

1929.
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.

Department of Labour, Wellington, 20th July, 1929.

SIR,—

I have the honour to present herewith the thirty-eighth 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, 1928, to 31st March, 1929.

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 2,578 on the 2nd April, 1928, to the "peak"—viz., 3,414—on the 4th June, 1928. It was expected that the number would continue to increase as the winter progressed, until August; it dropped, however, week by week to 1,788 on the 10th December last, again (after the Christmas holidays) rising progressively to 2,787 at the end of the year (31st March, 1929), and to 3,896 on the 8th July, since when the total has again decreased.

Total engagements made at the Department's employment bureaux during 1928-29 (in addition to 908 men placed locally by Engineers on Government relief works), were 6,409 for the Public Works Department, 1,494 for other Government works, 5,259 for local bodies, and 3,201 for private employment—total, 17,271; dependants, 29,932; in addition 422 other persons were assisted by the advancing of railway fares or otherwise. In 1927-28 there were 15,246 engagements—5,660 for the Public Works Department and other Government works, 5,658 for local bodies, and 3,928 for private employment; dependants, 29,639. Of the number placed on Government works during 1928-29 (viz., 8,811) 6,126 left the works of their own accord.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICANTS AT DEPARTMENT'S BUREAUX DURING PAST EIGHT 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	1,825—June.
1922-23	516	953—June.
1923-24	268	629—August.
1924-25	239	792—July.
1925-26	344	2,247—June.
1926-27	1,086	2,928—August.
1927-28	1,575	3,414—June.
1928-29	1,788	3,896—July.

The increases shown in 1925 and 1926 are, of course, accounted for by the general "slump"; the number of men on Public Works also increased considerably at that time, and has continued to do so. The number of men on relief works in July was 3,922, which if added to the above number of applicants makes a total of 7,818.

In previous years about one-half of the applicants at the bureaux have been unskilled workers; the proportion increased during 1927-28 to two-thirds, and that proportion has been maintained to the present time, the remainder being distributed amongst farm hands, drivers, hotel workers and cooks, carpenters and joiners, clerical workers, engineers, gardeners, painters and glaziers, storemen and packers, seamen and firemen, shop-assistants and salesmen, and miscellaneous.

A noticeable feature of the unemployment is the large turnover that has taken place: for example, of the 3,896 applicants on the 8th July approximately 1,518 (40 per cent. of the applicants) have applied for the first time during the previous three weeks.

Another feature worthy of notice is that, while at the end of January last some 47 per cent. of the applicants throughout the Dominion had, according to their applications, lost over three months during the preceding twelve months, the percentage in April had increased to about 77. This is probably due to the fact that at the time of the earlier return the usual large numbers of men were being employed in the various seasonal occupations, while in April most of these works had finished and the men had then made their applications at the bureaux.

Regarding the building trades, the following figures, issued by the Government Statistician, show the total value of all building operations during the last eight years; these indicate that work in this trade has fallen off during the past two years:—

	£		£
1921-22	5,283,012	1925-26.. .. .	10,169,530
1922-23	7,101,681	1926-27.. .. .	11,019,389
1923-24	9,146,479	1927-28.. .. .	9,665,216
1924-25	9,304,160	1928-29.. .. .	9,054,421

The peak year was reached in 1926-27; since then the value of the permits decreased by over £1,300,000 in 1927-28, owing principally to fewer private dwellings being erected, and by a further £610,000 in 1928-29, in which year business premises showed a decrease of £775,000 and private dwellings a decrease of £229,000, while other buildings and additions and alterations showed an increase of £394,000.

Of other industries, engineering, sawmilling, electrical working, boot-manufacturing, saddlery, and gum-digging, also meat-freezing in some districts, have been slack. As a result of inquiries made in the different districts of the Dominion the following are some of the reasons 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. Electrical trade—Owing to the completion of the bulk of reticulation work, the men employed on wiring are experiencing difficulty in keeping in employment. Saddlery—The trade continues to recede in importance with the increase in motor traction. Boot-manufacturing—Importations and prejudice against the local article; those connected with the industry are optimistic, however, that the Footwear Committee's deliberations will have a beneficial effect upon the trade. Gum-digging—It is estimated that some 700 men have been compelled to leave the diggings in the far North on account of the discovery of a cheap substitute. Sawmilling—Due to importations: the West Coast and the Hamilton districts report a gradual improvement, whilst Wanganui reports that nine mills have closed on account of the cutting-out of the bush, and that no new ones have been opened. Meat-freezing—A quiet season has been experienced in several districts, where the amount of stock handled was less than that of last year.

The comparison of unemployment in New Zealand with that of other countries given last year has been brought up to date, and still shows that unemployment is much greater elsewhere than in the Dominion.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at employment exchanges on the 27th May, 1929, was approximately 1,165,000, of whom 909,000 were men; the latter figure represents 1 in 50 of the population. As stated last year, 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).

In the United States in 1928 the estimate of the number of unemployed (men and women) varied between two and eight million, but the most reliable figure was approximately four million, or 1 in 28 of the population. (An official publication states that the number "has never been known" and urges the need for the information.)

In Australia the estimates from the several States vary, but they appear to indicate that about 32,000, or 1 in 190 of the population, were unemployed in March, 1928.

In New Zealand the Department's applicants on the 8th July, 1929, were 3,896, equivalent to 1 in 373 of the population.

The Unemployment Committee that was appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Industrial Conference last year is now engaged in prosecuting its inquiries, and reports on the investigations that have recently been made into the same question in other countries of the world have been submitted to it for consideration.

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).
1928-29	16,677	105 (decrease)	102,795	173 (increase).

The returns do not show any marked change in the number of factories or the number of factory workers in any of the industries.

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 1928-29, therefore, chiefly represent the numbers in April, 1928.

MASS PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.

While other countries show a considerable development in the direction of large-scale factories and other works, there has been no such tendency in New Zealand, except in butter and cheese factories, notably in the Waikato. It is urged in Australia and elsewhere that manufacturers cannot expect to be able to compete with those in other countries unless they adopt similar methods. In New Zealand the tendency has been in the opposite direction, quite a large number of factory workers having opened small establishments for themselves either in preference to remaining as employees or on account of losing their positions.

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 2,856 (2,726 males and 130 females), an increase of 92 compared with the previous year; 12 were fatal (last year 12). Of the total number, 73 of the accidents occurred to workers under sixteen years of age, 509 to those between sixteen and twenty, and the remaining 2,274 to those above that age. Of the 12 fatal accidents, 4 were caused by or were due to machinery. Five hundred and ninety-five of the total 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 in about the same proportion as in previous years. The other principal causes of accidents were found to be as follows: Falls of persons (from stairs, ladders, platforms, &c.), 256; stepping on or striking against fixed objects, 136; faulty handling of tools, 760; handling of other objects (viz., objects dropped or tipped over, objects falling, or strain due to handling), 658; handling of poisonous, hot, and corrosive substances, 114; others (miscellaneous), 337; total, 2,856.

Disability caused: Temporary disability, 2,725; permanent partial disability, 119; fatalities, 12.

Of the accidents 1,472 occurred in freezing-works; this is about one-half of the total for all factories—the same proportion as during the previous year; most of these accidents, were, however, of a minor nature, such as cuts on the hands. As mentioned in the last annual report, it was decided to make a special inquiry in order to ascertain whether the number of these accidents could be reduced; these investigations are not yet completed.

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

(1) A sawmill hand was fatally crushed by a log which had rolled from a truck owing to the breaking of a rack-chain; the strength of the chain appeared to be adequate, but one of the links contained a faulty weld.

(2) An electrical engineer was killed as a result of his endeavouring to put on a belt; the power had been shut off, but the motor had not ceased running; he was thrown forward, receiving injuries to his head.

(3) A sawmill-worker was struck in the stomach and killed by a flitch of timber which had jammed in the saw. It was considered by the Inspector of Machinery that had a proper wedge been used to ease the cut the accident would not have occurred.

(4) A metal-worker's assistant was killed by a crane-jib which had fallen owing to the clutch gear becoming disengaged; had the crane-brake (which was found to be in order) been promptly applied by the driver the accident would not have occurred. The Inspector of Machinery has instructed that certain alterations be made to the clutch gear to prevent further slipping.

(5) Two workers were seriously injured as a result of burns caused by the back-firing of a boiler-furnace; this was considered to be due to the existence of a chamber between the firebox and the chimney-stack, intended to be used later for the installation of economizers; the accumulation of gases in this chamber had caused a back-fire when the forced draught was turned on. The chamber has now been filled in and other improvements effected to prevent any similar occurrence in the future.

(6) An engineer in a brewery fell through a trap-door in the floor, receiving fatal injuries. At the instance of the Inspector of Factories suitable guard-rails have now been erected.

(7) A freezing-works employee engaged at an open hatchway fell through the opening and was killed; it was considered difficult to guard the opening whilst work was proceeding; at the request of the Inspector of Factories, however, the company has now erected safeguards on three sides of the opening, but it is considered doubtful whether this precaution would have prevented the accident in question.

(8) A sheet-metal worker in charge of a cellar used as a store fell through an open trap-door leading to the cellar and received fatal injuries; the attention of the employer had previously been drawn by the Department to the danger of this opening, and instructions were given that the door be kept locked except when being used by the worker.

(9) A freezing-works engineer received fatal injuries due to falling from a ladder which was being used for climbing to the top of the boilers; it is believed that the deceased did not set the foot of the ladder against one of the stop-blocks provided for the purpose and that the ladder slipped back to the block, the jerk causing deceased to fall.

(10) An apprentice motor mechanic (15½ years of age) was carrying outside a tin of petrol which had caught fire, when some of the liquid spilled on his clothing, resulting in burns, from which he died some weeks later. Instructions were given that petrol must not be left in an uncovered container.

(11) A motor mechanic was assisting to stack by means of a crane cases containing motor-cars, when the snapping of a sling-chain caused a case to fall upon him, resulting in injuries from which he died; the cause of the accident was a defective link in the chain. Inquiry showed that, in any case, the method of handling the cars was considered to be unsafe, and instructions were given to the firm to adopt safer methods.

(12) A freezing-works hand was engaged in handling heavy carcasses, when he collapsed and died. The post-mortem examination revealed that the worker had been suffering from long-standing disease of the heart.

(13) A fireman was firing the furnace at a freezing-works when a blow-back occurred, resulting in severe burns, from which he died. The "blow-back" was ascribed to the wind and to the fact that there was not sufficient draught in the furnace.

There was only one lad concerned in the above serious accidents (see No. 10), and no women or girls.

FACTORY HYGIENE AND WELFARE WORK.

Attention has again been given to the welfare of female workers in factories, shops, and hotels by the Women Factory Inspectors in the chief centres. They report an increase in such facilities as rest-rooms, washing-conveniences, seating-accommodation, protective clothing, and covering of floors; other firms have provided for libraries, sports clubs, and for benevolent funds.

DERMATITIS AMONGST BAKERS.

Inquiries were made by the Department throughout New Zealand during the year in conjunction with the Medical Officers of Health, into a number of statements that bakers were suffering from dermatitis. The inquiries were also made in other factories where food is prepared. Only two cases were discovered, and these were not considered serious by the Medical Officers of Health: one of them was transferred to work away from the bakehouse, while the other discontinued work as a baker pending treatment. Two other suspected cases of dermatitis were found, and the workers were advised as to proper treatment: one of them was discovered in a chocolate-making factory; she is undergoing treatment and in the meantime has not been employed in a factory where food is handled: the other has also undergone treatment.

It may be mentioned that dermatitis is not infectious or contagious. The various bakehouses and other places where food is prepared are, however, being kept under observation by the Department in conjunction with the Medical Officers of Health.

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	1928-29	981	1,603	2,584

The figures for last year as compared with the previous years do not show the marked falling-off in the number of young persons taken on in factories that might be expected in view of the large number of boys that have recently left school and been unable to find employment.

Effect of the War on the Number of Boys and Girls that will shortly reach Workable Age.

Inquiry from the Government Statistician shows that, assuming that the pre-war birth-rates per 1,000 and other usual conditions had continued to the present time (including the mortality-rates and immigration), there will shortly be in all about thirteen thousand fewer boys and girls reaching the age of fourteen years than if the war had not occurred. The peak year (in which the effect of this loss of potential population would be at its greatest) should be in 1933, and it will be interesting to note from the present year to that time what effect this loss of potential population will have on the numbers of boys and girls available for industry.

INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Inspectors paid 16,687 visits of inspection to the factories of the Dominion (numbering in all 16,677) during the year (previous year, 16,654). Prosecutions numbered 31, in 26 of which convictions were obtained; the fines totalled £44; no case calls for comment.

