

1924.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

REPORT.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 16th June, 1924.

I have the honour to present herewith the thirty-third 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, 1923, to 31st March, 1924.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Minister of Labour.

F. W. ROWLEY,
Secretary of Labour.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

THE world-wide economic crises that have been a recurring feature of the years that have passed since the war have naturally had a marked effect on employment and trade in New Zealand. The "slump" of 1921-22 caused trade to be reduced to a lower level, and unemployment became a serious matter for the Department to cope with, the number of applications for employment reaching a large number—viz., 1,825—in June, 1922. By the end of that year, however, the most serious aspect of the unemployment difficulty so far as New Zealand was concerned was already passing away, the number of applicants having fallen steadily to 660. The following winter of 1923 saw an increase in the number, although the total—953—was only about half that for the previous winter. This total again fell, to 351, in December, 1923, which in turn has risen again this winter to 577. Labourers comprise over 50 per cent. of the present applicants, the remainder including clerks (27), cooks, stewards, &c. (27), drivers (26), engineers (30), farm-hands (21), seamen and firemen (18), and other occupations in smaller numbers.

It will be again noticed that, with the exception of engineers and motor-mechanics, none of the skilled trades in which apprenticeship periods are required shows any degree of unemployment.* The Public Works Department has been asked to make the usual arrangements for placing the more necessitous cases on public works for the winter months. Added to this, local bodies have throughout New Zealand taken up the work of effecting street and road alterations, putting in electric-power stations and tramway extensions, and making improvements to parks and reserves, and many men will thereby be employed.

As a result of the liberation through the State Advances Department of large sums for house building, the building trade has been more active than at any time since 1914, and an increased number of men were in consequence engaged in this industry.

The large importation of boots during 1923-24 has, however, had a depressing effect on the boot-manufacturing trade, one of the largest and newest factories in New Zealand being closed down for several weeks, while others have been working short time since last September.

Total engagements made at Department's employment bureaux:—

1923-24—3,877 (1,859 to public works, 2,018 to private employment). Dependants, 3,814.

In addition, 437 men were assisted by the advancing of railway fares or otherwise.

1922-23—3,987 (2,296 to public works, 1,691 to private employment). Dependants, 4,327.

* For remarks on the apprenticeship and vocational-training question, also the Apprentices Act passed last session, see page 11.

FACTORIES ACT.

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

Last year it was observed that there was a large decrease in the number of workers employed in factories in New Zealand. This year there is an increase of 5,123, and the number of factories has increased by 474.

On the west coast of the South Island there was renewed activity in the timber trade, and a number of new sawmills was registered. In other parts of New Zealand the betterment of international trade conditions was reflected in many small factories commencing business.

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.

ACCIDENTS.

The total number of accidents shows an increase of 450 over the previous year, most of which come under the heading of slight accidents. The greater portion of these happened in freezing-works, being mainly cuts on hands from knives, and no means of preventing these accidents has been devised.

The increase in the number of accidents reported is chiefly due to the extra vigilance resulting from the resumption of country inspections, and there is no reason to believe that there has been an actual increase in the number of accidents. It has been decided to lay down a more definite classification of accidents in future, in order that a clearer comparison from year to year may be made, and also to coincide as nearly as possible with the accident statistics of other countries, in accordance with the recommendation of the International Labour Office.

Where accidents occur in connection with machinery the Department acts in conjunction with the Inspection of Machinery Department.

During the year safety posters, drawn up by the Department's officers in collaboration with the officers of the Department of Health, were distributed to factory-owners throughout New Zealand. The Inspectors report that these were posted in conspicuous places in all rooms in which dangerous machinery was located, and their reports show that employers and managers speak favourably of this system of constantly impressing on every one the necessity of avoiding risk of accident.

Of the fatal accidents recorded the following particulars are given:—

(a.) A contractor was engaged in putting down a tram-line for a sawmill, and, while driving a truck loaded with gravel, slipped on the tram-line, the truck passing over him before he could get clear. The fatality was purely accidental and not preventable.

(b.) An employee in a timber-mill was engaged in cleaning rubbish from between the rollers of a breaking-down bench when his head came into contact with a running circular saw, resulting in fatal injuries. The matter was referred to the Inspection of Machinery Department for attention.

(c.) A freezing-works employee who was deaf was walking on a cinder path a few feet distant from and parallel to a railway-line, in the same direction as that in which a locomotive was travelling. The engine-driver blew his whistle as a warning, but the worker commenced to cross the line at an angle, apparently without looking up the line. The brakes were applied and steam cut off, but the engine struck the worker and passed over his body. The engine was travelling at a speed between eight and ten miles an hour.

(d.) A worker was engaged in dusting down an 11,000-volt switchboard, and proceeded to carry out this work on a portion of the equipment not included in his instructions; this caused him to come into contact with a "live" part of the switchboard. He sustained shock and severe burns, from which he died.

(e.) An employee in an electric-power house received a shock from a portable lamp which he was using, and died from heart-failure. This matter was dealt with by the Public Works Department under their regulations.

(f.) Two men were cleaning out chutes in a chemical works, and while one was ascending a ladder leading from one platform to another, which was about 40 ft. from the floor, he fell to the floor, striking his head on a beam on the way. He sustained fractures of the skull and pelvis, and died on the same day.

(g.) A cheesemaker's assistant mounted a small table with the intention of putting a belt on a shaft as soon as the manager had stopped the machinery. It is surmised that the assistant either overbalanced and clutched at the shaft, or else attempted to balance himself by placing his arm around the shaft. The result was that the sleeve of his coat caught on a set-pin, he was carried twice round the shaft, and his spine was broken, death occurring a few days later.

In connection with the precautionary measures against accidents, it is found that in some countries lower premium rates are charged at insurance offices for those establishments in which extra protection against accident is afforded to the workers; and at the International Labour Conference in last October this question was considered, when it was decided to make a survey of such measures as may be in force in the several countries. Probably no great variation in the premium rates in New Zealand could be made, seeing that all factories are under close inspection, and it cannot be said that employers fail to any appreciable extent to provide all reasonable safeguards. The inquiry of the International Labour Office should, however, prove of value on this subject.

An International Conference of Labour Statisticians was also held at Geneva in November last, for the purpose of discussing the principles and methods of industrial accident statistics from the point of view of international comparison. The Conference considered that a complete standardization of statistics in the countries represented at the Conference is almost impossible at the present time, owing to the varied existing legislation in the countries. The necessity of internationally comparable statistics was, however, strongly urged, as such statistics, however limited in their scope, would be of great value to each country in furnishing information as to the accident risk, the chief causes of accidents, and the results of measures for the prevention of accidents. It might be mentioned that international co-operation might lead to machine-makers being induced to embody sound practical safeguards in the designs of their machines, and to eliminate as far as possible all dangerous features from them. There are certain dangerous parts that are common to most machines, which could perhaps be guarded more effectively and economically by the makers. Such an arrangement would be of mutual benefit to the workers in the countries concerned.

In last year's report it was stated that a special inquiry was proposed into the extent of the absences from work due to sickness, accident, &c., and into the question as to what effect, if any, a high or low temperature or the humidity of the air might have on the health and output of the workers. Arrangements were made accordingly for a supply of hygrometers, but, as satisfactory instruments were not obtainable locally, they have been purchased from England; these have just arrived, and are now being distributed.

We have also communicated with the Director of Industrial Hygiene of the Commonwealth of Australia with a view to adopting uniform methods in order to enable us to provide a comparison with that country.

In the meantime returns for last year have been obtained from typical factories throughout the Dominion in eight important industries, showing the amount of absence of whole-time workers through sickness and accident, and the results are shown in the following return:—

ABSENCE OF WORKERS THROUGH ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS.

Industry.	Number of Factories which supplied Returns.	Number of Full-time Workers in Factories which supplied Returns.	Number of such Workers absent at some Period during the Year.	Total Number of Days' Absence.	Average Absence for Whole of Full-time Workers.	Equivalent to One Worker being constantly absent out of Number of Workers stated below.
					Days.	
Engineering ..	21	985	Accident 90 Illness 303	1,476 2,199	1.49 2.23	183 122
Clothing-manufacturing	9	755	Accident 3 Illness 213	42 2,824	0.05 3.74	5,480 73
Confectionery and biscuit-making	5	823	Accident 12 Illness 97	287 1,697	0.34 2.06	805 133
Joinery, sash and door making, sawmilling	12	202	Accident 20 Illness 47	496 434	2.45 2.14	111 128
Woollen-manufacturing	4	1,154	Accident 22 Illness 375	352 6,090	0.305 5.27	898 52
Boot-manufacturing	5	355	Accident 8 Illness 90	100 586	0.28 1.65	978 166
Match-making ..	2	56	Accident 6 Illness 44	140 304	2.50 5.42	109 50
Printing and stationery manufacturing	12	407	Accident 8 Illness 142	54 1,079	0.13 2.65	2,107 103

If the above figures applied to all classes of factories in the Dominion there would be a constant absence from work of 1,145 workers on account of sickness and of 221 workers due to accident out of a total of 97,731 workers employed.

It will be noted that the number of accidents in these industries represents one in the year for every twenty-eight workers. This would mean that on the average every worker would probably meet with an accident of some kind once in every twenty-eight years. A large proportion were, however, of a minor nature, as the average absence for the whole of the workers in the factories where the accidents occurred is approximately one day. Nevertheless, every effort is being made to reduce accidents to the lowest possible number, and special attention is being given to those industries that appear to show the largest proportion of accidents. In this connection Inspectors have called attention to the large number of cuts, &c., that become septic, chiefly in freezing-works. These slight accidents are unimportant in the first case, but frequently lead to incapacity through septic poisoning. The cause is not altogether clear, but apparently many of the cases are due to neglect of cleanliness and proper precautions. Further inquiries are being made.

In October last the Department drew up the posters referred to on page 2, after consultation with the Health Department, and issued them to factories, giving advice as to first aid and other treatment of wounds; and it is suggested to employers that they should arrange and grant facilities for one or two of the workers in each factory to receive instruction in first-aid treatment.

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	1919-20	1,252	1,685	2,937
1914-15	952	1,136	2,088	1920-21	1,267	1,368	2,635
1915-16	1,100	1,263	2,363	1921-22	962	1,286	2,248
1916-17	1,158	1,251	2,409	1922-23	995	1,530	2,525
1917-18	1,199	1,236	2,435	1923-24	1,156	1,445	2,601
1918-19	1,240	1,333	2,573				

PROSECUTIONS.

Prosecutions numbered sixty, in fifty-two of which convictions were obtained. No case calls for comment.

REQUISITIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN FACTORIES.

During the year, 1832 requisitions were served to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as lime-washing, safeguards for workers employed on machinery, &c., sanitary conveniences, fire-escapes, heating-appliances, ventilation, lighting, first-aid appliances, washing and drinking water, and dining-rooms in the case of establishments employing over six workers.

INSPECTION.

Inspectors paid 10,504 visits of inspection to factories during the year.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE ACT.

Requests have been made by workers in the clothing-manufacturing trade that the giving-out of work by manufacturers to be performed by persons in their own homes should be either prohibited or restricted, it being urged that it is impossible to see that the work is done during reasonable hours and at fair rates, or that proper hygienic conditions are observed in these homes, as required by the Act for ordinary factories. There are 161 such places in the Dominion which have been registered as factories by the firms giving out the work. Such registration places the rooms in question under a measure of inspection, and, moreover, obviates the necessity of placing a label in compliance with section 30 of the Act setting out that the work has been done in an unregistered factory. The question of the rates of pay presents difficulty, especially where the worker is a contractor for the work at a certain sum, in which case the award or agreement, if any is in force for the occupation, does not apply. It is considered that hardship would in some cases be caused to workers by the total prohibition of the practice, but the following conditions for such work might be laid down:—

- (1.) That the work must be done in a suitable room exclusively set apart for the purpose:
- (2.) That registration may be cancelled at any time if it is found by the Inspector that hygienic conditions do not exist:
- (3.) That the parties satisfy the Inspector that the remuneration paid for the work is, on the whole, at least equivalent to the award or agreement rate (if any) applicable to such work.

Those engaged in the order-tailoring trade complain of the growing competition of chart suits, made under what are described as factory conditions, and it has been asked that labels should, for the information of customers, be attached to the latter. It would appear that the two classes of work referred to might best be described as those in which certain operations are performed by hand, or by machine, as the case may be. There is considerable difficulty in the matter, however, as in some factories a certain amount of the work is being done by hand, while in many of the tailoring work-rooms some of the operations are done by machine. The matter is now the subject of inquiry.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Prosecutions numbered 315, and convictions were obtained in 300 cases. No case calls for special comment.

During the year 208 requisitions were served on occupiers of shops to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as cleansing, sanitary conveniences, heating-appliances, ventilation, drinking-water, and other safeguards for workers.

