

1926.

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, 21st June, 1926.

I have the honour to present herewith the thirty-fifth 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, 1925, to 31st March, 1926.

I have, &c.,

F. W. ROWLEY,

The Hon. the Minister of Labour.

Secretary of Labour.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

THE number of applications at the Department's bureaux throughout the Dominion varied from 363 at the beginning of the year (1st April, 1925), rising to 792 in July, and falling again to 547 at the 31st March, 1926. The number as at 14th June, 1926, is 2,169. As is usual, unskilled labourers comprised a little more than one-half of the total throughout the year, and the present number of such men is 1,276. The remainder comprise (1) clerks, 68; (2) shop-assistants, 39; (3) storemen and packers, 45; (4) drivers, 104; (5) hotel workers, 101; (6) seamen and firemen, 46; (7) farm hands, 92; (8) engineers, 57; and others in miscellaneous occupations in small numbers. The only skilled trade in which there has been any degree of unemployment was again engineering, which has on account of the competition with importations been slack for several years. The figures for the past seasons cannot be taken as a true indication of the actual extent of unemployment, as in many cases unemployed workers did not apply to the Department unless there was a likelihood of work being found through its bureaux. During the present winter, however, the figures give a more accurate statement of the position. A considerable amount of employment has been provided by the Government, local bodies, and private employers, and the applicants have in most places been required to present themselves through one channel—at the Department's bureaux.

The increase in unemployment over last year is no doubt largely due to the fall in exports, the value of which was £6,073,571 less than in the preceding year, while imports increased by £3,204,761 over the 1924-25 period, resulting in an excess of imports over exports of £4,328,269 (against an excess of exports over imports during 1924-25 of £4,950,063). It is stated that the principal causes

of the fall in exports were that wool fell in value, while butter and cheese fell in both value and quantity. In considering the adverse trade balance it may be of interest to notice the increase in importations of motor-vehicles and tires (£865,000), petrol and kerosene (£142,000), apparel and drapery (£492,000), textiles (£300,000), tobacco and cigarettes (£300,000), and other items. (The number of motor-vehicles imported during the year was 24,333, an increase of 5,361 over the previous year.)

In the secondary industries the clothing, woollen-milling, and boot-manufacturing trades have been slack. It is stated that in the clothing trade, for example, a considerable quantity of low-grade and cheap clothing was imported during the year.

The sawmilling industry is also undergoing a period of slackness of trade. Owing to the large importations of red-cedar weatherboarding from the American Pacific ports, sawmillers say that stocks of New-Zealand-sawn timber have been accumulating at the mills to such an extent that a curtailment in the output has become necessary. It is estimated that as a result the southern mills will probably produce during the present year less than one-third of their total cutting-capacity. Over thirty mills in the Southland District alone have ceased operations, and others also have reduced the number of men employed owing to lack of orders. It is stated that the freight from the American Pacific ports to any of the New Zealand ports is less than the cost of carriage in New Zealand by rail from, say, Ohakune to Wellington, or by steamer from Greymouth to Wellington. Moreover, the American merchant has the advantages of much larger output per mill and closer growth of timber per acre. It is estimated that the importations from United States of America and Canada are enough to keep all the mills in Otago and Southland fully employed all the year round. At the present time, therefore, the outlook for the sawmilling trade shows no signs of improving, although the building trade promises to be as brisk this year as it has been for several years past.

The building trade has been very active all the year both in house-building and in the erection of large premises for factories and shops, particularly in the North Island.

Total engagements made at the Department's employment bureaux: 1925-26—3,397 (363 to public works, 3,034 to private employment); dependants, 3,533; in addition 360 persons were assisted by the advancing of railway fares or otherwise. 1924-25—3,890 (1,206 to public works, 2,684 to private employment); dependants, 4,021.

It might be mentioned that during the year 1925-26 a considerable number of labourers and others were employed on large undertakings other than the customary Government and local body road and railway works, such as hydro-electric works and reticulation in connection therewith, harbour-works, irrigation-works, and afforestation. The following large undertakings were completed during the year: Mangahao hydro-electric scheme, Oroua Power Board pole-work, Manawatu Gorge roadwork, Lake Coleridge hydro-electric scheme, Wairoa High Road electric scheme, besides miscellaneous activities of local authorities. The following works are likely to be commenced within the next few months: Irrigation at Chatto Creek (Otago); highways in various districts; tramway extensions; harbour construction, extension, &c., at Auckland, Wellington, and Oamaru; hydro-electric reticulation, &c., at Hawke's Bay.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND.

It has been the practice of the Government Statistician to publish once in every five years from the Census returns tables showing the number of people engaged in the various groups of occupations, and the following information has been obtained from the last available tables—viz., from the 1921 census. When the figures from the 1926 census are issued similar and more up-to-date information will, it is hoped, be available.

Producers of necessities of life—

Primary	117,218
Secondary, domestic, &c.	498,891
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Engaged in distribution, &c.	616,109
Engaged in indirectly essential occupations such as teachers, servants of Government and local bodies, lawyers, and other professional workers	33,424
Engaged in connection with luxuries and other non-essential occupations..	7,698
Children and other dependants	423,451
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	1,218,913

It would, no doubt, be of considerable interest were it possible to compare the figures for the present time with those for, say, the past twenty-five years. Such comparison would disclose, for example, whether the number or proportion of the population that is engaged in (a) the production of the necessities of life is increasing or decreasing; a similar comparison would show the proportion engaged in (b) distribution; (c) in various other occupations which, though not directly concerned with the production or distribution of the necessities of life, may nevertheless be regarded as essential occupations; and (d) those occupations that may be classed as unnecessary for the maintenance of life. The information gathered at the previous censuses does not, however, permit of such comparisons being made.

FACTORIES ACT.

Year.	Number of Factories registered.	Movement.	Number of Factory Workers.	Movement.
1913-14 (before the war) ..	13,469	94 (increase)	87,517	919 (increase).
1914-15	13,937	468 ..	88,812	1,295 ..
1915-16 (since the war began) ..	13,214	723 (decrease)	83,011	5,801 (decrease).
1916-17	12,455	759 ..	78,188	4,823 ..
1917-18	12,485	30 (increase)	79,653	1,465 (increase).
1918-19	12,444	41 (decrease)	82,783	3,130 ..
1919-20 (after the war) ..	13,490	1,046 (increase)	85,591	2,808 ..
1920-21	13,661	171 ..	96,603	11,012 ..
1921-22	14,013	352 ..	96,980	377 ..
1922-23	14,535	522 ..	92,608	4,372 (decrease).
1923-24	15,009	474 ..	97,731	5,123 (increase).
1924-25	15,868	859 ..	99,423	1,692 ..
1925-26	16,311	443 ..	99,118	305 (decrease).

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

It will be noticed that the total number of factories shows an increase of 443, while there is a decrease of 305 in the number of workers. The increase in the number of factories is due to the fact that many small factories were registered during the year, particularly in districts where hydro-electric power has become available and small motors can be installed cheaply. The decrease in the number of factory employees is due to the reduction of the workers employed in sawmills, dairy factories, woollen-mills, and women employed in the millinery trade. The last-mentioned is stated to be caused by the smaller amount of trimming now required in women's hats.

ACCIDENTS.

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

The total number of accidents in factories reported during the year ending 31st December last is 2,426, an increase of 447 over the last year. There was not, however, any actual increase in the number of accidents, the extra number reported being accounted for by the increased vigilance of the inspection. The number of fatal and serious accidents was, in fact, less than in the previous year. The largest number of accidents occurred in the meat-freezing industry, 1,042 being reported. These were largely of a minor nature, such as cuts on the hand, bruises, &c.

Of the 2,426 accidents reported, 68 occurred to workers under sixteen years of age, 406 to those between sixteen and twenty, and the remaining 1,952 to those above that age. The accidents to young persons were mainly of a minor character. In all cases careful inquiries are made to ensure that every possible precaution against accident is taken. The number of accidents due to machinery is 576, which is, like last year's total, only about one-fourth of the number of accidents that occurred. It will be seen, however, that out of the 7 fatal accidents during the year 5 were caused by machinery. It is interesting to note that no accidents occurred through the workers' hair coming into contact with machinery, no doubt due to the now prevailing fashion of short hair amongst females. Thirteen of the accidents occurred as a result of loose clothing fouling machinery; one of these proved fatal, see below. Precautionary notices have been issued to all factory-occupiers drawing attention to the risk of loose clothing where the workers are attending to machinery. The other principal causes of the accidents were found to be as follows: Falls of persons from stairs, ladders, platforms, &c., 229; faulty handling of tools, 480; handling of other objects (viz., objects dropped or tipping over, strain due to handling, falling of objects whilst loading, &c.), 615; poisonous, hot, or corrosive substances, 101; others (miscellaneous), 413: total, 2,426.

A classification showing the extent of disability is as follows: Temporary disability, 2,287; permanent partial disability, 132; permanent total disability, nil; fatalities, 7: total, 2,426.

Of the 7 fatal accidents that occurred in factories the following particulars are given:—

(1.) An engineer employed on a municipal bitumen-mixing plant was returning from oiling a set of cogs when the wind blew his coat into contact with an exposed pair of the cogs; the worker's arm was drawn into the cog-wheels, with the result that the arm was pulled out of the socket, necessitating amputation at the hospital. The worker died from the combined shock of the accident and operation. Acting on the instruction of the Department in conjunction with the Inspector of Machinery, the local authority subsequently affixed guards to the wheels.

(2.) A man was employed embedding a pipe in concrete. While so engaged another worker on a landing about 40 ft. from the ground went to the edge of the landing and dropped a sack of tar material weighing about 90 lb. The bag fell on the worker below, striking him on the back of the neck, causing injuries to the spinal cord and paralysis of the respiratory system. The man was removed

to a hospital, where he died the next day. Notices had been put up at the place where it was the custom to throw the sacks of material, but it is understood that the board to which they were affixed had fallen down shortly before the commencement of the work. The practice of dropping material from upper landings has since been discontinued at the establishment.

(3.) A foreman tram-layer at a timber-mill was assisting four workers to place several logs on a truck that had left the line. One log had been jacked up, and the foreman was preparing a foothold for a second jack when the log that was already in position moved and caused the jack to collapse. The log then rolled downwards, crushing the foreman's head against another log, killing him instantly. This method of handling logs is that generally followed, and no measures could be suggested by the Department to guard against similar accidents.

(4.) A trolleyman at a timber-mill was engaged in unloading logs from a trolley on to skids. After being jacked up about 2 ft. a log about 50 ft. in length was turned over with a cant-hook. As the log rolled it carried the jack around, which struck the worker and threw him across the skids. Before he could recover to his feet the log rolled over him, crushing his head and chest. The injured man died shortly after the accident.

(5.) An assistant in a dairy factory requested the engine-driver to stop the machinery to enable him to place the pump-driving belt on a pulley. In order to avoid stopping the machinery the engine-driver proceeded to the main driving-belt and removed it to the loose pulley, thus disconnecting the shaft without stopping the engine. In the meantime the factory assistant, without waiting for the shaft to stop running, attempted to fix the pump-belt to the driving-pulley and was caught between the pulley and the belt. His body was twisted around the shaft and struck the wall, afterwards falling to the ground. The injured worker was removed to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate a leg. About a month after the accident he succumbed to his injuries.

(6.) An apprentice in an engineering-works climbed a ladder to a platform about 16 ft. above the ground for the purpose of transferring a belt from a pulley to a supplementary shaft. It was the custom for the machinery to be run at a low speed when this operation was being performed, but on this occasion the worker did not request the engineer in charge of the motor to slow down. There were no direct eye-witnesses of the accident, but it was concluded that the sleeve of the apprentice's overall coat caught between the belt and the pulley, with the result that he was dragged in, twisted around the shafting, and dashed against the plank and beam. The injured worker expired in hospital about two hours later. The apprentice was twenty years of age and was in his fifth year.

(7.) A worker in a cement-works employed as a greaser had his attention called to an overflow of cement from the conveyer in the mill, the pressure from which forced the cover off the conveyer; whilst proceeding to shut off the controlling machinery the worker stepped into the conveyer, with fatal results. On the Department's instruction a fence has been erected to prevent any worker from stepping on the conveyer.

FACTORY HYGIENE AND WELFARE WORK.

As mentioned in the previous year's report arrangements were made with a number of occupiers of factories in the chief centres of the Dominion to keep returns showing the temperature and humidity of the air and other factors that are likely to affect the health or the output of the workers. In some cases the returns were not found to be altogether satisfactory, as examination showed that faithful readings of the thermometers and hygrometers had not always been carried out. From the returns which were satisfactorily filled in, however, the Government Statistician has obtained the following information :—

From the point of view of output the most satisfactory temperature in sedentary occupations appears to have been about 66° on the average, and the farther the temperature has diverged from this figure the lower in general has been the output. It is interesting to note that this conclusion conforms fairly closely to the results of the investigations of Ellsworth Huntington in the United States. From a health point of view, however, this temperature is regarded by medical officers as too high. A temperature of from 55° to 62°, having regard to the nature of the employment and the locality, is considered the most satisfactory for the greater part of the year, while a slightly lower temperature should be allowed if the temperature of the external air is less than 40°.

An attempt was made in the case of several firms to ascertain the effect of the humidity of the air as well as temperature upon output, but the results were inconclusive owing to the returns not being complete. A further investigation of the matter is, however, being made.

In regard to the relation between daily output and the day of the week it is generally considered that the daily output is low at the beginning and the end of the week. This is confirmed by definite figures supplied by several firms.

The women Factory Inspectors (who are stationed in the four chief centres) have, in addition to their ordinary duties, continued to give special attention to the welfare of women workers. The importance of the health and welfare of workers in factories is becoming more fully recognized, in the interests of both workers and employers. As an example, most of the larger clothing-factories have now adopted the adjustable seats for machinists and others. A few years ago it was considered by employers that wooden seats without back-rests were the proper seats in clothing-factories; now it is stated by those who have adopted the adjustable seats that they help to eliminate fatigue, and the output is in consequence increased.

