

1919.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

R E P O R T.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 26th August, 1919.

I have the honour to present herewith the twenty-eighth annual report of this Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, and to be laid before Parliament, in compliance with the Labour Department and Labour Day Act, 1908, and the Factories Act, 1908. The report covers the financial year 1st April, 1918, to 31st March, 1919.

I have, &c.,

F. W. ROWLEY,

Secretary of Labour.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Labour.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

I have again to report that during the year little difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable work for applicants; nearly all tradesmen have been fully employed, and in several districts it has been found impossible to fill existing vacancies.

An interesting step in connection with the improvement of the conditions of employment in the civilized countries of the world was taken by the representatives at the recent Peace Conference where it was decided to hold an International Labour Conference at Washington in October next. The purpose of this Conference is set out as follows:—

1. The organization of an International Labour Office, established by the Peace Treaty at the seat of the League of Nations, whose functions shall include—

- (a.) The collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour;
- (b.) The examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions; and
- (c.) The conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference.

2. The discussion with a view to agreement (by legislation where necessary) of the following conditions of employment:—

- (a.) The application of the principle of the eight-hours day or forty-eight-hours week, subject to modification in special industries;
- (b.) Prevention or provision against unemployment;
- (c.) The prohibition or the limitation of the employment of women and young persons on night-work and in unhealthy processes; and
- (d.) Prohibition of the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

It is anticipated that most, if not all, of the conditions of employment that may be agreed upon will have been already in operation in New Zealand for some considerable time.

Apprentices.

During the year a draft Bill has been prepared for consideration (to take the place of the Act of 1865). The subject of apprentices has during recent years become a contentious one. On the one hand it is urged that greater responsibility should be placed on employers by requiring them to give time off during working-hours for attendance at technical schools, that a system of examination of the work and progress of the apprentice should be instituted, and so on, the object being to ensure that every apprentice is properly taught and trained from both the practical and the theoretical point of view. On the other hand it is pointed out that apprenticeships, in the sense hitherto known, are becoming obsolete on account of the increasing use of machinery and the specialization of work by employing groups of workers on one or two operations, the result being, so it is claimed, that what has until recently been a skilled trade requiring four or five years' apprenticeship has now become almost unskilled. The boot-manufacturing industry is an example in which the work formerly learned by each apprentice in the making department (in five years) is in some New Zealand factories broken up into at least nine operations, each carried out by a worker operating a machine, the use of which he can learn in about three months in the case of seven machines and about six months in the other two. In fact, in the United States of America, where the factories are, of course, much larger, the manufacture of boots is subdivided into as many as sixty-four operations, each with its own worker employed exclusively on that operation. It is therefore suggested that the training of factory workers is to a large extent resolving itself into the teaching of the use of mechanical appliances.

The high specialization of industry such as is referred to above respecting the boot trade in New Zealand and the United States raises a question that is worthy of consideration—whether such specialization is likely to be conducive to the welfare of the community. It is, of course, true that competition in industry with other countries and the natural desire of every one to obtain the greatest possible output at the least possible cost of labour demand the utmost use of machinery and specialization; but if this feature of trade is allowed to go on without restriction it must tend to the detriment of the health and contentment of our workers and to the deterioration of the race.

The whole subject of the training of apprentices and the general welfare of the workers in this connection might well form the subject of an inquiry by a commission of business and educational men.

The state of affairs above mentioned does not apply to all trades, in several of which apprenticeships for a sufficient period of years are still needed. Yet there has been a serious shortage of apprentices for a considerable time—even before the war—which will apparently result in a shortage of competent workers in the near future. In regard to the cause of this shortage, I desire to call attention to the fact that the adult workers in many skilled trades seldom earn more than, if as much as, workers in callings that require no apprenticeships. A similar position exists in Australia, where the apprentice question has engaged the attention of several Commissions set up to inquire into the matter; but it will be seen from the following figures relating to the United States of America that skilled workers there earn from approximately 50 per cent. to nearly 100 per cent. more than unskilled men.

Comparative Table showing Weekly Rates of Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Workmen (Boston, U.S.A.).