Visits of inspection to the number of 11,938 were made during the year.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Industrial agreements filed	19	18
Recommendations of Councils of Conciliation	146	118
Awards of the Court of Arbitration	131	91

The awards and industrial agreements actually in force on the 31st March, 1924, total 551 (last year 569). The continued reduction in the number of awards, agreements, &c., made during the year is probably accounted for partly in the same way as last year—viz., by the fact that there was little to expect yet in the way of increased wages. Under the new provision contained in the 1922 amendment, which enables industrial associations (of unions) to apply for awards covering two or more industrial districts (commonly called “Dominion” awards) five such awards have been made, taking the place of a larger number of district awards, and this has no doubt also contributed to a certain extent to the reduction in the number of awards in force and in the number of awards made during the year.

From its inception in 1913 to date only twenty-three unions have had disputes, numbering fifty, dealt with under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, while there are 551 awards and agreements in force under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (for particulars of the former see page 7).

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

	Commissioner P. Hally.	Commissioner W. Newton.	Commissioner W. H. Hagger.	Total.
Industrial agreements arrived at and filed as such under section 26 by parties through the Commissioner alone	4	6	1	11
Disputes dealt with by Conciliation Councils—				
Where industrial agreements were filed under section 26	..	1	..	1
Where recommendations were fully accepted and forwarded to the Court to be made into awards	21	16	27	64
Where recommendations were substantially accepted or agreements reached and referred to Court to make awards	9	25	10	44
Where only minor recommendation or no recommendation was made	..	5	5	10
Totals	34	53	43	130

Out of the total of 130 disputes dealt with by the Commissioners and Conciliation Councils, 120 (equal to 92·3 per cent.) were thus settled or substantially settled by them without recourse to the Arbitration Court. The proportion so settled last year was 78·98.

The cost-of-living legislation expired on the 31st December, 1923, and the normal method of settling disputes has now been resumed.

REGISTRATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The usual statutory return (to the 31st December, 1923) of the unions registered under the Act, with their membership at that date, is published herewith as an appendix. Comparison with the previous year shows that there has been an increase of eight in the number of employers' unions, with an increase in the membership of 350. The total number of workers' unions has increased by four, and the total membership has decreased by 2,171.

The decrease in the total membership of workers' unions does not call for comment.

PROSECUTIONS.

Prosecutions for breaches of Act and of awards and industrial agreements numbered 590 (eighty-four dismissed). There were 359 prosecutions of employers and sixty-seven of workers for various breaches of awards and of the Act other than strikes and other cessations of employment, while 160 workers were prosecuted for striking or otherwise ceasing employment. Four unions were also prosecuted for instigating cessations of work—two for breaches of the Act, and two for breaches of award.

DECISIONS OF INTEREST.

Jurisdiction of Court of Arbitration—Waterside Workers.

The Waterside Workers' award provided that men employed on ships might, at the expiration of six hours' continuous employment in any one day, be ordered back for employment, at a later hour the same day, without payment for the intervening time. On a motion for prohibition or certiorari on the ground that this provision was *ultra vires*, the men not being in the employment of the employer during the period after the completion of the six hours, and before resumption, it was held (1) That the Supreme Court has power to issue a writ of prohibition or certiorari to the Court of Arbitration in cases where that Court has exceeded its jurisdiction; but (2) that in any case the above provision related to an industrial matter and was not *ultra vires*.

Payment of Wages for Anzac Day.

(1.) The Anzac Day Act provides that Anzac Day shall be observed throughout New Zealand in all respects as if it were a Sunday. The Northern, Taranaki, Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, Canterbury, and Otago and Southland Typographers' award provides for a minimum weekly rate of pay, and that where a weekly wage is fixed by the award deductions shall be made only for time lost through the sickness or default of the worker. No payment of wages was made for Anzac Day. It was held, on appeal (upholding the decision of the Magistrate), that the hiring was a weekly one, and that the weekly wage must be paid in full without deduction for Anzac Day, there being no sickness or default.

(2.) The Northern, Taranaki, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago and Southland Female Boot Operatives' award provided that the minimum wage should be "£2 5s. a week computed by the hour." It was held, on appeal (upholding the decision of the Magistrate), that these were not weekly workers, and that deduction for time lost on Anzac Day might accordingly be made, though no such deductions could be made for weekly workers.

Payment of Wages to Apprentices absent for Military Training.

In a case where the award provided that the employer should not be bound to pay an apprentice for time lost through sickness, or through the default of the apprentice, or by his voluntary absence from work with the consent of the employer, the Court of Arbitration decided that the employer was bound to pay the wages of an apprentice while absent at a compulsory-military-training camp, such absence not being sickness or default on the part of the apprentice.

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES.

There were fifty industrial disturbances during the year, of which forty may be classed as unimportant or trivial, and one excusable. The following is a brief summary of the remaining nine disturbances :—

(1.) *Waterside Workers, Wellington.*—The Wellington Waterside Workers refused to work overtime on the s.s. "Mararoa" after 5 p.m. on a Saturday afternoon, and a new gang had to be obtained to complete the work. The men were bound by an award under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Proceedings were taken against the men concerned, and a penalty was imposed in each case.

(2.) *Gold-miners, Te Puke.*—The gold-miners at Te Puke (who were not bound by any award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and who would therefore be covered by the Labour Disputes Investigation Act) discontinued their employment for fourteen days as a protest against the reduction in the wages of shiftmen. It was finally decided that the existing rate should be continued until the 31st August, 1923, and that the question of making a reduction after that date should be submitted to a Conciliation Council. No proceedings were taken, as the dispute had been amicably settled, and as it was not clear that a breach of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act had been committed, a large number of the men apparently being contractors and not "workers" within the meaning of the Act.

(3.) *Coal-miners, Hikurangi.*—With a view to compelling their employers, when deciding to reduce staff, to adopt one of two systems in place of dismissing any particular men selected by the employers—viz., (1) to share the work amongst all the men, or (2) to "ballot" out the number of men not required—197 coal-miners at Hikurangi discontinued their employment. The matter in dispute was included in claims referred to a Conciliation Council under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act for a new award, and an agreement was arrived at, the union having previously withdrawn its demand with reference to the reduction of staff. The disturbance lasted thirty-four days. Proceedings were taken against the union and the men, and fines were imposed.

(4.) *Shipping, Auckland.*—The stokehold crew of the s.s. "Marama," numbering thirty-one, refused to work with a non-unionist, and on his removal then declined to sail with the master. The whole of the workers concerned were arrested by the police, and sentenced under the Shipping and Seamen Act to one month's imprisonment for wilfully disobeying the commands of the master, but were released after several days. In view of this prosecution it was decided to take no action under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

(5.) *Coal-mines, Westland.*—In August, 1923, the representatives of the Miners' Unions in Westland formed a new organization for the district, and asked the mine-owners to meet them in conference to discuss matters connected with conditions of employment in the various mines concerned. Although

an award providing for such matters was in force at the time, this was agreed to by the owners; but in the meantime a ballot was taken at each mine to decide upon one of two issues—namely, whether the men should strike, or whether they should “go slow”—and the latter issue was carried. The conference that had already been arranged for was duly held, but no agreement was reached, and the men thereupon commenced to “go slow.” As the output continued to decrease, the owners on the 15th September closed the mines affected. After a number of conferences between the representatives of the owners and the workers an agreement was finally reached concerning the matters in dispute, and was subsequently ratified by the parties, and an amendment of the award was made accordingly. The whole disturbance occupied 133 days. Prosecutions were commenced, but in view of the settlement it was decided not to proceed with them.

(6.) *Coal-mining, Roa*.—Eighty-eight employees at the Roa Coal-mine discontinued their employment for fourteen days as the result of a dispute with the mine-owners over the manning of certain “isolated” places in the mine. The men accepted the decision of the Disputes Committee in the matter, and resumed work under the old conditions. No action was taken on this occasion, as proceedings were already pending against the union for a previous stoppage in connection with the same question, in which a penalty was imposed.

(7.) *Waterside Workers, Lyttelton*.—The waterside workers at Lyttelton ceased work for the purpose of holding a picnic on a day other than that provided for in the award: 327 workers were involved. Proceedings were taken against the union under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and a fine was imposed.

(8.) *Freezing-workers, Belfast*.—Forty-one employees at the Belfast Freezing-works ceased work at 3 p.m. on the day prior to their picnic without giving the company sufficient notice to enable it to make the necessary arrangements to carry on the work. Proceedings were taken against the men, and fines were imposed.

(9.) *Waterside Workers, New Plymouth*.—A number of waterside workers at New Plymouth refused to resume work at 1 p.m. after work had been discontinued on account of rain. Proceedings were taken against the workers, and fines were imposed.

UNION ACCOUNTS.

Under the provision made in the 1922 amendment of the Act it was found necessary to make an investigation of the accounts kept by the secretary of several unions in Christchurch, with the result that the information gathered was handed over to the police officers. Proceedings were taken by them for theft, making false declarations, &c., for which the defendant received sentence. This was the first case of the kind.

In order to enable or assist unions and their officers generally to establish satisfactory methods of book-keeping, a draft procedure has been drawn up and submitted to the union of workers and to the employers for their consideration.

DISPUTES DEALT WITH UNDER THE LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

Industry affected.	Whether Union had been registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act prior to Dispute.	Particulars.	Ballot of Workers.	Nature of Settlement.
Gas Company's clerical and showroom employees, Auckland	Registered*..	Agreement reached without recourse to conference called by Conciliation Commissioner or to Labour Disputes Committee	Not required	Agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1) of Labour Disputes Investigation Act.
Gasworks, Auckland ..	Not registered	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner proving abortive, Labour Disputes Committee constituted; settlement resulted	„	Ditto.
Tramways, Auckland ..	Registered*..	Agreement reached without recourse to conference called by Conciliation Commissioner or to Labour Disputes Committee	„	„
Tramway officers, Auckland	Not registered	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner; settlement resulted	„	„
Tramways, Dunedin ..	Not registered†	Ditto.	„	„
Laundry Employees, Auckland	Not registered	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner proving abortive, Labour Disputes Committee constituted; settlement resulted	„	„
Glassworkers, Auckland	„	Ditto.	„	„
Gaslighting employees, Petone and Lower Hutt	„	Agreement reached without recourse to conference called by Conciliation Commissioner or to Labour Disputes Committee	„	„

* In each of these cases the union remained registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but was not bound by an award or agreement thereunder.

† This union previously cancelled its registration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act permits of strikes and lockouts taking place provided there is no award or industrial agreement in force under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and provided that three weeks have been allowed for an investigation and for a ballot on the question at issue. As stated at page 5, only twenty-three unions have had their disputes dealt with under the Act since its inception in 1913, while there are 415 individual unions of workers registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, with 551 awards and industrial agreements in force. It will be noticed that all

the disputes dealt with last year were settled without strikes taking place and without the necessity for ballots on the question of striking or accepting any recommendations made. Arising out of the fifty disputes filed under the Act to date only four ballots have been necessary, and in none of these cases did a strike take place in pursuance of such a ballot. In two instances an interruption of work occurred—in one case, in 1917, before the dispute was filed, and the other, in 1918 (a “go slow” policy), during the investigation. Proceedings were taken in the first case, but in the second case no action was taken owing to difficulties of evidence.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

Sixty-nine cases were heard and determined by the Court of Arbitration, none of which calls for special mention.

The Department has for some time been engaged in a general survey of the workers' compensation law in order to be in readiness for the introduction of improved legislation on the subject.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

The administration of this Act has again been carried out by the Department of Agriculture, whose Inspectors have greater facilities for carrying out country inspections.

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

Very few complaints have been received during the year regarding accommodation for these workers.

Visits of inspection have, however, been made to these as opportunity occurred, and as a result twenty-two requisitions were served on proprietors for increased or improved accommodation, resulting in better conditions being provided for the workers affected.

Most of the districts have recently been provided with motor-cars, and these will enable the Inspectors to carry out the country portion of their work much more expeditiously, at the same time saving considerable expense in money and time.

SCAFFOLDING AND EXCAVATION ACT.

The number of notices of intention to erect scaffolding in connection with the erection, demolition, or alteration of buildings, excavation for foundations of buildings, and for sewerage, water, gas, and electric supply, where such work was more than 5 ft. in depth, was 4,863. The extension of the lending facilities of the State Advances Department has caused a great increase in the number of buildings, with a corresponding increase in the work of inspection of scaffolding. The following figures, indicating the number of notices to erect scaffolding from 1914 onwards, are interesting, as they show how largely the work of the Inspectors of Scaffolding has increased through the operation of the new Scaffolding and Excavation Act of 1922: 1913–14, 1,488; 1914–15, 1,453; 1915–16, 937; 1916–17, 888; 1917–18, 706; 1918–19, 666; 1919–20, 897; 1920–21, 955; 1921–22, 946; 1922–23, 1,649; 1923–24, 4,863. The number of inspections was 14,314, which is almost three times that of the previous year.

The new Act has now been in force for over a year, covering a much wider field of building operations than previously. Builders and users of scaffolding are found, on the whole, to give the regulations careful attention.

There were 184 accidents, an increase of thirty-nine on the previous year. The number of accidents in proportion to the number of jobs shows, however, a considerable reduction from the figures for the former year. It can be safely stated that the effect of enlarging the sphere of inspection work on all buildings and excavations where accidents are likely to occur has been a considerable diminution in the number of accidents. Of the accidents five were fatal. Particulars of the accidents calling for note are as follow:—

(a.) A worker was engaged in stripping boxing from concrete-work when he overbalanced and fell. The worker was in the act of loosening the timber and had not taken steps to secure the boxing by means of rope to prevent it from falling if it came away suddenly.