Attention has also been paid to the desirability of providing cloak-rooms, rest-rooms, protective clothing, washing-facilities, &c.

Certificates of fitness issued to boys and girls under sixteen years of age to work in factories: Boys, 1,300; girls, 1,586: total, 2,886.

INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Inspectors paid 13,761 visits of inspection to factories during the year, as compared with 12,500 during the previous year.

Prosecutions numbered 38, in 37 of which convictions were obtained. No case calls for comment; fines totalling £80 7s. were imposed.

During the year complaints were received respecting 188 specific alleged breaches of the Act, resulting in 8 prosecutions and 104 warnings; while 1,251 other breaches were discovered by the Inspectors themselves, for which 30 prosecutions were instituted and 1,193 warnings were given, the latter breaches being either first offences or of a minor nature. No action was considered necessary in the remaining cases.

There were 750 requisitions served to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as for limewashing, safeguards for workers employed on machinery, &c., sanitary conveniences, fire-escapes, heating-appliances, ventilation, lighting, first-aid appliances, washing and drinking water, and dining-rooms in the case of establishments employing over six women and girls and boys under sixteen.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Visits of inspection to the number of 15,681 were made during the year, as compared with 13,510 for the previous year. Prosecutions numbered 380, and convictions were obtained in 373 cases. The sum of £694 19s. 8d. in fines was imposed. No case calls for special comment.

During the year complaints were received respecting 359 specific alleged breaches of the Act, resulting in 57 prosecutions and 156 warnings; while 1,461 other breaches were discovered by the Inspectors themselves, for which 323 prosecutions were instituted and 1,099 warnings were given, the latter breaches being of a minor nature or first offences. No action was considered necessary in the remaining cases.

One hundred and five requisitions were served on occupiers of shops to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as for cleansing, sanitary conveniences, heating-appliances, ventilation, and drinking-water.

The records show 24,961 shops throughout New Zealand, of which 12,214 (approximately one-half) were carried on without assistants. In the shops with assistants there were employed 20,029 males and 19,781 females.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

	1925-26.
Industrial agreements filed	21
Recommendations of Councils of Conciliation	118
Awards of the Court of Arbitration	109

The awards and industrial agreements actually in force on the 31st March, 1926, total 489 (last year 488).

The "Dominion" awards made during the year have had the effect of reducing the total number of awards for the trades concerned previously in existence in the various districts by sixteen.

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	5	2	1	8
Disputes dealt with by Conciliation Councils—				
Where industrial agreements were filed under section 26	5	2	..	7
Where recommendations were fully accepted and forwarded to the Court to be made into awards	14	15	40	69
Where recommendations were substantially accepted or agreements reached and referred to Court to make awards	12	13	13	38
Where only minor recommendation or no recommendation was made	4	5	2	11
Totals	40	37	56	133

The above figures would indicate that 91·7 per cent. of the disputes dealt with by the Commissioners and Conciliation Councils were settled or substantially settled by them, but it should be noted that in some cases the settlements reached merely follow upon recently made awards of the Court, or settlements through Commissioners or Councils in the same or similar industries elsewhere.

WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

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

Industry.	Award Rates.	Rates generally paid.
	Per Hour.	Per Hour.
Bricklayers	2s. 3½d. and 2s. 4d.	2s. 3¼d. and 2s. 4d. to 3s.
Carpenters and joiners	2s. 3d. and 2s. 3¾d.	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
Electrical workers	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.
Painters	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.
Plasterers	2s. 3¼d. and 2s. 4d.	2s. 3¼d. and 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d.
Plumbers	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.
Builders' labourers	1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.	1s. 9d. to 2s.
Bakers	2s. 1½d.	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d.
Boilermakers	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.
Bootmakers	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11¼d. to 2s. 1d.
Cabinetmakers	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.
Compositors	2s. 3½d.	2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4¾d.
Drivers	One horse, 1s. 9d.; two or more horses, 1s. 9½d.	1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d.
Sheet-metal workers	2s. 2d.	1s. 9½d. to 1 10½d.
Tailors	1s. 8½d. to 2s. 2d.	2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.
		1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.

REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS.

The usual statutory return (to the 31st December, 1925) of the associations and unions registered under the Act, with their membership at that date, is published herewith as an appendix. Comparison with the previous year shows that the total number of workers' unions has decreased by thirteen (due to the absorption of some of the smaller unions into larger bodies, and to the fact that three unions in the coal-mining industry decided to cancel their registration under the Act), but the total membership has nevertheless increased by 3,718. The total number of employers' unions has increased by five.

PROSECUTIONS.

There were 329 prosecutions for breaches of awards and agreements other than stoppages of work, 303 against employers and 26 against workers; 283 convictions were recorded; 21 prosecutions were taken for miscellaneous breaches of the Act other than strikes, 16 against employers and 5 against workers; 14 convictions were obtained; 122 workers were prosecuted for striking or otherwise ceasing employment (6 strikes), and 105 convictions were obtained; 1 association and 2 of its officers were fined for instigating such cessations of work.

INSPECTIONS.

During the year 3,026 complaints of breaches of awards and industrial agreements, &c., were received and investigated. Apart from these, a large proportion of the general inspections of factories and shops, totalling 29,442, included an inspection to ascertain whether the awards and agreements were being complied with in respect of wages, overtime, &c.

UNION ACCOUNTS.

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

LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST.

1. *Action for Damages for Loss of Employment.*—Where a number of slaughtermen in order to induce the employer to dismiss a certain worker reduced their rate of killing from twelve and fourteen an hour to four an hour, it was held that, apart from the question whether it was a "strike" within the meaning of the Act, this was a breach of a provision in the award which declared it to be the essence of the award that work should always proceed in the customary manner, and should not on any account be impeded. Illegal means had accordingly been resorted to to induce the employer to dismiss the worker, who was therefore awarded damages: *Ruddock v. Sinclair*.

2. *Farm Hands, Otago and Southland—Refusal to make Award.*—The Court refused to make an award covering general farm hands on the grounds (1) that the conditions of work on the various kinds of farms differed to such an extent that very cogent evidence and very full information (which were not tendered) would be necessary before an award could be made; (2) that a union with a membership of 100 could not be held fairly to represent 16,000 farm workers, nor could the 90 respondents be regarded as sufficient to justify the making of an award that would in time apply to

all farmers in the district; and (3) that there was no evidence of any general dissatisfaction among farm labourers regarding their wages and other conditions of employment. This decision is somewhat similar to that given in a former case in 1908 when application was made for a farm workers' award in Canterbury. Except in the case of shearers, threshing-millers, and others, there has been, for the reasons above mentioned, no award in existence fixing the conditions of employment of farm workers.

3. *Costs*.—On an application to add a motor company as a party to an award the Court of Arbitration held that the operations of the company were clearly outside the scope of the award. *Inter alia*, the Court stated that applications made without due consideration and inquiry might result in the applicant being penalized if expense was caused to the opposite party, and costs were in this case granted accordingly against the applicant union.

4. *Preference*.—Where a union has been granted preference subject to its rules allowing a worker to "remain a member of the union on payment of contributions not exceeding 1s. a week," it was held—(1) That while the ordinary subscription plus levies did not exceed 1s. a week, a provision for fines that might increase the total liability of a member above that sum had the effect of depriving the union of its right to preference, whether such fines were likely to be imposed or not; (2) that preference will not be granted to a union the rules of which provide for benefit schemes. (This latter decision follows on the decision of the Court of Appeal in the Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees' case, wherein it was stated that the functions of an industrial union are limited by the Act under which it is registered and given statutory jurisdiction to obtaining conditions of employment in the industry or industries in connection with which it is formed.)—*Carpenters and Joiners' award*.

5. *Strike*.—A circular was issued to members of affiliated unions by the secretary and president of an industrial association instructing such members to refuse to perform certain duties that had hitherto been customarily performed, and the instruction was obeyed by the men concerned. It was held, on appeal, upholding the decision of the Magistrate—(1) That the refusal to carry out these duties amount to a partial discontinuance of employment; (2) that the men had acted in combination; (3) that the intention was to compel the employers to agree to relieve the workers of these duties, and that the men must be presumed to have intended the natural consequences of their action, which would be to cause loss and inconvenience to the employers, and that these facts constituted a "strike" within the meaning of the Act; also (4) that the officials could not be relieved from the consequences of an unlawful act merely by reason of the fact that they were acting as agents for the association. Penalties were accordingly imposed on the association and on the president and the secretary thereof for instigating a strike: *Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand Industrial Association of Workers v. Slaughter*.

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES.

There were in all 102 industrial disturbances during the year, of which seventy-two may be classed as unimportant or trivial. The following is a summary of the remaining thirty disturbances:—

Coal-miners.—During the year the several unions in this industry on the West Coast which had cancelled their registration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and thus brought themselves under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act entered into a private agreement with the coal-mine owners. Subsequently stoppages of work occurred in a considerable number of instances, and as the procedure for investigation of the disputes set out in this Act had not been followed before the stoppages occurred breaches of the Act took place. In the case of only two of the stoppages, however, were proceedings instituted.

Coal-miners, Stockton.—The management of the mine refused to pay a miner who was on piece-work the minimum shift-wages provided for in the coal-miners' agreement unless coal that had been hewn by him on the day in question but not taken over the weighbridge at the end of the day was credited to the management; 228 men thereupon ceased work. A week later the matter was referred to a disputes committee provided for in the agreement, which decided in favour of the management.

It was decided, in the circumstances, not to institute proceedings for the strike under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act.

Coal-miners, Nightcaps.—Thirteen miners demanded an increase in the tonnage rates for coal-hewing, and, on this being refused, ceased work. Subsequently the company granted the increase, a set-off being agreed upon on certain other items. As the men were bound by an award under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act proceedings were taken against them under the strike provisions of the Act, but were afterwards withdrawn. The disturbance lasted approximately a fortnight.

Coal-miners, Millerton.—380 miners ceased work through the mine-manager giving employment to a former employee of the company in preference to three other men who had made prior application. The worker over whom the dispute arose obtained work elsewhere, and work was resumed at the mine after a stoppage of eleven days. Action was taken under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act for striking.

Freezing-workers, Tokomaru Bay.—The management of the works refused to employ a member of the union on the grounds that he was an undesirable type of worker. The union alleged victimization, and eighty men ceased work. No settlement was effected, and the season came to a close about a month after the cessation of work. The men were bound by an award under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and a breach of the strike provisions of the Act took place, but no action was taken owing to the death of the principal witness.

Shipping, Wellington.—The crew of a vessel complained about the quality of the food that was being supplied to them and refused to work the boat. A conference of the representatives of the employers and the workers arrived at an agreement regarding the food, but the crew declined to accept the decision of the conference, and the employers decided to lay the vessel up for the time being, and discharged the crew. It was decided not to institute proceedings for the breach of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act that had taken place, as the matter was being investigated under the Shipping and Seamen Act.

Shipping, Auckland.—Objection was raised by the seamen on a vessel to the employment of one of their number whom they described as a “scab,” and his dismissal was demanded. This was refused, and the vessel was held up. The following day the men withdrew the charge, but said that the worker objected to was “bearing tales” to the officers of the company. This charge was disproved, but the members of the crew concerned nevertheless left the vessel. Action was taken against the men for striking, and fines were imposed. The men were bound by an award under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Shipping, Wellington.—The firemen on a vessel refused to fire the ship, after it had left the wharf, until four passengers who had been voluntary workers on a British ship during the strike of British seamen had been placed on shore. This was done and the vessel sailed. The men were bound by an award under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and action was taken against them under the Act for striking. Fines were imposed.

Shipping, Auckland.—The firemen of a vessel refused to take the ship to sea with a stoker who had signed on at 9 p.m. to fill a vacancy. It appears that the union had directed its members not to sign on after 5 p.m. except in the case of a vessel leaving before midnight. Apart from the question of the validity of the union's direction, the men wrongly interpreted it, and the union was therefore not responsible for the delay of the vessel. The following day another man was engaged. Action was taken under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act against the men, and fines were imposed, the men being bound by an award under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Coal-miners, Paparoa.—A trucker was discharged for using obscene language to a deputy, and ninety-five men ceased work. The trucker was subsequently re-employed, but was prosecuted by the management under the Coal-mines Act. The stoppage lasted four days. It was decided in the circumstances not to take proceedings for the strike.

Coal-miners, Stockton.—In this case the union requested that a loco-repairer be transferred back to the substation where he had previously been employed. The company acceded in the instance in question, but reserved the right to take men out of the substation to other work when there was not sufficient work in the substation to keep them fully employed. 228 men ceased work, and after a stoppage of three days the company allowed the worker to return to his former station unconditionally. A breach of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act was committed, but it was decided not to take proceedings for the offence.

Seamen.—A strike of British seamen took place against the reduction in wages of £1 a month decided on by the Maritime Board in England in accordance with an agreement entered into by representatives of the British Seamen's Union and the shipping companies. The strike spread to the British ships in New Zealand ports. The men repudiated the agreement and refused to recognize their representatives on the Board. Action was taken by the owners under the Shipping and Seamen Act against the crews of the ships for refusing duty, and sentences of imprisonment were imposed. The strike did not come within the scope of the New Zealand law relating to strikes, which applies only to New Zealand ships. The employment of New Zealand seamen was not affected.

Firemen, Greymouth.—Five firemen on a steamer refused duty on the ground that the vessel was a hard one to fire and two trimmers were needed. Action under the Shipping and Seamen Act resulted in the men being imprisoned. Negotiations between the union and the employer resulted in the employer providing the trimmers required, and the firemen resumed duties. The disturbance lasted approximately three weeks. Although these men were bound by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act it was not deemed necessary to take proceedings for striking, in view of the action already taken under the Shipping and Seamen Act.

Waterside Workers, Dunedin.—The waterside workers at Dunedin refused to accept engagement to unload a certain vessel unless an extra rate was paid on account of the allegedly dusty nature of its cargo of coal. The employers thereupon refused to engage labour for the other vessels in port until the boat in question had been unloaded. The matter was referred to the disputes committee provided for by the award. No breach was committed by the men, as it is not an offence to refuse to accept engagement.

