McKee's Buildings, 113 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	3
1025	Gisborne Master Tailors	Peel Street, Gisborne	8
1281	Hamilton Master Butchers	Marlboro' Place, Victoria Street, Hamilton	17
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	123
838	Poverty Bay Master Butchers	Peel Street, Gisborne	10
864	Poverty Bay Master Farriers and Blacksmiths	Waerengaahika	9
1027	South Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	Care of Pomeroy, J., and Co., Limited, Alexandra Street, Hamilton	21
163	Taupiri Coal-mines, Limited	Ferry Buildings, Quay Street, Auckland	1
	Totals	Number of unions, 34	1,225

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	38
743	Hawke's Bay Sheepowners	Herschell Street, Napier	282
520	Mills, E. W., and Co., Limited	Jervois Quay, Wellington	1
1319	Napier Master Painters, Signwriters, and Decorators	Herschell Street, Napier	12
6	New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Association	8 The Terrace, Wellington	42
1019	Niven, Jas. J., and Co., Limited	152-172 Wakefield Street, Wellington	1
517	Stewart Timber, Glass, and Hardware Company, Limited	Courtenay Place, Wellington	1
418	Wanganui Builders and Contractors	Leonard's Buildings, Ridgway Street, Wanganui	52
1014	Wanganui Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers	125 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	4
484	Wanganui Master Painters	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	22
1274	Wanganui District Master Plumbers	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	13
1245	Wanganui Waterside Employers' Union	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	10
101	Wellington Builders and Contractors	8-10 The Terrace, Wellington	103
815	Wellington Clothing-manufacturers	58 Jervois Quay, Wellington	9
1054	Wellington Coach and Motor-vehicle Trades	8-10 The Terrace, Wellington	18
1105	Wellington Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	111 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	24
1022	Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Trade	8-10 The Terrace, Wellington	30

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	8-10 The Terrace, Wellington	80
1123	Wellington Grocers	12 Panama Street, Wellington	48
106	Wellington Master Bakers	173 Cuba Street, Wellington	28
131	Wellington Master Painters	338 Tinakori Road, Wellington	112
886	Wellington Master Plumbers	Bank of New Zealand Chambers, 79-81 Manners Street, Wellington	53
644	Wellington Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	8, 10 The Terrace, Wellington	25
948	Wellington Newspaper Proprietors	<i>Dominion</i> Office, Mercer Street, Wellington	12
1255	Wellington Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	339 Albert Street, Palmerston North	10
1197	Wellington Soft-goods Manufacturers	89 Wakefield Street, Wellington	11
1239	Wellington Waterside Employers' Union	15 Store, Queen's Wharf, Wellington	14
1331	Williamson, J. C. (New Zealand), Limited	Grand Opera House, Wellington	1
1332	Williamson Films (New Zealand), Limited	Grand Opera House, Wellington	1
	Totals	Number of unions, 30	1,058
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
113	Builders and Contractors' Association of Canterbury	95 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	134
986	Canterbury Blacksmiths, Farriers, and Coachbuilders	164 Stafford Street, Timaru	29
430	Canterbury Butchers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	93
324	Canterbury Employers of Drivers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	18
1015	Canterbury Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	16
459	Canterbury Licensed Victuallers	77 Hereford Street, Christchurch	107
297	Canterbury Master Bakers	Employers' Association Rooms, Oxford Terrace, Christchurch	34
694	Canterbury Master Printers	Art Gallery, Armagh Street, Christchurch	14
298	Canterbury Motor-body and Carriage Builders	Care of Johnson and Smith, Kilmore Street, Christchurch	10
914	Canterbury Newspaper-proprietors	Christchurch Press Company, Limited, Office, Cathedral Square, Christchurch	7
305	Canterbury Sawmillers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	10
395	Canterbury Sheepowners	90 Hereford Street, Christchurch	738
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	48
1321	Christchurch Master Painters, Signwriters, and Decorators	Corner of Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	90
894	Christchurch Master Plumbers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	42
125	Christchurch Master Tailors	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	22
1234	Christchurch Soft-goods Manufacturers	17 Avalon Street, Richmond, Christchurch	9
1244	Lyttelton Waterside Employers' Union	Coronation Hall Lyttelton	15
1320	South Canterbury Builders and Contractors	Herbert's Buildings, Stafford Street, Timaru	39
379	South Canterbury Threshing-mill Owners	Royal Arcade Chambers, Timaru	23
1308	Timaru Master Plumbers	Herbert's Buildings, Stafford Street, Timaru	8
1072	Timaru Master Printers and Bookbinders	Beswick Street, Timaru	9
757	Timaru Painters	Herbert's Buildings, 85 Stafford Street, Timaru	11
1240	Timaru Waterside Employers' Union	Hay's Buildings, Timaru	10
519	Whitcombe and Tombs, Limited	111 Cashel Street, Christchurch	1
	Totals	Number of unions, 29	1,589
OTAGO AND SOUTH-LAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
306	Dunedin and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	44
891	Dunedin and Suburban Master Butchers	Joel's Buildings, 21 Crawford Street, Dunedin	35
1280	Dunedin and Suburban Pork-butchers	139 Stuart Street, Dunedin	4
337	Dunedin Builders and Contractors	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	128
822	Dunedin Clothing-manufacturers	20 Dowling Street, Dunedin	8
1087	Dunedin Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	Care of C. H. Stratham, Zealandia Chambers, Dowling Street, Dunedin (Box 123)	28
1016	Dunedin Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	8
1004	Dunedin Furniture and Furnishing Trade	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	6
189	Dunedin Master Bakers	193 Princes Street, Dunedin	48
867	Dunedin Plumbers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	31
1268	Dunedin Tobacconists	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	26
1317	Invercargill Master Painters	Clyde Street, Invercargill	21