Complaints were received respecting 212 alleged breaches of the Act, resulting in 3 prosecutions and 125 warnings; while 1,448 other breaches were discovered by the Inspectors themselves, for which 28 prosecutions were instituted and 1,141 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 875 requisitions served to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as for limewashing; safeguards for workers employed on machinery, &c.; sanitary conveniences; fire-escapes; renovations and structural alterations; heating-appliances; ventilation; lighting; first-aid appliances; washing-water; and dining-rooms in the case of establishments employing over six women and girls and boys under sixteen.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The records show 25,509 shops throughout New Zealand, of which 12,753 (approximately one-half) were carried on without assistants. In the shops with assistants there were employed 20,496 males and 19,462 females.

Visits of inspection to the number of 21,380 were made during the year (previous year, 20,283). Prosecutions numbered 376, in which 357 convictions were obtained; fines, £432 5s.

Complaints were received respecting 625 alleged breaches of the Act, resulting in 64 prosecutions and 294 warnings; while 1,620 other breaches were discovered by the Inspectors themselves, for which 312 prosecutions were instituted, and 1,224 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 two 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.

Under the 1927 amendment of the Act a large number of exemptions from the requirements as to closing were applied for by small shopkeepers from Magistrates, and a fair number of them were granted—either partly or wholly. The grounds on which exemption may be granted are that the exemption would not substantially affect the business of any other shop, or, that, after having regard to the interests of other shopkeepers, exemptions would be in the public interest. Few complaints of the exemptions granted have been received from other shopkeepers. The closing-hours fixed by or under the Act are—

- (1) Six o'clock on four days of the week and 9 o'clock on one day, in cities and other large towns whose population exceeds 5,000; certain trades are exempted—viz., fruiterers, confectioners, &c.; also hairdressers and tobacconists.

- (2) The earlier hours (if any) fixed for the same centres in awards of the Court of Arbitration.
 (3) The hours fixed elsewhere by the traders themselves by requisition of the majority in any trade.
 (4) The weekly half-holiday from 1 o'clock applies throughout the whole of the Dominion, except that certain trades (fruiterers, confectioners, &c.) are exempted.

Considerable difficulty is still, however, experienced regarding shopkeepers who are engaged in more than one class of business for which different hours of closing or selling are prescribed. The chief examples are—fruiterers and confectioners, for whom no closing-hours are fixed, but who sell tobacconists' requisites or seeds or plants. The difficulty has been met to some extent by the partitioning of the shops.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

WORK DONE UNDER THE ACT DURING THE YEAR 1928-29.

Industrial agreements filed	25
Recommendations of Councils of Conciliation	60
Awards of the Court of Arbitration	56

The awards and industrial agreements actually in force on the 31st March, 1929, total 471 (last year 472). The reason for this reduction is merely that in one instance an award has taken the place of two previous separate awards 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	15
Disputes dealt with by Conciliation Councils—	
Where industrial agreements were filed under section 28	3
Where recommendations were fully accepted and filed as such	0
Where recommendations were fully accepted and forwarded to the Court to be made into awards	34
Where recommendations were substantially accepted or agreements reached and referred to the Court to make awards	26
Where only minor recommendation or no recommendation was made	5
Total	83

The above figures indicate that 94 per cent. of the disputes dealt with by the Commissioners and Conciliation Councils were settled or substantially settled by them, though 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 five disputes in which only minor recommendations or no recommendations were made were confined to the freezing and engineering and other metal industries, while the seventy-eight disputes which were settled or substantially settled covered forty-five industries.

WAGES GENERALLY PAID.

In the following trades the award rates for adult workers (other than foremen and leading hands) have generally been exceeded in the four chief centres to the extent shown (alterations since last year are as indicated) :—

Industry.	Award Rates.	Rates generally paid.
Bakers and pastrycooks	Per Week. £5	Per Week. £5 to £5 10s.
Bootmakers	Per Hour. 2s. 0¼d.	Per Hour. Now award rate. (Last year, 2s. 1¼d.)
Carpenters and joiners	2s. 3d. and 2s. 3¾d.	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. (Last year, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.)
Bricklayers	2s. 3¼d. to 2s. 4d.	2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. (Last year, 2s. 9d.)
Plasterers	2s. 3¼d. to 2s. 4½d.	2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.
Plumbers	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
Furniture trades	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. (Last year, 2s. 4½d.)
Waterside workers	2s. 2½d.	2s. 4d.
Stonemasons	2s. 3¼d. to 2s. 4½d.	2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.
Electrical workers	2s. 2d. and 2s. 3d.	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

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.

AMENDMENT OF ACT.

During the year an agreement was arrived at between the employers' and workers' organizations in the shearing industry involving an important new principle regarding the fixing of the rates of wages payable to shearers and shed hands. The agreement provided for a sliding scale of wages adjustable in accordance with the movement of wool-prices as determined by the Government Statistician's index numbers for the export prices of wool. The necessary legislation to give effect to this agreement was passed by Parliament—*vide* Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1928 (No. 2)—and the Court of Arbitration then made the necessary orders amending the Shearers and Shed Hands' awards.

REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS.

The usual statutory return (to the 31st December, 1928) of the associations and unions registered under the Act, with their membership at that date, is published herewith as an appendix. Comparison with the previous year shows that the total number of workers' unions has increased by one (to 411) and the total membership by 2,909 (from 101,071 to 103,980).

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 2,024 members)) and two marine engineers' unions (comprising 634 members); last year there were also two tramway employees' unions outside the Act, but both of these have since taken steps to re-register.

INSPECTIONS, ETC.

During the year 3,483 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 38,067, included an inspection to ascertain whether the awards and agreements were being complied with in respect of wages, overtime, &c. There were 387 prosecutions for such breaches other than stoppages of work—317 against employers and 70 against workers; 309 convictions were recorded; no case calls for comment. Proceedings under the strike provisions of the Act were also taken for a strike against seven workers in the freezing industry; convictions were obtained. Total penalties, £567.

UNION ACCOUNTS.

There has again 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 notice of unions, however, of small amounts of union funds being used for purposes not authorized by the Act.

LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST.

Preference.—A worker who had paid his union subscription after the due date was disallowed the rebate of 3s. 3d. given under the rules for prompt payment. As he refused to pay the extra amount, he was disallowed the rebate on all subsequent subscriptions and later resigned from the union. The union thereupon requested the employer to dismiss the worker and to replace him with one of its members pursuant to the "preference" clause of the award, but, as the employer refused, the union took proceedings for a breach of the preference clause. The Magistrate held (1) that the refusal of the union to allow the rebate of 3s. 3d. was equivalent to the imposition of a fine of 3s. 3d., and, as this was in excess of the fine permitted by the preference clause for failure to pay contributions (*viz.*, 2s. 6d.), the union was not entitled to the benefits of the preference clause; and (2) that the preference clause applied only where an engagement of a worker was made after the date when the award came into force, and, as the worker in this case was engaged before the date mentioned, the preference clause was not applicable. The union appealed against this decision to the Court of Arbitration, which held (1) that a refusal to allow a rebate was not equivalent to the imposition of a fine, and, as the maximum contribution under the rules was less than the amount permitted by the preference clause, the union was entitled to the benefits of the preference clause, but (2) that, as the Magistrate was correct in his decision under (2), the appeal must be disallowed. The Court also pointed out that the employer was entitled to refuse compliance with a demand to dismiss a non-unionist where the union did not show that it had members on its books equally qualified to perform the particular work required to be done and ready and willing to perform the same. (*Book of Awards, Vol. XXVIII, p. 589.*)

NOTE.—The Court has in several recent awards made the operation of the preference clause retrospective to the date of the coming into force of the previous award.

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES DURING THE YEAR.

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

Coal-miners, Buller Gorge (West Coast).—A company which had recently commenced operations employed, in addition to men on tonnage rates, a party of workers on co-operative contract who

were not members of the union; the union unsuccessfully objected to the employment of the co-operative workers and then withdrew its members (numbering eighteen) from the mine; during the stoppage of work by the latter, which extended over eighty working-days, 500 workers in another mine ceased work for a day to hold a demonstration, which caused the co-operative party to discontinue their work for a period of six working-days. Police prosecutions for intimidation, &c., were unsuccessful, but an action taken by the Labour Department against the union under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act for instigating and abetting an unlawful strike resulted in a penalty of £15. Negotiations between the parties brought about a resumption upon terms which permitted the co-operative workers to complete their contract with the company.

Coal-miners, Rapahoe (Greymouth).—In this case the miners ceased work to compel the management to reinstate four workers who had been dismissed on the ground of their lack of experience: the company, which had been dissatisfied with the rate of output, then declared that any resumption must be on a contract basis, and offered, if this was accepted, to re-engage the men dismissed; the West Coast Miners' Council approved of this arrangement, but the men refused to accept it; when the strike had lasted for eighteen working-days work was resumed on the basis of the company's offer. Proceedings filed against the workers under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act for taking part in an unlawful strike were not proceeded with.

Coal-miners, Blackball (West Coast).—The filed agreement under which the men worked gave the management the right to select men for vacancies, subject only to the restriction that competent ex-employees (members of the union) were to be given preference over other men; the union objected to the engagement of an ex-employee who was a member of the union, but whose name did not appear on a waiting-list that was kept by the union, and demanded that a worker (who was a union official) be employed instead; upon the management's refusal 207 miners ceased work, but after seven days they accepted the position and returned to work. Proceedings were instituted against the men for a breach of the strike provisions of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, but were subsequently withdrawn.

Coal-miners, Denniston (West Coast).—A proposal by the management to find a position as a trucker or on the coal for a worker whose services were no longer required as pumpman was taken exception to by the union, which claimed the right of nominating persons to fill vacancies offering; the agreement gave the management the right of selecting men for vacancies, subject only to the restriction that competent ex-employees (members of the union) were to be given preference over new men; upon the management's refusal to give priority to the union's nominee 500 men ceased work, but resumed, after a three-days stoppage, upon terms offered by the management. Proceedings were instituted under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, but were later withdrawn.

Coal-miners, Hikurangi (Whangarei).—Two miners employed at hewing coal at contract rates worked out the face that had been allotted to them in the periodical cavel, and were transferred to another portion of the same section of the mine—viz., No. 5 section; on the same day two other contract workers who had completed a face in another section were transferred to No. 5 section to do certain shift-work (paid for at time rates) which was necessary to prepare a coal-seam for hewing; the union demanded that the two miners first mentioned should be called on to do this shift-work, as it was in their section of the mine; the management's refusal resulted in 160 miners ceasing work for eight days; a conference took place between the mine directors and delegates from the union, and a settlement was effected by which the two workers to whom the work of preparing the seam had been given were replaced, not by the contract workers originally involved, but by two other shift-workers. The action of the men was a breach of the provisions of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, but it was decided that no action should be taken.

Coal-miners, Glen Afton (Waikato).—Two truckers demanded extra payment for working in a wet place, on the ground that it was provided for in the agreement, and on its being refused 270 men ceased work to compel the management to accede; representatives of both parties viewed the place in dispute and failed to arrive at a settlement; the matter was then referred to an umpire, who decided in favour of the company; the cessation lasted for three working-days.

Stonemasons, Auckland.—Fifteen workers were dismissed from their employment for refusing to use a surfacing-machine which, they contended, was of a type prohibited by the award. An action taken by the Department against the employer in the Magistrate's Court for a breach of the award was unsuccessful, and the Arbitration Court, on appeal, upheld this decision, stating that the use of the machine in dispute was permitted by the award. A new award was subsequently, however, made which included a provision for the proper safeguarding of such machines, and the men agreed to use them. The stoppage lasted 130 working-days.

It will be noted that none of these disturbances related to the general question of wages or hours, but merely to other questions arising in the course of employment.

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES, 1ST APRIL, 1922, TO 31ST MARCH, 1929.

The following information respecting the industrial disturbances that have occurred in New Zealand during the past seven years will be of interest. In the figures given disturbances are excluded where there were no disputes 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 ..	116	57	30	29
Miners	108	43	30	35
Freezing-workers	24	5	6	13
	248	105	66	77
New Zealand Railway employees ..	1	..	..	1
Flax-mill workers	2	..	..	2
Sawmill workers	2	..	..	2
Plasterers	1	..	..	1
Shearers (small parties)	7	4	2	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
Stonemasons	1	..	..	1
	28	14	4	10
Totals	276	119	70	87

The above figures show that out of a total of 276 industrial disturbances 248 (90 per cent.) occurred amongst the three classes of workers first mentioned in the above schedule, and the remaining 28 (10 per cent.) took place in fourteen other industries. No disturbances occurred in the remaining fifty-nine industries in which there are industrial unions. The three classes of workers referred to were also responsible for 77 (88½ per cent.) of the disturbances lasting over three days (column 3).

