

e.g., waterside work on Saturday afternoons and refusals of coal-miners to work on certain Saturdays : in these cases the total amount of time so lost is counted as equivalent to the number of days shown in column 3.

(1) Workers affected.	(2) Number of Disturbances.	(3) Number lasting		
		One Day or less.	Two to Three Days.	Over Three Days.
Shipping and waterside workers ..	116	57	30	29
Miners	108	43	30	35
Freezing-workers	24	5	6	13
	248	105	66	77
New Zealand Railway employees ..	1	..	..	1
Flax-mill workers	2	..	..	2
Sawmill workers	2	..	..	2
Plasterers	1	..	..	1
Shearers (small parties)	7	4	2	1
Storemen	5	4	1	..
Labourers	3	2	1	..
Gasworkers	1	1	..	..
Metal-workers' assistants	1	1	..	..
Stage employees	1	1	..	..
Electrical workers	1	1	..	..
Hydro-electric workers	1	..	..	1
Tunnel workers	1	..	..	1
Stonemasons	1	..	..	1
	28	14	4	10
Totals	276	119	70	87

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

As stated in the 1926-27 report (page 8), the industrial disturbances in New Zealand over the five-years period of 1919-23 resulted in a loss of eighty-four days' work per annum per 1,000 of the population ; this is equivalent to only about two hours per annum for each breadwinner throughout the Dominion. During the same period the number of days lost per 1,000 of the population ranged from 121 days in Tasmania to 661 in New South Wales, and elsewhere from 194 in Canada to 819 in Great Britain ; other European countries show 259 in France, 591 in Germany, and 795 in Sweden. Later information on the subject is not yet available, but the following comparison between New Zealand and the Australian States is given for the year 1927 :—

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

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