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>			
875	Invercargill Plumbers	Arcade, Invercargill	12
560	Invercargill and Suburban Master Butchers	The Crescent, Invercargill	14
318	Otago and Southland Gold-mining	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	5
936	Otago and Southland Newspaper-proprietors	<i>Evening Star</i> Company, Limited, Office, Dunedin	7
1254	Otago and Southland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	C/o Mr. J. H. Seidelin, Byron Street, Mornington, Dunedin	6
446	Otago and Southland Sheepowners	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	220
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	6
302	Otago Grocers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	99
325	Otago Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	1 Dowling Street, Dunedin	33
343	Otago Painters	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	48
406	Southland Builders and Contractors	Arcade, Invercargill	40
778	Southland Coachbuilders and Blacksmiths	102 Don Street, Invercargill	5
664	Southland Grocers	The Crescent, Invercargill	23
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
			925
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
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	12
204	Taranaki Master Builders	C/o Boon Bros., Limited, Gover Street, New Plymouth	15
861	Taranaki Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	74 Brougham Street, New Plymouth	11
447	Taranaki Master Tailors	210 Devon Street, New Plymouth	19
1229	Taranaki Provincial Retail Grocers	Commercial Bank Buildings, Devon Street, New Plymouth	38
	Totals .. ..	.. ..	Number of unions, 7
			164
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
443	Marlborough Sheepowners	Queen Street, Blenheim	70
1279	Picton Waterside Employers' Union	H. Rhind's Office, High Street, Picton	8
	Totals .. ..	.. ..	Number of unions, 2
			78
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
856	Nelson Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	Hare's Building, 71 Bridge Street, Nelson	10
774	Nelson Master Tailors	Dees and Son's Buildings, Trafalgar Street, Nelson	9
1283	Nelson Waterside Employers' Union	Anchor Shipping and Foundry Company, Limited, Building, Wakefield Quay, Port Nelson	6
	Totals .. ..	.. ..	Number of unions, 3
			25
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
	Totals .. ..	.. ..	Number of unions, 2
			8
	Grand totals .. ..	.. ..	Industrial unions of employers, 136
			5,072