	\$		\$
Bricklayers	28.60	Blacksmiths	16.47
Hod-carriers	15.40	„ Helpers	12.15
Carpenters	25.08	Machinists—Metal-work	21.00
Building labourers	16.80	„ Helpers	13.23
Cement-workers—Finishers	27.50	Machinist operators—Printing	26.00
„ Labourers	15.40	Press-feeders	16.00

For figures showing the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled workers in New Zealand, see below.

If the desirable state of affairs existing in the United States were in vogue in New Zealand it would of itself no doubt quickly settle the apprentice difficulty. It is not to be wondered at that boys hesitate to bind themselves as apprentices for a term of years at a low rate of wages when they know not only that they can immediately earn much higher wages in unskilled occupations without the binding restrictions of apprenticeship, but also that they will probably earn as much when they become adults.

The question of so adjusting wages as to bring those of skilled hands into proper proportion with those of unskilled workers is one that appears to require immediate attention. In this connection I append the following return showing the wages fixed under some recent awards and industrial agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act in (a) non-apprentice callings, and (b) skilled trades.

Comparative Statement of Minimum Wages fixed by Awards and Industrial Agreements in force in Wellington in December, 1918.

AWARDS OF COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Industry.	Rates.	Length of Apprenticeship.
	Per Hour. s. d.	Years.
Plasterers	1 9½	5
Carpenters	1 9	5
Plumbers—Registered	1 8	6
„ Unregistered	1 7	6
Boilermakers	1 7½	5
Blacksmiths	1 7½	5
Bricklayers	1 7½	5
Engineers	1 7½	5
Furniture-makers	1 7½	5
Iron and Brass Moulders	1 7½	5
Coachworkers	1 6	5
Painters	1 6	5
Bakers—Foremen	1 5½	4
„ Journeymen	1 3	4
Tailors	1 4½	5
Saddlers	1 4	5
Bootmakers	1 3¾	Not less than four years or more than five.
AWARDS (NO APPRENTICESHIP).		
Labourers—Builders'	1 5½	..
„ General	1 4½	..
Gold-miners—Thames and Ohinemuri	1 5	..
„ „	1 2¼	..
Drivers	1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.	..
„ Motor	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4¼d.	..

AGREEMENTS (NO APPRENTICESHIP).

Wharf labourers: General, 1s. 10d. per hour; coal, 2s. 5d. per hour; meat, 2s. 2d. and 1s. 10d. per hour; superphosphate, 2s. 3d. per hour.

During 1917-18 763 waterside workers in Wellington earned an average of 2s. 3½d. per hour (or £4 7s. 9d. per week) for an average of 38.6 hours per week.

Tramway employees: Motormen—First and second year, 1s. 2½d. per hour and 10s. per week = 1s. 4¾d.; third year, 1s. 3d. per hour and 10s. per week = 1s. 5½d.; fourth year, 1s. 3½d. per hour and 10s. per week = 1s. 6d.; over seven years, 1s. 4d. per hour and 10s. per week = 1s. 6½d. Conductors—First and second year, 1s. 1¼d. per hour and 11s. per week = 1s. 4d.; third year, 1s. 1½d. per hour and 10s. per week = 1s. 4d.; fourth year and over, 1s. 2d. per hour and 10s. per week = 1s. 4½d.

Coal-miners: Stockton, 1s. 9½d. per hour or piece rates; Brunner, 1s. 9½d. per hour or piece rates; Kaitangata, 1s. 9½d. and 1s. 7¾d. per hour or piece rates; Nightcaps, 1s. 9½d. and 1s. 7¾d. per hour or piece rates.

Wool-storemen: Wellington, 1s. 9d. per hour.

SUMMARY.

Skilled trades requiring apprenticeships, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9½d. per hour.

Unskilled and semi-skilled trades, from 1s. 2¼d. to 2s. 5d. per hour.