(b.) A man employed on a building in course of erection was instructed by the foreman to lay concrete blocks round the lift-well, situated on the third floor of the building. After giving his orders the foreman descended to a lower floor, and while doing so observed the employee falling down the lift-well (a distance of 44 ft.), at the bottom of which he was picked up a few minutes later in a dying condition. No one saw the accident, and it is surmised that the deceased grasped the loose end of the rope-tackle and it ran out under the strain. There were guard-rails around the lift-well, but one of them had been lowered, apparently by the worker.

(c.) A contractor purchased an old bridge for the purpose of recovering the timber and iron from the bridge and selling it. With the aid of an employee he was dismantling the middle span of the bridge when, without warning, the bridge collapsed and fell into the river, 120 ft. or 130 ft. below. The contractor was thrown head first into the river-bed and killed. The employee clung to a rope until swept by falling debris into the river amongst timber and ironwork, but escaped with only slight injuries. It is difficult to say what caused the collapse of the bridge, but it is thought the clamps on the wire rope which held the bridge to the bank slipped, and the strain drew out the anchors, thus bringing about the accident.

(d.) Some workmen were stripping off the casing from one of the piers of a new bridge when the top of the column broke off and a quantity of concrete fell on one of the workmen, killing him instantly. An earthquake had occurred during the early hours of the morning, and to this happening it is thought the breaking of the concrete was due.

(e.) A worker standing on a gantry lost his balance as the result of a crane-jib falling on to the gantry. The crane was fitted with interlocking-gear, which failed to act, owing to a bolt working loose, allowing the barrel to run free and the jib to fall down. The worker fell a distance of 39 ft., causing internal injuries from which he died. Arrangements have been made to strengthen this gear by means of a stay.

The following accidents also occurred, but as the Act does not apply to excavation work carried out by local bodies, the cases did not come under the Inspectors' jurisdiction :—

(1.) A gang of men were engaged in excavation work for drainage-pipe laying, and the work was being done by digging holes 2½ yards long by 1 yard wide every 6 yards; a tunnel was then being driven under the portion not excavated. One of the men was working in one of these holes at a depth of 12 ft., the sides of which were timbered for about 5 ft., when the ground suddenly caved in, burying the worker, whose neck was found to be dislocated when he was extricated.

(2.) At Opunake a spectator was watching the erection of a derrick which was being put up by the Electric-power Board. The onlooker was warned by the engineer to keep out of the way, but disregarded the warning. The derrick had been lifted some distance from the ground when it fell and, striking the spectator, killed him.

(3.) Two men were working in a drain in a street at a depth of 10 ft. In this case the sides of the drain were not timbered, and one side fell in, crushing one of the workers, who sustained an extensive fracture of the right side of the skull and also had several ribs fractured, causing death. The job was being carried out by a contractor for a local body, which is exempt from the Act. The question whether the contractor or the Borough Council is liable is to be decided in the law-courts. No notice of the intention to do the work was given to the Inspector.

The prosecutions under the Act numbered fifty-six (previous year twenty-nine) and in fifty-three of these fines were imposed. These cases are in addition to cases taken by the Inspection of Machinery Department, which supervises the use of power-driven machinery on buildings.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 110 offices registered in New Zealand: increase, 9. In one case only it was found necessary to institute a prosecution for a breach of this Act.

ARREARS OF WAGES.

Amounts totalling £8,567 14s. were collected by the Department's officers on behalf of workers who had been underpaid the wages prescribed by awards and the various Acts.

RENT RESTRICTION.

There were 568 applications received from tenants for inquiry (last year 567). The following shows the number in each town, with the number (in brackets) in which the increase in rent was deemed unjustified: Auckland, 202 (115); Wellington, 248 (185); Christchurch, 7 (4); Dunedin, 26 (8); Hamilton, 2 (1); Gisborne, 0 (0); Napier, 43 (32); Masterton, 4 (1); New Plymouth, 6 (5); Wanganui, 0 (0); Palmerston North, 6 (1); Nelson, 0 (0); Greymouth, 6 (6); Timaru, 0 (0); Oamaru, 4 (3); Invercargill, 14 (8). Of 63 cases taken to Court, 60 increases in rent were held to be unjustified; in 242 out of 365 settled by Inspectors without recourse to Court the owners agreed to reduce the rents demanded; 47 cases were found to be outside the scope of the Act; and no action was taken in 72 cases for miscellaneous reasons, such as tenants having left, owners having sold to new owners for latter's own occupation, &c. The remaining 21 cases were not completed at the close of the year.

The rent restriction provisions were continued by the Rent Restriction Continuance Act, 1923, until the 31st July, 1924.

It is pointed out by many of the Inspectors that while the cessation of this legislation would no doubt have the effect of giving freer scope to building activities, great hardship would for some time yet be caused to many tenants, particularly those with young children. If it is decided to continue the legislation the Act should be amended to meet the difficulty that arises in ascertaining what was the rent charged so far back, in most cases, as 1914. This it is now almost impossible to do. It is therefore suggested that the rent charged in 1914 or such other time as is fixed by the Act be disregarded, and that the standard rent be based on the two remaining factors only—viz., 8 per cent. gross or 7 per cent. net on the capital value as at the date specified—whichever is the higher. It is in any event likely that the rent paid at the previous time would be less.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court that where the tenant has agreed with the landlord as to the capital value the standard rent must be computed on that value, it has become an increasing practice of owners and agents to require tenants to agree on such a value as will entitle the owner to the rent charged, and in most cases the tenants are naturally unaware of the effect of signing such an agreement. An example of such a case quoted to me is as follows: Two old houses were purchased about eighteen months ago for £950; the former rent was, it was stated, 14s. a week; the owner entered into an agreement with the tenant that the capital value of one of the houses was £1,400, and charged two guineas a week (approximately 8 per cent.). On a capital value of, say, £500 the maximum rent to which the owner would be entitled, at 7 per cent. net for interest, plus depreciation 3 per cent., rates £5, insurance £2, and repairs £10, would be about £1 6s. per week. It is therefore recommended that an agreement as to the capital value of a house should be disregarded, and the value fixed by the Court.

FOOTWEAR REGULATION ACT.

There were 555 inspections made throughout the Dominion under this Act, and stocks of footwear were carefully examined. There were five prosecutions.

It may be said that almost without exception the soles (which include the insoles, heels, and heel-stiffeners) of New-Zealand-made boots consist entirely of leather, while a certain percentage of

the imported article comprises "compo," "board," and the like, which are required to be indicated by brand as not consisting entirely of leather. In many cases, too, various imitations of leather are used in imported goods which it is very difficult even for experts to distinguish from leather after the boots are complete. During recent months a number of complaints have been made by those engaged in the manufacture of footwear in New Zealand that much of the imported footwear is shoddy and should be prohibited. In order to ascertain the position it is proposed to call a conference of the Department's Inspectors of Footwear, and to give an opportunity to representatives of the manufacturing, importing, and selling interests, also employees, to express their views.

The complaint of allegedly shoddy footwear chiefly relates to the use of cardboard in the cheaper classes of footwear. It is pointed out on the contrary, however, that when worked up with certain other substances cardboard or paper will make a serviceable wearing-material for light flexible boots which is preferable to the poorer classes of leather, and that the suggested prohibition would not result in any advantage to the public. Further, it is stated that it would be impracticable to prohibit the use of certain classes of leather, as grading would be necessary, which would be difficult and expensive. These questions will come up for consideration at the conference.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The new Act and regulations have worked smoothly, and a great deal of inspection has been done during the year, resulting in many inaccurate scales, weights, measuring-appliances, &c., being corrected.

The number of appliances examined by Inspectors during the year shows a considerable increase over the previous year—namely, 63,018, as compared with 53,298 for the year ending 31st March, 1923. An increase also took place in the number of premises visited during the year—a total of 6,661, or over 50 per cent. more than during the previous year; ninety-three persons were prosecuted, seventy-one for using or being in possession of unstamped or unjust appliances, and twenty-two for various breaches of the regulations. The total of the penalties and costs inflicted was £166 5s. 7d. The total fees collected during the year as prescribed by the new regulations were £2,726 8s. 5d. (previous year £574, old lower scale). Seventeen appliances presenting novel features were submitted for the approval of the Minister in accordance with clause 5 of the regulations, and of these fourteen were approved as being suitable for use for trade and such as would not facilitate fraud, three were rejected, whilst three of the fourteen were approved subject to restrictions regarding their use.

Special attention was given under the new statutory powers, particularly during the winter months, to the sale of coke, coal, and firewood. Simultaneous and other inspections were made throughout the various towns at the time of the delivery of coal and coke by dealers, and in cases where shortage in the weight alleged to be contained in the bag was found prosecutions were taken. Twenty-three dealers were proceeded against, eleven for selling short weight of coal or coke, six for not having proper weighing-appliances, and six for not affixing labels to coal-sacks indicating the weight. It was found in many towns that a rough-and-ready system of guessing the weight in the bag prevailed. In most cases this was done without intention to defraud; such a method, however, tends to the sale of short-weight measure, and has been stopped. As a result of the special inspection there was a rush by the dealers to obtain proper scales, and scale-makers have been hard pressed to supply all orders.

Arrangements are being made to provide better facilities to enable owners to present their appliances for periodical reverification. The regulations prescribe that within ten miles of the offices of the Inspectors situated in the sixteen chief and secondary towns of the Dominion owners shall present all appliances other than spring balances annually for reverification, while spring balances must be reverified every six months. Where possible, Inspectors will visit the more populous suburbs and arrange for temporary offices for the purpose of carrying out this work, thus saving the owners the necessity of having to convey their appliances over long distances. Any owner may also, if he so desires, arrange with the Inspector to reverify his appliances on his own premises, in which case the owner must pay any expenses incurred by the Inspector.

As mentioned in my report last year, except in the case of coal, coke, and firewood, the Act does not apply to the weight of goods sold, but merely requires that the weighing or measuring appliances shall be accurate. The Sale of Foods and Drugs Act, which is administered by the Department of Health, provides certain protective measures against the sale of short weight or measure as far as food is concerned, but there is a need for legislation making it an offence to sell any goods less in weight or measure than that purported to be sold. This applies especially to goods already made up in quantities ready for sale. The Union of South Africa Weights and Measures Act, 1922—one of the most recently enacted dealing with weights and measures—provides that any person who by means of words, description, or other indication, direct or indirect, makes any false, incorrect, or untrue statement as to number, quantity, measure, gauge, or weight of any goods sold by him, or who otherwise sells or causes to be sold, or delivers or causes to be delivered, to a purchaser, any thing by weight or measure short of the quantity demanded of or represented by the seller, shall be guilty of an offence. Similar legislation exists in New South Wales and several of the American States. I recommend that similar measures might be adopted here.

As stated last year respecting the administration of the Weights and Measures Act generally, we approached the Departments in Great Britain, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the United States of America with a view to an exchange of information from time to time concerning the requirements laid down in each country. I am pleased to say that the proposal was favourably received without exception, and a permanent arrangement for interchange of matter dealing with weights and measures administration has been made. This arrangement should enable us to ensure that New Zealand is not made the dumping-ground for appliances that are rejected elsewhere. It is also hoped that by the means stated more uniformity regarding the use of certain types of appliances will be brought about. For instance, Australia and South Africa do not recognize the so-called "blind petrol pump." Such a pump is not allowed in New Zealand unless it has been approved by the London Board of Trade. Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, however, permit the use of the blind pump. Again, the standard of accuracy and precision of appliances varies in different countries, whilst certain types of weighing-machines are used in some countries and are not permitted in others.

APPRENTICES.

This question has been dealt with during the year by a conference of representatives of employers and workers throughout the Dominion, and of the Departments of Education and Labour, with the result that a Bill was passed which came into force on the 1st April. The reports in connection therewith have already been published, entitled "Apprenticeship Question (N.Z.), 1923."

The main features of the Act are those providing machinery by which an Apprenticeship Committee in each trade or branch of the trade in each centre may be set up. The duty of this committee will be to watch the progress of the apprentices in that trade and locality, and to see that they diligently learn and are properly taught.

It is considered that these committees will in practice become the "backbone" of the Act, as they may be given full power in their respective trades and localities to administer the Act for themselves, with the Court of Arbitration (under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act), however, as the general controlling authority and Court of appeal. The success of the Act will no doubt largely depend upon the appointment of suitable men who will look to the ultimate interests of their trades, and to the public welfare generally.

As a means of remedying the shortage of skilled labour where it may be found to exist, the Court of Arbitration is empowered to order the employment of a minimum number of apprentices where it is satisfied that it is necessary so to do in order to provide an adequate supply of journeymen for the future. The following table is of interest in this connection as showing the trades in which considerably more apprentices could be employed without exceeding the maximum proportion fixed in the respective awards and industrial agreements. In Queensland the Court of Arbitration has, under similar powers to those in the New Zealand Act, fixed the proportion of apprentices in the building trade at a maximum of one to two journeymen, and a minimum of one to five. This minimum proportion is a somewhat low one, as at most it would, assuming the apprenticeship period to be four years, provide for the replacement of each journeyman only once in every twenty years, which period would be considerably extended if allowance is made for the number of boys who usually drift away from the occupations taken up. The information respecting New Zealand is being submitted to the Court of Arbitration and to the Apprenticeship Committees (where these have been formed), so that they may consider whether the number should be increased by an order under section 5 (4) (a).