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	207
1029	Auckland Aerated-water, Condiment, Preserve, Biscuit, Confectionery, and Drug Factories Employees	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	51
825	Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers and Related Trades	19 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	1,038
190	Auckland Beamsmen's	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	12
923	Auckland Biograph Operators	22 Mozley Avenue, Devonport, Auckland	44
1313	Auckland Biscuit and Confectionery Workers	4 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	110
1046	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	1,161
1078	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics, Brassfinishers, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers)	15 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	1,035
612	Auckland Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants' Employees	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	105
340	Auckland Brick and Pottery and Clay Workers	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	205
576	Auckland Bricklayers	18 H.B. Buildings, Newton, Auckland	166
871	Auckland Builders', General, and other Labourers	3 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	1,406
152	Auckland Butchers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	401
284	Auckland Certificated Engine-drivers, River Engineers, and Marine Engine-drivers	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	160
1125	Auckland City Cleaners, Caretakers, and Liftmen	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	110
1108	Auckland City Female Bookbinders, Rulers, Envelope-makers, and Printers' Feeders	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	98
502	Auckland Coach and Car Builders	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	60
444	Auckland Coopers	9 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	15
1073	Auckland Creameries and Cheese and Butter Factories Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Newton, Auckland	378
155	Auckland Carriers	Trades Hall, Auckland	17
720	Auckland Cutters, Trimmers, Pressers, and other Clothing Employees	17 H.B. Buildings, Karangahape Road, Newton, Auckland	105
753	Auckland Dairy Employees	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	160
596	Auckland District Boilermakers, Iron-ship Workers, and Bridge-builders	14 Trades Hall, Auckland	160
240	Auckland Drivers and Related Trades	13 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	437
662	Auckland Electrical Trades	27 H.B. Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	884
620	Auckland Farriers and General Blacksmiths	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	24
393	Auckland Federated Cooks and Stewards	9A Sanford's Buildings, Customs Street West, Auckland	94
1297	Auckland Federated Seamen's	1 Gladstone Buildings, Quay Street, Auckland	1,015
508	Auckland Fellmongers, Tanners, Soap-workers, and General Tannery Employees	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	140
921	Auckland Fire Brigades Employees	18 H.B. Buildings, Newton, Auckland	36
381	Auckland Fish-trade Employees (other than Fishermen)	23 Torrance Street, Epsom, Auckland	64
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	130
314	Auckland Grocers' Assistants	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland	568
422	Auckland Gum-workers	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	32
501	Auckland Hairdressers' Assistants	18 H.B. Buildings, Newton, Auckland	110
688	Auckland Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Pacific Buildings, Wellesley Street, Auckland	2,776
149	Auckland Iron and Brass Moulders	14 Trades Hall, Auckland	148
853	Auckland Journalists	Colwill Buildings, 11 Swanson Street, Auckland	109
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	98
474	Auckland Operative Bakers' and Pastry-cooks' and Related Trades Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland	280
59	Auckland Operative Bootmakers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	376
635	Auckland Operative Plasterers	4 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	119
108	Auckland Painters, Decorators, and Lead-light Workers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	470
806	Auckland Performing Musicians	18 Maidstone Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland	235
654	Auckland Plumbers and Gasfitters	5 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	355
1096	Auckland Related Printing Trades (other than Typographers)	1 Arthur Street, Eilerslie, Auckland	230
1082	Auckland Retail Chemists' Employees	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland	76
1100	Auckland Retail Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Crockery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland	500

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
<i>NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.</i>			
1246	Auckland Rope and Twine Workers ..	3 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	62
150	Auckland Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, and Bridle-cutters Society	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	46
494	Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders	8 Trades Hall, Auckland ..	79
715	Auckland Stage Employees ..	41B Ranfurly Road, East Epsom, Auckland ..	42
580	Auckland Stonemasons and Monumental Workers	161 Edendale Road, Edendale, Auckland ..	110
73	Auckland Tailoresses and other Female Clothing Trade Employees	15 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	1,426
67	Auckland Tailors ..	17 H.B. Buildings, Karangahape Road, Newton, Auckland	140
830	Auckland Tallymen's ..	1 Quay Street, Auckland ..	128
248	Auckland Timber-workers ..	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	450
132	Auckland Typographical ..	Foresters' Friendly Society Buildings, corner Albert and Wellesley Streets, Auckland	340
183	Auckland United Flour-mill Employees ..	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland ..	76
910	Auckland United Furniture Trades ..	10 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	627
1101	Auckland United Storemen (other than Employees in Bottling-stores)	9 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	400
1144	Auckland Waterside Foremen and Time-keepers	Police and Customs Buildings, Queen's Wharf, Auckland	17
933	Auckland Waterside Workers ..	Waterside Workers' Waiting-room, 2 Quay Street East, Auckland	1,313
1190	Bay of Islands Waterside Workers ..	Wharf Shed, Opuia, Bay of Islands ..	61
1168	Birkenhead Sugar-works Employees ..	7 Gladstone Road, Northcote, Auckland ..	190
1130	Devonport Ferry and Takapuna Tramways and Ferry Companies' Employees	8 Trades Hall, Auckland ..	64
759	Gisborne and East Coast Shearers and Woolshed Employees	257 Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	536
373	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Kennedy Street, Mangapapa ..	60
699	Gisborne Drivers and Related Trades ..	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	70
1275	Gisborne Grocers and other Shop Assistants	2 Lyndhurst Street, Gisborne ..	39
643	Gisborne Painters, Decorators, and Lead-light Workers	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	26
661	Gisborne Printing and Related Trades ..	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	29
602	Gisborne Waterside Workers ..	Waterside Workers' Shed, Read's Quay, Gisborne ..	171
798	Hamilton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	59 Collingwood Street, Hamilton ..	35
1024	Kaipara Waterside Workers ..	Public Library, Aratapu ..	30
1282	Northern Coal-mine Workers ..	Joseph Street, Pukemiro, via Huntly ..	1,020
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 ..	419
799	Onehunga Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Friendly Societies' Hall, Grey Street, Onehunga ..	120
940	Onehunga Waterside Workers ..	Waterside Workers' Shed, Onehunga Wharf ..	50
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 ..	59
1288	Otahuhu Chemical Manure Workers ..	9 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	50
777	Poverty Bay and East Coast Builders', Contractors', and General Labourers	Liberty Hall, Gisborne ..	88
1031	Poverty Bay Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	26
431	Poverty Bay Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	308
837	South Auckland Engine-drivers, Winders, Motormen, and Firemen	St. John's Schoolroom, Waihi ..	43
1329	Tauranga Waterside Workers ..	Tauranga ..	32
1269	Te Papapa Chemical Manure Workers ..	38 Willow Street, Onehunga ..	86
771	Thames Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brassfinishers)	Protestant Alliance Hall, Mary Street, Thames ..	50
16	Thames Miners ..	Queen Street, Thames ..	206
1263	Tokomaru Bay Waterside Workers ..	Te Puka Hall, Tokomaru Bay ..	42
1056	Waihi Borough Labourers ..	Miners' Union Hall, Seddon Street, Waihi ..	15
1109	Waikato District Coal-mine Underground Officials	Pukemiro ..	31
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	Board Room, Y.M.C.A., Rust Lane, Whangarei ..	39
1188	Whangarei Waterside Workers ..	Town Wharf, Whangarei ..	20
	Totals ..	Number of unions, 100	26,079