It will be seen that the lowest paid wharf labourer has received 1s. 10d. per hour, while the plasterer, the highest paid skilled worker, after five years' apprenticeship, has received an award rate of 1s. 9½d. (minimum). His work is intermittent like that of the wharf labourer. A painter (who must serve an apprenticeship of five years) has received as a journeyman a minimum award rate of 1s. 6d. per hour, while the builder's labourer working on the same job (who need not serve an apprenticeship) has received 1s. 5½d. The painter (1s. 6d.) could go to unskilled work on the wharves and obtain from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 5d. per hour, or to coal-mines from 1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 9½d., or to a wool or grain store at 1s. 9d. per hour. It might be mentioned that in the apprenticeship trades the rates mentioned are minima, and that many workers therein receive higher wages, while in the non-apprenticeship callings the wages shown are generally the actual rates paid, but this remark removes the anomaly to only a slight extent.

Factors which doubtless have their influence in this matter are whether the cost of the increased wages proposed in the settlement of an industrial dispute can be readily passed on to the general public, as distinguished from those cases where the trade is restricted, as to price, by competition; also whether the industry is such a vital one that the public interest demands an instant settlement of any dispute that may arise.

It will be seen from the above table that the minimum wages fixed by industrial agreements are often higher, proportionately, than those fixed in awards of the Arbitration Court, but this would appear to be due to the factors above mentioned. The Court has, in fact, recently laid down the principle that the wages of skilled workers should be about 25 per cent. more than those of unskilled hands—viz., 1s. 7½d. and 1s. 3½d. per hour—and several of the awards made during 1919 are based on this principle.

Men's Employment Bureaux.

Since the establishment of the Department in 1891 the following have been assisted :—

Year.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Dependants.	Sent to Private Employment.	Sent to Government Works.
1891-1918 (twenty-eight years) ..	121,420	42,873	78,547	156,636	56,454	64,966
1918-19	3,199	880	2,319	3,005	1,618	1,581
	124,619	43,753	80,866	159,641	58,072	66,547

Women's Employment Bureaux.

The number of domestic and other female workers assisted was as follows :—

Place.	Number of Engagements made for Charwomen and other Day-workers.		Number of other Engagements by Employers and Workers completed during the Year.	Number of other Persons assisted by Reduced Fares only during the Year.	Total Number assisted.
	(a.) Those employed for One Day or Half-day only.	(b.) Those employed for One Day or Half-day for continuous Weeks or other Periods.			
Auckland	..	116	268	..	384
Wellington	48	290	208	19	565
Nelson	4	6	70	..	80
Christchurch	57	91	122	4	274
Dunedin	15	28	206	..	249
Totals	124	531	874	23	1,552

This is 140 less than the number assisted in the previous twelve months, which was in turn some 265 less than in the preceding year. The fall in the number of servants placed is therefore as great as 20·69 in the two years. This large decrease is, as is well known, due to the continued shortage of domestic workers. The officers in charge of the several bureaux again call attention in their reports to the urgent demand for domestic workers to assist housewives in coping with their work. The unsatisfied demand for help comes almost entirely from women with young children, whose incomes are barely sufficient to pay the high wages required, even were servants obtainable.

As the above figures show, in Wellington some of the most urgent needs of housewives have been met by the supplying of charwomen and other daily workers. As the engagements are generally made for only a day or even half a day at a time a great amount of work is involved at the bureau. Even this kind of help has, however, proved of great assistance to householders.

The best solution of the domestic-worker question appears to be that mentioned in last year's report and which I again refer to on page 24 of this report, respecting the housing question and communal kitchens and laundries.

Factories Act.

The following statement shows the movement in regard to the number of factories and factory workers during the past six years :—

Year.	Factories.	Movement.	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 "

The increase in the number of employees is probably due to the fact that positions occupied by men called up under the Military Service Act were largely filled by juniors and girls.

Accidents.

—	Slight.	Moderate.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
1913-14	879	165	52	8	1,104
1914-15	747	171	46	3	967
1915-16	837	160	65	3	1,065
1916-17	938	144	84	5	1,171
1917-18	509	317	65	10	901
1918-19	795	192	58	8	1,053

Of the fatal accidents there were three in Auckland: (1) a boy was killed while working a hydraulic lift; (2) a furnace-man was severely burned by molten metal and succumbed to his injuries; (3) a labourer at a foundry jammed his left hand in a metal-shearing machine, and lockjaw supervened with fatal results. There was one fatal accident at a woollen-mill, a warper being struck on the left temple by a steel rod, which caused laceration and hæmorrhage. In New Plymouth a derrick-man employed in connection with oil-wells was struck on the head by chain-tongs. In Greymouth a bushman was struck on the head by a falling bough. In Dunedin (1) a boy was killed by a lift, and (2) a girl employed in a shirt-factory, while attempting to go from one bench to another by crawling (unnecessarily) under her own bench, had her neck broken through her hair being caught by a revolving shaft under the table.