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED IN THE SKILLED TRADES, TOGETHER WITH THE ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF APPRENTICES ALLOWABLE WITHOUT EXCEEDING THE MAXIMUM FIXED IN THE RESPECTIVE AWARDS AND INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Trade.	Number of Journeymen and Working Employers for whom Apprentices are allowable.	Number of Apprentices employed.	Equivalent to One in Number stated below.	Maximum Proportion fixed by Award or Agreement.*	Additional Number of Apprentices allowed.
Baking and pastrycooking ..	1,137	201	5.6	3 to 5	463
Boilermaking	195	69	2.8	1 to 2	50
Bootmaking	1,066	248	4.3	1 to 3	185
Boot-repairing	675	86	7.8	1 to 3	292
Bricklaying	302	70	4.3	1 to 3	72
Carpentering and joinery ..	3,993	882	4.5	1 to 3	746
Cabinetmaking and furniture making	1,635	631	2.6	1 to 2	237
Coopering	133	5	26.6	1 to 3	47
Coachbuilding	664	256	2.6	1 to 2	146
Cycle-working	231	118	1.9	1 to 1	209
Electrical working	691	506	1.4	1 to 1	180
Engineering	2,036	925	2.2	2 to 1	2,847
Gardening	210	29	7.2	1 to 3	64
Horse-shoeing	446	72	6.1	1 to each fire	143
Jewellery and watchmaking ..	366	123	2.9	1 to 3	77
Letterpress, lithographing, book-binding	1,286	473	2.7	2 to 3	224
Masonry (stone and monumental)	208	34	6.1	1 to 3	43
Motor mechanics	1,198	659	1.8	1 to 1	540
Moulding	458	157	2.9	1 to 2	102
Painting	802	149	5.4	1 to 3	199
Plastering	356	98	3.6	1 to 3	88
Plumbing and gasfitting ..	1,035	468	2.2	1 to 2	190
Saddlery	379	67	5.6	1 to 3	187
Ship, yacht, and boat building ..	142	36	3.9	1 to 3	27
Tailoring	1,019	81	12.5	1 to 4	330
Tinsmithing	444	158	2.8	1 to 2	97
Typographical	805	228	3.5	1 to 3	216
Wickerworking	174	72	2.4	1 to 2	21
Totals	22,086	6,901	3.2	..	8,022

* In localities where no maximum proportion is fixed the usual proportion is taken for the industry.

An attempt has been made to obtain reports on all the boys leaving the schools in the principal centres for the purpose of entering employment, in order to ascertain the number that take up (a) the skilled labour callings (viz., the primary and secondary industries on which the people depend for the supply of the necessities of life), (b) the commercial and professional occupations, or (c) unskilled or "blind-alley" trades.

The data are unfortunately not sufficiently complete to furnish definite information, and arrangements are in train for fuller particulars being obtained from the schools at the end of this year. An interesting example has, however, been given at one school, which shows that 69 per cent. of the boys leaving that school last year wished to take up commercial and professional occupations, 22 per cent. industrial, 4 per cent. agricultural, and 5 per cent. transport and other miscellaneous work.

A comparison of the above with the last available return showing the occupations of the people (census of 1921) shows that out of a total male working population of 391,263 only 88,322 (slightly over 22 per cent.) were engaged in the commercial and professional occupations (while, as above shown, 69 per cent. of the boys from the school mentioned desired to take up these occupations); and 241,349 (about 62 per cent.) were employed in the primary and secondary industries, while only 31 per cent. of the boys referred to wished to enter these occupations; the remainder were engaged in transport and communication and domestic work.

If the figures shown from the school referred to are typical of the rest of the schools, it can readily be seen that the wishes of the boys lie, to a very large extent, in the directions in which they are not likely to be required, while the important primary and secondary industries, which now employ nearly two-thirds of the male working population, would receive only 31 per cent. of the boys. This information supports the conclusion of the Committee in its report that the education system has in the past given the boys a bias in favour of the commercial and professional occupations to the detriment of the Dominion's industries, and that the question of an alteration to the system should be considered. In the meantime various steps are being proposed to point out to the boys and their parents, also the teachers, the importance of the primary and secondary industries, in order to direct the boys into the right channels, where the best prospects of employment are likely to occur, and so that there may be a maximum number of producers and a minimum number of non-producers.

Following on your instructions, I have visited the principal towns of the Dominion for the purpose of explaining the Act to employers, workers, parents, boys, and others interested, and in particular to urge on employers and workers the setting-up of Apprenticeship Committees in their respective trades. A number of committees have already been set up, mostly in the building trade (in which there is the greatest shortage of skilled labour) and others are in process of formation.

LEAD POISONING IN THE PAINTING INDUSTRY.

This difficult question has again been under discussion abroad, and there continues to be great diversity of opinion amongst experts on the subject. In the meantime an investigation has been continued in New Zealand of certain substitutes for white-lead as a basis for paints. A test was made by arrangement with the Railway Department of a compound known as "zinox"—that is, hydrated oxide of zinc. It is considered that the tests were not sufficient, as they were made under somewhat restricted conditions. A further test has therefore been arranged with the Railway Department—to paint two new cottages adjoining each other, so as to be subject to the same weather conditions, one with zinox and the other with white-lead, the same colouring to be used in certain parts of both. A more conclusive test, and a report on the condition of the paint-work, will then be ready at the end of twelve months' test—which will cover the four seasons of the year.

Another base for paint, known as "normal sulphate of lead," is now being manufactured in Auckland (a local patent). We have arranged with the Railway Department for a test to be made with normal sulphate of lead, similar to that now being made with zinox.

A compilation of present knowledge of lead poisoning was issued in August last by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario. The compilation presents the facts known concerning the causes, incidence, recognition, prevention, and treatment of lead poisoning. It is stated that it can be taken as axiomatic that the chief danger in painting, so far as lead poisoning is concerned, is from inhalation of lead-dust. Prevention must accordingly lie along one of two lines—either (1) substitution of some other pigment for lead, or (2) concentration on the problem of (a) dust-prevention, and (b) dust-removal.

Regarding the substitution of some other pigment for lead, the compilation goes on to state: "The possibility of substituting zinc for lead (referred to above) has been widely considered on its commercial and practical side; the question is still in its experimental stage, and no authoritative conclusion has been reached. The policies of other countries on the matter are briefly as follows: Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland are endeavouring to safeguard the painting trade by strict regulations, chiefly the prohibition of dry rubbing-down and the compulsory provision of washing-facilities. Switzerland tried total prohibition of white-lead in paints in 1904, but found it impracticable (no reason stated). Austria has since 1909 forbidden the use of white-lead for indoor work, and following upon this has recently put thirty-five varieties of leadless paint on the market (no information is given as to the result). France has since 1915 prohibited the use of white-lead in all painting operations on buildings, whether for interior or exterior work. (It is doubtful whether this has been rigidly

enforced.) In the Netherlands a Commission was appointed to investigate the question of substituting zinc paint for white-lead paint, and reported in 1909 most emphatically for substitution (no information is given as to the result). In England committees have been set up on several occasions during recent years; the last (1923) heard many witnesses on the practicability of prohibiting the use of lead for painting. It was generally conceded that for interior work lead paint could be dispensed with, and some of the master painters thought zinc compound could also be substituted for exterior work. On the whole, however, the committee decided to compromise between the alternatives of (a) total prohibition, and (b) enforcement of precautions within the trade by recommending restriction of the amount of lead in paint, as follows: a law to be introduced prohibiting the importation, sale, or use of any paint material which contains more than 5 per cent. of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound, the law not to come into force for a period of three years from the publishing of the report. It was further recommended that, failing prohibition of the use of lead in painting, regulations should be made with a view to dust-prevention and dust-removal."

It might be mentioned that the Queensland Government adopted regulations in 1922 providing (1) that no paint containing more than 5 per cent. of soluble lead shall be used or put within 4 ft. of the floor or ground on the outside of any residence, hall, school, or other building to which children under the age of fourteen years have access, or on any veranda, railing, gate, or fence; (2) that no surface of paint which contains more than 5 per cent. of soluble lead shall be rubbed down in a dry condition. These regulations were to come into operation on the 1st August, 1923, but were rescinded, except in so far as the regulations apply to any veranda, railing, gate, or fence. This latter restriction was retained and brought into force on account of an opinion expressed by local medical practitioners that lead in paint was responsible for certain cases of infantile paralysis which had come under notice.

It is interesting to note that none of the English-speaking countries have as yet ratified the Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in November, 1921, prohibiting the use of white-lead or sulphate of lead in the internal painting of buildings. A Bill has now, however, been introduced by the British Government to this effect.

No cases of lead poisoning have been notified in New Zealand during the year, and only one case has been notified since the law regarding notification came into force in January, 1921. It is probable, however, that cases have occurred without being notified, and there is also the probability of cases being missed through incorrect diagnosis. That a danger of lead poisoning amongst painters does exist must, it is thought, be admitted, but there is insufficient evidence of lead poisoning to warrant the more drastic method of prohibition of lead in paints. It may be desirable, however, to amend or extend the Factories Act, giving power to make regulations prescribing the conditions under which white-lead shall be used, not only in factories where lead is ground, but also on all jobs where painting-work is done. These would include the wearing of overalls, provision of washing-facilities, restrictions as to dry rubbing-down, and also safeguards to protect the occupants of houses, especially children, from risk of lead poisoning.

LABOUR MATTERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The report of the activities of the 1922 International Labour Conference, held in October and November, arrived too late for remarks to be made thereon in the annual report of this Department for 1923. In view, however, of the fact that the Conference of the previous year had decided that the time had come to call a halt in the drafting of labour legislation, owing to the unsatisfactory economic conditions prevailing in the chief nations of industrial importance, and the consequent unwillingness of these and other nations to adopt and ratify the draft convention and recommendations of the Conferences of 1919, 1920, and 1921, only one recommendation was passed in 1923. The thirty-four conventions and recommendations passed at the three Conferences mentioned proposed changes of a more or less drastic nature, and the feeling had become strikingly manifested in Europe generally that it would be of greater importance to urge upon the reluctant nations the eminent desirability of taking legislative action in conformity with the proposals of the International Labour Office than to continue to pass unavailing resolutions embodying suggestions which called for radical alterations in the fundamental principles on which the labour laws of many countries were based.

In 1922 the Conference concerned itself with the following matters:—

- (1.) Revision of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding parts of the other Treaties of Peace—(a) With a view to the reform of the constitution of the governing body of the International Labour Office; (b) with a view to modification as regards the periodicity of the sessions of the Conference.
- (2.) Communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration and immigration, and the repatriation and transport of emigrants.

A recommendation regarding the communication of information concerning immigration was adopted, and all available information on this and other subjects has been furnished to the International Labour Office when requested.

The fifth session of the International Labour Conference was held in October of last year at Geneva, when the following matters were included in the agenda presented to the delegates for consideration :—

- (1.) Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure.
- (2.) General principles for the organization of factory inspection.
- (3.) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.
- (4.) Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used.

Regarding No. (3), in New Zealand foreign workers are already entitled to equal rights under the Workers' Compensation Act; while respecting No. (4), the provisions as to glass-manufacturing processes have no practical application in this country. Coming to No. (2), the organization of factory inspection, the Conference adopted a recommendation urging it to be the duty of the various members to institute a system of inspection to enforce the laws and regulations dealing with the conditions of work and the protection of employees while engaged in their work. A number of methods were suggested as being calculated to promote the development of an instructive understanding between employers and employees, and to educate the workers concerned to a higher appreciation of the nature of their work. Taking the recommendation as a whole, the principles to be acted upon by the adopting nations are of a very general nature, and beyond the suggestion that inspection should progressively discard police methods of investigation as adopted in various countries there is nothing that could with advantage be applied to New Zealand. A great number of the legislative steps already taken for the protection of health and freedom from the risk of accident of workers in New Zealand are far in advance of anything done by other members of the International Labour Organization.

The following recommendations of the Conference are, however, of interest :—

That, in view of the difficult scientific and technical questions which arise under the conditions of modern industry in connection with processes involving the use of dangerous materials, the removal of injurious dust and gases, the use of electrical plant and other matters, it is essential that experts having competent medical, engineering, electrical, or other scientific training and experience should be employed by the State for dealing with such problems.

That, in view of the complexity of modern industrial processes and machinery, of the character of the executive and administrative functions entrusted to the Inspectors in connection with the application of the law, and of the importance of their relations to employers and workers, and employers' and workers' organizations, and to the judicial and local authorities, it is essential that the Inspectors should in general possess a high standard of technical training and experience, should be persons of good general education, and by their character and abilities be capable of acquiring the confidence of all parties.