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	9,117
1309	Chief Stewards' Guild of New Zealand ..	23 Governor Road, Northland, Wellington	10
1217	Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners' Association	23 Bowen Street, Wellington	2,015
212	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	25 Panama Street, Wellington	1,050
1107	Hawke's Bay Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	3 Bryant's Buildings, Tennyson Street, Napier ..	346
1224	Hawke's Bay Builders and General Labourers	Labour Party's Rooms, Begley's Buildings, Warren Street, Hastings	240
375	Hawke's Bay Drivers and Related Trades	Roskilda, Taradale, Hawke's Bay	141
650	Hawke's Bay Fishermen's and Fish-shed Employees	3 Nelson Quay, Port Ahuriri	19
1267	Hutt Valley Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Labour Hall, Jackson Street, Petone	150
1278	Kilbirnie Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	132
1302	Longburn Freezing-works' Labourers	Care of R. A. Fuller, Bryant's Buildings, Palmerston North	40
540	Manawatu Flax-mills Employees	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	587
804	Masterton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Queen Street, Masterton	97
775	Napier Gas Employees	48 Ossian Street, Port Ahuriri	18
237	Napier Painters and Decorators	235A Hastings Street, Napier	80
1264	Napier Retail Shop Assistants, other than Grocers, Butchers, Chemists, Hairdressers and Tobacconists Assistants	29 Faraday Street, Napier	66
973	Napier Tramway Employees	Tramway Depot, Faraday Street, Napier	26
389	Napier Waterside Workers	Robjohn Street, Port Ahuriri	287
1323	Napier Wool, Grain, and Oil Store and Wholesale Merchants' Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	112 Vigor Brown Street, Napier	186
1273	North Wellington Timber-yards and Sawmills	Mr. J. Shout's residence, Parapara Road, Raetihi ..	138
594	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	83
210	Palmerston North Painters and Decorators	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	25
769	Petone (Wellington) Woollen-mills Employees	30 Aurora Street, Petone	76
672	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	184
1057	Wanganui Bricklayers	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	34
1294	Wanganui Builders and General Labourers	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	129
1327	Wanganui Chemical Fertilizer and Acid Workers	70 Jellicoe Street, Wanganui East	62
730	Wanganui Drivers and Related Trades	2 Fromont Street, Wanganui East	74
682	Wanganui Gasworks Employees	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	27
1173	Wanganui Municipal Labourers	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	163
748	Wanganui Municipal Tramways and Omnibus Employees	2 Fromont Street, Wanganui East	71
258	Wanganui Society of Painters and Decorators	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	68
1215	Wanganui Theatre Employees	12 Mathieson Street, Wanganui	15
685	Wanganui Waterside Workers	Wharf Waiting-room, Wanganui	163
1066	Wellington Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brass-finishers, Coppersmiths, Motor Mechanics, and Tinplate and Sheet-metal Workers)	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington ..	555
129	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters, 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	435
991	Wellington Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water Employees (other than Storemen and Drivers)	Trades Council Chambers, Wellington	42
1192	Wellington Brick, Clay, and Pottery Workers	4 Dunlop Terrace, Wellington	62
528	Wellington Bricklayers	28 Kauri Street, Eastbourne, Wellington	81
1077	Wellington Builders' and General Labourers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington ..	1,075
1316	Wellington City Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Wellington	989
1102	Wellington City Gasworks Employees	80 Manner's Street, Wellington	97
1134	Wellington City Ships' Tally Clerks	15 Yale Road, Wellington	114
1204	Wellington City Tramways and Power-houses Employees' and Municipal Omnibus Drivers	7 Courtenay Place, Wellington	700
173	Wellington Coachworkers	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	60
1300	Wellington Creameries, Cheese, Butter Factories and Dairy Employees	177 Main Street, Pahiatua	226
966	Wellington Dairy Employees	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington ..	70