Overtime.

In the principal towns of New Zealand another very substantial drop in the number of hours of overtime worked by boys under sixteen and women is recorded—viz., from 461,575 to 353,408, a decrease of 108,167 hours. Most of the decreases took place since the Armistice was signed. These figures refer only to the overtime worked by women and boys. Permits not being required for males of sixteen years and over, no record is obtainable of the overtime by those workers.

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

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1913-14.. .. .	932	1,241	2,173
1914-15.. .. .	952	1,136	2,088
1915-16.. .. .	1,100	1,263	2,363
1916-17.. .. .	1,158	1,251	2,409
1917-18.. .. .	1,199	1,236	2,435
1918-19.. .. .	1,240	1,333	2,573

Prosecutions.

There were forty-four prosecutions during the year, an increase of six on last year. In each of these cases the decision was in favour of the Department, and a penalty was imposed. No case calls for special mention.

Regulations.

It was found necessary, in view of the serious fires that took place in Christchurch some time ago, and of the possibility that similar fires might occur in factories with grave results to the workers employed therein, to state more specifically by regulation under the Act the kind and nature of the fire-escapes that should be provided. Considerable care was taken in drafting the regulation; the requirements as proposed were submitted to experts, and also to the representatives of employers and workers, and were generally considered satisfactory by them.

Also, in order to obtain uniformity in the requirements of Inspectors regarding sanitary conveniences, regulations were gazetted fixing the proportion of conveniences to be provided in accordance with the number of workers employed.

Provision is also made by the regulations requiring occupiers of factories to provide such first-aid appliances for use in case of accident as an Inspector may consider necessary.

An endeavour was made in the regulations to lay down a definite standard as to temperature in factories, also as to purity of air. Considerable attention has been given to these matters in England; but it has not been found practicable there to lay down definite standards. In view of this and of the conflicting opinion in New Zealand it was considered advisable not to make regulations, but to issue instructions to Inspectors to require a temperature of from 55° to 60° F. within 3 ft. of the floor of the workroom, excepting when the temperature of the external air is 40° or less, when a lower temperature than 55° and not less than 52° should be allowed. The measures taken for securing and maintaining the temperature above stated are not to interfere with the purity of the air in any workroom.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

There were 168 prosecutions for breaches of this Act, an increase of forty over last year. In 163 cases convictions were obtained.

Special interest attaches to the prosecution of a Wellington tobacconist for failing to close his shop in accordance with a requisition under section 25 of the Act, by which the majority of the shopkeepers may fix the closing-hours in the "evening" for the trade. It was contended on defendant's behalf that as the requisition fixed 5 p.m. it must be held to be *ultra vires*, as during

certain months in the year 5 p.m. could not be considered to be "evening." The Magistrate did not accept this view, and entered a conviction. An appeal was then lodged by defendant. It was held by the Chief Justice that 5 p.m. could not be deemed to be "evening" during the summer months, and that the conviction must therefore be quashed. As such a decision was likely to affect many requisitions throughout the Dominion, a clause was inserted in the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, amending the Shops and Offices Act, and defining the word "evening" as being "that time of the day that is not earlier than 5 o'clock p.m."

Another case of some importance relating to the heating of shops was heard in Christchurch. A requisition was served by the Inspector of Factories on a drapery company at Christchurch, to fit all gas-stoves used on the premises with flues for the purpose of carrying the products of combustion into the open air. The firm considered the requisition unreasonable and appealed to the Magistrate. The appellants endeavoured to show that the purity of the atmosphere was of a higher standard than that laid down by the English Health authorities, notwithstanding that the stoves were without flues. A considerable amount of medical evidence was called respecting the standard purity of the air that should be considered proper and reasonable. The Magistrate decided that the requisition served by the Inspector was reasonable and should be complied with.