Flax-millers, Miranui, Palmerston North.—Approximately one hundred flax-millers ceased work in order to compel the company to pay a higher rate to a gang of flax-cutters who had completed one block and had not arrived at an agreement with the employer respecting the rates for the new block. An independent umpire was appointed, who decided upon the rate offered by the employer. This was accepted, and work was resumed after a stoppage of a week. Proceedings were taken against the men, and fines were imposed.

Coal-miners, Rewanui (Two Stoppages).—250 miners employed at the State Coal-mine declined to continue work until the management supplied more sets of timber and mining-props to safeguard working-places against falls of coal. The management agreed to do this, and work was resumed two days later. About a week later, however, a dispute arose as to the method of timbering to be adopted, and work again ceased. A method of timbering was finally agreed upon, and work was resumed after a stoppage of over a month. Breaches of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act were committed, but no action was taken in either case.

Coal-miners, Stockton.—200 miners ceased work as a protest against the employment of the brakeman on the workmen's train to drive the locomotive in the mine in addition to his train duties. The original driver of the locomotive had been injured, and the men contended that a new driver should be appointed. After a stoppage of five days the men resumed work. A breach of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act was committed, but no action was taken.

Shipping, Greymouth and Wellington.—While a vessel was at Greymouth a dispute arose between a fireman and the cook regarding the quality of the food supplied to the crew, and in support of the fireman the crew advised the master that they would not sail with the cook. The cook left the ship and proceeded to Wellington, where he rejoined the vessel on her arrival there. The crew, however, refused to have their meals on board, gave notice, and were paid off. The matter was finally settled by the company dismissing the cook, when a new crew signed on. The dispute lasted nine days. The men were bound by an agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but it was not deemed advisable in the circumstances to take proceedings.

Shipping, Wellington.—When a vessel arrived at Wellington from Sydney seventeen members of the crew who had absented themselves from duty without leave while the vessel was at Sydney were dismissed. The following day twenty-four other members of the crew gave notice, apparently out of sympathy with those who had been dismissed. The company experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining a full crew, the men engaged adopting irritation tactics, during which some of the men refused to proceed to the vessel, while others after being placed on board came ashore again. After the disturbance had lasted about five days a full crew was secured and the vessel sailed. Proceedings were instituted under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but were subsequently withdrawn.

Waterside Workers, Dunedin.—Fifty-eight men were engaged to unload a cargo of guano. After about two hours' work the secretary of the union, on behalf of the men, asked that a disputes committee be set up to consider the payment of extra rates on account of the allegedly dirty nature of the work. The disputes committee failed to agree, and the matter was referred to the National Disputes Committee at Wellington. In the meantime sixteen men, comprising a number from each gang, failed to return to work. As the men who continued working on other cargoes refused to be transferred from hold to hold in order that the gangs might be completed the work was disorganized. After a lapse of two days the employers offered an extra 4d. an hour, and the sixteen men resumed work. Action was taken against the men concerned for ceasing work instead of awaiting a settlement of the question in dispute in the manner provided for by the award, and fines were imposed.

Waterside Workers, Lyttelton.—After the greater part of a cargo of bulk phosphate had been discharged from a vessel the men refused to complete the unloading with baskets unless they were paid an increased rate on account of the allegedly dirty nature of the work. On the failure of the local disputes committee to come to a decision an independent arbitrator was appointed, who decided that an extra 3d. an hour should be paid. The disturbance lasted about a week. The men were bound by an award under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but in the circumstances it was decided not to prosecute.

Coal-miners, Stockton.—Two miners reported that the place in which they were working was unsafe and ceased work. After a delay of two days another place was provided for the men. The management refused, however, to pay the men for the time they had lost, and the remainder of the miners thereupon ceased work. After a four days' stoppage the management paid the sum in dispute and work was resumed. Action was taken against the union under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act for instigating an unlawful strike, and a penalty was imposed.

Shipping, Auckland.—The Federated Seamen's Association of New Zealand issued a circular instructing firemen not to work valves or any other kind of machinery in the engine-room and stokehold of ships, holding that such work was dangerous and was contrary to legal enactment. The firemen on a number of the coastal boats trading out of Auckland accordingly refused to work valves and other machinery that they had previously been accustomed to operate. It is understood that the question was settled by compromise between the employers and the men. As the parties were bound by an award under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act action was taken against the association, and also against its president and secretary for instigating an unlawful strike, and penalties were imposed.

Coal-miners, Glen Afton.—270 miners presented certain demands to the mine-manager and ceased work until the questions had been discussed. After the mine-manager's decision had been given the men still refused to resume work, and the manager withdrew the concessions he had made. Work was resumed after a stoppage of two days, and a deputation subsequently waited on the management, when the matters in dispute were settled. No action was taken against the men.

Slaughtermen, Christchurch and Feilding.—Slaughtermen on being engaged for employment in five freezing-works in the Canterbury District demanded an increase of 2s. 6d. per hundred over and above the award rate for killing sheep and lambs. It was stated that the demand was made because the Court of Arbitration had recently announced its intention of increasing the basic award rates in future awards. The employers considered that this increase had already been included in the slaughtermen's current award, and the men's demand was therefore refused. Employment at the award rate commenced, but a few days later the slaughtermen in each of the five factories reduced the number of animals killed per hour from twelve to about four. The employers, taking advantage of the clause of the award which allowed them to regulate the killing-pace, responded by posting a notice in all works restricting the killing-rate to four per hour, and dismissed 144 of the subsidiary workers, whose services were thereby rendered unnecessary. Three of the employing companies

subsequently advertised for “free labour,” and many applications were received. The strike was unofficially declared off four weeks after its commencement. A similar position arose at Feilding. It was decided not to prosecute the men for striking, though a breach of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act had occurred.

Coal-miners, Hikurangi.—Two truckers who had quarrelled with the underviewer over a mistake in their pay were subsequently considered by the management to have wilfully caused a derailment which occurred and which resulted in damage to the mine property. On the underviewer’s statement that they would not be paid for the time the work was held up for repairs the two men absented themselves, and were thereupon dismissed. The union regarded this as victimization, and the whole of the miners, numbering 119, ceased work with the object of securing the truckers reinstatement. The mediation of a departmental Inspector resulted in both sides agreeing to a week’s suspension of the two men, and the work was resumed. Prosecution was not considered necessary; it appeared that there had been some fault on both sides.

Coal-miners, West Coast.—The workers employed in all the West Coast coal-mines ceased work for one day in two instances on the date of the prosecution of miners for instigating an illegal strike. No action was taken for the breach that thus occurred.

Coal-miners, Stockton.—All the workers at the Stockton Mine ceased work to compel the management to employ local workers in preference to new-comers. This dispute was still in progress at the end of the year. The men claimed that there was an understanding with the employers to the effect mentioned.

Coal-miners, Millerton.—350 miners ceased work for one day as a protest against the dismissal of a worker who had been idling in the mine. The worker concerned had been merely suspended for a day, and on ascertaining this fact the men resumed work. It was decided not to institute proceedings for the breach of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act that had taken place.

DISPUTES DEALT WITH UNDER THE LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

Industry affected.	Particulars.	Ballot of Workers.	Nature of Settlement.
Glassworkers, Auckland ..	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner proving abortive, dispute referred to Labour Disputes Committee. Settlement resulted	Not required	Agreement filed pursuant to section 8 (1).
Gas Company’s clerical and show - rooms employees, Auckland ..	Conference called by Conciliation Commissioner. Settlement resulted	Ditto	Ditto.
Gas employees, Auckland ..	Dispute referred directly to Labour Disputes Committee. Settlement resulted.	..	..

None of the above disputes resulted in a strike or lockout. In twelve instances, however, strikes of coal-miners took place on various minor questions that arose after their agreement was made. In two of these prosecutions were instituted.

This Act permits of strikes and lockouts taking place provided there is no award or industrial agreement in force under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and provided that a certain period—about three weeks—has been allowed for an investigation and for a ballot on the question at issue. Only twenty-four unions have had their disputes dealt with under the Act since its inception in 1913. There are now ten agreements in operation under that Act, while there are 489 awards and industrial agreements in force. It will be noticed that all the disputes dealt with last year were settled without any strike taking place and without the necessity for ballots on the question of striking or accepting any recommendation made. Arising out of the disputes filed under the Act since its inception 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.

APPRENTICES ACT.

This Act had on the 31st March, 1926, been in operation for two years, and the following information is given respecting the work done thereunder from its inception, under the various provisions mentioned.

The Act makes provision by which, in order that every encouragement and assistance should be given to boys to proceed to skilled trades, reports on the boys leaving schools should be forwarded by head teachers to the Department, which would then get into touch with the boys and their parents, inviting them, where employment is desired, to make application accordingly to the Department, stating the kinds of employment desired. Reports on a large number of boys leaving the schools were received accordingly, but only 894 of the boys applied to the Department for assistance. The boys were apparently able in most cases to make their own arrangements for employment.

The Act also provides, —

First, that an Apprenticeship Committee may be formed in any industry or group of industries in any locality by agreement between any organizations of employers and workers; and the Court is also given power either to appoint a Committee or to alter the constitution of a Committee—for example, where the Committee may not be properly representative (no occasion has yet arisen for the exercise of the Court's power in this respect). The accompanying table shows the industries in which Committees have been set up.

NOTE.—In each case, except where indicated, an apprenticeship order of the Court of Arbitration has also been made fixing the wages and other general conditions of employment of apprentices.

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

* No order yet made.

As above stated, the Act permits of separate Committees being formed in the respective industries in any particular localities, and accordingly all the Committees have been set up for either specified towns or for districts. One hundred and three Committees are in existence under the Act, covering twenty-six industries. These have been agreed upon by the employers and workers concerned. There are only a few unimportant industries in which no Apprenticeship Committee has been set up or orders of the Court made, such as those of coopers, gardeners, horse-shoers, beamsmen, and curriers.

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

Regarding the periods of apprenticeship, it was thought at the time the Act came into force that for various reasons, such as the use of machinery and the discouragement felt by boys when faced

with the prospect of lengthy periods of apprenticeship, there would be decreases in the number of years apprentices would be required to serve at their trades. So far no decreases have been reported. On the contrary, in two industries—baking and pastrycooking and electrical working—the periods have (by agreement of the Committees) been increased from four to five years.

In regard to the proportion of apprentices the Act makes a departure from the previous practice in that the Court is first required to fix the proportion for the whole of an industry in a locality, the number for any particular employer being then decided according to his ability or facilities for teaching. If there is a Committee set up in the trade the Court's jurisdiction in the latter respect may be delegated to it, and this has been done in every case. In pursuance of this authority a number of employers have been refused permission to take apprentices (see particulars below—section 5 (4) (c)). In accordance with the orders of the Court relating to the proportion of apprentices returns are now being gathered from the employers of apprentices in the different trades throughout the Dominion, showing the total number of apprentices as at the end of the year, and also the number of journeymen that have been employed. These are required for the purpose of ascertaining the additional number of apprentices (if any) that may be engaged during the ensuing year. When the returns are completed the information will also show to what extent employers are on the whole employing the number of apprentices permitted by the orders respecting the proportion of apprentices. (The information obtained during the last two years showed that on the average there was 1 apprentice to 3·2 journeymen. In the building trade painting showed the smallest number—viz., 1 to 5·4 journeymen; while plumbing showed the largest—viz., 1 to 2·1 journeymen.)

Third, section 5 (4) (a) contains an important provision, as it empowers the Court to require any employer or employers to employ a minimum number of apprentices in order that a sufficient supply of trained men should become available for the future. Before making any such order the Court is required to take into consideration any recommendation made by the Committee (if there is one in the industry) concerned. Two years ago a return was compiled in this connection and submitted to the Court and to the respective Committees. This return showed that many more apprentices could have been employed if the proportions fixed by awards of the Court had been adhered to. As stated above, the proportion of apprentices to journeymen was found to be 1 to 3·2, and a further return compiled a year later showed that there was no change in the position. No order has so far been made by the Court under this provision.

It has been represented by many employers that they should be given more freedom as to the number of apprentices that may be employed. The Court in one or two instances has given indications in its orders that appear to show a recognition of the needs of industry in this regard. In the cabinetmaking and furniture trade in one district the order of the Court has increased the proportion of apprentices to journeymen from 1 to 3 in the whole industry to 1 to 2 in each branch of the industry in the whole district. In the plumbing trade in the same locality the proportion has been increased from 1 to 3 to 1 to 2. A similar increase has been made in the proportions in the bricklaying trade in another district.

The Court is given the following additional powers, which it may delegate to the respective Apprenticeship Committees:—

Section 5 (4) (k): To visit and inquire at any place where apprentices are employed as to the progress of the apprentices.

It is found that there is some hesitation and difficulty in instituting visits by members of Committees; as most of them are either employers or workers engaged in the workshops in their respective trades, they do not care to visit apprentices of other employers for the purpose of possibly criticizing the teaching given there; moreover, few of them are prepared to spend the time entailed by such visits, which must generally be during working-hours. It is nevertheless considered that regular visits to all apprentices are essential for the successful operation of the Act, to encourage the boys, and show them that an interest in their welfare and progress is being taken; to ensure as far as possible that they are diligent in their work, and also that their employers are giving them satisfactory tuition; moreover, it is not possible to satisfactorily exercise the various powers given to the Committees unless these visits are carried out. To meet these difficulties the Department has offered the services of some of its experienced Inspectors for the purpose. In pursuance of the above arrangements the number of special inspections made by Inspectors at the request of Committees was 138, in addition to which Inspectors themselves made 1,512 visits in the course of their ordinary inspection.

Section 5 (4) (b): To cancel any contract of apprenticeship—for instance, where the Committee is satisfied the apprentice is not suited to the industry; twenty-five contracts have been cancelled—(twenty-four by Committees and one by agreement of the parties.)