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
<i>WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.</i>			
218	Wellington District Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	80 Manners Street, Wellington	2,229
219	Wellington Drivers and Related Trades	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	723
611	Wellington Electrical Workers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	506
76	Wellington Federated Furniture Trade	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	470
1305	Wellington Federated Seamen's	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	1,306
1174	Wellington Female Printers' Assistants	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	90
1079	Wellington Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	2,170
915	Wellington Hairdressers', Hairworkers', and Wigmakers' Assistants	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	66
97	Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders	Trades Hall, Wellington	40
1023	Wellington Journalists	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	40
482	Wellington Merchant Service Guild	153-155 Featherston Street, Wellington	312
930	Wellington Metal-workers' Assistants	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	305
1	Wellington Operative Bakers and Pastry-cooks and Bakers and Pastrycooks' Labourers	5 Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	338
14	Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	223
134	Wellington Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	510
808	Wellington Performing Musicians	39 Courtenay Place, Wellington	139
200	Wellington Plasterers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	166
69	Wellington Plumbers and Gasfitters	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	347
1212	Wellington Related Printing Trades (other than Female Assistants, Journalists, and Typographers)	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	330
234	Wellington Retail Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	663
167	Wellington Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bridle-makers, Leather-bag Makers, and Canvas Workers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	33
627	Wellington Shearers	3 Terrace Street, Aramoho, Wanganui	1,175
1262	Wellington Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	38
242	Wellington Stationary, Traction, and Locomotive Engine Drivers, and their Assistants	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	147
638	Wellington Stonemasons	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	11
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)	Room 308A, L. T. Watkins' Buildings, Cuba Street, Wellington	354
2	Wellington Tailors	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	204
705	Wellington Theatrical Employees	Trades Hall, Wellington	167
220	Wellington Timber-yards and Sawmills	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	173
15	Wellington Typographical	13 Hobart Street, Miramar, Wellington	460
19	Wellington United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship and Bridge Builders	Trades Hall, Wellington	105
932	Wellington Waterside Workers	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	1,710
1310	Whakatu Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Whakatu, Hastings	138
	Totals	.. .. .	Number of unions, 82 37,073
<i>CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.</i>			
1172	Ashburton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Burnett Street, Ashburton	29
463	Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,183
787	Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	158
566	Canterbury Bricklayers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	79
726	Canterbury Brick, Pottery, Pipe, Tile, and Clay Workers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	96
176	Canterbury Builders' and General Labourers, Quarry-workers, and Wool and Grain Store Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,158
48	Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	145
263	Canterbury Coachbuilders	19 Trades Hall, Christchurch	130
194	Canterbury Curriers	Druids' Hall, Portman Street, Woolston, Christchurch	14
555	Canterbury Dairymen's Employees	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	36
281	Canterbury Drivers and Related Trades	15 Trades Hall, Christchurch	830
747	Canterbury Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	7 Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,750
274	Canterbury Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Christchurch	179
652	Canterbury Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,525
288	Canterbury Shearers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,361
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 Firemen's	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	105
266	Canterbury Woollen-mills Employees ..	Oddfellows' Lodge-room, Hilton Street, Kaiapoi ..	302
549	Christchurch Aerated-water Workers and other Bottlers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	46
20	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	Trades Hall, Christchurch	861
1061	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	13 Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,091
550	Christchurch Brewers, Maltsters, and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	142
1064	Christchurch Brush and Broom Trade ..	10 Trades Hall, Christchurch	47
1139	Christchurch Clerks, Cashiers, and Office Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	10
1150	Christchurch Dress and Mantle Makers ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	217
1083	Christchurch Federated Furniture Trades	10 Trades Hall, Christchurch	317
300	Christchurch Gardeners	Trades Hall, Christchurch	58
573	Christchurch Gasworks Employees ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	108
236	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists' Assistants	10 Trades Hall, Christchurch	68
107	Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	108
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	348
193	Christchurch Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	170
385	Christchurch Operative Stonemasons ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	24
81	Christchurch Painters	Trades Hall, Christchurch	253
809	Christchurch Performing Musicians ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	132
1126	Christchurch Picture - theatre Employees and Front-of-house Employees in other Theatres	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	60
123	Christchurch Plasterers	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	95
38	Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	153
1147	Christchurch Printing Trades	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	453
916	Christchurch Retail Shop-assistants (other than Grocers, Tobacconists, and Hairdressers' Assistants)	11 Trades Hall, Christchurch	218
1201	Christchurch Rope, Twine, and Flock Makers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	41
223	Christchurch Saddlers, Harness and Collar Makers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	35
5	Christchurch Stage Employees	9 Hulbert Street, Linwood, Christchurch ..	37
11	Christchurch Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	635
105	Christchurch Tailoring Trade	Trades Hall, Christchurch	415
547	Christchurch Tramway Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	437
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	209
1127	Lyttelton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	60 Hastings Street, Sydenham, Christchurch ..	24
1152	Lyttelton Ships' Tally Clerks	Base of No. 3 Wharf, Lyttelton	61
938	Lyttelton Waterside Workers	Coronation Hall, Lyttelton	706
1099	Rangiora Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Templar Hall, Rangiora	17
1311	South Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Employees	36 Selwyn Street, Timaru	37
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	85
1035	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics)	13 Trades Hall, Christchurch	121
386	Timaru Carpenters	Foresters' Hall, George Street, Timaru	40
481	Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Timaru	30
1180	Timaru United Millers and Flour-mill Employees	36 Selwyn Street, Timaru	43
902	Timaru Wharf Labourers	Strathallan Hall, Timaru	130
372	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders of Canterbury	Trades Hall, Christchurch	64
174	United Millers, Engine-drivers, and Mill Employees' Society of Canterbury	Trades Hall, Christchurch	27
327	Waimate Workers	Foresters' Hall, Waimate	45
	Totals .. ..	.. ..	Number of unions, 65 17,673