That Inspectors on appointment should undergo a period of probation for the purpose of testing their qualifications and training them in their duties, and that their appointment should be confirmed at the end of that period only if they have shown themselves fully qualified for the duties of an Inspector.

(In a sparsely populated country like New Zealand it is, of course, impossible to provide a sufficient staff of Inspectors to ensure that in each centre the Inspectors amongst them shall possess a knowledge of every industry carried on. Where expert knowledge of any particular industry is necessary, however, it is usual to appoint persons with that knowledge, who can, if required, perform general duties in addition.)

That, with a view to securing full co-operation of the employers and workers and their respective organizations in promoting a high standard in regard to the conditions affecting the health and safety of the workers, it is desirable that the inspectorate should confer from time to time with the representatives of the employers' and workers' organizations as to the best measures to be taken for this purpose.

FAMILY WAGES.

The various publications which are regularly received by this Department from both official and non-official sources show that the question of providing adequate maintenance for married men with families is receiving a wide degree of attention. This movement, which had its beginnings in France, spread to Holland, has been introduced in parts of Germany, and is receiving official attention and scrutiny in other European countries. The problem is one which the nations appear to be recognizing as one to be grappled with seriously if industry is to continue to recruit its labour from the ranks of its own nationals rather than depend on the surplus and often unemployed workers of foreign countries.

So far as can be gathered, the definite schemes that have been put into operation do not so far however, furnish sufficient evidence of practicability. In Holland, for example, it was stated, in reply to questions on the point submitted by the Department, that the extra remuneration provided for the men with the large families is paid for by the employers, but that there are no minimum rates of wages in operation such as those in New Zealand. The extra cost of the benefit given is, however, too small to be of great value, being only about 1 per cent. of the wages bill.

In France minimum wages are provided for in certain trades by custom and agreement, and it is authoritatively stated that wages in these trades have not been decreased by the payment of

family allowances. The amounts paid out have never, however, been heavy enough to place establishments at a disadvantage in comparison with places where the allowances are not paid.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED MEN.

A conference of experts was called by the International Labour Office at Geneva in July and August of 1923 for the purpose of inquiring into the world-wide problem of finding employment for disabled men, a subject towards which the attention of Governments has been compellingly directed by the presence of as many as ten million disabled ex-service men in their midst. The statistical reports of pensions departments in sixteen countries show that there are 6,854,000 who, because of their disabilities, are receiving pensions in accordance with the legislation of the countries of which they are nationals. The inability of many of these men to compete against uninjured workers is becoming more marked as the war recedes into the years. Permanently disabled men in large manufacturing concerns are often at a disadvantage where quickness and accuracy in machine work are called for, and often, too, they are objects of suspicion on the part of their fellow-workers, who fear that their being in receipt of a pension will induce the disabled men to accept wages at a lower rate than the trade-union one and so gradually bring about a general lowering of the wages-rates. While considering the special case of the disabled ex-service men, the Conference did not overlook the equally urgent problem presented for their consideration by the presence of a large body of men injured in industry, who in many countries where a pension scheme in connection with workmen's compensation has not been introduced are seriously handicapped in their efforts to keep above the bread-line. Legislative action has been already taken by some European countries with the express purpose of dealing with the problem of disabled ex-soldiers, and Germany, Austria, Poland, Italy, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, France, and Hungary have passed Acts and decrees according to the method followed to give effect to parliamentary resolutions, or else have Bills under consideration. In Germany, Austria, Poland, Italy, and France the measures contemplated lay down a complete system of organization for the finding of employment by disabled men. A number of resolutions containing the findings of the experts who sat on the Commission were forwarded to the International Labour Office to be laid in the form of proposals before the 1924 International Labour Conference.

STATISTICS OF ACCIDENTS, WAGES, ETC.—INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.

For remarks respecting international statistics of industrial accidents see page 3.

During the year the question of making a comparison between the wages of various classes of skilled and unskilled workers in New Zealand and other countries formed the subject of a discussion with the Government Statistician. To make a nominal comparison was of course a simple matter, but recognition had to be given to the fact that no method of comparing wages would be of any value which did not include a survey of the standards of living, the retail prices of food, clothing, and other necessities, and considerations of climate, industry, seasonal work, &c., which would be likely to influence the real value of wages to the average worker. The nominal wages of workers in several countries were readily obtainable, but no information was available to enable the Department to show how the standard of living in those countries compared with that of New Zealand. In October and November of 1923 a conference of labour statisticians was called at Geneva by the International Labour Office, one of the subjects set down for investigation being that of wages and hours. The special committee which was set up to investigate the wages problem issued their report in December. The reporting body point out that there is a marked meagreness of available statistics of wages and hours of labour, the admission being made that this was apparently due to the expense involved in collecting and compiling data of a comprehensive character. Steps to place the matter on a sound footing were discussed, and it was decided that the International Labour Office should draw up a programme indicating the minimum of information which each country should be asked to publish, this to include current rates of wages and normal hours of work of typical categories of time-workers, and at least once a year the actual and full-time earnings and hours of labour of similar categories of workers, especially those on piecework. Averages would be calculated from these data, and index numbers of real wages based on money wages and on statistics of the cost of living would be published. In addition to the minimum programme it was decided to indicate an ideal programme which, while difficult to realize, would point out the direction towards which the efforts of all countries should tend. The report makes the practical admission that the problems presented for solution in compiling international wage statistics bristle with so many difficulties as to make any group of figures at present unreliable.

STAFF NOTES.

The Department now consists of the following officers (permanent staff): Head Office—administrative, 3; clerical, 18. District Offices—Inspectors, 48; clerks, typists, &c., 32. Conciliation Commissioners, 3. Court of Arbitration and its officers, 5. Total, 109; besides 180 officers of other Departments and other persons acting as part-time agents in various capacities.

The work of Inspectors comprises the administration of the various Acts mentioned in the report, some of them requiring expert or technical knowledge, such as the Scaffolding and Excavation Act, the Weights and Measures Act, and the Footwear Regulation Act. Examinations of Inspectors are now instituted in knowledge of scaffolding-work, conducted by a Board set up under the Act; in knowledge of weights and measures (for which the syllabi of the English Board of Trade examinations are taken); and in knowledge of the remaining labour legislation and departmental work generally.

EXPENDITURE OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Salaries, cost-of-living bonus, temporary clerical assistance, allowance to officers performing higher duties, and allowance to police and other officers acting as departmental agents ..	£ 27,495
Advertising and publications	342
Fares, board and lodging, &c., advanced to persons proceeding to employment (see refunds below)	348
Fees paid to assessors of Industrial Councils	904
Legal and witnesses' expenses (see refunds below)	342
Postage, telegrams, telephones, and rent of letter-boxes.. .. .	1,266
Printing and stationery	2,366
Office requisites, fuel, and lighting	532
Travelling-allowances and expenses of Inspectors, members of Court of Arbitration, Conciliation Councils, &c., bicycles, motor-cycles, and motor-cars, and maintenance thereof ..	6,781
Upkeep of departmental residence	109
Miscellaneous expenditure—	£
Arbitration Court and Conciliation Councils	34
General	117
	151
Rent and rates on office accommodation	1,079
	<hr/> 41,715
Less refunds—	
Fares.. .. .	343
Legal and witnesses' expenses	154
From State Advances Department for services of officers in connection with workers' dwellings	1,000
Travelling-expenses recovered from defendants in cases taken by the Department and from persons to whom weights and measures services were rendered	198
From Government Statistician for services of officers	200
Miscellaneous	478
	<hr/> 2,373
	<hr/> <hr/> £39,342

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 (£3,430), messenger services, cleaning, &c.

APPENDIX.

RETURN, PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1908, 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, 1923.

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Affiliated Unions.
INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYERS.			
1041	New Zealand Coach and Motor Body Builders	George Dash (Limited), Waimate (Secretary, Vivian Grant, Box 978, Christchurch)	7
526	New Zealand Federated Builders and Contractors	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	10
1043	New Zealand Federated Newspaper Proprietors	Vickers House, Woodward Street, Wellington ..	4
893	New Zealand Federation of Master Plumbers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	5
1036	New Zealand Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	2
1003	New Zealand Furniture Trades	12 Rew's Chambers, Queen Street, Auckland ..	5
724	New Zealand Master Printers	39 Endean's Buildings, Auckland	14
832	New Zealand Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers	58 Jervois Quay, Wellington	4
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of associations, 8	51
INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKERS.			
1225	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	25 Panama Street, Wellington	2
1040	Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	3
487	Merchant Service Guild of New Zealand ..	153-155 Featherston Street, Wellington	2
855	New Zealand Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington. ..	28
925	New Zealand Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union	Trades Hall, Christchurch	21
561	New Zealand Federated Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders	Trades Hall, Wellington	4
53	New Zealand Federated Boot Trade	55 Wellpark Avenue, Grey Lynn, Auckland ..	6
796	New Zealand Federated Bricklayers	28 Kauri Street, Eastbourne, Wellington ..	3
124	New Zealand Federated Clothing Trade Employees	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	11
473	New Zealand Federated Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	Trades Hall, Auckland .. ..	..
824	New Zealand Federation of Drivers' Unions	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	10
677	New Zealand Federated Engine-drivers, River Engineers, Greasers, and Firemen	Trades Hall, Wellington	8
1002	New Zealand Federated Flour-mill Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland	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	5
275	New Zealand Federated Moulders	90 Williamson Avenue, Grey Lynn, Auckland ..	4
567	New Zealand Federated Painters and Decorators	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington ..	13
786	New Zealand Federated Plumbers and Gasfitters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	5
836	New Zealand Federated Sawmills and Timber-yards and Coal-yards Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	5
1218	New Zealand Federated Shop-assistants ..	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington ..	6
756	New Zealand Federated Stonemasons	Edendale Road, Edendale, Auckland	4
1238	New Zealand Federated Storemen and Packers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington ..	8
869	New Zealand Federated Theatrical or Stage Employees	Grand Opera House, Wellington	4
579	New Zealand Federated Tramway Employees	257 Riddiford Street, Wellington	7
543	New Zealand Federated Typographical ..	4 Fairfax Street, Roslyn, Dunedin	4
912	New Zealand Federated Woollen-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	5
1132	New Zealand Freezing-works and Related Trades	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington ..	6
1226	New Zealand Gardeners and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Dunedin	4
866	New Zealand Journalists	12 Somersfield Street, Spreydon, Christchurch ..	4
1195	New Zealand Performing Musicians	Farish Street, Wellington	4
1117	New Zealand Related Printing Trades ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	5
559	New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation	80 Manners Street, Wellington	21
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of associations, 32	225

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	33
164	Auckland Builders and Contractors	114-115 Victoria Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland	150
162	Auckland Clothing-manufacturers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	22
741	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company (Limited)	Endean's Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	1
1221	Auckland Fibrous-plaster Manufacturers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	8
911	Auckland Furniture and Furnishing	12 Rew's Chambers, Auckland	53
181	Auckland Grocers	22 Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	113
472	Auckland Guild of Master Painters	Acacia Buildings, O'Connell Street, Auckland	52
736	Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association	Brunswick Buildings, 174 Queen Street, Auckland	160
330	Auckland Master Bakers	22 Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	131
1074	Auckland Master Farriers	9 Belgium Street, Auckland	19
571	Auckland Master Plumbers	22 Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	42
539	Auckland Master Printers	39 Endean's Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	44
122	Auckland Master Tailors	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	33
504	Auckland Provincial Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	33
464	Auckland Provincial Master Butchers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	63
1070	Auckland Provincial Newspaper-proprietors	New Zealand Herald Office, Auckland	11
783	Auckland Restaurateurs	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	26
1011	Auckland Retail Drapers, Milliners, Mercers, and Clothiers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	68
1124	Auckland Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Collar, and Bag Manufacturers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	21
148	Auckland Sawmillers and Woodware-manufacturers	Fanshawe Street, Auckland	52
1241	Auckland Waterside Employers' Union	Waterside Central Pay Office, Quay Street, Auckland	10
1135	Auckland Wholesale Grocery and Tobacco Merchants	National Bank Chambers, Shortland Street, Auckland	19
342	Devonport Steam Ferry Company (Limited)	Ferry Buildings, Quay Street East, Auckland	1
370	Gisborne Builders and Contractors	McKee's Buildings, 113 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	8
979	Gisborne Master Printers and Bookbinders	McKee's Buildings, 113 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	3
1025	Gisborne Master Tailors	Peel Street, Gisborne	7
1020	J. T. Julian and Son (Limited)	Cook Street, Auckland	1
326	Northern Steamship Company (Limited)	Quay Street, Auckland	1
750	Poverty Bay and East Coast Sheepowners	Peel Street, Gisborne	157
838	Poverty Bay Master Butchers	Peel Street, Gisborne	9
864	Poverty Bay Master Farriers and Blacksmiths	Waerengaahika	13
1027	South Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	1 Collingwood Street, Hamilton	106
984	South Auckland District Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	Victoria Street, Hamilton	19
163	Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited)	Ferry Buildings, Quay Street, Auckland	1
	Totals	Number of unions, 35	1,490
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
680	Hastings Master Horse-shoers	King Street, Hastings	7
420	Hawkes' Bay Builders and Contractors	Herschell Street, Napier	230
743	Hawke's Bay Sheepowners	Herschell Street, Napier	57
901	Manawatu Master Bakers	49 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	22
998	Manawatu Master Builders, Building Contractors, and Sash and Door Factory Proprietors	22A Cuba Street, Palmerston North	29
520	E. W. Mills and Co. (Limited)	Jervois Quay, Wellington	1
890	Napier Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	Tennyson Street, Napier	6
522	New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Bacon and Meat Packing Company (Limited)	154-156 Featherston Street, Wellington	1
6	New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Association	19 Egmont Street, Wellington	42
1019	Jas. J. Niven and Co. (Limited)	140 Wakefield Street, Wellington	1
1243	Palmerston North Hairdressers and Tobacconists	The Square, Palmerston North	12
766	Palmerston North Master Butchers	22A Cuba Street, Palmerston North	11
1007	Palmerston North Timber-merchants	22A Cuba Street, Palmerston North	6
517	Stewart Timber, Glass, and Hardware Company (Limited)	Courtenay Place, Wellington	1
142	Thomas Ballinger and Co. (Limited)	58 Victoria Street, Wellington	1
418	Wanganui Builders and Contractors	Leonard's Buildings, Ridgway Street, Wanganui	48
1014	Wanganui Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers	125 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui East	4
1162	Wanganui Master Bakers	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	12
484	Wanganui Master Painters	Avenue, Wanganui	17
101	Wellington Builders and Contractors	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	117
815	Wellington Clothing-manufacturers	58 Jervois Quay, Wellington	12
1054	Wellington Coach and Motor-vehicle Trades	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	21
1105	Wellington Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	111 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	20
1022	Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Trade	102 Willis Street, Wellington	12