Regulations.

Regulations similar to those provided under the Factories Act were gazetted making specific provision regarding the proportion of sanitary conveniences to be provided in each shop in accordance with the number of assistants employed.

Provision was also made that all dry sweeping in any shop where assistants are employed should be completed half an hour before the assistants commence work.

Overtime.

During the year assistants worked overtime to the extent of 50,608 hours.

Arrears of Wages collected for Workers under various Acts.

Arrears of wages collected by Inspectors under all Acts and awards throughout the Dominion totalled £1,953 16s. 9d., an increase of £457 8s. 9d. over last year. A large proportion of this sum was due on account of employers failing to pay their assistants for time lost during the influenza epidemic.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

During the year 158 prosecutions were taken by the Department for breaches of various awards, resulting in 149 convictions; six cases were dismissed, and three were withdrawn.

There were also fifteen cases for breaches of the Act in failing to keep wages-books, post up copies of awards, &c.—thirteen convictions, one case dismissed, and one withdrawn.

In addition, five cases of breaches of awards were taken by the unions affected, and a conviction was secured in each case. Eleven strikers in the meat-freezing industry were also proceeded against by the Crown under the War Regulations, and each was fined £3.

The number of disputes filed for investigation by Conciliation Councils and the Arbitration Court shows an increase as follows:—

Industrial agreements (inclusive of those made between parties without reference to a Conciliation Commissioner or Council)	1917-18.	1918-1919.
Recommendations of Councils of Conciliation	45	31
Awards of Arbitration Court	123	137
	114	130

The awards and agreements actually in force as at 31st March, 1919, totalled 519.

Work performed by Commissioners and Councils of Conciliation during the Year.

	Commissioner T. Harle Giles.	Commissioner W. Newton.	Commissioner W. H. Hagger.	Total.
Industrial agreements arrived at and filed under section 26:—				
By parties through the Commissioner alone ..	1	4	2	7
Disputes under section 30, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1908, and dealt with by Conciliation Councils:—				
Where industrial agreements were filed (under section 26) or accepted recommendations were made (under section 7, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1911)	..	4	..	4
Where recommendations were fully accepted and forwarded to the Court to be made into awards	39	16	40	95
Where recommendations were substantially accepted and referred to Court to make awards	8	9	15	32
Where only minor recommendation or no recommendation was made	2	..	8	10
Totals	50	33	65	148

There were also twenty industrial agreements (filed under section 26) arrived at by the parties without the assistance of the Commissioners or Councils of Conciliation.

It will be seen that out of a total of 148 disputes, 138 (equal to 94 per cent.) were settled or substantially settled by the Commissioners and Councils of Conciliation.

Registration of Industrial Unions and Associations.

During the period twenty-three registrations were effected—viz., workers' unions, 17; employers' unions, 6. Of these, twenty were newly organized bodies, the remaining registrations being due to various alterations in the constitutions of the unions affected.

The usual statutory return (to 31st December, 1918) of the unions registered under the Act, with their membership at that date, is published herewith as Appendix H.—11A.

Comparison with the previous year's records shows that there has been an increase of two in the number of employers' unions, with a decrease in membership of forty-four. The total number of workers' unions decreased by twelve, and the total membership by 1,426.

Owing to there having been a large number of amendments to rules, many involving complete revision, this branch of the Department has been very busily engaged.

Decisions of Arbitration Court of Interest given during the Year.

Vol. xix, p. 648: In the action Registrar of Industrial Unions *v.* Canterbury Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers the question for decision was whether an industrial union consisting of workers engaged in one industry may amalgamate with an industrial union of workers engaged in another industry if those industries are "related" within the meaning of section 24 of the Act. The answer was given in the negative by their Honours Sir Robert Stout, Mr. Justice Chapman, and Mr. Justice Stringer, as the section that provides for amalgamation restricts such action to unions in "the same industry" only.