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	274
895	Dunedin Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Grocers, Butchers, Chemists, Tobacconists, and Hairdressers' Assistants)	Trades Hall, Dunedin	415
1153	Dunedin Amalgamated Warehousemen ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	50
776	Dunedin and Mosgiel Woollen-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	610
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	120
221	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	120
903	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	30
89	Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	123
1142	Dunedin Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing Employees	95 Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	159
1081	Dunedin Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Allied Trades	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	435
873	Dunedin Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated Waters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	38
1186	Dunedin Brickmakers, Pottery-makers, Tile-makers, and Sanitary-pipe Makers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	30
1080	Dunedin Brush and Broom Trade ..	Tailoresses' Rooms, Dowling Street, 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	106
1298	Dunedin Federated Seamen's	1 Crawford Street, Dunedin	403
1012	Dunedin Felt-hatters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	18
1131	Dunedin Fire Brigades Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	22
1060	Dunedin Gardeners and Forest Labourers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	37
854	Dunedin Journalists	Trades Hall, Dunedin	60
1196	Dunedin Manufacturing Chemists' Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	20
45	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	182
71	Dunedin Operative Stonemasons	Trades Hall, Dunedin	13
93	Dunedin Painters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	120
1158	Dunedin Paper-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	130
770	Dunedin Performing Musicians	Trades Hall, Dunedin	45
36	Dunedin Pressers, Cutters, and other Clothing-factory Operatives	Tailoresses' Rooms, Dowling Street, Dunedin	52
647	Dunedin Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, Lithographers, and Related Trades	23 Douglas Terrace, N.E.V., Dunedin	230
1098	Dunedin Retail Chemists' Assistants ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	16
1038	Dunedin Rope and Twine Spinners	Trades Hall, Dunedin	28
711	Dunedin Stage Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	32
58	Dunedin Tailoresses and other Female Clothing-trade Employees	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	875
942	Dunedin Theatrical and Shows Employees (other than Stage Hands)	Trades Hall, Dunedin	25
1326	Dunedin Tramways	Trades Hall, Dunedin	245
99	Dunedin United Plumbers and Gasfitters ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	78
935	Dunedin Waterside Workers	Rattray Street Wharf, Dunedin	302
1165	Dunedin Wax-vesta Employees	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	33
1179	Dunedin Wholesale Storemen's	95 Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	411
996	Green Island Coal-miners	Fairfield, Dunedin	28
1140	Green Island Iron-rolling Mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	22
9	Invercargill Bootmakers	Labour Rooms, Esk Street, Invercargill	13
731	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics, Electricians, and other Electrical Workers)	Labour Hall, Esk Street, Invercargill	40
792	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	390
1167	Invercargill Retail Grocers' Assistants ..	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	120
1159	Invercargill Retail Soft-goods Employees ..	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	40
1249	Invercargill Tanners and Fellmongers ..	Kennington, Southland	51
848	Invercargill Tramways	63 Melbourne Street North, Invercargill	45
80	Iron and Brass Moulders' Union of New Zealand	Trades Hall, Dunedin	163
1181	Kaikorai Cable Tramway Employees ..	Conductors' Room, Dunedin and Kaikorai Tram Company's Power-house, Kaikorai Valley, Dunedin	37
829	Kaitangata Coal-miners	Water Street, Kaitangata	200
1293	Oamaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	11 Severn Street, Oamaru	69
1059	Oamaru Flour-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	27
1287	Oamaru General and Local Bodies' Labourers	81 Hull Street, Oamaru	46
1160	Oamaru Grocers' Assistants	43 Lune Street, Oamaru	16
1037	Oamaru Painters	50 Till Street, Oamaru	18
945	Oamaru Waterside Workers	Waiting-shed, Waterfront, Oamaru	80
1085	Oamaru Woollen-mill Employees	Weaver Street, Oamaru	84
1296	Ohai District Colliery Engine-drivers and Firemen	Ohai Public Hall, Ohai	80