Section 5 (4) (c): To prohibit an employer from employing an apprentice. This may be done, for example, on account of lack of facilities for instruction, or because the trade is not a suitable industry in which to train apprentices, or until an employer can show that he is sufficiently established in business to continue as an employer. Five employers, one each in the plumbing, saddlery, and furniture, and two in the carpentering trades have been prohibited by Committees under this section from taking apprentices, and in one case, that of carpentering, action was held over for six months.

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

Section 5 (4) (f): To fix the period of probation for each industry. It was formerly the opinion of many that the period of probation usually fixed in awards and agreements (three months) was not long enough, and power is therefore given in this section to enable the Committees to fix the periods for the respective industries or for any apprentices. The period has accordingly been extended in twenty-six instances in twelve trades—viz., from four to six months.

Section 5 (4) (g) : To order the attendance of apprentices at technical schools, either in their own time or, if sufficient facilities for complete training are not provided by an employer, in the employer's time. In five trades, mostly building, the Committees ordered all apprentices to attend technical schools (in their own time), extra remuneration being provided for in two trades upon their obtaining satisfactory certificates showing progress made. No orders appear to have been made requiring employers to give time off to their apprentices to attend technical schools. The furniture trade Committee in Wanganui has, however, agreed to two hours on Saturday morning being given for the purpose in the employers' time.

Section 5 (4) (h) : To order the examination of apprentices (no orders yet issued.)

Section 5 (4) (i) : To order that any increase in wages due to an apprentice may be withheld. (In one case—painting trade—the Committee made such an Order.)

Section 6 (2) : There is a right of appeal by any party affected against the decision of a Committee. There has been only one such appeal. This was against the action of the Christchurch Bricklayers' Apprenticeship Committee in fixing the term of a special apprenticeship of an adult with some previous experience of the trade at three years : the full period is five years. The Court upheld the Committee's decision.

The Act applies generally to all apprenticeships hitherto covered by awards and industrial agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but the Court may extend the Act to other cases. Four industries in the Westland District—viz., boilermaking, engineering, moulding, and motor-engineering—have accordingly been added.

The Act does not apply to females unless specially ordered by the Court in any case. In one instance (hairdressing) females have been included in the order covering that trade. This is apparently due to the latest development in women's hairdressing.

Other provisions : Section 8 requires that every apprenticeship to which the Act applies shall, if in order, be registered by the District Registrar of Apprentices. There are now 3,301 contracts registered. The District Registrar may refuse to register in any case if he considers the Act or any regulation or order of the Court or Committee has not been complied with. Eight applications have been refused on these grounds. He may also, if he thinks fit, withhold registration and refer the question to the Committee (or to the Court if there is no Committee), and shall be guided by its decision. In two instances applications for registration were referred to the Committees and finally refused.

There is a right of appeal to the Court against all refusals to register. (There have been no such appeals.)

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

One other direction in which valuable work may, it is thought, be done by the Committees is by way of co-operation with the Directors and instructors at the respective technical schools, so that the courses of training in the skilled trades may be made complementary to those in the workshops, and so be made of the utmost value to the boys, to employers, and to industry generally. Steps to this end have already been taken in several places ; for example, at Wanganui. At the instance of the Department's representative, a meeting of all the Apprenticeship Committees in the district (of which there are nine) was held, and by agreement with the Director of the Technical College an Advisory Committee was set up representative of the plumbing, masonry, carpentering and joinery, painting, furniture-making, and engineering trades. Representatives for bricklaying, plastering, and electrical working will also probably be appointed. One desirable result of such co-ordination is that already a representative employer there has stated that while in the past the tuition at the technical schools has not been valued by employers the position is now changing, and the employers are encouraging their apprentices to attend the classes, knowing that the work being done is of real value. Addresses have also been given at this centre to a joint meeting of the apprentices themselves, pointing out the advantages to them of qualifying as efficient tradesmen with a prospect of ultimately becoming foremen or employers on their own account, also to the local Rotary Club and other bodies interested in the welfare of boys. It might be mentioned here that in the Government Service the Railway Department has taken steps to arrange for a comprehensive scheme covering the technical training of apprentices in the railway workshops. The Public Works Department has also recently inserted a clause in the indenture papers of apprentices to the carpentering and joinery trade to the effect that they must attend technical colleges or some similar institutions for at least three years of their apprenticeship.

Section 21 of the Act provides that if the majority of employers in an industry or locality desires that young persons may receive technical training in an institution the Court of Arbitration may order a levy towards the cost of such training to be paid by all the employers in an industry or locality. The first case of the kind arose in Auckland in the motor-mechanics industry, where it was felt that the apprentices in the industry could not be satisfactorily trained in ordinary garages. Since the order in the motor-mechanics trade was made similar orders have been made in Auckland in the tinsmithing and sheet-metal working and the plumbing trades. In the two former each employer (unless any particular one is exempted by the Court) is required to pay 10s. a year for every apprentice employed. In the plumbing trade the sum of 5s. is similarly levied.

The duty of taking proceedings for breaches of the Act, regulations, orders, &c., is vested in the Registrar and District Registrars. There have been fourteen prosecutions under the Act.

An amendment of the Act was passed during the year, but this was merely to give fuller effect to the intention of the original Act.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

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

The only case calling for notice is that of *McLagan v. Blackball Coal Company*. The Act entitles workers that meet with accidents without fatal results to a sum not exceeding £1 for medical or surgical expenses incurred. In this instance the worker belonged to a medical club from which he was entitled to sick benefits in return for certain contributions. It was held that as no expenditure had been incurred for this particular accident, payments to the club surgeon being at a fixed annual salary, the amount prescribed in the Act was not payable. This discloses an apparent defect in section 14 of the Act, which aimed directly at giving the worker the right referred to.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

This question arises from time to time when allegations are made that certain workers have suffered illness through disease contracted from their employment. The Act already specifically provides that in the case of such well-known industrial diseases as anthrax and poisoning due to the use of lead, arsenic, and phosphorus, the usual compensation shall be payable, and an Order in Council may also be gazetted extending this section to any other diseases. It is, of course, still necessary, however, for each claimant for compensation to prove that the disease in question was due not only to the nature of the claimant's occupation, but also to the employment for the particular employer or employers from whom the compensation is claimed. These requirements, especially the latter, naturally present considerable difficulty. This difficulty would be obviated if all compensation claims were dealt with through one channel.

A more important step in connection with industrial diseases and accidents lies, however, in the direction of endeavouring to prevent these injuries from taking place. Under the Scaffolding and Excavation Act the regulations and their administration are specially designed to prevent accidents in connection with building operations, and this report, page 14, shows that the number of accidents from such work is considerably less than in previous years, notwithstanding that building-work becomes more dangerous as the sizes of the structures increase; moreover, none of the serious accidents was due to faulty scaffolding or gear. Similar precautions are being taken to safeguard employees in factories, and to assist in this work opportunity is being taken, when vacancies occur, to appoint as Inspectors men with experience in the handling of machinery and factory appliances. The paragraphs on page 16 show what is being done respecting lead poisoning. In response to complaints of diseases occurring in tanneries and woollen-mills inquiry showed that the disease was due to chrome ulceration; precautionary notices were therefore issued to all tanneries and woollen-mills, and chrome ulceration was also added by Order in Council to the diseases to which the Compensation Act shall apply. Similar precautionary measures were taken regarding poisoning following upon cuts occurring to slaughtermen in freezing works, and the adoption of these measures has resulted in a reduction in the number of septic cases.

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-MILL AND SAWMILL WORKERS).

A special Inspector has again been appointed to supervise the accommodation provided at flax-mills, sawmills, &c., and as a result a large number of general inspections have been made of such places, and 367 requisitions have been served on proprietors for increased or improved accommodation; when complied with these should result in better conditions being provided for the workers affected.

SCAFFOLDING AND EXCAVATION ACT.

During the year 6,421 notices of intention to erect buildings and scaffolding were received (previous year 6,023), and 20,706 inspections were made (previous year 16,760). A rigid inspection of all building-works where there is a risk of workers falling 12 ft. or more has been carried out by the Inspectors. The tightening-up of the Act and regulations three years ago and the better understanding of the requirements by employers are largely responsible for considerable improvements in the types of scaffolding and gear used, and in the extra precautions taken for the safety of workers on buildings.

It is pleasing to report a decrease of sixty-five in the number of accidents—viz., 254, as against 319 last year. There was only one fatal accident (a worker falling into a river from a bridge which was being dismantled), as against six during the previous year. This accident was not due to faulty scaffolding or gear, nor was there any evidence of negligence on any one's part. The number of accidents according to trades is as follows: Labourers, 130; carpenters, 85; plasterers, 15; bricklayers, 5; painters, 4; unclassified, 15; total, 254.

There were forty prosecutions taken for breaches of the Act and regulations. Convictions were obtained in thirty-six cases, and fines were imposed totalling £92 9s.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

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

ARREARS OF WAGES.

Amounts totalling £4,294 12s. 7d. were collected by the Department's officers on behalf of workers who had been underpaid the wages prescribed by awards and the various Acts, while further amounts of such arrears totalling £4,671 9s. 4d. were paid by employers, at the instance of the Inspectors, directly to the workers concerned: total, £8,966 1s. 11d. (previous year £8,070 8s. 3d.).

RENT-RESTRICTION.

There were 605 applications received from tenants for inquiry (last year 656). The following shows the number in each town, with the number (in brackets) in which the increase in rent was deemed unjustified: Auckland 164 (91); Wellington, 246 (81); Christchurch, 53 (27); Dunedin, 59 (39); Hamilton, 1 (0); Gisborne, 0 (0); Napier, 29 (23); Masterton, 4 (2); New Plymouth, 4 (2); Wanganui, 5 (2); Palmerston North, 15 (6); Nelson, 3 (0); Greymouth, 0 (0); Timaru, 1 (0); Oamaru, 8 (0); Invercargill, 13 (10). Of 60 cases taken in Court 9 increases in rent were held to be justified, 18 partly justified, and 33 unjustified. Of 296 settled by Inspectors without recourse to Court, 72 increases in rent were considered to be justified, 101 partly justified, and 123 unjustified. Forty-nine complaints were withdrawn, 41 because the increase was justified and 8 because the owners reduced the rent demanded. 128 cases were found to be outside the scope of the Act, and no action was taken in 44 other cases for miscellaneous reasons, such as, tenants having left, owners having sold to new owners for latter's own occupation, &c.; the remaining 28 cases were not completed at the close of the year.

The rent-restriction provisions were continued by the Rent Restriction Continuance Act, 1924, until the 31st August, 1926.

FOOTWEAR REGULATION ACT.

There were 1,922 general inspections made throughout the Dominion under this Act, and stocks of footwear were carefully examined. There were thirty prosecutions, and fines totalling £85 11s. were inflicted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

The new Weights and Measures Act passed by Parliament last session, which will come into force in January next, gives extended powers to deal with weighing and measuring appliances. The existing Act enables the Department merely to see that weighing and measuring appliances used for retail trade are accurate and are of a suitable type; it does not make it an offence to sell short weight or measure. Provision to this effect is contained in the new Act. This is a very necessary amendment, which has already been adopted in New South Wales, South Africa, and some of the United States of America, and is being considered in Great Britain. The new Act should be specially effective in the case of goods already made up in packages, as it will require the net weight or measure to be clearly shown thereon, except in special cases exempted by regulations.

Another important feature of the Act is that relating to the practice that has grown in late years of selling goods in packages containing what would appear to be, for example, a pound in weight, while the actual weight of the goods and the marking on the package may be only, say, 15 ozs. The Act authorizes the making of regulations requiring packages of any classes of goods specified to be sold by prescribed weight or measure; and, moreover, it stipulates that the weight or measure shall not include the tin or other container. These provisions are on the lines of those in New South Wales and South Africa, which have been in force for some years. The new regulations under the amending Act are now in course of preparation.

It might be mentioned that the New Zealand Act will now be in line with those of the most advanced countries of the world. The law on this subject in Great Britain is similar to that hitherto in operation in New Zealand, although it is interesting to note that the Food Council set up by the British Board of Trade recently recommended that certain foodstuffs should be required to be retailed only by net weight. This Council also recommended a similar provision to section 23 of our new Act—viz., that the weight or measure of any articles sold shall not be less in weight or measure than that demanded of or represented by the seller.

The work of administering the existing Act and regulations has proceeded smoothly throughout the year. Traders now generally recognize that periodical testing and verifying of their appliances is as much in their interest as in that of the purchasers.

The number of inspections made during the year is 9,067 (previous year, 8,439). The total fees collected for testing and verifying appliances are £4,849 15s. 10d.—an increase of £906 17s. 5d. over last year.

Proceedings were taken against fifty traders for offences; and forty-nine convictions were obtained, and one case was dismissed. The total penalties imposed were £67 11s. 6d.

Thirteen appliances presenting novel features were submitted for approval under clause 5 of the regulations, which requires that this course shall be followed before such appliances shall be used for trade purposes. Three of them were rejected as unsatisfactory.

The adoption by oil-merchants of bulk storage and delivery of petrol by means of tank wagons in lieu of the sealed tins has recently produced a new problem. So far as the delivery of petrol to the consumer by means of the kerbside or automatic pump is concerned the Department has taken steps with a view to ensuring that the measuring instruments are accurate and reliable. No petrol-measuring pump should be used for trade purposes unless it has first been approved as being of such a type and construction as will not facilitate fraud. These petrol-pumps are submitted to a rigid test before being stamped, and the adjusting arrangements are sealed by the Inspector with a view to preventing manipulation. The method of measuring petrol delivered in bulk by merchants to retailers and garage-owners—viz., by means of calibrated tanks—is much the same as used in Great Britain, Australia, and the United States of America. The calibrations are being checked by Inspectors.

As the existing set of standard weighing and measuring instruments of New Zealand has been in use for many years and requires renewal, a complete set has been ordered from England and should reach New Zealand before the new Act comes into force in January next. An idea of the extreme accuracy and delicacy of the departmental instruments may be gauged from the fact that a postage-stamp placed on one side of the 56 lb. balance will immediately bear that side down. The value of the complete equipment of New Zealand standards is probably about £1,400. In addition to these each branch of the Department has its working standards and field equipment.