As stated in the 1926-27 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 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. Later information on the subject is not yet available, but the following comparison between New Zealand and the Australian States is given for the year 1927 :—

State.	Estimated Population, 1927.	Number of Working-days lost, 1927.	Number of Working-days lost per 1,000 of Population.
New South Wales	2,370,623	1,133,963	478
Victoria	1,726,445	54,367	31
Queensland	894,444	428,135	478
South Australia	570,900	51,284	90
Western Australia	385,043	23,819	62
Tasmania	208,179	14,950	72
New Zealand	1,437,980	12,485	9

In explanation of the reduction in New Zealand in the number of working-days lost per annum per 1,000 of the population as shown above, between 1919-23 (84 days) and 1927 (9 days) it may be mentioned that during the period 1919-23 there were five large strikes—two in the coal-mining industry, two in the New Zealand Government Railway Service, and one in the freezing industry.

LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1913.

The following information shows 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:—

Industry affected.	Particulars.	Ballot of Workers.	Nature of Settlement.
Shift engineers (in freezing-works and power-houses), Auckland	Agreement reached without recourse to a conference or to a Labour Disputes Committee	Not required ..	Agreement substantially in terms of the expired agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1).
Shift engineers (in freezing-works and power-houses), Gisborne	Ditto .. .. .	.. ..	Agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1).
Shift engineers (in freezing-works and power-houses), Canterbury	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner reached substantial agreement. Validity of proceedings then questioned on ground that union was bound by an award	.. ..	Workers' union decided to leave matter in abeyance.
Coal-miners, Hikurangi ..	Agreement reached without recourse to a conference or to a Labour Disputes Committee	.. ..	Agreement substantially in terms of the expired agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1).
.. Waikato ..	Ditto .. .. .	.. ..	Ditto.
Gas Company's clerical and showroom employees, Auckland	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner agreed upon minor points. Dispute then referred to a Labour Disputes Committee. Settlement resulted	.. ..	Agreement in terms of the expired agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1).

The Act permits of strikes and lockouts taking place, provided there is no award or agreement in force, 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-nine unions have chosen to have their disputes dealt with under the Act since its inception in 1913. There are now seventeen agreements in operation under that Act (see list below), while there are 471 awards and industrial agreements in force under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. It will be again noticed that all the disputes dealt with last year were settled without any strike taking place or a ballot being required. In eighteen 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 four instances proceedings were taken for striking or for instigating and abetting the strikes, and a fine was imposed in one case; the other three were withdrawn. 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.

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH AGREEMENTS (NUMBERING SEVENTEEN) FILED UNDER THE LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT ARE IN OPERATION.

Chemical fertilizer and acid working.
 Coal-mining (including deputies and engine-drivers, firemen, pumpmen, &c.).
 Marine and shift engineers in freezing-works and power-houses.
 Fire-brigade service.
 Gas-manufacture (including clerical and showroom employees).
 Glass-manufacture.
 Tramway and omnibus services.

APPRENTICES AND BOYS LEAVING SCHOOL.

The purposes of the Apprentices Act, 1923, are twofold—(1) to steer a fair proportion of the boys leaving school into the skilled occupations, and (2) to ensure the more adequate training of apprentices therein. Regarding the first, complaints had been made for many years that too large a proportion of the boys leaving school entered either the non-productive professional and commercial callings on the one hand, or the "blind alley" unskilled occupations on the other, leaving the more important primary and secondary industries with an insufficient supply.

EMPLOYMENT FOR BOYS LEAVING SCHOOL.

The Act, therefore, provides that in order that every encouragement and assistance should be given to boys to proceed to skilled callings, 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 would also be invited to obtain the boys required by them from the Department's offices. The arrangement was duly carried out from 1924 till the end of 1926, but, owing to the small response by employers, no doubt largely due to the trade depression, was then suspended. On account of a large number of the boys being unable to secure suitable employment, however, further investigation of the question has recently been instituted, and, *inter alia*, a conference of the several organizations that have been interesting themselves in the matter has been held in each of the large towns: these comprised representatives of the Departments of Education and Labour, of employers' and workers' organizations, Chambers of Commerce, Y.M.C.A., Rotary Clubs, and other voluntary bodies.

The chief suggestions made as the result of these conferences were—

- (1) That the Government set up a Committee or Commission to investigate the problem:
- (2) That the education system be altered so as to give a bias in favour of country life:
- (3) That vocational guidance officers be appointed at the schools:
- (4) That facilities be provided to enable and encourage young people to take up rural occupations and to acquire farms of their own; that such facilities should include training-farms, the improvement of conditions of employment, housing, &c., in the country, group settlements, closer settlement of the land generally, and the extension of rural advances:
- (5) The encouragement of secondary industries, and an inquiry into the fiscal and transport systems:
- (6) That the restriction as to the proportion of apprentices should be relaxed to enable more boys to be employed in the skilled trades. (In this connection it may be pointed out that, while the number of apprentices to journeymen is fixed by order of the Court in each skilled trade, employers are employing an average of approximately one apprentice to three journeymen; a large increase in the number of vacancies for boys cannot, therefore, be looked for in this direction—see table on page 14.)

These suggestions have been submitted respectively to the Unemployment Committee that has been set up by the Government to consider the unemployment question generally, and also to the Government for consideration by the Ministers concerned.

The solution of the problem lies not merely in the direction of proper vocational guidance of boys, as suggested by many, but in providing openings for them, there being a decided shortage of demand in the various occupations as at present carried on. This shortage of demand appears to be largely due to the disproportion between the numbers of the population engaged in the primary and secondary pursuits on the one hand, and in the non-producing occupations on the other, as the following figures will show: From the census returns it is ascertained that from 1906 to 1926 the proportion of the population in the counties fell from 52 per cent. to 41 per cent.; this means that if the 1906 proportion had been maintained in 1926 there would be 143,000 more people in the counties than there are and that number fewer in the towns. It is true that many country people are not primary producers (for example, those engaged in transport) and some farmers are resident in the towns, but the above figures are largely supported by those taken from the tables "Occupations of the people"—viz., breadwinners, who comprise 43 per cent. (about two-fifths) of the population; these show that during the twenty-years period referred to the number engaged in the professional and commercial occupations increased to nearly double, those in transport and communication to double, those in primary industries by only about one-seventh, and those in secondary industries by about one-third. These figures indicate that if the 1906 proportion had been maintained in 1926 the number of breadwinners in the primary industries would be nearly 40,000 greater, the number in secondary industries nearly 18,000 more, while the number in the non-producing professional and commercial occupations would be 26,000 less, and in transport and communication 15,000 less.

It is evident, therefore, that the chief solution of the difficulty lies in increasing on a large scale the numbers engaged as producers, especially in the primary industries, which have an almost unlimited outlet in the world's markets, while the secondary industries and the professional, commercial, and other non-producing occupations have only the local market before them. The steps taken should lie in the direction of encouraging large numbers of boys to take up farm-work, and, so far as they show themselves qualified, of granting such facilities as may be possible to assist them to acquire small farms of their own. To this end, negotiations have been opened up with the New Zealand Farmers' Union with a view to joint efforts with that body, the Farmers' Union branch offices arranging vacancies with farmers and the Department supplying the boys. Visits have also been paid by myself to the various country and other centres for the purpose of pointing out the necessity of the movement to boys, parents, and others interested in the welfare of the boys on the one hand, and to the farmers on the other. In most districts the principles of the scheme have been well received, and it is pleasing to say, too, that many of the farmers themselves have expressed the view that the purpose of the scheme should not be to provide cheap boy-labour, but to enable those boys who are suited for the life to ultimately become farmers on their own account.

Inter alia, the question whether a system of apprenticeships of the boys should be recommended has been discussed, and, while considerable support has been given to it by a number of farmers and others, opinions have been divided. There is, however, nothing to prevent any farmer who may wish it from entering into an apprenticeship contract with a boy who is also agreeable; in fact, the scheme as a whole and the nature of the engagements made must be left entirely to agreement between each farmer and the boys engaged.

The Farmers' Union has submitted the proposal to the Government, together with a number of suggestions for the training and assistance of selected boys to enable them to acquire their own farms. It might be pointed out that if any apprenticeships of boys to farming are entered into it will not be under the Apprentices Act, 1923 (under which the Court of Arbitration makes orders for the control of apprentices in the ordinary skilled trades), but under an Act passed specially for farm apprentices—viz., the Master and Apprentice Act, 1920.

APPRENTICES ACT, 1923.

In regard to the other main purpose of the Apprentices Act, 1923—viz., to ensure the training of apprentices in the skilled trades—it is provided as follows: Except in the case of females, the Act applies generally to all apprenticeships previously covered by awards and industrial agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but the Court of Arbitration may extend the Act to other cases. In one instance (chemistry) females have been included in the order covering the trade.

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; these represent twenty-eight industries; the number of committees increased during the year from 126 to 133.

Industries.	Number of Committees.	Industries.	Number of Committees.
Baking and pastrycooking ..	9	Letterpress, lithographing, and book-binding ..	7
Boilermaking	11	Masonry (stone and monumental) ..	2
Bootmaking	5	Motor engineering	10
Boot-repairing	1	Moulding	11
Bricklaying	3	Painting	12
Carpentering and joinery ..	14	Plastering	5
Chemistry (pharmaceutical) ..	1	Plumbing and gasfitting	14
Clothing trade	3	Saddlery	2
Coachbuilding	4	Tailoring	4
Electrical working	8	Tinsmithing	2
Engineering	14	Typographing	7
Furniture trades	8	Wicker-working	1
Gardening	1		
Hairdressing	4		
Jewellery and watchmaking ..	2	Total	168*
Leadlight and glass working ..	3		

* There are, however, only 133 committees, one committee acting in several instances for two or more allied industries.

During the year 1927-28 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 formed a new committee. As above stated, the Act contemplates 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 most of 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 curriers.

The Court is next required to make general orders fixing the wages, hours, and other conditions of employment of apprentices; also the periods of apprenticeship and the minimum (not the maximum) age at which an apprentice may commence. There are now 108 orders of the Court in force, five being made during the past year; most, if not all, of these have been agreed upon by the parties concerned.

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. Employers, on the whole, are already employing a fair proportion of apprentices (see table on p. 14). In this connection, section 21 of the 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 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. Four hundred and seventy 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 always be adequately carried out by committees, as it must generally 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 283 special inspections have been made by Inspectors during the year at the request of committees, in addition to which Inspectors themselves in the course of their ordinary inspection have made 4,623 inspections.

Section 5 (4) (b) : To cancel any contract of apprenticeship—for instance, where the committee is satisfied that the apprentice is not suited to the industry. Eighty-two contracts have been cancelled since the commencement of the Act in 1924—seventy-nine by committees, and three by order of the Court.

Section 5 (4) (c) : To prohibit an employer from employing an apprentice. This may be done, for example, on account of lack of facilities for instruction, or because the trade is not a suitable industry in which to train apprentices, or until an employer can show that he is sufficiently established in business to continue as an employer. In fifty-two cases (covering ten trades) employers have been prohibited by committees under this section from taking apprentices. In order to facilitate supervision by committees under this subsection, the Court has during the past two years, at the request of committees, made twenty-seven orders (covering eleven trades), requiring each employer to apply to a committee (where one has been set up in the locality) for permission to employ an apprentice.

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

Section 5 (4) (g) : To order the attendance of any apprentices at a technical school, either in their own time, or in their employer's time if sufficient facilities for complete training are not provided by the employer. Twenty-two committees, covering fifteen trades, have ordered all apprentices, and nine committees have ordered fifty-eight individual apprentices to attend technical schools in their own time. In five instances the Court also made orders that all apprentices should attend technical schools. Extra remuneration has been provided for in thirteen trades upon the boys obtaining certificates showing satisfactory progress made at the schools. As showing that the benefits to be derived from technical-school training are now becoming recognized in industry, it may be mentioned that in one apprenticeship order it is provided that if the apprentice passes the requisite examination before he commences his apprenticeship, the term of the apprenticeship shall be reduced to four years, and the apprentice shall commence at the second year's rate. In another case the apprenticeship order provides that an apprentice to house-wiring may on passing the examination and upon registration as a wireman terminate his contract on giving one month's notice. The Wellington Furniture Trades Union of Employers also recently urged upon its members the desirability of seeing that their apprentices regularly attend the technical-school classes for apprentices, and decided to obtain monthly progress reports from the tutors on the progress of the boys. A further recognition by employers and workers generally of the value of the training given in the skilled trades by the technical schools was shown at the Conference of Apprenticeship Committees, when resolutions were passed—That the chief purpose of the technical-school system should be the training of apprentices for industry, supplementary to workshop training ; that to this end a Technical Schools Advisory Board be established, to include four members of Apprenticeship Committees ; that representation be given to local Apprenticeship Committees on the Technical School Boards in the respective centres. No orders appear to have been made requiring employers to give time off to their apprentices to attend technical schools.

Section 5 (4) (h) : To order the examination of apprentices. Sixteen committees, covering fourteen trades, have ordered such examinations. Information has been received from the Education Department that the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations will not be held in New Zealand in the plumbing industry after 1929 ; and in the cabinetmaking, carpentering and joinery, electrical wiring, electrical fitting, and motor engineering industries, and in the engineering trades after 1930. The Education Department will itself conduct future examinations, which will be as difficult as the examinations conducted by the London Institute, and which should therefore have equal value and standing in this country.