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office	Number of Members.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>			
1290	Ohai District Underviewers, Deputies, and Shotfirers	Public Hall, Ohai	20
599	Otago and Southland Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	669
1133	Otago and Southland Harvest Hands, Threshing - mill, and Chaffcutter Employees	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin	324
675	Otago and Southland Hotel, Restaurant, and Boardinghouse Employees	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	450
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	140
182	Otago and Southland Saddle-makers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Cover-makers, and Bridle-cutters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	22
398	Otago and Southland Shearers	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin	427
1138	Otago and Southland Shepherds, Musterers, and Drivers	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin	128
267	Otago Box-workers	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	63
78	Otago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Dunedin	526
246	Otago Bricklayers	106 Glen Road, Caversham, Dunedin	43
205	Otago Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	Trades Hall, Dunedin	30
1119	Otago Drivers and Related Trades	95 Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	539
506	Otago Engine - drivers, Firemen, and Greasers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	88
166	Otago Flour-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	32
507	Otago General Labourers, Builders' Labourers, Quarrymen, and Coal-yard Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	774
217	Otago Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	58
578	Otago Hairdressers' and Tobacconists Assistants	Trades Hall, Dunedin	45
197	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Dunedin	240
216	Otago Operative Plasterers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	38
252	Otago Timber-yards and Sawmills	Trades Hall, Dunedin	110
77	Otago Typographical	Trades Hall, Dunedin (Secretary, R. Ferguson, 754 George Street)	120
956	Port Chalmers Waterside Workers	Cross Wharf, Port Chalmers	248
1233	Pukeuri Freezing-workers	Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham's Boardinghouse, Pukeuri	146
1289	Shag Point Coal-mine Workers	Union Office, Shag Point	64
989	Southland and Otago Cheese and Butter Factories Employees (other than Managers)	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	250
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	210
1039	Southland Milk-condensing Factories Employees	P.O. Box 314, Invercargill	54
225	Southland Operative Butchers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	74
784	Southland Painters	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	65
834	Southland Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	56
245	Southland Timber-yards and Sawmills	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	850
315	Southland Typographical	Labour Office, Esk Street, Invercargill	33
1251	Taratu Coal-mine Employees	Taratu, Otago	34
102	United Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders of Otago	Trades Hall, Dunedin	80
927	Waronui Coal-miners	Milton, Otago	36
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. . Number of unions, 100	14,912
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
805	New Plymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	120
811	New Plymouth General Labourers	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	132
1122	New Plymouth Grocers' Assistants	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth (Secretary, J. Jamison, 119 Pendarves Street)	45
1214	New Plymouth Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	160
1068	New Plymouth Municipal Tramways and Omnibus Employees	Darnell Street, Fitzroy, New Plymouth	35
982	New Plymouth Timber-yards and Sawmills Employees	King Street, New Plymouth	27
1200	New Plymouth United Storemen and Packers (other than Employees in Grocery Establishments)	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	21
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	16
1312	Taranaki Amalgamated Society of Painters, Decorators, and Leadlight Workers	King Street, New Plymouth	49
1324	Taranaki Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	King Street, New Plymouth	89
1286	Taranaki Creameries, Cheese, Butter Factories, and Dairy Employees	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	390