The reciprocal arrangement with other countries has been continued during the year. A regular exchange of notes regarding new legislation or new appliances or devices is maintained, and is most useful in that it tends to bring about uniformity of administration, and in preventing the dumping into any country of weighing or measuring appliances that have been condemned by any of the authorities.

LEAD POISONING.

Regulations for the protection of persons employed in New Zealand in the mixing of lead for paints and in the painting trade were gazetted in August last. These regulations had been agreed to by a conference comprising officers of the Health and Labour Departments, and representatives of manufacturers, importers, master painters, and workers employed in painting as well as in paint-mixing factories. The administration is in the hands of this Department in conjunction with the Health Department.

Although the subject of lead poisoning has again received much attention in several European countries during the year no great move forward has been made in regard to restricting or prohibiting the use of white-lead. A White-lead Poisoning Bill was introduced in the British Parliament during the year, but has not been passed. This proposed the control of the use of lead by regulations. The Home Secretary stated in the course of the discussion that the advisability of prohibiting the use of white-lead was in doubt because the substitutes found were not very satisfactory, and British experts had advised that the danger could be largely overcome by regulations. He recommended that regulations should therefore be given a trial.

It is generally agreed that the chief danger of lead poisoning is due to lead-dust in both the mixing of paint and in its use on buildings. The regulations adopted in New Zealand aim at removing this danger by providing for efficient exhaust ventilation in mixing-factories, and for washing-facilities, suitable overalls, and general cleanliness. In addition, the dry rubbing-down of paint on buildings is not now permitted. The measures to be taken when poisoning by lead is suspected are also prescribed. The Medical Officer of Health may require an employer to cause any person employed by him in the use of lead to submit himself for medical examination, and where the danger of lead poisoning is considered to exist the Medical Officer may suspend the person concerned from employment. The Health Department is at present carrying out interesting diagnostic tests by examining the blood of workers engaged in lead processes. Experience shows that changes in the blood may be seen long before the usual externally recognizable symptoms of disease show themselves. This method has the advantage of being easily carried out and involves no interruption in the day's work while a test is being made.

The question of finding suitable substitutes for white-lead has continued to receive attention in England, France, Austria, and other countries. The matter is, however, intimately tied up with economic conditions and international trade policies, and consequently little headway has been made. Whilst the question has not been definitely answered the present tendency of opinion shown in the reports is that, for interior work at any rate, zinc paints are as good as lead paints. Meanwhile the tests instituted by the Department in New Zealand as mentioned in last year's report have been continued. It was then stated that at the end of the fifteen months since the dwellings were painted the zinc compound had shown greater durability than ordinary white-lead. This result has not, however, continued through the second year, a further examination having disclosed that the lead paint is proving more durable—see particulars below. These comparative tests were instituted for the express purpose of testing the values of the two kinds of paint; they were carried out on several houses adjoining one another, and therefore subject to the same climatic and other conditions. Further examinations will be made from time to time.

House No.	Painted with	Condition.		Cost of Painting.
		June, 1925.	July, 1926.	
1	Three coats white-lead (carbonate of lead)	End of twelve months, good, slightly inclined to rub off	The paint is chalking, but is not cracked or peeling; colour good	£ s. d. 13 1 3
2	One coat compound zinc upon two coats carbonate of lead	Good	Paint cracking and colour fading	15 8 6
3	Three coats zinc compound	Good	Bad condition; paint cracking, also rubbing off; colour fading	16 1 10

The method of applying paints containing soluble lead and other poisonous substances by means of spray-pumps is also receiving the attention of this Department, together with the Department of Health. Spray-pumps are used largely in the motor-body and coach-building trades, and it is hoped that the attendant risks may be largely overcome by confining the work to special rooms set apart for the purpose and by providing proper ventilation.

TAILORING TRADE REGULATIONS.

It was mentioned last year that a conference of representatives of the tailoring and clothing-manufacturing trades (employers and workers) had been held at the Department's offices in Wellington, and that as a result an agreement had been reached on all points except one which was left over for Ministerial decision. Legislation to give effect to the proposals was not necessary, as it was found that regulations under the Board of Trade Act could be made, and this course was followed. The regulations came into force in February, 1925.

Three prosecutions were taken during the year for breaches of the regulations: (1) For selling a suit as "hand-made," the suit not having the necessary amount of hand-work as prescribed by the regulations; (2) for describing a suit as "hand-made" which did not contain the necessary amount of hand-work although sufficient to correctly describe it as "tailor-made," and (3) for incorrectly describing a suit as "hand-tailored." A conviction and penalty were ordered in each case, and the total penalties imposed were £15, and costs £13.

The general opinion of those concerned is that the regulations and the publicity given to them have had the desired effect of preventing the misuse of the words "tailor-made" or "hand-made" when applied to garments that are made to measure, and that only a few breaches of the regulations have occurred. Hitherto little restriction had been placed on the terms that might be used. Moreover, the difficulty experienced on all sides was largely overcome when the expressions "tailor-made," "tailored," "tailored to order," "tailored to measure," and the like were clearly defined. The definition was agreed on at the conference with little difficulty.

It has been represented by some engaged in the trade that the regulations should also cover ready-to-wear garments. This question was not brought up at the conference. As far as the public are concerned, on whose behalf chiefly the regulations were gazetted, it appears fairly obvious that ready-to-wear garments are not expected to contain the hand-work required in "tailor-made" or "hand-made" garments specially ordered, and therefore any use of the words "tailor-made," "hand-made," &c., in respect to ready-to-wear garments could hardly be considered as misleading the public. In any event there is provision in the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act under which proceedings may be taken by any aggrieved person who alleges that the quality of any goods has been misrepresented to him.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The following information is gathered from the official reports of the International Labour Office:—

The Seventh Conference was held in Geneva from the 19th May, 1925, until the 10th June. The International Labour Office has frequently remarked upon the hesitancy shown by the various countries that are members of the organization in ratifying and adopting the draft conventions and recommendations passed at the various Conferences. The sixth session in 1924 therefore concentrated attention upon the problem of the best means of securing adhesion to the conventions and recommendations already passed, and also upon the question of making future conventions and recommendations more acceptable to the countries concerned. In pursuance of this decision the Conference, after making four provisional conventions or recommendations, postponed the final vote upon them till the next session in order to afford opportunity to submit the conventions and recommendations to the Governments concerned so that amendments which might facilitate their ratification could be proposed. A number of suggested amendments were made accordingly by various Governments, and special committees were set up to examine them. The proposed convention for the prohibition of night-work in bakeries was a case in point, where the "closed" period proposed by the Conference was fixed at either 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. or 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. The British Government put forward an amendment that would have had the effect of permitting bakers who work on their own account to bake at night. This was held to affect the vital principles of the convention as originally drafted, and such an amendment was held to be unacceptable.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS.

The articles of the Peace Treaty set out that one of the tasks of the International Labour Organization is to endeavour to improve the conditions of labour as regards "the protection of the worker against sickness, disease, and injury arising out of his employment." The Conferences of 1921 and 1924 touched the question of agricultural workers, who are in many countries (but not in New Zealand) excluded from the benefits of the Worker's Compensation Act, and the question of equality of treatment of national and foreign workers suffering injury at their employment. Questionnaires were sent out asking the opinion of Governments as to the value of a convention on these subjects and the ground the convention should cover. On the basis of the replies received a report was issued containing draft conventions or recommendations which the Office considered most likely to be acceptable. The Conference ultimately decided to exclude agricultural workers from its convention. In regard to the question of equality of treatment of national and foreign workers respecting compensation, it might be mentioned that no distinction has ever been made in the Workers' Compensation Act in New Zealand between these two classes. A convention on the subject was passed by the International Labour Conference that equal rights to compensation should be given. It is considered that, in view of the great migratory movements now taking place in Europe, this convention will benefit many thousands of workers.

Two recommendations were also adopted by the Conference: the first that the compensation allowed should be two-thirds of the basic earnings in the case of death or permanent incapacity, and the second recommendation proposes that disputes relating to compensation be dealt with by a special

Court or Board of Arbitration, which should include an equal number of employers' and workmen's representatives; the New Zealand Act already conforms to the latter recommendation, the Court of Arbitration being the tribunal that hears most of the cases.

On the subject of occupational diseases a recommendation was made, and the States are recommended therein that the list of diseases should be poisoning by lead, poisoning by mercury, and anthrax. (These are already, with others, provided for in the New Zealand Act.)

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year the usual annual "Book of Awards," containing the decisions of the Court of Arbitration and other matters under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Labour Disputes Investigation Act, was issued. In addition the Department has published a pamphlet, "Digest and Reports of Decisions of the Court of Arbitration under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1922." This has hitherto been published by the Accident Underwriters' Association, and the work has now been taken over by the Department. The pamphlet will continue to be issued annually; the price fixed is 5s.

A "Précis of the Labour Laws of New Zealand" was also issued in 1925.

STAFF NOTES.

The staff of the Department now totals 125, and is composed as follows: Head Office—Administrative, 4; clerical, 16. District offices—Inspection, 59; clerical, 38; Conciliation Commissioners, 3; and Court of Arbitration (members and staff), 5. In addition some 180 other persons, mostly officers of other Departments, give part-time services as agents in small towns. The Inspectors include experts in scaffolding-erection and building-construction, in the manufacture and use of weights and measures and mechanical appliances as used in factories, and also in the composition of footwear.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

Salaries, temporary clerical assistance, allowance to officers performing higher duties, and allowance to police and other officers acting as departmental agents	£	33,538
Advertising and publications		281
Fares, board and lodging, &c., advanced to persons proceeding to employment (see refunds below)		241
Fees paid to assessors of Industrial Councils		851
Legal and witnesses' expenses (see refunds below)		198
Postage, telegrams, telephones, and rent of letter-boxes		1,551
Printing and stationery		3,048
Office requisites (typewriters), fuel, and lighting		687
Rent and rates on office accommodation		1,079
Travelling-allowances and expenses of Inspectors, members of Court of Arbitration, Conciliation Councils, &c., bicycles, motor-cycles, and motor-cars, and maintenance thereof		8,303
Upkeep of departmental residence		33
Miscellaneous expenditure—		
Arbitration Court and Conciliation Councils		56
General		978
		— 1,034
		<hr/> 50,844
Less refunds—	£	
Fares		219
Legal and witnesses' expenses		102
Sale of publications		136
Travelling - expenses recovered from defendants in cases taken by Department and from persons to whom weights and measures services were rendered		314
From Government Statistician for services of officers		200
Miscellaneous		74
Freight recovered from persons to whom weights and measures services were rendered		116
		— 1,161
		<hr/> £49,683

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, 1925, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION AND THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL UNION REGISTERED UNDER THE ACT TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Affiliated Unions.
1041	New Zealand Coach and Motor Body Builders	George Dash (Limited), Waimate (Secretary, Vivian Grant, Box 978, Christchurch)	7
526	New Zealand Federated Builders and Contractors	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	11
1253	New Zealand Federated Ironmasters ..	National Mutual Buildings, Customhouse Quay, Wellington	4
1043	New Zealand Federated Newspaper Proprietors	Vickers House, Woodward Street, Wellington ..	4
893	New Zealand Federation of Master Plumbers	Bank of New Zealand Chambers, 79-81 Manners Street, Wellington	4
1036	New Zealand Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	2
1003	New Zealand Furniture Trades	12 Rew's Chambers, Queen Street, Auckland	5
724	New Zealand Master Printers	39 Endean's Buildings, Auckland	14
1260	New Zealand Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	16 Aratonga Avenue, One Tree Hill, Auckland ..	4
1248	New Zealand Waterside Employers' Association	X Store, Queen's Wharf, Wellington	7
832	New Zealand Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers	58 Jervois Quay, Wellington	4
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of associations, 11	66

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Affiliated Unions.
1223	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	25 Panama Street, Wellington (Box 1145)	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	30
925	New Zealand Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union	Trades Hall, Wellington	8
1261	New Zealand Federated Bakers', Pastry-cooks', and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	5
561	New Zealand Federated Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders	Trades Hall, Wellington	3
53	New Zealand Federated Boot Trade	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	6
796	New Zealand Federated Bricklayers	28 Kauri Street, Eastbourne, Wellington	4
124	New Zealand Federated Clothing Trade Employees	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	6
473	New Zealand Federated Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	4
677	New Zealand Federated Engine-drivers, River Engineers, Greasers, and Firemen	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	6
1002	New Zealand Federated Flour-mill Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	5
772	New Zealand Federated Furniture Trade ..	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	4
729	New Zealand Federated Hotel and Restaurant Employees	80 Manners Street, Wellington	8
275	New Zealand Federated Moulders	90 Williamson Avenue, Grey Lynn, Auckland	4
567	New Zealand Federated Painters and Decorators	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	11
786	New Zealand Federated Plumbers and Gasfitters	Trades Hall, Wellington	5
836	New Zealand Federated Sawmills and Timber-yards and Coal-yards Employees	Joyce's Buildings, Guinness Street, Greymouth	5
1218	New Zealand Federated Shop-assistants ..	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	12
756	New Zealand Federated Stonemasons	Edendale Road, Edendale, Auckland	4
1238	New Zealand Federated Storemen and Packers	95 Rattray Street, Dunedin	8
869	New Zealand Federated Theatrical or Stage Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	5
579	New Zealand Federated Tramway Employees	257 Riddiford Street, Wellington	8
543	New Zealand Federated Typographical ..	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	4
912	New Zealand Federated Woollen-mills Employees	30 Aurora Street, Petone	5
824	New Zealand Federated Drivers and Related Trades	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	9
1132	New Zealand Freezing-works and Related Trades	7 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	7
1226	New Zealand Gardeners and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	2
866	New Zealand Journalists	9 Colwill Buildings, 11 Swanson Street, Auckland	4
1195	New Zealand Performing Musicians	3 Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch	4
1117	New Zealand Related Printing Trades	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	5
559	New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation	80 Manners Street, Wellington	23
	Totals .. ..	.. .. Number of associations, 33	221