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1118	Wellington General Carriers and Custom-house and Forwarding Agents	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	125
1123	Wellington Grocers	12 Panama Street, Wellington	46
106	Wellington Master Bakers	173 Cuba Street, Wellington	36
131	Wellington Master Painters	338 Tinakori Road, Wellington	108
886	Wellington Master Plumbers	132 Willis Street, Wellington	34
644	Wellington Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	23
948	Wellington Newspaper Proprietors	<i>Dominion</i> Office, <i>Dominion</i> Avenue, Wellington	12
1197	Wellington Soft-goods Manufacturers	33 Old Customhouse Street, Wellington	12
1239	Wellington Waterside Employers' Union	X Store, Queen's Wharf, Wellington	12
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 33	1,098

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
113	Builders and Contractors' Association of Canterbury	93 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	112
986	Canterbury Blacksmiths, Farriers, and Coachbuilders	149 Stafford Street, Timaru	44
430	Canterbury Butchers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	62
298	Canterbury Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	C/o Brabmers Limited, Motor-body Works, Fitzgerald Avenue, Christchurch	14
324	Canterbury Employers of Drivers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	21
1015	Canterbury Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	16
339	Canterbury Grocers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	14
459	Canterbury Licensed Victuallers	Royal Exchange Buildings, Christchurch	116
297	Canterbury Master Bakers	41 Disraeli Street, Christchurch	44
694	Canterbury Master Printers	Art Gallery, Armagh Street, Christchurch	16
914	Canterbury Newspaper-proprietors	Cathedral Square, Christchurch	7
305	Canterbury Sawmillers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	10
395	Canterbury Sheepowners	90 Hereford Street, Christchurch	963
452	Canterbury Tanners, Fellmongers, and Wool-scourers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	11
831	Christchurch Clothing-manufacturers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	9
141	Christchurch Furniture-makers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	27
1069	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists	213 Manchester Street, Christchurch	44
894	Christchurch Master Plumbers	127 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	32
125	Christchurch Master Tailors	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	27
1234	Christchurch Soft-goods Manufacturers	314 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	14
1244	Lyttelton Waterside Employers' Union	Waterside Central Pay Office, Lyttelton	20
362	South Canterbury Master Bakers	C/o T. S. Herron, Church Street, Timaru	26
379	South Canterbury Threshing-mill Owners	98 Stafford Street, Timaru	27
1072	Timaru Master Printers and Bookbinders	Beswick Street, Timaru	9
757	Timaru Painters	85 Stafford Street, Timaru	13
1240	Timaru Waterside Employers' Union	Hay's Buildings, Timaru	9
519	Whitcombe and Tombs (Limited)	111 Cashel Street, Christchurch	1
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 27	1,708

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
306	Dunedin and Suburban General Carriers and Coal merchants	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	30
891	Dunedin and Suburban Master Butchers	21 Crawford Street, Dunedin	26
337	Dunedin Builders and Contractors	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	87
822	Dunedin Clothing-manufacturers	40 Dowling Street, Dunedin	8
1087	Dunedin Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	Zealandia Chambers, Dowling Street, Dunedin (Secretary, T. M. Gillies, P.O. Box 123)	29
1016	Dunedin Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	196 Cashel Street, Christchurch	7
1004	Dunedin Furniture and Furnishing Trade	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	9
189	Dunedin Master Bakers	193 Princes Street, Dunedin	49
313	Dunedin Master Tailors	99 High Street (P.O. Box 214), Dunedin	21
867	Dunedin Plumbers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	28
875	Invercargill Plumbers	Tay Street, Invercargill	12
560	Invercargill and Suburban Master Butchers	The Crescent, Invercargill	14
318	Otago and Southland Gold-mining	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	10
936	Otago and Southland Newspaper-proprietors	<i>Otago Daily Times</i> Office, Dunedin	7
446	Otago and Southland Sheepowners	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	187
1116	Otago and Southland Tanners	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	5
1242	Otago and Southland Waterside Employers' Union	P.O. Box 3, Port Chalmers	13
1033	Otago Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	1 Dowling Street, Dunedin	21
311	Otago Drapers and Clothiers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	57
302	Otago Grocers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	68
325	Otago Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	1 Dowling Street, Dunedin	33

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—continued.

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—continued.			
343	Otago Painters	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	8
406	Southland Builders and Contractors	Arcade, Invercargill	45
778	Southland Coachbuilders and Blacksmiths	43 Lewis Street, Gladstone, Invercargill	25
664	Southland Grocers	The Crescent, Invercargill	50
332	Southland Master Tailors	75A Dee Street, Invercargill	8
137	Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	Water Street, Dunedin	1
88	Westport Coal Company (Limited)	31 Water Street, Dunedin	1
	Totals	Number of unions, 28	859
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
605	Taranaki Dairy Farming	Broadway, Stratford	57
516	Taranaki Licensed Victuallers	Devon Street, New Plymouth	10
204	Taranaki Master Builders	Gover Street, New Plymouth	15
861	Taranaki Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	93 Brougham Street, New Plymouth	11
447	Taranaki Master Tailors	251 Devon Street, New Plymouth	6
1229	Taranaki Provincial Retail Grocers	Broadway, Stratford	30
	Totals	Number of unions, 6	129
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
443	Marlborough Sheepowners	Queen Street, Blenheim	73
	Totals	Number of unions, 1	73
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1182	Nelson Grocers	Bridge Street, Nelson	11
856	Nelson Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	Bockman's Building, Trafalgar Street, Nelson	15
774	Nelson Master Tailors	Dees and Son's Buildings, Trafalgar Street, Nelson	11
	Totals	Number of unions, 3	37
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
177	Progress Mines of New Zealand (Limited)	Bridge Street, Reefton	1
721	Westland Licensed Victuallers	Mackay Street, Greymouth	55
1237	The Buller Licensed Victuallers	Cobden Street, Westport	33
	Totals	Number of unions, 3	89
	Grand totals	Industrial unions of employers, 136	5,483

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	237
1029	Auckland Aerated-water, Condiment, Preserve, Biscuit, Confectionery, and Drug Factories Employees	Trades Hall, Auckland	58
825	Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers and Related Trades	19 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland	1,178
190	Auckland Beamsmen's	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	17
923	Auckland Biograph Operators	22 Mozley Avenue, Devonport, Auckland	41
1046	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Auckland	1,281
1078	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics, Brassfinishers, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers)	15 Trades Hall, Auckland	731
612	Auckland Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants' Employees	Trades Hall, Auckland	116
340	Auckland Brick and Pottery and Clay Workers	Trades Hall, Auckland	183
576	Auckland Bricklayers	118 Newton Road, Auckland	153
1235	Auckland Brush and Broom Trade Workers	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	17
871	Auckland Builders', General, and other Labourers	3 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	1,394
152	Auckland Butchers	Trades Hall, Auckland	397
284	Auckland Certificated Engine-drivers	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	182
1125	Auckland City Cleaners, Caretakers, and Liftmen	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	108

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1108	Auckland City Female Bookbinders, Rulers, Envelope-makers, and Printers' Feeders	Trades Hall, Auckland	110
502	Auckland Coach and Car Builders ..	Trades Hall, Auckland	65
444	Auckland Coopers	Trades Hall, Auckland	28
1073	Auckland Creameries and Cheese and Butter Factories Employees ..	Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland ..	379
155	Auckland Carriers	Trades Hall, Auckland	26
720	Auckland Cutters, Trimmers, Pressers, and other Clothing Employees	11 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	127
753	Auckland Dairy Employees	Trades Hall, Auckland	83
596	Auckland District Boilermakers, Iron-ship Workers and Bridge-builders ..	Trades Hall, Auckland	129
662	Auckland Electrical Trades	Trades Hall, Auckland	84 —
620	Auckland Farriers and General Blacksmiths	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	31
393	Auckland Federated Cooks and Stewards ..	16 Waitemata Chambers, Customs Street, Auckland ..	103
508	Auckland Fellmongers, Tanners, Soap-workers, and General Tannery Employees	Trades Hall, Auckland	172
921	Auckland Fire Brigades Employees ..	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Newton, Auckland ..	36
381	Auckland Fish-trade Employees (other than Fishermen)	38 Kiwi Road, Devonport, Auckland ..	72
1129	Auckland Front-of-house Employees in Theatres, Picture-shows, and Houses of Entertainment	9 First Avenue, Kingsland, Auckland ..	129
1161	Auckland Gas Company's Clerical and Showrooms Employees	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	110
314	Auckland Grocers' Assistants	22 Swanson Street, Auckland	840
422	Auckland Gum-workers	Trades Hall, Auckland	102
501	Auckland Hairdressers' Assistants	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	73
1156	Auckland Hardware Assistants	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	170
688	Auckland Hotel and Restaurant Employees	187 Queen Street, Auckland	2135
149	Auckland Iron and Brass Moulders	Trades Hall, Auckland	145
853	Auckland Journalists	11 Swanson Street, Auckland (Box 1549) ..	54
840	Auckland Local Federated Seamen	Waitemata Chambers, Customs Street West, Auckland ..	723
978	Auckland Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers and Kindred Trades	Trades Hall, Auckland	30
708	Auckland Merchant Service Guild	36 Union Buildings, Customs Street East, Auckland ..	87
240	Auckland Motor-car and Horse Drivers ..	13 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	493
474	Auckland Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks	Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland	262
59	Auckland Operative Bootmakers	55 Wellpark Avenue, Grey Lynn, Auckland ..	381
635	Auckland Operative Plasterers	Trades Hall, Auckland	120 —
108	Auckland Painters	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	450 —
806	Auckland Performing Musicians	18 Maidstone Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland ..	232
654	Auckland Plumbers and Gasfitters	5 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	325 —
1096	Auckland Related Printing Trades (other than Typographers)	1 Arthur Street, Ellerslie, Auckland ..	200
1082	Auckland Retail Chemists' Employees ..	22 Swanson Street, Auckland	115
1100	Auckland Retail Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Crockery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	22 Swanson Street, Auckland	587
150	Auckland Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, and Bridle-cutters Society	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	71
384	Auckland Sail, Tent, and Cover Makers ..	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	14
494	Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	81
715	Auckland Stage Employees	100 Crummer Road, Ponsonby, Auckland ..	47
580	Auckland Stonemasons and Monumental Workers	Edendale Road, Edendale, Auckland ..	118 —
73	Auckland Tailoresses and other Female Clothing Trade Employees	15 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland ..	1,354
67	Auckland Tailors	11 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	181
830	Auckland Tallymen's	1 Quay Street, Auckland	146
248	Auckland Timber-workers	Trades Hall, Auckland	609
1088	Auckland Tramways	Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland ..	969
132	Auckland Typographical	34 Great South Road, Remuera, Auckland ..	302
183	Auckland United Flour-mill Employees ..	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland	56
910	Auckland United Furniture Trades	10 Trades Hall, Auckland	573
1101	Auckland United Storemen (other than Employees in Bottling-stores) ..	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	225
1144	Auckland Waterside Foremen and Time-keepers	Police and Customs Buildings, Queen's Wharf, Auckland ..	27
933	Auckland Waterside Workers	2 Quay Street East, Auckland	1,289
1168	Birkenhead Sugar-works Employees	Trades Hall, Auckland	207
1130	Devonport Ferry and Takapuna Tramways and Ferry Companies' Employees	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	65
759	Gisborne and East Coast Shearers and Woolshed Employees	257 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	25
373	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	Liberty Hall, Gisborne	52 —
1031	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics)	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	28