Section 5 (4) (i) : To order that any increase in wages due to an apprentice may be withheld—for example, on account of negligence or carelessness of the apprentice. In five cases—furniture, 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 ten such appeals since the Act came into force, in seven of which the decision of the Committee was upheld. Neither of the two cases dealt with last year calls for comment.

Section 8 requires that every apprenticeship to which the Act applies shall, if in order, be registered by the District Registrar of Apprentices. Returns obtained from employers of apprentices under the Act show that at the 1st April, 1924 (when the Act came into force), there were 6,901 apprentices employed, with 22,086 journeymen, an average of 1 apprentice to 3.2 journeymen. The numbers of

apprentices and journeymen recorded steadily increased until on the 1st April, 1929, there were 9,943 apprentices, with 31,773 journeymen, but the proportion has remained at 1 to 3·2. The proportion had up till a year ago also considerably increased, there being then 1 apprentice to every 2·9 journeymen, which is 871 more than in 1924, but this was doubtless due to the fact that during the trade depression employers had been compelled to reduce their staffs of journeymen, while obliged to retain their apprentices. 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. The notable increases are in the baking and pastry-cooking, 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 ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF APPRENTICES THAT MAY BE EMPLOYED (APRIL, 1929).

(1) Trade.	(2) Number of Journeymen and Working Employers for whom Apprentices are allowable.	(3) Number of Apprentices employed.	(4) Estimated Additional Number of Apprentices that may be employed.
Baking and pastry-cooking ..	1,662	373	628
Boatbuilding	165	45	32
Boilermaking	321	96	80
Bootmaking	904	201	206
Boot-repairing	654	82	281
Blacksmithing and farriery ..	550	51	195
Bricklaying	423	93	104
Carpentering and joinery ..	6,569	1,620	1,465
Chemistry	579	156	169
Clothing trades	506	69	171
Coachbuilding (including motor-body building)	1,011	320	302
Coopering	51	5	12
Cycle-working	251	83	82
Electrical working	1,422	767	192
Engineering	1,778	943	1,769
Engineering (motor)	2,473	1,272	1,153
Furniture trades	1,869	725	324
Gardening	225	20	61
Hairdressing	947	196	313
Hatmaking (felt)	30	5	13
Jewellery and watchmaking ..	361	66	134
Leadlight and glass working ..	161	62	18
Masonry (stone and monumental) ..	264	41	65
Moulding	442	108	140
Painting	2,118	449	538
Plumbing and gasfitting	1,576	770	283
Plastering	660	213	125
Printing (all branches)	1,946	787	415
Saddlery and bagmaking	371	51	187
Sail, tent, and cover making ..	36	4	3
Tailoring	902	51	403
Tinsmithing	405	166	94
Wicker-working	141	53	31
	31,773	9,943	9,988

Regarding column 4, the following are given as generally the reasons that a larger number of apprentices are not employed :—

- (1) In some trades the work is irregular and there is therefore not sufficient continuity of employment—*e.g.*, the building trades.
- (2) A number of "one-man" establishments exist, many of which have not the facilities to teach apprentices. A number of other shops have no facilities, and applications to employ apprentices have been refused by the Committees.
- (3) Some jobs are unsuitable for apprentices—*e.g.*, outside work, repairs, and small jobs.
- (4) The introduction of machinery has the effect of reducing the opportunities for apprentices.

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 the Court if there is no committee); in such case he shall be guided by its decision. A total of 118 applications for registration have been refused—sixty-seven at the instance of committees and fifty-one by District Registrars alone. There is a right of appeal to the Court against all refusals to register, and there have been thirteen such appeals, the Court deciding against the appellant in eleven cases; in the other two cases the Court upheld the appeal and referred the cases back to the Apprenticeship Committees.

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. Two such contracts have been approved—one in the motor-engineering trade in Auckland, and the other in the carpentering trade in Napier. 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. Three hundred and fifty-eight 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 144 prosecutions, of which nineteen have been against apprentices; of the latter, fifteen were for failing to attend the technical schools when ordered to do so by the committees, and four were for leaving their employment; in twelve cases convictions were obtained, while five cases—one for leaving the employment and four for failing to attend the technical schools—were withdrawn or struck out on the boys undertaking to fulfil their obligations in future.

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. 3¾d. 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. Extra rate for special work.
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. 10¾d. to 2s. 1¾d. 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 full pay, and uniforms where such required. No deductions except for time lost through workers' 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. 11¾d. 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. Workers employed mixing manures, 3d. per hour extra. (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
Second to fifth years (inclusive)	1s. 10d. per hour = £4 8s. per week
After fifth year	1s. 10½d. per hour = £4 10s. 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. 1¾d. 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. (amounting to £4 19s. if employed for a full week) and while he is employed and paid by the hour, he could be employed on the wharves at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. per hour at general cargo or coal, which also amounts to £4 19s. (for thirty-six hours), or he 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.

CONFERENCE OF APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES.

During the year a conference of representatives of the various Apprenticeship Committees was held. This is the first conference since the Act was brought into operation in 1924. As separate committees are generally appointed in their respective trades in the different centres in order that members might be enabled to watch the progress of the apprentices in their own districts or localities, the conference was thought desirable to enable the members to consider together the experience of the past five years' work and to make suggestions for improvements in the Act and its administration. A large number of remits were submitted for discussion, and a separate report of the conclusions is being printed (as H.—11A). The conference asked that a Bill be introduced to carry into effect those items upon which agreement was reached.

ARREARS OF WAGES.

Amounts totalling £8,113 0s. 9d. were collected by the Department's officers on behalf of workers who had been underpaid the wages prescribed by awards and the various Acts, while further amounts of such arrears totalling £5,911 were paid by employers, at the instance of the Inspectors, directly to the workers concerned: total, £14,024 0s. 9d. (previous year, £12,757 5s.).

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

Ninety-nine cases were heard and determined by the Court of Arbitration.

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 909 inspections were made, and 162 requisitions were served to provide better accommodation (the previous year's figures were 960 inspections and 159 requisitions). Steps are taken in due course to see that the requisitions are complied with, and a further improvement in the accommodation generally has been effected.

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

A total of 285 inspections were made under this Act at sawmills, flax-mills, &c., and 62 owners were required to carry out improvements to buildings, to provide new or to improve existing conveniences, to provide first-aid outfits, bathing-facilities, or to comply with other provisions of the regulations. Some 70 dairy factories were also visited, and 11 companies were called upon to provide bathing-facilities and 2 to improve the workers' accommodation.

As a result of the supervision much has been done towards improving the living-conditions of workers at these places and to bring those that have been deficient into line with the general standard.

SCAFFOLDING AND EXCAVATION ACT.

During the year 7,054 notices of intention to erect buildings and scaffoldings and to commence excavations were received (previous year, 7,037), and 24,832 inspections were made (previous year, 25,519).

There were 32 prosecutions for breaches of the Act and regulations: convictions, 32; fines, £66 5s.

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. As a result of the close supervision thus exercised throughout the Dominion the inspection work has been uniformly brought to a high standard.

The number of accidents that occurred during the year ending 31st December, 1928, is 485 (of which 10 were fatal), as against 345 for the previous year, an increase of 140. Careful inquiry has been made by the Department into each accident, and efforts have been made to prevent similar occurrences. Of the 485 accidents, 463 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 or excavations, 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., 44. The numbers according to occupations are—Labourers, 221; carpenters, 180; plasterers, 8; painters, 16; bricklayers, 6; steelworkers, 19; plumbers, 10; unclassified, 25.

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

(1) While a plumber was reconditioning a roof he fell through a glass skylight, a distance of about 25 ft.; he was removed to the hospital, but died later in the day.

(2) While assisting in the fixing of malthoid roofing, a labourer was caught by a gust of wind and fell through a glass skylight a distance of 27 ft. to the ground; he died almost immediately.

(3) A carpenter came into contact with a crusher that had become electrified through a defect in the wiring and was electrocuted.

(4) Owing to the breaking of a putlog, the supports of which had been removed by other workers and had not been replaced, a carpenter fell astride a plank, receiving severe injuries.

(5) While painting a steel lattice column, a painter lost his hold and fell a distance of about 16 ft. to a concrete foundation; he sustained a fractured skull, and died later.

(6) While a tunneller was working in a drainage-tunnel the face fell in owing to a "greasy back" and buried him; his body was recovered about nine hours later. The tunnel had been properly timbered, and all precautionary measures had been taken.

(7) While a worker was engaged in shifting piles by means of a wire rope attached to a winch, the rope slipped and caught the worker on the legs, causing him to fall; he struck his head on a concrete pile, receiving fatal injuries.

(8) A builder was injured through the collapse of a brick wall which was being undermined by him preparatory to its demolition; he died before reaching the hospital. He had not given notice to the Inspector of his intention to demolish the wall, and the Inspector was, therefore, not aware that the work was being done.

(9) A labourer was killed while assisting in the unloading of girders from a motor-lorry. The girders were resting on pieces of timber, and when one of them was being tipped to the ground a piece of timber swung around and struck the worker on the head.

(10) A rigger was engaged in erecting a riveter's staging 70 ft. above the ground when a gust of wind caused him to overbalance; death was instantaneous.

(11) While walking along a gangway in the roof of a three-storied building a carpenter struck his head on a purlin and fell to the floor-joists below, fracturing both legs.

(12) A rigger was supervising the lowering of a concrete chute when he apparently overbalanced and fell a distance of about 70 ft. to the ground; he died in the hospital.

In no case was the accident due to faulty scaffolding or gear.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are ninety-three offices registered in New Zealand—a decrease of three. The usual visits of inspection were made during the year to see that the Act is generally complied with.

RENT-RESTRICTION.

There were 270 applications received from tenants for inquiry (previous year, 345). 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	35 (47)	..	18	..	4	13
Wellington	174 (169)	2	30	8	34	100
Christchurch	16 (35)	..	1	1	10	4
Dunedin	24 (63)	..	8	..	4	12
Hamilton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gisborne .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Napier	10 (8)	..	4	..	5	1
Masterton	3 (1)	..	..	..	2	1
New Plymouth .. ..	.. (7)	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui .. ..	.. (1)	..	..	..	..	..
Palmerston North	1 (6)	..	..	..	1	..
Nelson .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greymouth	2 (2)	..	2	..	..	..
Timaru	2 (4)	..	1	..	..	1
Oamaru .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invercargill	3 (2)	..	2	..	1	..
	270 (345)†	2	66	9	61	132

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

† 551 during 1926-27.

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

From the 1st May, 1928, the Rent Restriction Continuance Act, 1927, provided (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.

By section 5 (1) of the Finance Act, 1928 (first session, twenty-third Parliament), the provisions were further continued until the 1st August, 1929. It is still reported by the Inspectors in the four chief cities and in one or two other centres, however, that considerable hardship would be caused to tenants if the protection that has been given to them were withdrawn; in the other secondary towns there is now no shortage of houses, and therefore no further need of the Act, and the number of applications, as shown in the above table, also indicates that the need is diminishing generally.

The Act does not apply to houses first let after the 9th November, 1920.

FOOTWEAR REGULATION ACT.

There were 3,985 general inspections made throughout the Dominion under this Act, and stocks of footwear were carefully examined. There was one prosecution.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

During the year traders and others submitted for verification and stamping 274,777 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 260,070 proved to be accurate within the permissible amount of error, while 14,707 were rejected and required to be repaired or replaced. The total fees for testing and verifying the appliances amounted to £7,858 11s. 3d., an increase of £624 1s. 9d. over last year's total. Proceedings were taken against sixty persons—twenty-nine cases for using "unjust" (inaccurate) or unstamped appliances, whilst the remainder were for selling short-weight goods, including coal; seven of the cases were taken against bakers for selling bread underweight, in each of which a penalty was imposed; penalties totalled £94. The number of appliances submitted for verification and re-verification and stamping shows an increase of over 100 per cent. over last year's total, the figures being 132,141 during 1927-28, and 274,777 during 1928-29; increase, 142,636. The increase is mainly accounted for by the large number of milk-bottles submitted, and the adoption by oil companies of a system of delivering oil for motor-cars in quart bottles; these bottles are actually measures under the Act, as the quantity delivered is determined by a line on the neck of the bottle.

During the year forty-one appliances presenting novel features were submitted for approval in accordance with clause 5 of the regulations, as follows: Petrol-measuring instruments, 10; drum-filling measuring instruments, 7; weighing instruments, 18; liquid-measures, 5; flow-meter measuring instrument, 1. Of these 23 have been approved, 5 were rejected, whilst 13 are under consideration. A careful examination of each instrument is made, together with a test under working-conditions; in most cases it was found necessary to call for alterations before approval could be given. Sixteen of the eighteen weighing instruments submitted were of the self-indicating type; the use of this class of instrument is now almost universal, and, provided that the instrument is correctly adjusted and set up level on its base, it is reliable and serviceable, and is not only quick and efficient, but also enables the customer to readily check the purchases at the time of the sale; each instrument is provided with one or more spirit levels.