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	86
1330	Taranaki Federated Furniture Trades ..	King Street, New Plymouth	17
908	Taranaki Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	32
208	Taranaki Operative Bootmakers ..	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth ..	7
1185	Taranaki Operative Butchers ..	King Street, New Plymouth	80
1113	Waitara Freezing-works Employees ..	West Quay, Waitara	239
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 18	1,745
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1223	Blenheim Motor-vehicle, Horse-drivers, and Stable Attendants	62 Maxwell Road, Blenheim	30
U163	Blenheim United Storemen (other than employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	10 Carvell Street, Blenheim	28
1143	Marlborough Farm and Station Employees (other than Shearers and Shed Hands)	Loloma Rooms, Blenheim	68
707	Marlborough Freezing-works Employees ..	Foresters' Hall, Picton	80
1271	Marlborough Hotel, Private Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	Park Terrace, Blenheim	69
615	Marlborough Shearers	Loloma Rooms, Blenheim	168
975	Picton Waterside Workers	Waiting-room, Wharf Head, Picton	52
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 7	495
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1145	Golden Bay Cement Company's Employees	West Side, Tarakohe-Wainui Road, Tarakohe ..	70
1178	Nelson Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants	Opie's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	37
572	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Hare's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	91
1166	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Allied Trades ..	Orange Hall, Collingwood Street, Nelson	36
1199	Nelson Brewers, Maltsters, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water	Hare's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	22
1265	Nelson Hotel, Private Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	Bridge Street, Nelson	57
448	Nelson Labourers	Hare's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	59
1146	Nelson Motor-car and Horse Drivers ..	Hare's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	82
445	Nelson Painters	Stallard's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson	19
564	Nelson Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Sheet-metal Workers	Stallard's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson	14
1322	Nelson Timber and Coal-yards, Sawmills and Bush Workers	Hare's Rooms, Trafalgar Street, Nelson	16
570	Nelson Typographical	Old Dresden Rooms, Nelson	7
949	Nelson Waterside Workers	7 North Esk Street, Nelson	87
1299	Puponga Coal-miners and Coal-mine Labourers	Puponga	14
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 14	611
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1030	Grey and Buller Coal-mines Deputies and Underviewers	Main Road, Blackball	55
1307	Greymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	45
1301	Greymouth Plumbers and Gasfitters ..	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	9
1250	Greymouth Printing Trades	Joyce's Buildings, Guinness Street, Greymouth	14
952	Greymouth Waterside Workers	Waterside Workers' Hall, Richmond Quay, Greymouth	170
82	Inangahua Gold and Coal Miners ..	Bridge Street, Reefton	384
1042	Millerton and Granity Engine-drivers, Firemen, Brakesmen, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Fitters	Torea Street, Granity	45
858	Westland Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	55
1292	Westland Drivers and Related Trades ..	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	25
1228	Westland Hotel, Restaurant, and Boarding-house Employees	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	258
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	148
754	Westland Tailoring Trade and other Branches of the Clothing Trade	10 Puketahi Street, Greymouth	26
1111	Westland Timber-yards and Sawmills ..	Joyce's Buildings, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	1,098
690	Westport General Labourers and Mechanics	29 Russell Street, Westport	50
959	Westport Waterside Workers	Adderley Street, Westport	101
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 15	2,483
	Grand totals .. ..	.. .. . Industrial unions of workers, 401	101071

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 Workers.

The Auckland Brush and Broom Trade Workers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1235, situated at Auckland.

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

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Manawatu Master Bakers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 901, situated at Palmerston North.

The Palmerston North Hairdressers and Tobacconists' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1243, situated at Palmerston North.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Longburn Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1304, situated at Palmerston North.

The Oroua County Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1303, situated at Feilding.

The Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers' (including Motor Mechanics) Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 768, situated at Wanganui.

The Wanganui-Rangitikei Electric-power Board Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1285, situated at Wanganui.

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

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

The South Canterbury Master Bakers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 362, situated at Timaru.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Dunedin Master Tailors' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 313, situated at Dunedin.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Otago and Southland Farriers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 876, situated at Dunedin.

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The New Plymouth General Carriers and Customhouse and Forwarding Agents' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1272, situated at New Plymouth.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Hawera Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 817, situated at Hawera.

MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Marlborough Building Trades Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 401, situated at Blenheim.

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Nelson Grocers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1182, situated at Nelson.

WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Westland Licensed Victuallers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 721, situated at Greymouth.

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The industrial unions have failed to send in their annual returns to have sent in invalid returns and papers as to their position. There is reason to believe that most of them are now defunct.

WOMAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Industrial Union of Workers
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1235, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1236, situated at Auckland.

WOMAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Industrial Union of Workers
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1237, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1238, situated at Auckland.

WOMAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Industrial Union of Workers
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1239, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1240, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1241, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1242, situated at Auckland.

WOMAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Industrial Union of Workers
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1243, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1244, situated at Auckland.

WOMAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Industrial Union of Workers
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1245, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1246, situated at Auckland.

WOMAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Industrial Union of Workers
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1247, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1248, situated at Auckland.

WOMAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Industrial Union of Workers
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1249, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1250, situated at Auckland.

WOMAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Industrial Union of Workers
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1251, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1252, situated at Auckland.

WOMAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Industrial Union of Workers
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1253, situated at Auckland.
The Auckland Branch and Women Trade Workers Industrial Union of Workers registered number 1254, situated at Auckland.