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
699	Gisborne Drivers	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	66
643	Gisborne Painters and Decorators	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	26
1232	Gisborne Performing Musicians	Muir Street, Gisborne	22
661	Gisborne Printing and Related Trades	Gladstone Road, Gisborne	28
602	Gisborne Waterside Workers	Read's Quay, Gisborne	204
1227	Glen Afton Coal-miners	Glen Afton, Pukemiro	149
798	Hamilton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Toorak Chambers, Hamilton	80
1230	Hamilton Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union	Toorak Chambers, Victoria Street, Hamilton	20
1084	Hikurangi Coal-miners	King Street, Hikurangi	200
1109	Huntly Coal-mine Underground Officials	Miners' Hall, Huntly	34
877	Huntly Engine-drivers (in coal-mines)	Hakaroa Street, Huntly.	28
1024	Kaipara Waterside Workers	Public Library, Te Kopuru	40
779	Ohinemuri Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Electricians and Motor Mechanics)	Miners' Union Hall, Seddon Street, Waihi	79
863	Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, and Firemen)	Seddon Street, Waihi	639
799	Onehunga Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Friendly Societies' Hall, Grey Street, Onehunga	110
940	Onehunga Waterside Workers	Waterside Workers' Shed, Onehunga Wharf	57
1155	Onehunga Woollen-mill Employees	Wallace Buildings, Queen Street, Onehunga	85
1017	Otahuhu Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Luke Street, Otahuhu	55
777	Poverty Bay and East Coast Builders', Contractors', and General Labourers	257 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	49
1211	Poverty Bay District Drivers	Liberty Hall, 227 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	33
431	Poverty Bay Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne	742
1053A	Pukemiro Coal-mine Workers	Pukemiro	216
1190	Russell Waterside Workers	Russell	95
837	South Auckland Engine-drivers, Winders, Motormen, and Firemen	St. John's Schoolroom, Waihi	73
951	Taupiri Coal-mine and Waikato Extended Coal-mine Workers	Main Street, Huntly	410
1009	Te Akatea Coal-mine Workers	Glen Massey, Ngaruawahia	100
1219	Te Puke Gold-miners	Muir's Reef, Te Puke	25
771	Thames Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brassfinishers)	Protestant Alliance Hall, Mary Street, Thames	84
16	Thames Miners	Albert Street, Thames	192
1056	Waihi Borough Labourers	Waihi Sample-rooms, Mueller Street, Waihi	20
1202	Whakatane Waterside Workers	County Council Chambers, Whakatane	57
1049	Whangarei Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Harris's Rooms, James Street, Whangarei	47
1188	Whangarei Waterside Workers	Whangarei	11
	Totals	Number of unions, 105	25,816

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

710	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of New Zealand	Aitken Street, Wellington	9,778
763	Chief Stewards' Guild of New Zealand	168 Lambton Quay, Wellington	54
1217	Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners' Association	23 Bowen Street, Wellington	1,815
212	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	25 Panama Street, Wellington	650
1154	Hastings Fruit Cool Store, Orchard, Nursery, and Garden Employees	Lyndhurst Road, Hastings	27
1107	Hawke's Bay Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	3 Bryant's Buildings, Tennyson Street, Napier	323
1224	Hawke's Bay Builders and General Labourers	Labour Party's Rooms, Karamu Road, Hastings	240
650	Hawke's Bay Fishermen's and Fish-shed Employees	48 Ossian Street, Port Ahuriri	27
540	Manawatu Flax-mills Employees	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	321
992	Masterton Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators	Trades Hall, Queen Street, Masterton	12
804	Masterton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Queen Street, Masterton	71
775	Napier Gas Employees	48 Ossian Street, Port Ahuriri	18
375	Napier Motor-vehicle and Horse Drivers	Roskilda, Taradale, Hawke's Bay	148
237	Napier Painters and Decorators	35 Wellesley Road, Napier	58
973	Napier Tramway Employees	Tramway Depot, Faraday Street, Napier	27
389	Napier Waterside Workers	Union's Office, Hardinge Road, Port Ahuriri	358
764	Napier Wool and Grain Store Employees and Wholesale Merchants' Storemen	Hardinge Road, Port Ahuriri, Napier	47

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
594	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	62 —
918	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics and Cycle-workers)	326 Church Street, Palmerston North	21
210	Palmerston North Painters and Decorators	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	16 —
769	Petone (Wellington) Woollen-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Wellington	183
641	South Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	St. Thomas's Schoolroom, Riddiford Street, Newtown, Wellington	120 —
672	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	162 —
768	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics)	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	40
1057	Wanganui Bricklayers	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	23 —
730	Wanganui Motor and Horse Drivers	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	12
1173	Wanganui Municipal Labourers	14 Quick Avenue, Upper Aramoho	62
682	Wanganui Gasworks Employees	Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	30
439	Wanganui Operative Butchers	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	50
258	Wanganui Society of Painters and Decorators	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	55 —
1215	Wanganui Theatre Employees	4 Keith Street, Wanganui	15
748	Wanganui Tramway Employees	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	51
685	Wanganui Waterside Workers	Wharf Waiting-room, Wanganui	203
129	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	337 —
813	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	Trades Hall, Wellington	338
1071	Wellington Biograph Operators	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	17
52	Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Wellington	780 —
1066	Wellington Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brass-finishers, Coppersmiths, Motor Mechanics, and Tinplate and Sheet-metal Workers)	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	298
991	Wellington Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water Employees (other than Storemen and Drivers)	Trades Council Chambers, Wellington	45
1192	Wellington Brick, Clay, and Pottery Workers	Trades Hall, Wellington	64
528	Wellington Bricklayers	28 Kauri Street, Eastbourne, Wellington	45 —
1077	Wellington Builders' and General Labourers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	832 —
1102	Wellington City Gasworks Employees	80 Manners Street, Wellington	103
1134	Wellington City Ships Tally Clerks	106 Adelaide Road, Wellington	109
1204	Wellington City Tramways and Power-houses Employees	257 Riddiford Street, Newtown, Wellington	586
173	Wellington Coachworkers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	33
966	Wellington Dairy Employees	Trades Hall, Wellington	75
218	Wellington District Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	80 Manners Street, Wellington	2,396
72	Wellington District of the Australasian Institution of Marine Engineers	Aitken Street, Wellington	610
611	Wellington Electrical Workers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	135 —
76	Wellington Federated Furniture Trade	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	434
1174	Wellington Female Printers' Assistants	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	104
1079	Wellington Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	2,385
1149	Wellington Gardeners' Employees	Beehive Chambers, Courtenay Place, Wellington	25
915	Wellington Hairdressers', Hairworkers', and Wigmakers' Assistants	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	59
97	Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders	Trades Hall, Wellington	74
1023	Wellington Journalists	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	66
960	Wellington Local Federated Seamen	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	1,228
931	Wellington Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	Trades Hall, Wellington	18
1170	Wellington Match-factory	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	35
482	Wellington Merchant Service Guild	153-55 Featherston Street, Wellington	341
930	Wellington Metal-workers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Wellington	195
219	Wellington Motor-car and Horse Drivers, and Stable-attendants	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	477
1	Wellington Operative Bakers and Pastry-cooks and Bakers and Pastrycooks' Labourers	Druids Hall, Lower Tory Street, Wellington	297
14	Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	244
134	Wellington Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	304
808	Wellington Performing Musicians	39 Courtenay Place, Wellington	185
200	Wellington Plasterers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	70 —
69	Wellington Plumbers and Gasfitters	Trades Hall, Wellington	271 —

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1212	Wellington Related Printing Trades (other than Female Assistants, Journalists, and Typographers)	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	283
234	Wellington Retail Grocers' Assistants ..	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington ..	466
167	Wellington Saddlers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington ..	51
627	Wellington Shearers	Wiggins Buildings, 248 Lambton Quay, Wellington ..	454
705	Wellington Theatrical Stage Employees ..	Trades Hall, Wellington	150
1018	Wellington Stage Supernumeraries ..	3 Oxford Street, Wellington	27
242	Wellington Stationary, Traction, and Locomotive Engine Drivers, and their Assistants	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington ..	152
638	Wellington Stonemasons	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington ..	9
405	Wellington Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees (except Tailors)	147 Cuba Street, Wellington	465
2	Wellington Tailors	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington ..	220
220	Wellington Timber-yards and Sawmills ..	Trades Hall, Wellington	193
1148	Wellington Tramways Officials	Car-shed, Newtown, Wellington	53
15	Wellington Typographical	39 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	440
19	Wellington United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship and Bridge Builders	Trades Hall, Wellington	106
773	Wellington Wholesale Merchants' Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington ..	437
932	Wellington Waterside Workers	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	1,247
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 85	33,447

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

1172	Ashburton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	18 Rapley Street, Hampstead, Ashburton ..	21
463	Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	371
787	Canterbury Bakers, Pastrycooks, Biscuit, and Confectionery Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	298
566	Canterbury Bricklayers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	75
726	Canterbury Brick, Pottery, Pipe, Tile, and Clay Workers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	81
176	Canterbury Builders' and General Labourers, Quarry-workers, and Wool and Grain Store Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	983
48	Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	126
263	Canterbury Coachbuilders	Trades Hall, Christchurch	112
194	Canterbury Curriers	Druids' Hall, Woolston	22
555	Canterbury Dairymen's Employees ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	36
747	Canterbury Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,785
274	Canterbury Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Christchurch	187
652	Canterbury Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,542
281	Canterbury Motor-car, Horse Drivers, and Livery-stable Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	620
288	Canterbury Shearers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	461
268	Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	163
140	Canterbury Traction and Stationary Engine Drivers and Fireman	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	120
266	Canterbury Woollen-mills Employees ..	Oddfellows' Lodge-room, Hilton Street, Kaiapoi ..	223
549	Christchurch Aerated water Workers and other Bottlers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	51
20	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	Trades Hall, Christchurch	671
1061	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brass-finishers, Range-workers, Metal-workers' Assistants, Electrical Workers, Tinsmiths, Sheet-metal Workers, and Cycle-workers)	Trades Hall, Christchurch	890
550	Christchurch Brewers, Maltsters, and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	163
1064	Christchurch Brush and Broom Trade ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	50
1139	Christchurch Clerks, Cashiers, and Office Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	200
1150	Christchurch Dress and Mantle Makers ..	Trades Hall, 194 Gloucester Street, Christchurch ..	350
1083	Christchurch Federated Furniture Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	245
300	Christchurch Gardeners	Trades Hall, Christchurch	36
573	Christchurch Gasworks Employees ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	90
236	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists' Assistants	Trades Hall, Christchurch .. ..	..
107	Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders ..	Trades Hall, 194 Gloucester Street, Christchurch ..	100
857	Christchurch Journalists	Trades Hall, Christchurch	73

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1000	Christchurch Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	13
35	Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society	Trades Hall, Christchurch	395
193	Christchurch Operative Butchers ..	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch ..	147
385	Christchurch Operative Stonemasons ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	35 —
81	Christchurch Painters	Trades Hall, Christchurch	252 —
809	Christchurch Performing Musicians ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	200
1126	Christchurch Picture-theatres Employees and Front-of-house Employees in other Theatres	Trades Hall, Christchurch	88
123	Christchurch Plasterers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	90 —
38	Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	125 —
1147	Christchurch Printing Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	420
1051	Christchurch Retail Chemists' Assistants ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch .. ..	..
916	Christchurch Retail Shop-assistants (other than Grocers, Chemists, Tobacconists, and Hairdressers' Assistants)	Trades Hall, Christchurch	397
1201	Christchurch Rope, Twine, and Flock Makers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	50
223	Christchurch Saddlers, Harness and Collar Makers	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch ..	42
5	Christchurch Stage Employees	Theatre Royal, Christchurch	42
11	Christchurch Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees	Trades Hall, 194 Gloucester Street, Christchurch ..	587
105	Christchurch Tailoring Trade	Trades Hall, Christchurch	388
547	Christchurch Tramway Employees ..	Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch ..	412
1169	Christchurch Tramway Officials	Trades Hall, Christchurch	15
1095	Christchurch Wholesale Merchants' Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	11 Trades Hall, Christchurch	60
1127	Lyttelton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	60 Hastings Street, Sydenham, Christchurch ..	25 —
1152	Lyttelton Ships Tally Clerks	Base of No. 3 Wharf, Lyttelton	40
938	Lyttelton Waterside Workers	Coronation Hall, Lyttelton	706
1194	Mount Torlesse Coal-miners	Mount Torlesse, Avoca, Canterbury	20
1099	Rangiora Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Templar Hall, Rangiora	20 —
692	South Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees	Y.M.C.A., Timaru	19
737	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Y.M.C.A., George's Place, Timaru	70 —
1035	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics)	W.E.A. Rooms, Sophia Street, Timaru	50
386	Timaru Carpenters	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Timaru	52 —
481	Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators	Y.M.C.A. Buildings, George Street, Timaru ..	26 —
1180	Timaru United Millers and Flour-mill Employees	Workers' Educational Association Rooms, George Street, Timaru	22
902	Timaru Wharf Labourers	Strathallan Hall, Timaru	142
372	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders of Canterbury	Trades Hall, Christchurch	81
174	United Millers, Engine-drivers, and Mill Employees' Society of Canterbury	Trades Hall, Christchurch	24
327	Waimate Workers	Waimate	49
	Total .. ..	.. .. Number of unions, 66	15,249