The net weight or measure provisions enacted in 1926 (under which, for the first time, the Act applied so as not only to ensure accurate weighing and measuring appliances, but also to require (1) correct weight or measure of goods sold to be given) are now well known and are generally well observed; these provisions also require (2) that all goods sold retail by weight or measure (other than certain excepted lines) shall be sold only by net weight or measure (the weight or measure of the package being excluded), and if such goods are contained in a package, then the net weight or measure shall be stated on the package; regular inspections have been made during the year throughout the Dominion: (3) certain goods, principally foods, are required by regulations under the Act to be sold only by certain prescribed or standard weights or measures—for example, 1 lb., and not 14 oz. or 15 oz. It is evident that both manufacturers and traders appreciate these provisions, as Inspectors have not found it necessary to take proceedings to enforce the Act in any case, in fact, it is stated that the requirements bring about uniformity and protect not only the customers, but also the honest traders.

PETROL-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

The expansion of the petrol and fuel-oil industry has added considerably to the work of Inspectors. Petrol and oil measuring instruments are now to be found in the most remote districts; as these instruments are subject to hard wear-and-tear, a constant watch is necessary in order to ensure that they deliver correct measure. As above mentioned, petrol-measuring instruments are carefully examined, and unless any such instrument is so designed and constructed as to withstand reasonably hard usage it is not permitted; the instrument must also be so constructed as not to facilitate fraud. Certain types of instruments recently introduced into the Dominion are fitted with automatically controlled discharge-valves, and have accelerated or pressure delivery. The regulations have not permitted the use of a tap or cock at the end of the hose, on account of the possible loss to the customer of the quantity retained in the hose; unless a tap or cock is fitted at the end of the hose, however, to allow the operator a rapid means of shutting off the petrol, there is a danger of petrol overflowing a motor-car tank, with consequent danger of fire or explosion. The safety factor is of first importance, and after communications with the British Board of Trade, which also had the matter under consideration, it was decided to permit the use of a tap or cock, provided it was of a form whereby the customers could readily see whether any petrol was retained in the hose.

NEW STANDARDS.

The Act provides that the imperial standard pound and the imperial standard yard shall be the source from which all weights and measures shall be derived; the gallon is legally determined by weight—viz., 10 standard pounds of distilled water. These imperial standards are very carefully

preserved, and are sealed up within the wall of the public stairway leading to the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons; once every twenty years they are taken out and the copies, of which there are four sets, are checked against them. The primary standards for the Dominion in use until recently were procured, some in 1860 and some in 1869, and owing to improper use in the early history of weights and measures in New Zealand they have not presented a good appearance, and, moreover, some of them have become inaccurate. Consequently a complete set of new standards was ordered three years ago through the British Board of Trade; these arrived during the past year, and are now safely stored in the special standards-room of the Department. The whole of the local standards used by Inspectors throughout the Dominion are being verified and corrected. As an example of the extreme sensitiveness that is obtained by means of the appliances recently installed by the Department for testing purposes, it may be mentioned that one of the weighing instruments will disclose an error of 1 grain in the case of a 56 lb. weight—viz., 1 part in 392,000.

NIGHT BAKING.

As mentioned in my last annual report, 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, holidays, &c. The Labour Bills Committee decided, at the suggestion of the then Minister, to refer the proposal to another conference of the parties concerned; the conference was held in June 1928, but no agreement was reached. The Court of Arbitration has expressed itself in favour of the abolition of night baking, but, as it has no jurisdiction over bakehouses where there are no employees, it has not considered it reasonable to provide for the abolition in its awards. The International Labour Conferences have adopted a "Convention" on the subject, proposing that the signatory countries should abolish night baking, even in bakehouses without employees, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., with exceptions for special occasions.

LEAD POISONING.

Regular inspections have been continued during the year with a view to seeing that the Lead Process Regulations issued in 1925 have been complied with. The regulations prescribe precautionary measures, such as—

- (1) The prohibition of the use of any lead colour in painting, except in the form of a paste or paint ready for use (in order to forbid the use of paint in powder form).
- (2) The prohibition of dry rubbing down and scraping.
- (3) The provision of protective clothing, washing-facilities, and storage for clothing.
- (4) For dealing with persons thought to be suffering from lead poisoning, &c.
- (5) The labelling of containers of paint containing more than 5 per cent. soluble lead.

Provision was also made in the 1920 Health Act for the notification of cases of lead poisoning. The number of cases notified during the past year is five. Three of the cases occurred to workers employed in the manufacture of enamelled baths; the enamelling process consists of the application of a fine white powder containing lead to the bath when the latter is heated to a high temperature; special arrangements have been made at the instance of the Health Department and this Department for the installation of powerful fans to carry away the powder held in suspension in the air; it is considered that the danger of poisoning is largely removed by these means. The other two cases occurred to painters, and were not of a serious nature: in one case it is stated that the worker refused to take the usual precautionary measures and was dirty in his habits; in the other the worker had been engaged in painting the interior of a number of cottages with lead paint; on his consulting a medical practitioner symptoms of lead poisoning were discovered, and the worker was advised to seek other employment.

There has apparently been little or no progress abroad during the year in the movement for the prohibition of the use of white-lead; the controversy which raged in various countries over the subject a few years ago has quietened down; the Department has, however, carefully watched events in other countries and has obtained a considerable amount of useful information. The question of satisfactory substitutes for white-lead is also being closely followed; as mentioned in previous reports, intensive investigations have been conducted in England, France, and other countries into the question of suitable substitutes, but the information gathered from these investigations is not so far very conclusive. Zinc oxide or zinc sulphides, or a combination of the two, are substitutes most generally mentioned; normal lead sulphate (PbSO_4) is also referred to. In my last year's report I mentioned tests that had been carried out in New Zealand on three houses at Hamilton to discover whether zinc is a satisfactory substitute for white-lead; the tests disclosed that white-lead (carbonate of lead) paint had proved more satisfactory for both decorative and protective purposes. Further tests are now being made by arrangement with the Railway Department on four dwellings at Ngaio; these dwellings were painted in May of last year. In addition to the above, the Department has arranged with the Railway Department to make a test of "normal sulphate of lead," manufactured in New Zealand; the compound is regarded as non-poisonous, although obtained from precisely the same source as carbonate of lead (which is poisonous), the difference being due to the treatment during the process of manufacture.

It has often been stated in New Zealand that the illness from which many painters suffer is due to the effects of fumes of liquids used as diluting mediums (turpentine in particular) rather than to lead poisoning. The report of the International Labour Office on white-lead, issued in 1927, confirms this view; it states, "During the discussion at the Conference held in 1921, when dealing with the

subject of white-lead, it was repeatedly stated that painters suffer rather from the action of diluting mediums, and in particular from that of turpentine, than from the action of white-lead itself. Attention should be drawn to the frequent use of products from the fractional distillation of crude petroleum or white spirit. These products are none other than a very poisonous mixture of hydrocarbons, with such a disagreeable smell that at times it is found necessary to counteract it by adding to these spirits strong-smelling substances (nitro-benzine). Tetraline has also been adduced as the cause of the injury." The report goes on to say, however, that "When paints and varnishes were prepared with turpentine of a superior quality, cases of poisoning caused by this substance did not exceed 2 per cent. of the total cases of sickness amongst painters, and they most frequently appeared as forms of dermatitis. The gravity of the injury depends, according to the research undertaken by Poincare, on the quality of the turpentine used." The report also mentions the conclusions arrived at by several other authorities—viz., that the effects of turpentine are totally different from those of white-lead, and do not bear even a "faint resemblance" to the lead colic found amongst painters. The Norman Committee further stated in its report "that the statistical data at our disposal tended to show that turpentine as a serious agent in the production of chronic painters' illness was not to be compared with white-lead and the other lead compounds used in paint." Its final conclusions were that "there is not sufficient ground to warrant us in accepting the view that turpentine poisoning is the cause of the leading symptoms commonly attributable to either acute or chronic lead poisoning, nor in attributing to the inhalation of the fumes of turpentine and other thinners the occurrence of Bright's disease."

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 two cases, however, was there evidence of a breach of the regulations. Prosecutions followed, and fines amounting to £4 10s. were imposed.

STAFF NOTES.

The staff of the Department totals 137, and is composed of—Head Office: Administration, 5; clerical, 18. District offices: Inspection, 62; clerical, 45. Conciliation Commissioners, 2; Court of Arbitration (members and 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	£	39,599
Advertising and publications		220
Fares, board and lodging, &c., advanced to persons proceeding to employment (see refunds below)		500
Fees paid to assessors on Conciliation Councils		912
Industrial Conference, expenses of		3,587
Legal and witnesses' expenses (see refunds below)		91
Postage, telegrams, telephones, and rent of letter-boxes		1,874
Printing and stationery		2,464
Purchase of standard weights and measures (see page 19)		1,084
Office requisites, freight, fuel, and lighting		1,150
Rent and rates on office accommodation		2,491
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		8,892
Upkeep of departmental residence		12
Miscellaneous expenditure—	£	
Court of Arbitration and Conciliation Councils		22
General		57
Weights and Measures Act		4
		83
		<hr/> 62,959
Less refunds—	£	
Fares		479
Legal and witnesses' expenses		75
Sale of publications		163
Travelling-expenses, &c., recovered from defendants in cases taken by Department and from persons to whom weights and measures services were rendered		969
From Government Statistician, for services of officers		210
Miscellaneous		170
		<hr/> 2,066
		<hr/> <hr/> £60,893

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 (£3,490), 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, 1928.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Affiliated Unions.
1041	New Zealand Coach and Motor Body Builders	Care of Johnson and Smith, Kilmore Street, Christchurch (Secretary, Vivian Grant, Box 978, Christchurch)	3
526	New Zealand Federated Builders and Contractors	8-10 The Terrace, Wellington	11
1253	New Zealand Federated Ironmasters ..	8 The Terrace, Wellington	4
1314	New Zealand Federated Master Painters, Decorators, and Signwriters	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	7
1043	New Zealand Federated Newspaper Proprietors	Dominion Buildings, 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, Auckland	5
724	New Zealand Master Printers	8-10-12 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	X Store, Queen's Wharf, Wellington	10
832	New Zealand Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers	Care of Wellington Woollen Company, 58 Jervois Quay, Wellington	4
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of associations, 13	73

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	2
1306	Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	3
487	Merchant Service Guild of New Zealand ..	153 Featherston Street, Wellington	2
855	New Zealand Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	30
925	New Zealand Council of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Trades Hall, 194 Gloucester Street, Christchurch ..	12
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	1 Trades Hall, Christchurch	8
473	New Zealand Federated Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	Foresters' Hall, Albert Street, Auckland	4
1328	New Zealand Federated Dairy Employees	King Street, New Plymouth	3
824	New Zealand Federated Drivers and Related Trades	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	9
677	New Zealand Federated Engine-drivers, River Engineers, Greasers, and Firemen	Trades Hall, Wellington	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 ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, 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	5
836	New Zealand Federated Sawmills and Timber-yards and Coal-yards Employees	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	7
1218	New Zealand Federated Shop-assistants ..	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	12
756	New Zealand Federated Stonemasons ..	161 Edendale Road, Mount Albert, Auckland	4
1238	New Zealand Federated Storemen and Packers	Trades Hall, Auckland	8
869	New Zealand Federated Theatrical or Stage Employees	9 Hulbert Street, Linwood, Christchurch	8
579	New Zealand Federated Tramway Employees	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	6
543	New Zealand Federated Typographical ..	Foresters' Buildings, Wellesley Street, Auckland	5
912	New Zealand Federated Woollen-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	5
1315	New Zealand Federation of Local Bodies Labourers, Builders' and Contractors' and General Labourers	Trades Hall, Wellington	6
1132	New Zealand Freezing-works and Related Trades	7 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	7
1226	New Zealand Gardeners and Related Trades	53 Douglas Street, St. Kilda, Dunedin	2
866	New Zealand Journalists	9 Colwill Buildings, 11 Swanson Street, Auckland	4
1195	New Zealand Performing Musicians ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	4
1117	New Zealand Related Printing Trades ..	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	6
559	New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation	80 Manners Street, Wellington	23
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of associations, 35	238