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	29
164	Auckland Builders and Contractors	114-115 Victoria Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland	154
162	Auckland Clothing-manufacturers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	37
741	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company (Limited)	Endean's Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	1
911	Auckland Furniture and Furnishing	12 Rew's Chambers, Auckland	48
181	Auckland Grocers	Pukemiro Chambers, Anzac Avenue, Auckland	110
472	Auckland Guild of Master Painters	Employers' Association Rooms, Swanson Street, Auckland	51
1252	Auckland Ironmasters	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	37
736	Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association	308 New Zealand Insurance Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	160
330	Auckland Master Bakers	Pukemiro Chambers, Anzac Avenue, Auckland	120
1074	Auckland Master Farriers	9 Belgium Street, Auckland	16
571	Auckland Master Plumbers	22 Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	42
539	Auckland Master Printers	39 Endean's Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland	42
122	Auckland Master Tailors	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	38
1257	Auckland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	7 Cameron Street, Devonport, Auckland	8
504	Auckland Provincial Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	20
464	Auckland Provincial Master Butchers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	70
1070	Auckland Provincial Newspaper-proprietors	New Zealand Herald Office, Queen Street, Auckland	12
783	Auckland Restaurateurs	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	24
1011	Auckland Retail Drapers, Milliners, Mercers, and Clothiers	Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland	41
148	Auckland Sawmillers and Woodware-manufacturers	Fanshawe Street, Auckland	12
1241	Auckland Waterside Employers' Union	Waterside Central Pay Office, Quay Street, Auckland	11
1135	Auckland Wholesale Grocery and Tobacco Merchants	National Bank Chambers, Shortland Street, Auckland	20
342	Devonport Steam Ferry Company (Limited)	Ferry Buildings, Quay Street East, Auckland	1
370	Gisborne Builders and Contractors	McKee's Buildings, 113 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	28
865	Gisborne Master Plumbers	Peel Street, Gisborne	5
979	Gisborne Master Printers and Bookbinders	McKee's Buildings, 113 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	3
1025	Gisborne Master Tailors	Peel Street, Gisborne	7
1281	Hamilton Master Butchers	Smith's Buildings, Victoria Street, Hamilton	18
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	New Zealand Insurance Company's Buildings, Childers Road, Gisborne	118
838	Poverty Bay Master Butchers	Peel Street, Gisborne	10
864	Poverty Bay Master Farriers and Blacksmiths	Waerengaahika	10
1027	South Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	1 Collingwood Street, Hamilton	32
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, 37	1,356
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
420	Hawke's Bay Builders and Contractors	Herschell Street, Napier	31
743	Hawke's Bay Sheepowners	Herschell Street, Napier	310
901	Manawatu Master Bakers	C/o W. Newlands, Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	18
520	E. W. Mills and Co. (Limited)	Jervois Quay, Wellington	1
890	Napier Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	5 Tennyson Street, Napier	11
522	New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Bacon and Meat Packing Company (Limited)	154-156 Featherston Street, Wellington	1
6	New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Association	National Mutual Buildings, Customhouse Quay, Wellington	36
1019	Jas. J. Niven and Co. (Limited)	152-172 Wakefield Street, Wellington	1
1243	Palmerston North Hairdressers and Tobacconists	The Square, Palmerston North	12
517	Stewart Timber, Glass, and Hardware Company (Limited)	Courtenay Place, Wellington	1
142	Thomas Ballinger and Co. (Limited)	58-62 Victoria Street, Wellington	1
418	Wanganui Builders and Contractors	Leonard's Buildings, Ridgway Street, Wanganui	44
1014	Wanganui Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers	125 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	4
484	Wanganui Master Painters	Avenue, Wanganui	22
1274	Wanganui District Master Plumbers	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	15
1245	Wanganui Waterside Employers' Union	16 Wicksteed Place, Wanganui	10
101	Wellington Builders and Contractors	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	115
815	Wellington Clothing-manufacturers	58 Jervois Quay, Wellington	10
1054	Wellington Coach and Motor-vehicle Trades	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	18
1105	Wellington Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	111 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	24
1022	Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Trade	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	31

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	70
1123	Wellington Grocers	12 Panama Street, Wellington	50
106	Wellington Master Bakers	173 Cuba Street, Wellington	33
131	Wellington Master Painters	338 Tinakori Road, Wellington	104
886	Wellington Master Plumbers	Bank of New Zealand Chambers, 79-81 Manners Street, Wellington	38
644	Wellington Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	102 Customhouse Quay, Wellington	18
948	Wellington Newspaper Proprietors	Dominion Office, Dominion Avenue, Wellington	12
1255	Wellington Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	63 Scandia Street, Palmerston North	14
1197	Wellington Soft-goods Manufacturers	195 Vivian Street, Wellington	4
1239	Wellington Waterside Employers' Union	X Store, Queen's Wharf, Wellington	12
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 31	1,071
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
113	Builders and Contractors' Association of Canterbury	95 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	140
986	Canterbury Blacksmiths, Farriers, and Coachbuilders	164 Stafford Street, Timaru	45
430	Canterbury Butchers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	58
324	Canterbury Employers of Drivers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	19
1015	Canterbury Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	16
459	Canterbury Licensed Victuallers	77 Hereford Street, Christchurch	131
297	Canterbury Master Bakers	Employers' Association Rooms, 41 Disraeli Street, Christchurch	43
694	Canterbury Master Printers	Art Gallery, Armagh Street, Christchurch	13
298	Canterbury Motor-body and Carriage Builders	C/o Brabners Limited, Fitzgerald Avenue, Christchurch	9
914	Canterbury Newspaper-proprietors	Christchurch Press Co. (Limited) Office, Cathedral Square, Christchurch	7
1256	Canterbury Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	755 Colombo Street, Christchurch	11
305	Canterbury Sawmillers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	10
395	Canterbury Sheepowners	90 Hereford Street, Christchurch	839
452	Canterbury Tanners, Fellmongers, and Wool-scourers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	11
831	Christchurch Clothing-manufacturers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	8
1247	Christchurch Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	13
141	Christchurch Furniture-makers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	23
1069	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists	213 Manchester Street, Christchurch	43
894	Christchurch Master Plumbers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	36
125	Christchurch Master Tailors	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	25
1234	Christchurch Soft-goods Manufacturers	335 Gloucester Street, Christchurch	10
1244	Lyttelton Waterside Employers' Union	Waterside Central Pay Office, Lyttelton	18
362	South Canterbury Master Bakers	205 Stafford Street, Timaru	9
379	South Canterbury Threshing-mill Owners	Arcade Chambers, Timaru	25
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	11
519	Whitcombe and Tombs (Limited)	111 Cashel Street, Christchurch	1
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 28	1,596
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
306	Dunedin and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	37
891	Dunedin and Suburban Master Butchers	Joel's Buildings, 21 Crawford Street, Dunedin	34
1280	Dunedin and Suburban Pork-butchers	139 Stuart Street, Dunedin	6
337	Dunedin Builders and Contractors	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	117
822	Dunedin Clothing-manufacturers	40 Dowling Street, Dunedin	8
1087	Dunedin Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	Zealandia Chambers, Dowling Street, Dunedin (Box 123)	29
1016	Dunedin Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	Corner Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street, Christchurch	7
1004	Dunedin Furniture and Furnishing Trade	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	6
189	Dunedin Master Bakers	193 Princes Street, Dunedin	49
313	Dunedin Master Tailors	99 High Street, Dunedin	19
867	Dunedin Plumbers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	27
1268	Dunedin Tobacconists	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	12
875	Invercargill Plumbers	Arcade, Invercargill	13
560	Invercargill and Suburban Master Butchers	The Crescent, Invercargill	14
318	Otago and Southland Gold-mining	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	11
936	Otago and Southland Newspaper-proprietors	Evening Star Company (Limited) Office, Dunedin	7

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>			
1254	Otago and Southland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	C/o Mr. J. H. Seidelin, Byron Street, Mornington, Dunedin	7
446	Otago and Southland Sheepowners	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	195
1116	Otago and Southland Tanners	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	5
1242	Otago and Southland Waterside Employers' Union	11 Crawford Street, Dunedin (Box 589)	13
1033	Otago Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	1 Dowling Street, Dunedin	13
311	Otago Drapers and Clothiers*	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	39
302	Otago Grocers	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	73
325	Otago Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	1 Dowling Street, Dunedin	34
343	Otago Painters	20 Crawford Street, Dunedin	26
406	Southland Builders and Contractors	Arcade, Invercargill	44
778	Southland Coachbuilders and Blacksmiths	C/o T. Stevenson, Blacksmith, Tay Street, Invercargill	7
664	Southland Grocers	The Crescent, Invercargill	37
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, 31	899
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1272	New Plymouth General Carriers and Customhouse and Forwarding Agents	113 Currie Street, New Plymouth	15
1276	New Plymouth Waterside Employers' Union	St. Aubyn Street, New Plymouth	7
605	Taranaki Dairying and Farming	Broadway, Stratford	59
516	Taranaki Licensed Victuallers	11 Devon Street, New Plymouth	11
204	Taranaki Master Builders	C/o Jones and Sandford (Limited), South Road, New Plymouth	13
861	Taranaki Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	93 Brougham Street, New Plymouth	12
447	Taranaki Master Tailors	251 Devon Street, New Plymouth	18
1229	Taranaki Provincial Retail Grocers	Commercial Bank Buildings, Devon Street, New Plymouth	40
	Totals .. ..	.. .. Number of unions, 8	175
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
443	Marlborough Sheepowners	Queen Street, Blenheim	65
1279	Picton Waterside Employers' Union	H. Rhind's Office, High Street, Picton	8
	Totals .. ..	.. .. Number of unions, 2	73
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1182	Nelson Grocers	National Bank Chambers, Trafalgar Street, Nelson	11
856	Nelson Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	Hare's Building, Bridge Street, Nelson	12
774	Nelson Master Tailors	Dees and Son's Buildings, Trafalgar Street, Nelson	10
1283	Nelson Waterside Employers' Union	Anchor Shipping and Foundry Company (Limited), Building, Wakefield Quay, Port Nelson	7
	Totals .. ..	.. .. Number of unions, 4	40
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1259	Greymouth Motor Taxis	Premier Garage, Tainui Street, Greymouth	8
1277	Greymouth Waterside Employers' Union	Union Steamship Company's Buildings, Mackay Street, Greymouth	7
177	Progress Mines of New Zealand (Limited)	Bridge Street, Reefton	2
721	Westland Licensed Victuallers	Mackay Street, Greymouth	51
	Totals .. ..	.. .. Number of unions, 4	68
	Grand totals .. ..	.. .. Industrial unions of employers, 143	5,278

* Cancelled 4/6/26.

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	287
1029	Auckland Aerated-water, Condiment, Preserve, Biscuit, Confectionery, and Drug Factories Employees	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	53
825	Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers and Related Trades	19 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	1,415
190	Auckland Beamsmen's	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	16
923	Auckland Biograph Operators	22 Mozley Avenue, Devonport, Auckland	47
1046	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Auckland	1,396
1078	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics, Brassfinishers, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers)	15 Trades Hall, Auckland	991
612	Auckland Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants' Employees	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	110
340	Auckland Brick and Pottery and Clay Workers	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	205
576	Auckland Bricklayers	10 H.B. Buildings, Newton, Auckland	191
1235	Auckland Brush and Broom Trade Workers	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	14
871	Auckland Builders', General, and other Labourers	3 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	1,588
152	Auckland Butchers	Trades Hall, Auckland	405
284	Auckland Certificated Engine-drivers, River Engineers, and Marine Engine-drivers	8 Trades Hall, Auckland	150
1258	Auckland Chemical Manure and Acid Workers	27 Sheehan Street, Ponsonby, Auckland	45
1125	Auckland City Cleaners, Caretakers, and Liftmen	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	105
1108	Auckland City Female Bookbinders, Rulers, Envelope-makers, and Printers' Feeders	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	94
502	Auckland Coach and Car Builders	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	70
444	Auckland Coopers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	28
1073	Auckland Creameries and Cheese and Butter Factories Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Newton, Auckland	362
155	Auckland Curriers	Trades Hall, Auckland	21
720	Auckland Cutters, Trimmers, Pressers, and other Clothing Employees	11 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	116
753	Auckland Dairy Employees	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	130
596	Auckland District Boilermakers, Iron-ship Workers, and Bridge-builders	14 Trades Hall, Auckland	160
662	Auckland Electrical Trades	11 Trades Hall, Auckland	537
620	Auckland Farriers and General Blacksmiths	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	19
393	Auckland Federated Cooks and Stewards ..	16 Waitemata Chambers, Customs Street, Auckland	123
508	Auckland Fellmongers, Tanners, Soap-workers, and General Tannery Employees	Trades Hall, Auckland	105
921	Auckland Fire Brigades Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Newton, Auckland	35
381	Auckland Fish-trade Employees (other than Fishermen)	38 Kiwi Road, Devonport, Auckland	64
1129	Auckland Front-of-house Employees in Theatres, Picture-shows, and Houses of Entertainment	9 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	100
1161	Auckland Gas Company's Clerical and Showrooms Employees	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	110
314	Auckland Grocers' Assistants	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland	511
422	Auckland Gum-workers	7 Trades Hall, Auckland	58
501	Auckland Hairdressers' Assistants	10 H.B. Buildings, Newton, Auckland	108
688	Auckland Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Pacific Buildings, Wellesley Street, Auckland	2,705
149	Auckland Iron and Brass Moulders	14 Trades Hall, Auckland	158
853	Auckland Journalists	Colwill Buildings, 11 Swanson Street, Auckland	55
840	Auckland Local Federated Seamen*	Quay Bond and Free Store, Quay Street, Auckland	1,031
978	Auckland Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers and Kindred Trades	178 Symonds Street, Auckland	38
708	Auckland Merchant Service Guild	36 Union Buildings, Customs Street East, Auckland	109
240	Auckland Motor-car and Horse Drivers and Related Trades	13 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	437
474	Auckland Operative Bakers' and Pastry-cooks' and Related Trades Employees	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland	265
59	Auckland Operative Bootmakers	55 Wellpark Avenue, Grey Lynn, Auckland	360
635	Auckland Operative Plasterers	4 Trades Hall, Auckland	155
108	Auckland Painters, Decorators, and Lead-light Workers	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	450
806	Auckland Performing Musicians	18 Maidstone Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland	240
654	Auckland Plumbers and Gasfitters	5 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland	332
1096	Auckland Related Printing Trades (other than Typographers)	1 Arthur Street, Ellerslie, Auckland	215
1082	Auckland Retail Chemists' Employees	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland	75
1100	Auckland Retail Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Crockery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	National Chambers, 22 Swanson Street, Auckland	536