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

758	Bluff Waterside	Waterside Workers' Waiting-room, Bluff	221
776	Dunedin and Mosgiel Woollen-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	651
1028	Dunedin and Port Chalmers United Shipwrights	Trades Hall, Dunedin	23
1112	Dunedin and Suburban Boot-repairers ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	17
892	Dunedin and Suburban General Electrical Workers	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	92 —
221	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	120
903	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	26
895	Dunedin Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Grocers, Butchers, Chemists, Tobacconists, and Hairdressers' assistants)	Trades Hall, Dunedin	374
1153	Dunedin Amalgamated Warehousemen ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	72
89	Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks	Trades Hall, Dunedin	136
1142	Dunedin Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing Employees	95 Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	154
1081	Dunedin Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brass-finishers, Coppersmiths, and Range-workers, Cycle and Motor Mechanics, Tinplate and Sheet-metal Workers)	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	410

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
873	Dunedin Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated Waters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	40
1186	Dunedin Brickmakers, Pottery-makers, Tile-makers, and Sanitary-pipe Makers ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	18
1080	Dunedin Brush and Broom Trade ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	28
703	Dunedin Canister-workers ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	23
1094	Dunedin City Corporation Tramway Officials	Electric-car Depot, Market Street, Dunedin ..	23
1157	Dunedin Clerks, Cashiers, and Office Assistants	Trades Hall, Dunedin	14
84	Dunedin Federated Furniture Trades ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	114
1012	Dunedin Felt-hatters ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	23
1131	Dunedin Fire Brigades Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	24
1060	Dunedin Gardeners ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	50
854	Dunedin Journalists ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	44
995	Dunedin Local Federated Seamen ..	1 Crawford Street, Dunedin	551
1196	Dunedin Manufacturing Chemists' Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	35
974	Dunedin Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	Trades Hall, Dunedin	8
45	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	198
71	Dunedin Operative Stonemasons ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	12
93	Dunedin Painters ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	136
1236	Dunedin Paint and Varnish Factory Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	6
1158	Dunedin Paper-mills Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	114
770	Dunedin Performing Musicians ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	96
36	Dunedin Pressers, Cutters, and other Clothing-factory Operatives	Trades Hall, Dunedin	61
647	Dunedin Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, Lithographers, and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Dunedin (Secretary, Robert Ferguson, 754 George Street)	212
1098	Dunedin Retail Chemists' Assistants ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	20
1038	Dunedin Rope and Twine Spinners ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	23
711	Dunedin Stage Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	38
58	Dunedin Tailoresses and other Female Clothing-trade Employees	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	992
942	Dunedin Theatrical and Shows Employees (other than Stage Hands)	Trades Hall, Dunedin	30
735	Dunedin Trawlers ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	12
99	Dunedin United Plumbers and Gasfitters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	75
935	Dunedin Waterside Workers ..	Rattray Street Wharf, Dunedin	419
1165	Dunedin Wax-vesta Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	32
1179	Dunedin Wholesale Storemen's ..	Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	473
1231	Fineland Freezing-workers ..	Balclutha .. .. .	..
996	Green Island Coal-miners ..	Fairfield, Dunedin	33
1140	Green Island Iron-rolling Mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	43
9	Invercargill Bootmakers ..	Labour Rooms, Esk Street, Invercargill ..	22
792	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill ..	398
731	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics, Electricians, and other Electrical Workers)	Labour Hall, Esk Street, Invercargill ..	119
1203	Invercargill Hotel, Restaurant, and Boarding-house Employees	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill ..	198
1167	Invercargill Retail Grocers' Assistants ..	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill ..	127
1159	Invercargill Retail Soft-goods Employees ..	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	85
848	Invercargill Tramways ..	262 Tweed Street, Invercargill	55
80	Iron and Brass Moulders' Union of New Zealand	Trades Hall, Dunedin	181
1181	Kaikorai Cable Tramway Employees ..	Conductors' Room, Dunedin and Kaikorai Tram Company's Power-house, Kaikorai Valley, Dunedin	36
829	Kaitangata Coal-miners ..	Exmouth Street, Kaitangata	240
1187	Mataura Coal-miners ..	Union Office, Mataura	20
971	Nightcaps District Coal-miners ..	Main Road, Nightcaps	165
1059	Oamaru Flour-mills Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	34
1160	Oamaru Grocers' Assistants ..	52 Lune Street, Oamaru	18
1037	Oamaru Painters ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	19
945	Oamaru Waterside Workers ..	Waiting-shed, Waterfront, Oamaru	95
1085	Oamaru Woollen-mill Employees ..	Factory Lane, Oamaru	105
876	Otago and Southland Farriers ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	16
599	Otago and Southland Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	499
1133	Otago and Southland Harvest Hands, Threshing-mill, and Chaffcutter Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	156
1176	Otago and Southland Lime, Cement, Phosphate, and Marl Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	65
503	Otago and Southland Operative Tailors and Shop Tailoresses	Trades Hall, Dunedin	160
1233	Pukeuri Freezing-workers ..	Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham's Boardinghouse, Pukeuri ..	105

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
182	Otago and Southland Saddle-makers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Cover-makers, and Bridle-cutters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	35
398	Otago and Southland Shearers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	256
1138	Otago and Southland Shepherds, Musterers, and Drovers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	31
267	Otago Box-workers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	36
78	Otago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Dunedin	431—
246	Otago Bricklayers	106 Glen Road, Dunedin	39—
205	Otago Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	Trades Hall, Dunedin	29
506	Otago Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Greasers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	87
166	Otago Flour-mill Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	19
507	Otago General Labourers, Builders' Labourers, Quarrymen, and Coal-yard Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	295—
217	Otago Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	43
578	Otago Hairdressers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Dunedin	22
675	Otago Hotel, Restaurant, and Boarding-house Employees	Jamieson's Buildings, Stuart Street, Dunedin	470
197	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Dunedin	225
1119	Otago Motor-vehicle and Horse Drivers, and Stable-attendants	Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	543
216	Otago Operative Plasterers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	25—
252	Otago Timber-yards and Sawmills	Trades Hall, Dunedin	101
77	Otago Typographical	Trades Hall, Dunedin (Secretary, R. Ferguson, 754 George Street)	120
956	Port Chalmers Waterside Workers	Cross Wharf, Port Chalmers	241
1177	Shag Point Coal-miners	Union Office, Shag Point	25
989	Southland and Otago Cheese and Butter Factories Employees (other than Managers)	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	295
833	Southland and Otago Cheese-factory Managers	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	12
411	Southland Federated Furniture Trades	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	62
1039	Southland Milk-condensing Factories Employees	P.O. Box 314, Invercargill	48
225	Southland Operative Butchers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	46
784	Southland Painters and Decorators	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	57—
834	Southland Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	58—
245	Southland Timber-yards and Sawmills	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	925
315	Southland Typographical	Labour Office, Esk Street, Invercargill	29
102	United Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders of Otago	Trades Hall, Dunedin	72
927	Wairarua Coal-miners	Milton, Otago	26
	Totals/ .. .. .	.. .. . Number of unions, 101	13,937
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
817	Hawera Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Foresters' Hall, Hawera	18—
1213	New Plymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Electricians and Motor Mechanics)	Workers' Hall, New Plymouth	5
805	New Plymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Workers' Hall, New Plymouth	79—
1089	New Plymouth Freezing-works Employees	Town Hall, New Plymouth	6
811	New Plymouth General Labourers	Workers' Hall, Courtney Street, New Plymouth	235—
1122	New Plymouth Grocers' Assistants	Workers' Hall, New Plymouth	48
1214	New Plymouth Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth	150
1151	New Plymouth Motor-car and Horse Drivers	Workers Social Hall, New Plymouth	26
1185	New Plymouth Retail Butchers	Workers' Hall, New Plymouth	19
982	New Plymouth Timber-yards and Sawmills Employees	Workers Social Hall, New Plymouth	36
1068	New Plymouth Tramways Employees	Darnell Street, Fitzroy, New Plymouth	28
1200	New Plymouth United Storemen and Packers (other than Employees in Grocery Establishments)	Workers' Hall, New Plymouth	27
934	New Plymouth Waterside Workers	Workers' Hall, New Plymouth	165
818	Stratford Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Ariel Street South, Stratford	10—
908	Taranaki Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks	Workers' Hall, New Plymouth	15
208	Taranaki Operative Bootmakers	Workers' Hall, Courtney Street, New Plymouth	10
794	Taranaki Tailoring Trade	Workers' Hall, New Plymouth	18
1113	Waitara Freezing-works Employees	West Quay, Waitara	194
	Totals .. .. .	.. .. . Number of unions, 18	1,089

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1223	Blenheim Motor-vehicle, Horse Drivers, and Stable-attendants	10 Carvell Street, Blenheim	20
1163	Blenheim United Storemen (other than employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	10 Carvell Street, Blenheim	36
401	Marlborough Building Trades	Bank Street, Springlands, Blenheim	40
1143	Marlborough Farm and Station Employees (other than Shearers and Shed Hands) ..	Loloma Tea-rooms	25
707	Marlborough Freezing-works Employees ..	Foresters' Hall, Picton	87
615	Marlborough Shearers	Zealandia Cafe, Blenheim	63
975	Picton Waterside Workers	Waiting-room, Wharf Head	73
.	Totals .. .. .	.. .. . Number of unions, 7	344
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1145	Golden Bay Cement Company's Employees	Motupipi	74
1178	Nelson Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants ..	Opie's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	33
572	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Macaulay's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson	110
1166	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics)	Orange Hall, Collingwood Street, Nelson	53
1199	Nelson Brewers, Maltsters, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water	Opie's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	20
448	Nelson Labourers	Orange Hall, Collingwood Street, Nelson	25
1146	Nelson Motor-car and Horse Drivers	Opie's Hall, Bridge Street, Nelson	57
445	Nelson Painters	Stallard's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson	27
564	Nelson, Plumbers Gasfitters, and Sheet-metal Workers	Stallard's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson	18
762	Nelson Tailors and Tailoresses	Opie's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson	22
570	Nelson Typographical	Old Dresden Rooms, Nelson	8
949	Nelson Waterside Workers	Universal Hall, Haven Road, Nelson	81
1106	North Cape Coal-miners	Union Hall, Puponga	32
.	Totals .. .. .	.. .. . Number of unions, 13	560
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
958	Blackball Coal-mine Workers (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Winchmen)	Main Street, Blackball	210
963	Denniston Coal-miners	Bosswell Street, Denniston	275
981	Denniston Engine-drivers, Firemen, Brakesmen, Carpenters and Joiners, Blacksmiths, and Fitters	Oddfellows' Hall, Denniston	30
1030	Grey and Buller Coal-mines Deputies and Underviewers	Granity	63
858	Greymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers	Foresters' Hall, Greymouth	16
952	Greymouth Waterside Workers	Richmond Quay, Greymouth	182
82	Inangahua Gold and Coal Miners	Bridge Street, Reefton	390
962	Millerton and Granity Coal-miners	Millerton	363
1042	Millerton and Granity Engine-drivers, Firemen, Brakesmen, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Fitters	Torea Street, Granity	36
994	Ngakawau Coal-miners	Ngakawau	160
1198	Otira Coach-drivers, Motor-car Drivers, Stable-attendants, and Livery-stable Employees	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	8
964	Point Elizabeth and Liverpool State Collieries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Winchmen)	Mills Street, Runanga	312
1034	Roa Coal-mine Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Winchmen)	Roa, via Blackball	75
968	Westland Engine-drivers, Firemen, Motor-men, Brakesmen, Blacksmiths, Electricians, and Pumpmen's	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	68
1228	Westland Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth	131
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	166
754	Westland Tailoring Trade	10 Puketahi Street, Greymouth	25
1111	Westland Timber-yards and Sawmills	Union Office, Guinness Street, Greymouth	1,327
690	Westport General Labourers and Mechanics	29 Russell Street, Westport	60
959	Westport Waterside Workers	Domett Street, Westport	99
.	Totals .. .. .	.. .. . Number of unions, 20	3,996
.	Grand totals .. .. .	.. .. . Industrial unions of workers, 415	94,438

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

NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Auckland Provincial Tanners, Fellmongers, and Soap Manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 536, situated at Auckland.

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

The North Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1114, situated at Dargaville.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Coromandel Miners' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1207, situated at Coromandel.

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Association of Workers.

The New Zealand Federated Butchers' Industrial Association of Workers, registered number 1047, situated at Wellington.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Wanganui Licensed and Allied Trade Association and Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 565, situated at Wanganui.

The Wanganui Licensed Victuallers' Association Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 488, situated at Wanganui.

The Wellington Master Tailors' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 118, situated at Wellington.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Wellington Industrial District Farm and Station Hands (other than Shearers) Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1209, situated at Wellington.

The Petone Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Coppersmiths and Motor Mechanics) Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 739, situated at Petone.

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The South Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 387, situated at Timaru.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Oamaru Master Tailors' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 307, situated at Oamaru.

The Southland Sawmillers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 479, situated at Invercargill.

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Taranaki Dairy Factories' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1183, situated at New Plymouth.

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