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	25
164	Auckland Builders and Contractors	114 Victoria Arcade, Auckland	120
162	Auckland Clothing-manufacturers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	36
741	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company, Limited	Endean's Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	1
911	Auckland Furniture and Furnishing	12 Rew's Chambers, Auckland	46
472	Auckland Guild of Master Painters	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	32
1252	Auckland Ironmasters	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	45
736	Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association	308 New Zealand Insurance Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	160
330	Auckland Master Bakers	Pukemiro Chambers, Anzac Avenue, Auckland	94
571	Auckland Master Plumbers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	46
539	Auckland Master Printers and Allied Trades	38 Endean's Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	58
122	Auckland Master Tailors	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	35
1257	Auckland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	Care of O'Leary Bros. and Downs, Limited, Cook Street, Auckland	15
504	Auckland Provincial Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	18
464	Auckland Provincial Master Butchers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	88
1070	Auckland Provincial Newspaper-proprietors	New Zealand Herald Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	16
783	Auckland Restaurateurs	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	14
1011	Auckland Retail Drapers, Milliners, Mercers, and Clothiers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	96
148	Auckland Sawmillers and Woodware-manufacturers	Fanshawe Street, Auckland	11
1241	Auckland Waterside Employers' Union	Waterside Central Pay Office, Quay Street Landing East, Auckland; (G.P.O. Box 1602)	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, Gisborne	9
979	Gisborne Master Printers and Bookbinders	McKee's Buildings, 113 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	3
1025	Gisborne Master Tailors	Peel Street, Gisborne	8
1231	Hamilton Master Butchers	Smith's Buildings, Hamilton	19
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	Nolan and Skeet's Buildings, Childers Road, Gisborne	155
838	Poverty Bay Master Butchers	Peel Street, Gisborne	10
864	Poverty Bay Master Farriers and Blacksmiths	Waerengaahika	8
1027	South Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	Care of Pomeroy, J., and Co., Limited, Alexandra Street, Hamilton	22
163	Taupiri Coal-mines, Limited	Ferry Buildings, Quay Street, Auckland	1
	Totals	Number of unions, 33	1,226

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	27
1341	Hawke's Bay Master Plumbers	Office, L. A. Denton, Public Accountant, Tribune Buildings, Hastings, Hawke's Bay	22
743	Hawke's Bay Sheepowners	Herschell Street, Napier	328
520	Mills, E. W., and Co., Limited	Jervois Quay, Wellington	1
1319	Napier Master Painters, Signwriters, and Decorators	Herschell Street, Napier	7
6	New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Association	8 The Terrace, Wellington	32
1019	Niven, Jas. J., and Co., Limited	152-172 Wakefield Street, Wellington	1
418	Wanganui Builders and Contractors	Lennard's Buildings, Ridgway Street, Wanganui	41
1274	Wanganui District Master Plumbers	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	14
1014	Wanganui Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers	125 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	4
484	Wanganui Master Painters	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	20
1245	Wanganui Waterside Employers' Union	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	10
101	Wellington Builders and Contractors	8-10 The Terrace, Wellington	98
815	Wellington Clothing-manufacturers	Care of Wellington Woollen Company, 58 Jervois Quay, Wellington	9
1054	Wellington Coach and Motor-vehicle Trades	8-10 The Terrace, Wellington	20
1105	Wellington Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	A.M.P. Buildings, Customhouse Quay, Wellington	19
1022	Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Trade	8-10 The Terrace, Wellington	26

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
<i>WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—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	43
106	Wellington Master Bakers	173 Cuba Street, Wellington	27
131	Wellington Master Painters	Employers' Association Buildings, Wellington Terrace, Wellington	102
886	Wellington Master Plumbers	Bank of New Zealand Chambers, 79-81 Manners Street, Wellington	56
644	Wellington Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	8, 10 The Terrace, Wellington	21
948	Wellington Newspaper Proprietors	Dominion Office, Wellington	11
1255	Wellington Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	339 Albert Street, Palmerston North	15
1239	Wellington Waterside Employers' Union	X Store, Queen's Wharf, Wellington	15
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, 29	1 052

<i>CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.</i>			
113	Builders and Contractors' Association of Canterbury	95 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	159
986	Canterbury Blacksmiths, Farriers, and Coachbuilders	164 Stafford Street, Timaru	25
430	Canterbury Butchers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	81
324	Canterbury Employers of Drivers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	18
1915	Canterbury Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	9
459	Canterbury Licensed Victuallers	91 Cashel Street, Christchurch	116
297	Canterbury Master Bakers	41 Disraeli Street, Christchurch	32
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	7
914	Canterbury Newspaper-proprietors	Press Office, Christchurch	7
1296	Canterbury Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	149 Manchester Street, Christchurch	20
305	Canterbury Sawmillers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	9
395	Canterbury Sheepowners	90 Hereford Street, Christchurch	694
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	9
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	22
1069	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists	213 Manchester Street, Christchurch	55
1321	Christchurch Master Painters, Signwriters, and Decorators	142 Armagh Street, Christchurch	82
894	Christchurch Master Plumbers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	42
125	Christchurch Master Tailors	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	20
1234	Christchurch Soft-goods Manufacturers	17 Avalon Street, Richmond, Christchurch	9
1244	Lyttelton Waterside Employers' Union	Coronation Hall, Lyttelton	16
1320	South Canterbury Builders and Contractors	Herbert's Buildings, Stafford Street, Timaru	45
379	South Canterbury Threshing-mill Owners	Arcade Chambers, Timaru	16
1308	Timaru Master Plumbers*	Herbert's Buildings, Stafford Street, Timaru	9
1072	Timaru Master Printers and Bookbinders	Beswick Street, Timaru	9
757	Timaru Painters	Herbert's Buildings, Stafford Street, Timaru	13
1240	Timaru Waterside Employers' Union	Hay's Buildings, Timaru	10
519	Whitcombe and Tombs, Limited	111 Cashel Street, Christchurch	1
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. . Number of unions, 30	1,572

<i>OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.</i>			
306	Dunedin and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	39
891	Dunedin and Suburban Master Butchers	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	125
822	Dunedin Clothing-manufacturers	Care of Hallenstein Bros., Dowling Street, Dunedin	8
1087	Dunedin Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	Care of C. H. Stratham, Dowling Street, Dunedin (Box 123)	28
1016	Dunedin Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	7
1004	Dunedin Furniture and Furnishing Trade	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	6
189	Dunedin Master Bakers	193 Princes Street, Dunedin	46
313	Dunedin Master Tailors	27 Princes Street, Dunedin	7
867	Dunedin Plumbers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	35
1268	Dunedin Tobacconists	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	27
1317	Invercargill Master Painters	Clyde Street, Invercargill	21

*Cancelled 16/5/29.

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	13
560	Invercargill and Suburban Master Butchers	Crescent, Invercargill	17
318	Otago and Southland Gold-mining	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	5
936	Otago and Southland Newspaper-proprietors	Evening Star Company, Stuart Street, Dunedin	7
1254	Otago and Southland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	Byron Street, Mornington, Dunedin	6
446	Otago and Southland Sheepowners	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	222
1116	Otago and Southland Tanners	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	8
1242	Otago and Southland Waterside Employers' Union	11 Crawford Street, Dunedin (Box 589)	13
302	Otago Grocers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	105
325	Otago Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	1 Dowling Street, Dunedin	32
343	Otago Painters	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	54
406	Southland Builders and Contractors	Arcade, Invercargill	35
778	Southland Coachbuilders and Blacksmiths	Tay Street, Invercargill	5
664	Southland Grocers	Crescent, Invercargill	24
137	Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited	Water Street, Dunedin	1
88	Westport Coal Company, Limited	31 Water Street, Dunedin	1
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	933
		Number of unions, 29	
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1276	New Plymouth Waterside Employers' Union	St. Aubyn Street, New Plymouth	7
605	Taranaki Dairying and Farming	Broadway North, Stratford	60
516	Taranaki Licensed Victuallers	Devon Street, New Plymouth	11
204	Taranaki Master Builders	Brougham Street, New Plymouth	19
861	Taranaki Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	74 Brougham Street, New Plymouth	11
447	Taranaki Master Tailors	210 Devon Street, New Plymouth	18
1229	Taranaki Provincial Retail Grocers	Commercial Bank Buildings, Devon Street, New Plymouth	40
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	166
		Number of unions, 7	
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
443	Marlborough Sheepowners	Queen Street, Blenheim	66
1279	Picton Waterside Employers' Union	High Street, Picton	6
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	72
		Number of unions, 2	
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
774	Nelson Master Tailors	Dees and Son's Buildings, Trafalgar Street, Nelson	10
1283	Nelson Waterside Employers' Union	Wakefield Quay, Port Nelson	6
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	16
		Number of unions, 2	
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 .. .. .	.. .. .	8
	Grand totals .. .. .	.. .. .	5,045
		Industrial unions of employers, 134	

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	374
1029	Auckland Aerated-water, Condiment, Preserve, Biscuit, Confectionery, and Drug Factories Employees	22 Foresters' Buildings, Albert Street, Auckland ..	55
825	Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers and Related Trades	19 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	1,010
190	Auckland Beamsmen's	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	13
1313	Auckland Biscuit and Confectionery Workers	4 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	79
1046	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Auckland	1,211 —
1078	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	965
612	Auckland Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants' Employees	22 Foresters' Buildings, Albert Street, Auckland ..	105
340	Auckland Brick and Pottery and Clay Workers	4 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	165
576	Auckland Bricklayers	18 H.B. Buildings, Newton, Auckland	169 —
871	Auckland Builders', General, and other Labourers	3 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	1,360 —
152	Auckland Butchers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	407
284	Auckland Certificated Engine-drivers, River Engineers, and Marine Engine-drivers	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	140
1125	Auckland City Cleaners, Caretakers, and Liftmen	4 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	105
1108	Auckland City Female Bookbinders, Rulers, Envelope-makers, and Printers' Feeders	22 Foresters' Buildings, Albert Street, Auckland ..	98
502	Auckland Coach and Car Builders	22 Foresters' Buildings, Albert Street, Auckland ..	51
444	Auckland Coopers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	12
1073	Auckland Creameries and Cheese and Butter Factories Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Queen Street, Newton, Auckland	386
155	Auckland Carriers	Trades Hall, Auckland	15
720	Auckland Cutters, Trimmers, Pressers, and other Clothing Employees	17 H.B. Buildings, Karangahape Road, Newton, Auckland	103
753	Auckland Dairy Employees	4 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	152
596	Auckland District Boilermakers, Iron-ship Workers, and Bridge-builders	14 Trades Hall, Auckland	153
240	Auckland Drivers and Related Trades	13 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	496
662	Auckland Electrical Trades	27 H.B. Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland ..	903 —
620	Auckland Farriers and General Blacksmiths	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	17
393	Auckland Federated Cooks and Stewards ..	9A Sanford's Buildings, Customs Street West, Auckland	91
1297	Auckland Federated Seamen's	1 Gladstone Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland ..	949
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	39
381	Auckland Fish-trade Employees (other than Fishermen)	23 Torrance Street, Epsom, Auckland	61
1161	Auckland Gas Company's Clerical and Showrooms Employees	4 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	123
314	Auckland Grocers' Assistants	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland ..	638
422	Auckland Gum-workers	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	23
501	Auckland Hairdressers' Assistants	18 H.B. Buildings, Newton, Auckland	96
688	Auckland Hotel and Restaurant Employees	313 Pacific Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	2,881
1129	Auckland Houses of Entertainment and Places of Amusement Employees	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	111
149	Auckland Iron and Brass Moulders	Room 14, Trades Hall, Auckland	146
853	Auckland Journalists	Colwill Chambers, Swanson Street, Auckland	116
978	Auckland Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers and Kindred Trades	22 Foresters' Buildings, Albert Street, Auckland ..	23
708	Auckland Merchant Service Guild	Quay Buildings, Quay Street, Auckland	98
923	Auckland Motion-picture Projectionists ..	Hallenstein's Buildings, Newton, Auckland	42
474	Auckland Operative Bakers' and Pastry-cooks' and Related Trades Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland	280
59	Auckland Operative Bootmakers	55 Wellpark Avenue, Grey Lynn, Auckland	356
635	Auckland Operative Plasterers	4 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	110 —
108	Auckland Painters, Decorators, and Lead-light Workers	6 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	440 —
806	Auckland Performing Musicians	10 Vulcan Lane, Auckland	330
654	Auckland Plumbers and Gasfitters	5 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	330 —
1096	Auckland Related Printing Trades (other than Typographers)	Arthur Street, Ellerslie, Auckland	230
1082	Auckland Retail Chemists' Employees	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland ..	69
1100	Auckland Retail Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Crockery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland ..	570