* Cancelled 13/5/26.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
NORTHERN (AUCKLAND) INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1246	Auckland Rope and Twine Workers ..	3 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	68
150	Auckland Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, and Bridle-cutters Society	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	75
494	Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders	8 Trades Hall, Auckland ..	79
715	Auckland Stage Employees ..	13 Elgin Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland ..	65
580	Auckland Stonemasons and Monumental Workers	Edendale Road, Edendale, Auckland ..	92 —
73	Auckland Tailoresses and other Female Clothing Trade Employees	15 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	1,375
67	Auckland Tailors ..	11 Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	185
830	Auckland Tallymen's ..	1 Quay Street, Auckland ..	156
248	Auckland Timber-workers ..	Trades Hall, Auckland ..	651
1088	Auckland Tramways ..	18 Tabernacle Buildings, Karangahape Road, Auckland	870
132	Auckland Typographical ..	34 Great South Road, Remuera, Auckland ..	321
183	Auckland United Flour-mill Employees ..	2 Tabernacle Buildings, Auckland ..	65
910	Auckland United Furniture Trades ..	10 Trades Hall, Auckland ..	575
1101	Auckland United Storemen (other than Employees in Bottling-stores)	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	350
1144	Auckland Waterside Foremen and Time-keepers	Police and Customs Buildings, Queen's Wharf, Auckland	20
933	Auckland Waterside Workers ..	Waterside Workers' Waiting-room, 2 Quay Street East, Auckland	1,370
1168	Birkenhead Sugar-works Employees ..	4 Trades Hall, Auckland ..	211
1130	Devonport Ferry and Takapuna Tramways and Ferry Companies' Employees	8 Trades Hall, Auckland ..	63
759	Gisborne and East Coast Shearers and Woolshed Employees	257 Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	287
373	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Liberty Hall, Gisborne ..	85 —
1031	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics)	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	26
1275	Gisborne Grocers and Other Shop Assistants	2 Lyndhurst Street, Gisborne ..	40
699	Gisborne Motor-vehicle, Horse Drivers, and Stable Attendants	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	65
643	Gisborne Painters, Decorators, and Lead-light Workers	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	30 —
1232	Gisborne Performing Musicians ..	Muir Street, Gisborne ..	16
661	Gisborne Printing and Related Trades ..	Liberty Hall, Gladstone Road, Gisborne ..	29
602	Gisborne Waterside Workers ..	Read's Quay, Gisborne ..	200
798	Hamilton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	59 Collingwood Street, Hamilton ..	45 —
1024	Kaipara Waterside Workers ..	Public Library, Te Kopuru ..	42
1282	Northern Coal-mine Workers ..	Glasgow Street, Huntly ..	1,040
779	Ohinemuri Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Electricians and Motor Mechanics)	Miners' Union Hall, Seddon Street, Waihi ..	55
863	Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, and Firemen)	Seddon Street, Waihi ..	484
799	Onehunga Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Friendly Societies' Hall, Grey Street, Onehunga ..	124 —
940	Onehunga Waterside Workers ..	Waterside Workers' Shed, Onehunga Wharf ..	68
1155	Onehunga Woollen-mills Employees ..	St. Leonards, 97 Grey Street East, Onehunga ..	70
1017	Otahuhu Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Luke Street, Otahuhu ..	60 —
1288	Otahuhu Chemical Manure Workers ..	Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland ..	35
777	Poverty Bay and East Coast Builders', Contractors', and General Labourers	20 Peel Street, Gisborne ..	190 —
431	Poverty Bay Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	20 Peel Street, Gisborne ..	567
1053A	Pukemiro Coal-mine Workers* ..	Pukemiro ..	208
1190	Russell Waterside Workers ..	Russell ..	20
837	South Auckland Engine-drivers, Winders, Motormen, and Firemen	St. John's Schoolroom, Waihi ..	44
1009	Te Akatea Coal-mine Workers† ..	Glen Massey, Ngaruawahia ..	90
1269	Te Papapa Chemical Manure Workers ..	38 Willow Street, Onehunga ..	107
771	Thames Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brassfinishers)	Protestant Alliance Hall, Mary Street, Thames ..	64
16	Thames Miners ..	Queen Street, Thames ..	201
1263	Tokomaru Bay Waterside Workers ..	Tokomaru Bay ..	25
1056	Waihi Borough Labourers ..	Miners' Union Hall, Seddon Street, Waihi ..	13
1109	Waikato District Coal-mine Underground Officials	Pukemiro ..	27
877	Waikato District Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Fitters (in coal-mines)	Rotowaro ..	24
1202	Whakatane Waterside Workers ..	County Council Chambers, Whakatane ..	57
1049	Whangarei Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Harris's Rooms, Cameron Street, Whangarei ..	45
1188	Whangarei Waterside Workers ..	Whangarei ..	20
	Totals ..	Number of unions, 104	28,004

* Cancelled 15/4/26.

† Cancelled 22/4/26.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
710	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of New Zealand	Aitken Street, Wellington	9,217
1217	Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners' Association	23 Bowen Street, Wellington	1,985
212	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	25 Panama Street, Wellington	733
1107	Hawke's Bay Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	3 Bryant's Buildings, Tennyson Street, Napier ..	366
1224	Hawke's Bay Builders and General Labourers	Labour Party's Rooms, Begley's Buildings, Warren Street, Hastings	244
650	Hawke's Bay Fishermen's and Fish-shed Employees	48 Ossian Street, Port Ahuriri	20
1267	Hutt Valley Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Labour Hall, Nelson Street, Petone	130
1278	Kilbirnie Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	130
540	Manawatu Flax-mills Employees	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	749
992	Masterton Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators	Trades Hall, Queen Street, Masterton	17
804	Masterton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Queen Street, Masterton	50
775	Napier Gas Employees	48 Ossian Street, Port Ahuriri	16
375	Napier Motor-vehicle and Horse Drivers	Roskilda, Taradale, Hawke's Bay	139
237	Napier Painters and Decorators	67 Nelson Crescent, Napier	75
1264	Napier Retail Drapers' Assistants	29 Faraday Street, Napier	42
973	Napier Tramway Employees	Tramway Depot, Faraday Street, Napier	25
389	Napier Waterside Workers	Union's Office, Hardinge Road, Port Ahuriri	267
764	Napier Wool and Grain Store Employees and Wholesale Merchants' Storemen	Hardinge Road, Port Ahuriri, Napier	270
1273	North Wellington Timber-yards and Saw-mills	Ashwells' Buildings, Seddon Street, Raetihi	475
594	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	27
210	Palmerston North Painters and Decorators	41 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North	23
769	Petone (Wellington) Woollen-mills Employees	Trades Hall, Wellington	113
641	South Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	St. Thomas's Schoolroom, Riddiford Street, Newtown, Wellington	197
672	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	228
768	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics)	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	16
1057	Wanganui Bricklayers	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	33
730	Wanganui Motor and Horse Drivers	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	50
1173	Wanganui Municipal Labourers	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	157
682	Wanganui Gasworks Employees	Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	35
439	Wanganui Operative Butchers	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	46
1285	Wanganui-Rangitikei Electric-power Board Employees	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	36
258	Wanganui Society of Painters and Decorators	46 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui	69
1215	Wanganui Theatre Employees	Lincoln Road, Mosstown, Wanganui	14
748	Wanganui Municipal Tramways and Omnibus Employees	22 Harper Street, Gonville, Wanganui	53
685	Wanganui Waterside Workers	Wharf Waiting-room, Wanganui	182
129	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators and Leadlight Workers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	400
813	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	Trades Hall, Wellington	375
1071	Wellington Biograph Operators	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	15
52	Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Wellington	538
1065	Wellington Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Brass-finishers, Coppersmiths, Motor Mechanics, and Tinsplate and Sheet-metal Workers)	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	450
991	Wellington Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water Employees (other than Storemen and Drivers)	Trades Council Chambers, Wellington	51
1192	Wellington Brick, Clay, and Pottery Workers	Trades Hall, Wellington	50
528	Wellington Bricklayers	28 Kauri Street, Eastbourne, Wellington	49
1077	Wellington Builders' and General Labourers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	1,115
1102	Wellington City Gasworks Employees	80 Manners Street, Wellington	102
1134	Wellington City Ships Tally Clerks	106 Adelaide Road, Wellington	114
1204	Wellington City Tramways and Power-houses Employees	257 Riddiford Street, Newtown, Wellington	660
173	Wellington Coachworkers	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	40
966	Wellington Dairy Employees	Trades Hall, Wellington	73

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
218	Wellington District Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	80 Manners Street, Wellington	2,438
219	Wellington Drivers and Related Trades ..	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	511
611	Wellington Electrical Workers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	298 —
76	Wellington Federated Furniture Trade ..	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	425
1174	Wellington Female Printers' Assistants ..	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	148
1079	Wellington Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	2,554
915	Wellington Hairdressers', Hairworkers', and Wigmakers' Assistants	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	70
97	Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders ..	Trades Hall, Wellington	70
1023	Wellington Journalists	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	61
960	Wellington Local Federated Seamen* ..	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	1,636
432	Wellington Merchant Service Guild ..	153-55 Featherston Street, Wellington	303
930	Wellington Metal-workers' Assistants ..	Trades Hall, Wellington	262
1	Wellington Operative Bakers and Pastry-cooks and Bakers and Pastrycooks' Labourers	Druids Hall, 13 Tory Street, Wellington	523
14	Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	263
134	Wellington Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	325
808	Wellington Performing Musicians	39 Courtenay Place, Wellington	193
200	Wellington Plasterers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	98 —
69	Wellington Plumbers and Gasfitters ..	Trades Hall, Wellington	290 —
1212	Wellington Related Printing Trades (other than Female Assistants, Journalists, and Typographers)	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	310
234	Wellington Retail Grocers' Assistants ..	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	600
167	Wellington Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bridle-makers, Leather-bag Makers, and Canvas Workers	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	58
627	Wellington Shearers	3 Terrace Street, Aramoho, Wanganui	461
1262	Wellington Shipwrights and Boatbuilders ..	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	40
242	Wellington Stationary, Traction, and Locomotive Engine Drivers, and their Assistants	Trades Hall, 126 Vivian Street, Wellington	149
638	Wellington Stonemasons	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	9 —
405	Wellington Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees (except Tailors)	147 Cuba Street, Wellington	386
2	Wellington Tailors	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	100
705	Wellington Theatrical Stage Employees ..	Trades Hall, Wellington	173
220	Wellington Timber-yards and Sawmills ..	Trades Hall, Wellington	131
15	Wellington Typographical	31 Duncan Terrace, Wellington	452
19	Wellington United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship and Bridge Builders	Trades Hall, Wellington	115
773	Wellington Wholesale Merchants' Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington	444
932	Wellington Waterside Workers	130 Featherston Street, Wellington	1,450
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 82	35,697
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1172	Ashburton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Burnett Street, Ashburton	26 —
463	Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	574
787	Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	193
566	Canterbury Bricklayers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	81 —
726	Canterbury Brick, Pottery, Pipe, Tile, and Clay Workers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	135
176	Canterbury Builders' and General Labourers, Quarry-workers, and Wool and Grain Store Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,196 —
48	Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	140 —
263	Canterbury Coachbuilders	151 North Avon Road, Richmond, Christchurch	131
194	Canterbury Curriers	Druids' Hall, Woolston, Christchurch	17
555	Canterbury Dairymen's Employees	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	37
747	Canterbury Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	7 Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,897
274	Canterbury Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Christchurch	162
652	Canterbury Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	1,449
281	Canterbury Motor-car, Horse Drivers, and Livery-stable Employees	15 Trades Hall, Christchurch	720
288	Canterbury Shearers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	678
268	Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees	15 Trades Hall, Christchurch	219