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1246	Auckland Rope and Twine Workers ..	Room 3, Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	64
150	Auckland Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, and Bridle-cutters Society	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	42
494	Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	89
715	Auckland Stage Employees	12 Waverley Street, Auckland	50
580	Auckland Stonemasons and Monumental Workers	161 Edendale Road, Mount Albert, Auckland ..	134
73	Auckland Tailoresses and other Female Clothing Trade Employees	15 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Newton, Auckland	1,488
67	Auckland Tailors	17 H.B. Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland ..	130
830	Auckland Tallymen's	Northern Wharf, Quay Street, Auckland	108
248	Auckland Timber-workers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	423
132	Auckland Typographical	Foresters' Friendly Society Buildings, Albert Street, Auckland	350
183	Auckland United Flour-mill Employees ..	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland	78
910	Auckland United Furniture Trades ..	10 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	527
1101	Auckland United Storemen (other than Employees in Bottling-stores)	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	401
933	Auckland Waterside Workers	Quay Street, Auckland	1,310
1190	Bay of Islands Waterside Workers ..	Wharf Shed, Opua, Bay of Islands	57
1168	Birkenhead Sugar-works Employees ..	Gladstone Road, Northcote, Auckland	190
1130	Devonport Ferry and Takapuna Tramways and Ferry Companies' Employees	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	68
759	Gisborne and East Coast Shearers and Woolshed Employees	259 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	820
373	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Gladstone Road, Gisborne	18
699	Gisborne Drivers and Related Trades ..	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	64
1275	Gisborne Grocers and other Shop Assistants	2 Lyndhurst Street, Gisborne	38
661	Gisborne Printing and Related Trades ..	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	32
602	Gisborne Waterside Workers	Read Quay, Gisborne	170
798	Hamilton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	59 Collingwood Street, Hamilton	22
1336	Hamilton Hairdressers' Assistants	77 Collingwood Street, Hamilton	18
1024	Kaipara Waterside Workers	Aratapu	28
1282	Northern Coal-mine Workers	Joseph Street, Pukemiro, via Huntly	1,200
779	Ohinemuri Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Electricians and Motor Mechanics)	Miners' Union Hall, Seddon Street, Waihi ..	57
863	Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, and Firemen)	Seddon Street, Waihi	416
799	Onehunga Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Friendly Societies' Hall, Grey Street, Onehunga	114
940	Onehunga Waterside Workers	Wharf, Onehunga	59
1155	Onehunga Woollen-mills Employees	St. Leonards, 97 Grey Street East, Onehunga ..	83
1017	Otahuhu Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Luke Street, Otahuhu	50
1288	Otahuhu Chemical Manure Workers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	82
777	Poverty Bay and East Coast Builders', Contractors', and General Labourers	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	52
1031	Poverty Bay Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	27
431	Poverty Bay Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	392
837	South Auckland Engine-drivers, Winders, Motormen, and Firemen	St. John's Schoolroom, Waihi	43
1329	Tauranga Waterside Workers	Tenth Avenue, Tauranga	28
1269	Te Papapa Chemical Manure Workers ..	240 Church Street East, Penrose, Auckland ..	76
771	Thames Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brassfinishers)	Protestant Alliance Hall, Mary Street, Thames	46
16	Thames Miners	Queen Street, Thames	155
1263	Tokomaru Bay Waterside Workers	Tokomaru Bay	34
1056	Waihi Borough Labourers	Miners' Reading-room, Miners' Hall, Seddon Street, Waihi	15
1109	Waikato District Coal-mine Underground Officials	Pukemiro	36
877	Waikato District Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Fitters (in coal-mines)	Rotowaro	25
1262	Whakatane Waterside Workers	County Council Chambers, Whakatane	12
1049	Whangarei Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Y.M.C.A. Building, Whangarei	40
1334	Whangarei Hairdressers' Assistants	2 Park Avenue, Whangarei	6
1188	Whangarei Waterside Workers	Town Wharf, Whangarei	17
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Number of unions, 100 26,620

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	8,986
1309	Chief Stewards' Guild of New Zealand ..	Trades Hall, Wellington	12
1217	Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners' Association	23 Bowen Street, Wellington	2,174
212	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	25 Panama Street, Wellington	1,039
1107	Hawke's Bay Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	3 Bryant's Buildings, Tennyson Street, Napier	228 —
1224	Hawke's Bay Builders and General Labourers	Trades Hall, Karamu Road, Hastings	246 —
375	Hawke's Bay Drivers and Related Trades	Roskilda, Taradale, Hawke's Bay	140
650	Hawke's Bay Fishermen's and Fish-shed Employees	4 Bryant's Buildings, Napier	19
1267	Hutt Valley Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Labour Hall, Petone	160 —
1278	Kilbirnie Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Wellington	125 —
1302	Longburn Freezing-works' Labourers ..	Bryant's Buildings, Palmerston North	37
540	Manawatu Flax-mills Employees ..	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	497
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	16
237	Napier Painters and Decorators	Room 3, Bryant's Buildings, Napier	45 —
1264	Napier Retail Shop Assistants, other than Grocers, Butchers, Chemists, Hairdressers and Tobacconists Assistants	29 Faraday Street, Napier	83
973	Napier Tramway Employees	Tramway Depot, Faraday Street, Napier	23
389	Napier Waterside Workers	Lucknow Street, Port Ahuriri	266
1323	Napier Wool, Grain, and Oil Store and Wholesale Merchants' Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	48 Ossian Street, Port Ahuriri, Napier	107
1325	New Zealand Railway Tradesmen's Association	A.M.P. Buildings, Wellington	1,864
1273	North Wellington Timber-yards and Sawmills	Parapara Road, Rætihi	15
594	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	35 —
210	Palmerston North Painters and Decorators	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	26 —
769	Petone (Wellington) Woollen-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	93
672	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	180 —
1057	Wanganui Bricklayers	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	21 —
1294	Wanganui Builders and General Labourers	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	38 —
1327	Wanganui Chemical Fertilizer and Acid Workers	7 Weka Street, Aramoho, Wanganui	43
730	Wanganui Drivers and Related Trades ..	35 Konini Street, Wanganui	73
682	Wanganui Gasworks Employees	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	24
1173	Wanganui Municipal Labourers	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	107
748	Wanganui Municipal Tramways and Omnibus Employees	Druids Hall, Bell Street, Wanganui	66
258	Wanganui Society of Painters and Decorators	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	55 —
1215	Wanganui Theatre Employees	12 Mathieson Street, Wanganui	12
685	Wanganui Waterside Workers	Wharf Waiting-room, Wanganui	158
129	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters, Decorators, and Leadlight Workers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	540 —
813	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	565
1066	Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	560
991	Wellington Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water Employees (other than Storemen and Drivers)	Trades Council Chambers, Wellington	31
1192	Wellington Brick, Clay, and Pottery Workers	28 Kauri Street, Eastbourne, Wellington	71
528	Wellington Bricklayers	28 Kauri Street, Eastbourne, Wellington	83 —
1077	Wellington Builders' and General Labourers	Trades Hall, Marion Street, Wellington	1,000 —
1316	Wellington City Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	1,048 —
1102	Wellington City Gasworks Employees ..	80 Manners Street, Wellington	94
1134	Wellington City Ships' Tally Clerks ..	15 Yale Road, Wellington	102
1204	Wellington City Tramways and Power-houses Employees' and Municipal Omnibus Drivers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	700
173	Wellington Coachworkers	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	108
1300	Wellington Creameries, Cheese, Butter Factories and Dairy Employees	177 Main Street, Pahiatua	276
966	Wellington Dairy Employees	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	65

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	2 Edward Street, Wellington	2,140
219	Wellington Drivers and Related Trades	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	794
611	Wellington Electrical Workers	Trades Hall, Marion Street, Wellington	635
76	Wellington Federated Furniture Trade	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	460
1305	Wellington Federated Seamen's	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	1,187
1174	Wellington Female Printers' Assistants	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	90
1339	Wellington Fire Brigades Employees	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	36
1079	Wellington Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	424
915	Wellington Hairdressers', Hairworkers', and Wigmakers' Assistants	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	68
97	Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders	Trades Hall, Wellington	50
1023	Wellington Journalists	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	27
482	Wellington Merchant Service Guild	153-155 Featherston Street, Wellington	320
930	Wellington Metal-workers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Wellington	238
1	Wellington Operative Bakers and Pastry-cooks and Bakers and Pastrycooks' Labourers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	301
14	Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	191
134	Wellington Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	549
803	Wellington Performing Musicians	39 Courtenay Place, Wellington	109
200	Wellington Plasterers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	197
69	Wellington Plumbers and Gasfitters	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	368
1212	Wellington Related Printing Trades (other than Female Assistants, Journalists, and Typographers)	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	322
234	Wellington Retail Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	703
167	Wellington Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bridle-makers, Leather-bag Makers, and Canvas Workers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	25
627	Wellington Shearers	215 Somme Parade, Aramoho, Wanganui	1,651
1262	Wellington Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	31
242	Wellington Stationary, Traction, and Locomotive Engine Drivers, and their Assistants	Trades Hall, Wellington	145
638	Wellington Stonemasons	(P.O. Box 559), Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	10
773	Wellington Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	460
405	Wellington Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees (except Tailors)	Watkins' Buildings, 176 Cuba Street, Wellington	283
2	Wellington Tailors	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	200
705	Wellington Theatrical Employees	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	178
220	Wellington Timber-yards and Sawmills	Trades Hall, Wellington	203
15	Wellington Typographical	13 Hobart Street, Miramar, Wellington	495
19	Wellington United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship and Bridge Builders	Trades Hall, Wellington	103
932	Wellington Waterside Workers	Harbour Board Shed 15, Queen's Wharf, Wellington	1,660
310	Whakatu Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Whakatu, Hastings	130
	Totals	.. .. . Number of unions, 84	39,136
<i>CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.</i>			
1172	Ashburton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Burnett Street, Ashburton	27
463	Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,143
787	Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Employees	241A Manchester Street, Christchurch	162
566	Canterbury Bricklayers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	73
726	Canterbury Brick, Pottery, Pipe, Tile, and Clay Workers	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	81
176	Canterbury Builders' and General Labourers, Quarry-workers, and Wool and Grain Store Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,310
48	Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	165
263	Canterbury Coachbuilders	19 Trades Hall, Christchurch	125
194	Canterbury Curriers	Druids' Hall, Portman Street, Woolston, Christchurch	13
555	Canterbury Dairymen's Employees	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	34
281	Canterbury Drivers and Related Trades	15 Trades Hall, Christchurch	860
747	Canterbury Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	7 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	1,750
274	Canterbury Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Christchurch	175
652	Canterbury Hotel and Restaurant Employees	241A Manchester Street, Christchurch	1,558
288	Canterbury Shearers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,378
268	Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees	9 Trades Hall, 194 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	173

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>			
140	Canterbury Traction and Stationary Engine Drivers and Firemen's	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	104
266	Canterbury Woollen-mills Employees	W.C.T.U. Rooms, High Street, Kaiapoi	316
549	Christchurch Aerated-water Workers and other Bottlers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	45
20	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	Trades Hall, Christchurch	813
1061	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	8 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	1,030
550	Christchurch Brewers, Maltsters, and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	154
1064	Christchurch Brush and Broom Trade	17 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	45
1139	Christchurch Clerks, Cashiers, and Office Employees	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	10
1150	Christchurch Dress and Mantle Makers	1 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	190
1083	Christchurch Federated Furniture Trades	17 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	320
1342	Christchurch Fire Brigade Employees	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	25
300	Christchurch Gardeners	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	58
573	Christchurch Gasworks Employees	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	100
236	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists' Assistants	Trades Hall, Christchurch	81
107	Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	101
857	Christchurch Journalists	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	97
35	Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society	Trades Hall, Christchurch	345
193	Christchurch Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	137
385	Christchurch Operative Stonemasons	Trades Hall, Christchurch	21
81	Christchurch Painters	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	240
809	Christchurch Performing Musicians	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	143
1126	Christchurch Picture-theatre Employees and Front-of-house Employees in other Theatres	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	74
123	Christchurch Plasterers	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	100
38	Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	156
1147	Christchurch Printing Trades	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	300
916	Christchurch Retail Shop-assistants (other than Grocers, Tobacconists, and Hairdressers' Assistants)	16 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	234
1201	Christchurch Rope, Twine, and Flock Makers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	42
223	Christchurch Saddlers, Harness and Collar Makers	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	29
5	Christchurch Stage Employees	9 Hulbert Street, Linwood, Christchurch	49
11	Christchurch Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	750
105	Christchurch Tailoring Trade	1 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	358
547	Christchurch Tramway Employees	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	428
1169	Christchurch Tramway Officials	Cathedral Square, Christchurch	12
1340	Christchurch Typographical	Trades Hall, 194 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	153
1095	Christchurch Wholesale Merchants' Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	220
1127	Lyttelton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	60 Hastings Street, Sydenham, Christchurch	28
1152	Lyttelton Ships' Tally Clerks	Base of No. 3 Wharf, Lyttelton	64
938	Lyttelton Waterside Workers	Coronation Hall, Lyttelton	710
1099	Rangiora Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Templar Hall, Rangiora	20
1311	South Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Employees	36 Selwyn Street, Timaru	35
692	South Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Timaru	17
1337	Timaru Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing Employees	36 Selwyn Street, Timaru	42
737	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	29 High Street, Timaru	79
1035	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics)	8 Trades Hall, Christchurch	114
386	Timaru Carpenters	Foresters' Hall, George Street, Timaru	45
481	Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, George Street, Timaru	24
1180	Timaru United Millers and Flour-mill Employees	36 Selwyn Street, Timaru	42
902	Timaru Wharf Labourers	Strathallan Hall, Timaru	130
372	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders of Canterbury	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	62
174	United Millers, Engine-drivers, and Mill Employees' Society of Canterbury	Trades Hall, Christchurch	67
327	Waimate Workers	Foresters' Hall, Waimate	49
	Totals	Number of unions, 67	17,835

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	258
895	Dunedin Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Grocers, Butchers, Chemists, Tobacconists, and Hairdressers' Assistants)	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	420
1153	Dunedin Amalgamated Warehousemen ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	20
776	Dunedin and Mosgiel Woollen-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	617
1028	Dunedin and Port Chalmers United Shipwrights	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	26
1112	Dunedin and Suburban Boot-repairers ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	18
892	Dunedin and Suburban General Electrical Workers	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	135
221	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	100
903	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	24
89	Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	107
1142	Dunedin Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing Employees	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin	184
1081	Dunedin Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Allied Trades	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	418
873	Dunedin Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated Waters	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	38
1186	Dunedin Brickmakers, Pottery-makers, Tile-makers, and Sanitary-pipe Makers	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	65
1080	Dunedin Brush and Broom Trade ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	16
703	Dunedin Canister-workers ..	Trades Hall, 326 Moray Place, Dunedin	18
1094	Dunedin City Corporation Tramway Officials	Electric-car Depot, Market Street, Dunedin	26
84	Dunedin Federated Furniture Trades ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	100
1298	Dunedin Federated Seamen's ..	1 Crawford Street, Dunedin	400
1012	Dunedin Felt-hatters ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	20
1131	Dunedin Fire Brigades Employees ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place East, Dunedin	22
1060	Dunedin Gardeners and Forest Labourers	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	37
854	Dunedin Journalists ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	56
1196	Dunedin Manufacturing Chemists' Employees	Trades Hall, 326 Moray Place, Dunedin	26
45	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	174
71	Dunedin Operative Stonemasons ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	18
93	Dunedin Painters ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	140
1158	Dunedin Paper-mills Employees..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	124
770	Dunedin Performing Musicians ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	80
36	Dunedin Pressers, Cutters, and other Clothing-factory Operatives	Tailoresses' Rooms, Dowling Street, Dunedin	50
647	Dunedin Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, Lithographers, and Related Trades	23 Douglas Terrace, N.E.V., Dunedin	225
1098	Dunedin Retail Chemists' Assistants ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	10
1038	Dunedin Rope and Twine Spinners ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	26
711	Dunedin Stage Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	34
58	Dunedin Tailoresses and other Female Clothing-trade Employees	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	793
942	Dunedin Theatrical and Shows Employees (other than Stage Hands)	Trades Hall, Dunedin	50
1326	Dunedin Tramways ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	243
99	Dunedin United Plumbers and Gasfitters..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	65
935	Dunedin Waterside Workers ..	Rattray Street Wharf, Dunedin	282
1165	Dunedin Wax-vesta Employees ..	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	32
1179	Dunedin Wholesale Storemen's ..	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin	430
996	Green Island Coal-miners ..	Fairfield, Dunedin.. .. .	23
1140	Green Island Iron-rolling Mills Employees	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	22
9	Invercargill Bootmakers ..	Labour Rooms, Esk Street, Invercargill	12
731	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics, Electricians, and other Electrical Workers)	Trades Hall, Dunedin	61
792	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	367
1167	Invercargill Retail Grocers' Assistants ..	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	130
1159	Invercargill Retail Soft-goods Employees..	Labour Hall, Esk Street, Invercargill	27
1249	Invercargill Tanners and Fellmongers ..	Kennington, Southland	35
848	Invercargill Tramways ..	63 Melbourne Street North, Invercargill	41
80	Iron and Brass Moulders' Union of New Zealand	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	155
1181	Kaikorai Cable Tramway Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	37
829	Kaitangata Coal-miners ..	Water Street, Kaitangata	220
1293	Oamaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Majestic Theatre, 11 Severn Street, Oamaru	72
1059	Oamaru Flour-mills Employees ..	Railway Social Hall, Oamaru	31
1287	Oamaru General and Local Bodies' Labourers	81 Hull Street, Oamaru	58
1160	Oamaru Grocers' Assistants ..	43 Lune Street, Oamaru	13
1037	Oamaru Painters ..	50 Till Street, Oamaru	25
945	Oamaru Waterside Workers ..	Waiting-room, Waterfront, Oamaru	77
1035	Oamaru Woollen-mill Employees ..	Weaver Street, Oamaru	110
1296	Ohai District Colliery Engine-drivers and Firemen	Ohai	30

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	17
599	Otago and Southland Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	700
1133	Otago and Southland Harvest Hands, Threshing-mill, and Chaffcutter Employees	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin.. .. .	368
675	Otago and Southland Hotel, Restaurant, and Boardinghouse Employees	172 Princes Street, Dunedin	475
1176	Otago and Southland Lime, Cement, Phosphate, and Marl Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	130
503	Otago and Southland Operative Tailors and Shop Tailoresses	Trades Hall, Dunedin	132
182	Otago and Southland Saddle-makers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Cover-makers, and Bridle-cutters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	17
398	Otago and Southland Shearers	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin.. .. .	536
1138	Otago and Southland Shepherds, Musterers, and Drivers	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin.. .. .	142
267	Otago Box-workers	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	54
78	Otago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	537 -
246	Otago Bricklayers	106 Glen. Road, Caversham, Dunedin	42 -
205	Otago Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	Trades Hall, 326 Moray Place, Dunedin	31
1119	Otago Drivers and Related Trades	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin	560
506	Otago Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Greasers	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	88
166	Otago Flour-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	16
507	Otago General Labourers, Builders' Labourers, Quarrymen, and Coal-yard Employees	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	800 -
217	Otago Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Lower Moray Place, Dunedin	50
578	Otago Hairdressers' and Tobacconists Assistants	Trades Hall, Dunedin	40
197	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants	Trades Hall, 326 Moray Place, Dunedin	250
216	Otago Operative Plasterers	Trades Hall, 326 Moray Place, Dunedin	51 -
252	Otago Timber-yards and Sawmills	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	111
77	Otago Typographical	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin (Secretary, R. Ferguson, 754 George Street)	120
956	Port Chalmers Waterside Workers	Cross Wharf, Port Chalmers	208
1233	Pukeuri Freezing-workers	Company Boardinghouse, Pukeuri	129
1289	Shag Point Coal-mine Workers	Brough Street, Palmerston	82
989	Southland and Otago Cheese and Butter Factories Employees (other than Managers)	Labour Hall, Esk Street, Invercargill	253
833	Southland and Otago Cheese-factory Managers	Labour Hall, Esk Street, Invercargill	75
411	Southland Federated Furniture Trades	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	50
1295	Southland Hotel and Restaurant Workers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	235
1039	Southland Milk-condensing Factories Employees	P.O. Box 314, Invercargill	48
225	Southland Operative Butchers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	80
784	Southland Painters	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	45 -
834	Southland Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	44 -
245	Southland Timber-yards and Sawmills	Labour Hall, Esk Street, Invercargill	795
315	Southland Typographical	Labour Office, Esk Street, Invercargill	36
1251	Taratu Coal-mine Employees	Taratu, Otago	23
102	United Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders of Otago	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	83
927	Waronui Coal-miners	Waronui, Otago	17
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. . Number of unions, 100	14,943
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
817	Hawera Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Forester's Hall, Hawera	7 -
1335	New Plymouth Acid and Fertilizer	King Street, New Plymouth	35
805	New Plymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	90 -
811	New Plymouth General Labourers	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	120 -
1122	New Plymouth Grocers' Assistants	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth (Secretary, J. Jemison, 119 Pendarves Street)	50
1214	New Plymouth Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	253
1068	New Plymouth Municipal Tramways and Omnibus Employees	Darnell Street, Fitzroy, New Plymouth	44
982	New Plymouth Timber-yards and Sawmills Employees	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	17
1200	New Plymouth United Storemen and Packers (other than Employees in Grocery Establishments)	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	26
934	New Plymouth Waterside Workers	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	200
1312	Taranaki Amalgamated Society of Painters, Decorators, and Leadlight Workers	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	53 -

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>			
1324	Taranaki Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	King Street, New Plymouth	90
1286	Taranaki Creameries, Cheese, Butter Factories, and Dairy Employees	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	350
1151	Taranaki Drivers and Related Trades ..	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	75
1330	Taranaki Federated Furniture Trades ..	King Street, New Plymouth	26
908	Taranaki Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	28
1185	Taranaki Operative Butchers	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	89
1113	Waitara Freezing-works Employees	West Quay, Waitara	263
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Number of unions, 18
			1,816
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1223	Blenheim Motor-vehicle, Horse-drivers, and Stable Attendants	62 Maxwell Road, Blenheim	17
1163	Blenheim United Storemen (other than employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	10 Carvell Street, Blenheim	34
1143	Marlborough Farm and Station Employees (other than Shearers and Shed Hands)	Loloma Rooms, Blenheim	71
707	Marlborough Freezing-works Employees ..	Foresters' Hall, Picton	88
1271	Marlborough Hotel, Private Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	Paris Terrace, Blenheim	69
615	Marlborough Shearers	Loloma Rooms, Blenheim	204
975	Picton Waterside Workers	Wharf Head, Picton	55
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Number of unions, 7
			538
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1145	Golden Bay Cement Company's Employees	West Side, Tarakohe-Wainui Road, Tarakohe	108
1178	Nelson Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants	Munroe's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	32
572	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Munroe's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	101
1166	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Allied Trades ..	Orange Hall, Collingwood Street, Nelson	42
1199	Nelson Brewers, Maltsters, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water	Munroe's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	21
1265	Nelson Hotel, Private Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	Bridge Street, Nelson	57
448	Nelson Labourers	Grand Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	50
1146	Nelson Motor-car and Horse Drivers ..	Hare's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	90
445	Nelson Painters	Stallard's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson	21
564	Nelson Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Sheet-metal Workers	Stallard's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson	13
570	Nelson Typographical	Quarantine Road, Stoke, Nelson	6
949	Nelson Waterside Workers	7 North Esk Street, Nelson	88
1299	Puoponga Coal-miners and Coal-mine Labourers	Union Hall, Puoponga	14
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Number of unions, 13
			643
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1307	Greymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	47
1301	Greymouth Plumbers and Gasfitters	Lyceum Hall, Greymouth	11
1250	Greymouth Printing Trades	93 Cowper Street, Greymouth	30
952	Greymouth Waterside Workers	Waterside Workers' Hall, Richmond Quay, Greymouth	173
82	Inangahua Gold and Coal Miners	Bridge Street, Reefton	347
1042	Millerton and Granity Engine-drivers, Firemen, Brakesmen, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Fitters	Torea Street, Granity	43
858	Westland Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	8 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	45
1292	Westland Drivers and Related Trades ..	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	20
1228	Westland Hotel, Restaurant, and Boarding-house Employees	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	260
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	165
754	Westland Tailoring Trade and other Branches of the Clothing Trade	10 Puketahi Street, Greymouth	24
1111	Westland Timber-yards and Sawmills ..	Joyce's Buildings, Guinness Street, Greymouth	1,134
690	Westport General Labourers and Mechanics	29 Russell Street, Westport	50
959	Westport Waterside Workers	42 Derby Street, Westport	100
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Number of unions, 14
			2,449
	Grand totals .. .. .	.. .. .	Industrial unions of workers, 403
			103980

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 Union of Employers.

The Auckland Master Farriers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1074, situated at Auckland.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

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

The Auckland Waterside Foremen and Timekeepers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1144, situated at Auckland.

The Gisborne Painters, Decorators, and Leadlight Workers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 643, situated at Gisborne.

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Stewart Timber, Glass, and Hardware Company (Limited) Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 517, situated at Wellington.

The Wellington Soft-goods Manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1197, situated at Wellington.

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Christchurch Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1000, situated at Christchurch.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Association of Workers.

The New Zealand Federated Flourmill Employees' Industrial Association of Workers, registered number 1002, situated at Dunedin.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Otago Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1033, situated at Dunedin.

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Stratford Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 818, situated at Stratford.

The Taranaki Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 208, situated at New Plymouth.

The Taranaki Tailoresses and other Female Clothing Trade Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1338, situated at New Plymouth.

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Nelson Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 856, situated at Nelson.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Nelson Timber and Coalyards, Sawmills, and Bush Workers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1322, situated at Nelson.

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Price 1s.]

The undersigned unions have failed in their annual returns to have said in writing that they are being made as by their position. There is reason to believe that most of them are now being...

Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, registered number 1001, located at Washington, D.C.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local Union No. 1001, located at Washington, D.C.

International Union of Bricklayers and Masons, Local Union No. 1001, located at Washington, D.C.

International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, Local Union No. 1001, located at Washington, D.C.

International Union of Shipbuilders and Shipyard Workers, Local Union No. 1001, located at Washington, D.C.

International Union of Shipyard Workers, Local Union No. 1001, located at Washington, D.C.

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