* Cancelled 13/5/26.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
140	Canterbury Traction and Stationary Engine Drivers and Fireman	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	115
266	Canterbury Woollen-mills Employees ..	Oddfellows' Lodge-room, Hilton Street, Kaiapoi ..	231
549	Christchurch Aerated-water Workers and other Bottlers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	46
20	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	Trades Hall, Christchurch	839
1061	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	947
550	Christchurch Brewers, Maltsters, and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	153
1064	Christchurch Brush and Broom Trade ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	53
1139	Christchurch Clerks, Cashiers, and Office Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	16
1150	Christchurch Dress and Mantle Makers ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	286
1083	Christchurch Federated Furniture Trades	10 Trades Hall, Christchurch	314
300	Christchurch Gardeners	Trades Hall, Christchurch	82
573	Christchurch Gasworks Employees ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	88
236	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists' Assistants	10 Trades Hall, Christchurch	47
107	Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	115
857	Christchurch Journalists	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	75
1000	Christchurch Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	12
35	Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society	Trades Hall, Christchurch	370
193	Christchurch Operative Butchers ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	151
385	Christchurch Operative Stonemasons ..	Trades Hall, Christchurch	31
81	Christchurch Painters	Trades Hall, Christchurch	230
809	Christchurch Performing Musicians ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	175
1126	Christchurch Picture-theatres Employees and Front-of-house Employees in other Theatres	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	75
123	Christchurch Plasterers	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	101
38	Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters ..	3 Trades Hall, Christchurch	132
1147	Christchurch Printing Trades	Trades Hall, Christchurch	460
916	Christchurch Retail Shop-assistants (other than Grocers, Tobacconists, and Hairdressers' Assistants)	Trades Hall, Christchurch	221
1201	Christchurch Rope, Twine, and Flock Makers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	48
223	Christchurch Saddlers, Harness and Collar Makers	Trades Hall, Christchurch	39
5	Christchurch Stage Employees	Theatre Royal, Christchurch	59
11	Christchurch Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	628
105	Christchurch Tailoring Trade	Trades Hall, Christchurch	372
547	Christchurch Tramway Employees	Trades Hall, Christchurch	458
1169	Christchurch Tramway Officials	Tramway Inspectors' Office, Cathedral Square, Christ'ch	13
1095	Christchurch Wholesale Merchants' Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	10 Trades Hall, Christchurch	195
1127	Lyttelton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	60 Hastings Street, Sydenham, Christchurch ..	22
1152	Lyttelton Ships Tally Clerks	Base of No. 3 Wharf, Lyttelton	65
938	Lyttelton Waterside Workers	Coronation Hall, Lyttelton	653
1099	Rangiora Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Templar Hall, Rangiora	19
692	South Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Timaru	21
737	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	29 High Street, Timaru	90
1035	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics)	Trades Hall, Christchurch	64
386	Timaru Carpenters	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Timaru	49
481	Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Timaru	24
1180	Timaru United Millers and Flour-mill Employees	80 High Street, Timaru	33
902	Timaru Wharf Labourers	Strathallan Hall, Timaru	157
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	27
327	Waimate Workers	Foresters' Hall, Waimate	44
	Totals .. ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 64	16,182

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
758	Bluff Waterside	Wharf Waiting-room, Bluff	274
776	Dunedin and Mosgiel Woollen-mills Employees	76 Stuart Street, Dunedin	500
1028	Dunedin and Port Chalmers United Shipwrights	Trades Hall, Dunedin	24
1112	Dunedin and Suburban Boot-repairers ..	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	16
892	Dunedin and Suburban General Electrical Workers	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	115
221	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	120
903	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	38
895	Dunedin Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Grocers, Butchers, Chemists, Tobacconists, and Hairdressers' Assistants)	Trades Hall, Dunedin	405
1153	Dunedin Amalgamated Warehousemen ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	20
89	Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	128
1142	Dunedin Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing Employees	95 Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	184
1081	Dunedin Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Allied Trades	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin	439
873	Dunedin Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated Waters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	42
1186	Dunedin Brickmakers, Pottery-makers, Tile-makers, and Sanitary-pipe Makers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	27
1080	Dunedin Brush and Broom Trade ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	35
703	Dunedin Canister-workers ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	16
1094	Dunedin City Corporation Tramway Officials	Electric-car Depot, Market Street, Dunedin	26
84	Dunedin Federated Furniture Trades ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	129
1012	Dunedin Felt-hatters ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	20
1131	Dunedin Fire Brigades Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	24
1060	Dunedin Gardeners and Forest Labourers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	65
854	Dunedin Journalists ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	51
995	Dunedin Local Federated Seamen*	1 Crawford Street, Dunedin	429
1196	Dunedin Manufacturing Chemists' Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	25
45	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	189
71	Dunedin Operative Stonemasons ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	17
93	Dunedin Painters ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	175
1236	Dunedin Paint and Varnish Factory Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	5
1158	Dunedin Paper-mills Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	110
770	Dunedin Performing Musicians ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	73
36	Dunedin Pressers, Cutters, and other Clothing-factory Operatives	Trades Hall, Dunedin	53
647	Dunedin Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, Lithographers, and Related Trades	Trades Hall, Dunedin (Secretary, Robert Ferguson, 754 George Street)	234
1098	Dunedin Retail Chemists' Assistants ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	15
1038	Dunedin Rope and Twine Spinners ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	31
711	Dunedin Stage Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	38
58	Dunedin Tailoresses and other Female Clothing-trade Employees	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	969
942	Dunedin Theatrical and Shows Employees (other than Stage Hands)	Trades Hall, Dunedin	36
99	Dunedin United Plumbers and Gasfitters ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	80
935	Dunedin Waterside Workers ..	Rattray Street Wharf, Dunedin	302
1165	Dunedin Wax-vesta Employees ..	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	34
1179	Dunedin Wholesale Storemen's ..	95 Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin	491
996	Green Island Coal-miners ..	Fairfield, Dunedin	30
1140	Green Island Iron-rolling Mills Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	21
9	Invercargill Bootmakers ..	Labour Rooms, Esk Street, Invercargill	17
792	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	380
1167	Invercargill Retail Grocers' Assistants ..	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	78
1159	Invercargill Retail Soft-goods Employees ..	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	20
1249	Invercargill Tanners and Fellmongers ..	Huia Street, Waikiwi	75
848	Invercargill Tramways ..	5 Scandrett Street, Invercargill	57
80	Iron and Brass Moulders' Union of New Zealand	Trades Hall, Dunedin	192
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
971	Nightcaps District Coal-miners†	Johnston Road, Nightcaps	300
1059	Oamaru Flour-mills Employees ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	32
1287	Oamaru General and Local Bodies' Labourers	72 Hull Street, Oamaru	40
1160	Oamaru Grocers' Assistants ..	52 Lune Street, Oamaru	17
1037	Oamaru Painters ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	19
945	Oamaru Waterside Workers ..	Waiting-shed, Waterfront, Oamaru	77
1085	Oamaru Woollen-mill Employees ..	Factory Lane, Oamaru	86

* Cancelled 13/5/26.

† Cancelled 4/6/26.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office	Number of Members.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1266	Otago and Southland Agricultural, Dairy- ing, Fruit and Pastoral Farm Assistants (other than Musterers, Packers, Drovers, Harvest, Threshing-mill and Chaffcutter Employees, Shepherds, and Shearers)	Main South Road, Allanton	17
876	Otago and Southland Farriers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	15
599	Otago and Southland Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	711
1133	Otago and Southland Harvest Hands, Threshing-mill, and Chaffcutter Em- ployees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	204
1176	Otago and Southland Lime, Cement, Phos- phate, and Marl Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	98
503	Otago and Southland Operative Tailors and Shop Tailoresses	Trades Hall, Dunedin	160
182	Otago and Southland Saddle-makers, Har- ness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Cover-makers, and Bridle-cutters	Trades Hall, Dunedin	31
398	Otago and Southland Shearers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	328
1138	Otago and Southland Shepherds, Musterers, and Drovers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	84
267	Otago Box-workers	26 Dowling Street, Dunedin	54
78	Otago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Trades Hall, Dunedin	700
246	Otago Bricklayers	106 Glen Road, Dunedin	43
205	Otago Coachworkers and Wheelwrights ..	Trades Hall, Dunedin	34
506	Otago Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Greasers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	90
166	Otago Flour-mill Employees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	19
507	Otago General Labourers, Builders' La- bourers, Quarrymen, and Coal-yard Em- ployees	Trades Hall, Dunedin	903
217	Otago Grocers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin ..	53
578	Otago Hairdressers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Dunedin	54
675	Otago and Southland Hotel, Restaurant, and Boardinghouse Employees	76 Stuart Street, Dunedin	600
197	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants	Trades Hall, Dunedin	270
1119	Otago Motor-vehicle and Horse Drivers, and Stable-attendants	95 Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin ..	605
216	Otago Operative Plasterers	Trades Hall, Dunedin	36
252	Otago Timber-yards and Sawmills	Trades Hall, Dunedin	104
77	Otago Typographical	Trades Hall, Dunedin (Secretary, R. Ferguson, 754 George Street)	120
956	Port Chalmers Waterside Workers	Cross Wharf, Port Chalmers	279
1233	Pukeuri Freezing-workers	Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham's Boardinghouse, Pukeuri	162
1289	Shag Point Coal-mine Workers	Brough Street, Palmerston South ..	51
989	Southland and Otago Cheese and Butter Factories Employees (other than Managers)	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	220
833	Southland and Otago Cheese-factory Man- agers	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	75
411	Southland Federated Furniture Trades ..	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	57
1039	Southland Milk-condensing Factories Em- ployees	P.O. Box 314, Invercargill	62
225	Southland Operative Butchers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	52
784	Southland Painters and Decorators	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	63
834	Southland Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers	Allen's Hall, Kelvin Street, Invercargill	52
245	Southland Timber-yards and Sawmills ..	62 Esk Street, Invercargill	1,030
315	Southland Typographical	Labour Office, Esk Street, Invercargill	34
1251	Taratu Coal-mine Employees	Taratu, Otago	40
102	United Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders of Otago	Trades Hall, Dunedin	65
927	Waronui Coal-miners	Milton, Otago	23
	Totals	Number of unions, 98	15,319

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

817	Hawera Branch of the Amalgamated So- ciety of Carpenters and Joiners	Foresters' Hall, Hawera	9
805	New Plymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	100
811	New Plymouth General Labourers	Workers' Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	120
1122	New Plymouth Grocers' Assistants	Workers' Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth	59
1214	New Plymouth Hotel and Restaurant Em- ployees	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth ..	125
1151	New Plymouth Motor-car and Horse Drivers	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth ..	39
1185	New Plymouth Retail Butchers	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth ..	24
982	New Plymouth Timber-yards and Sawmills Employees	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth ..	41
1068	New Plymouth Tramways Employees	Darnell Street, Fitzroy, New Plymouth	36
1200	New Plymouth United Storemen and Packers (other than Employees in Grocery Establishments)	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth ..	24

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Registered Office.	Number of Members.
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
934	New Plymouth Waterside Workers ..	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth ..	224
818	Stratford Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Ariel Street South, Stratford ..	14 —
1286	Taranaki Creameries, Cheese, Butter Factories, and Dairy Employees	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth ..	401
908	Taranaki Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks	Workers' Social Hall, New Plymouth ..	23
208	Taranaki Operative Bootmakers ..	Workers' Social Hall, Courtenay Street, New Plymouth ..	8
1113	Waitara Freezing-works Employees ..	West Quay, Waitara ..	216
	Totals ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 16	1,463
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1223	Blenheim Motor-vehicle, Horse-drivers, and Stable Attendants	10 Carvell Street, Blenheim ..	2
1163	Blenheim United Storemen (other than employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	10 Carvell Street, Blenheim ..	29
401	Marlborough Building Trades ..	United Friendly Societies Hall, Blenheim ..	70 —
1143	Marlborough Farm and Station Employees (other than Shearers and Shed Hands)	Zealandia Café, Blenheim ..	48
707	Marlborough Freezing-works Employees ..	Foresters' Hall, Picton ..	74
1271	Marlborough Hotel, Private Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	59 Main Street, Blenheim ..	66
615	Marlborough Shearers ..	Zealandia Café, Blenheim ..	95
975	Picton Waterside Workers ..	Waiting-room, Wharf Head, Picton ..	60
	Totals ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 8	454
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1145	Golden Bay Cement Company's Employees	Motupipi Road, Takaka ..	69
1178	Nelson Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants	Opie's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson ..	46
572	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Hare's Room, Bridge Street, Nelson ..	90 —
1166	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics)	Orange Hall, Collingwood Street, Nelson ..	55
1199	Nelson Brewers, Maltsters, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water	Opie's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson ..	19
1265	Nelson Hotel, Private Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	Opie's Rooms, 71 Bridge Street, Nelson ..	79
448	Nelson Labourers ..	Orange Hall, Collingwood Street, Nelson ..	22 —
1146	Nelson Motor-car and Horse Drivers ..	Hare's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson ..	36
445	Nelson Painters ..	Stallard's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson ..	24 —
564	Nelson Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Sheet-metal Workers	Stallard's Rooms, Hardy Street, Nelson ..	16 —
762	Nelson Tailors and Tailoresses ..	Opie's Rooms, Bridge Street, Nelson ..	21
570	Nelson Typographical ..	Old Dresden Rooms, Nelson ..	7
949	Nelson Waterside Workers ..	7 North Esk Street, Nelson ..	97
	Totals ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 13	581
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.			
1030	Grey and Buller Coal-mines Deputies and Underviewers	Blackball ..	57
1250	Greymouth Printing Trades ..	Joyce's Buildings, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	21
952	Greymouth Waterside Workers ..	Waterside Workers' Hall, Richmond Quay, Greymouth ..	180
82	Inangahua Gold and Coal Miners ..	Bridge Street, Reefton ..	400
1042	Millerton and Granity Engine-drivers, Firemen, Brakesmen, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Fitters	Torea Street, Granity ..	42
858	Westland Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering and Allied Trades	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	60
1228	Westland Hotel and Restaurant Employees	Lyceum Hall, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	226
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 ..	179
754	Westland Tailoring Trade ..	10 Puketahi Street, Greymouth ..	25
1111	Westland Timber-yards and Sawmills ..	Joyce's Buildings, Guinness Street, Greymouth ..	1,489
690	Westport General Labourers and Mechanics	29 Russell Street, Westport ..	63 —
959	Westport Waterside Workers ..	Domett Street, Westport ..	98
	Totals ..	.. .. . Number of unions, 12	2,840
	Grand totals ..	.. .. . Industrial unions of workers, 397	100,540

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

NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Auckland Fibrous-plaster Manufacturers Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1221, situated at Auckland.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Te Puke Gold-miners' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1219, situated at Te Puke.

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Manawatu Master Builders', Building Contractors', and Sash and Door Factory Proprietors' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 998, situated at Palmerston North.

The Palmerston North Timber Merchants' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1007, situated at Palmerston North.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics and Cycle Workers) Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 918, situated at Palmerston North.

The Wellington Match-factory Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1170, situated at Wellington.

The Wellington Stage Supernumeraries' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1018, situated at Wellington.

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Canterbury Grocers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 339, situated at Christchurch.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Dunedin Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers and Kindred Trades Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 974, situated at Dunedin.

The Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Motor Mechanics, Electricians, and other Electrical Workers), registered number 731, situated at Invercargill.

The Invercargill Hotel, Restaurant, and Boardinghouse Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1203, situated at Invercargill.

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The New Plymouth Freezing-works Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1089, situated at New Plymouth.

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