Vol. xix, p. 718: The Denniston Coal-miners' Industrial Union of Workers claimed from each of its members 2s. 6d. for a levy to make good a deficiency in the union's funds. It was held that the use of the funds of an industrial union must be limited to the purposes of the Act (*e.g.*, the settlement of industrial disputes), and that as the money thus claimed was to be used to pay wages to a member imprisoned for sedition, and to pay travelling-expenses to another member charged with sedition, the defendant was justified in refusing payment. This judgment was upheld in the Supreme Court.

During last session an important amendment of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was passed—and included in the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act—providing that on an application being made, the Arbitration Court should have power to amend any award or industrial agreement in regard to wages or hours to meet any alteration in the conditions of employment or the cost of living that may have taken place since the award or agreement was made. This legislation came into operation on the 10th December last, and between that date and the 31st March, 1919, a large number of applications have already been made to the Court. In seventeen instances the Court has made amendments in accordance with the provision referred to. A considerable number has also been made since the 31st March.

In regard to proposals for amendment of the law relating to the settlement of industrial disputes, considerable interest attaches to the Garton memoranda and the Whitley reports in England. Already Industrial Councils in accordance with the reports of the Whitley Committee have been set up in England in a large number of industries. Proposals for amendment of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of New Zealand are now under the consideration of the Government.

Expenditure of Court and Councils.

The year's expenditure of Councils of Conciliation was £3,742, and that of the Court of Arbitration was £4,095; total, £7,837. This includes the salaries of the Conciliation Commissioners (£1,650) and of the members of the Court (£2,800). This is a reduction of £246 on last year's expenditure.

LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

As this Act applies only to those unions or societies of workers that have not registered their organizations under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and obtained awards or industrial agreements thereunder, it is interesting to note that, while there were on the 31st March, 1919, 519 such awards and industrial agreements in force, only seven disputes had arisen under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act from its inception in 1913 to the 31st March, 1919. The seven disputes were settled after investigation. In two of the seven cases the unions were, in fact, registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and had each obtained an award or industrial agreement. It happened, however, that the latter did not cover the whole of their members, and agreements were therefore sought for the remainder by means of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act.

The above facts appear to show that, notwithstanding that a number of complaints have been made by members of unions against the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the great body of the workers do not desire its repeal, but rather that it be improved upon by amendment. This conclusion is borne out by the resolutions passed at recent labour conferences. As already stated, proposals for amendment of the Act are under consideration.

Disputes dealt with under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913, from its Inception to 31st March, 1919.

Date.	District.	Industry affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Action taken.	Ballot of Workers.	Nature of Settlement.	Reference.
January, 1917	Auckland	Freezing-works ..	Claim for increase in rates of wages	The chamber hands at Southdown, Westfield, and Horotiu, failing to agree with their employers for improved conditions of employment, ceased work. The matter was referred to a Labour Dispute Committee, with Mr. J. H. Gunson as Chairman. After being idle ten days the workers agreed to return to work and to accept the decision of the Committee as binding. The men (numbering thirty-seven) were prosecuted and fined for ceasing work instead of first having their case investigated.	Not required	The settlement was embodied in an industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908	Vol. xviii, p. 279.
April, 1918 ..	Auckland	Tramway workers	Proposals for new agreement refused by employers	The union cancelled registration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and filed dispute under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913. A conference proved abortive. A Labour Dispute Committee was then set up, with Hon. G. Fowlds as Chairman, which also failed to effect a settlement. A second Committee finally arrived at a satisfactory conclusion.	Not required	Agreement arrived at, and filed under section 8 (1) of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act	Vol. xix, p. 531.
October, 1918	Auckland	Gas employees ..	Claim for increased wages and better working-conditions	Conference called by the Conciliation Commissioner proved abortive. A Labour Dispute Committee was then set up, with Mr. E. C. Cutten, S.M., acting as Chairman. The Committee was successful in effecting a settlement	Not required	Embodied in an agreement, and filed under section 8 (1) of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act	Vol. xx, p. 13.
October, 1918	Dunedin ..	Tramway workers	Proposals for new agreement refused by employers	The union cancelled registration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and filed dispute under Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913. A conference called by the Conciliation Commissioner was without result, and a Labour Dispute Committee was then set up under Chairmanship of Mr. W. R. Brugh, which submitted proposals to the representatives of both sides. No settlement being arrived at within the required time, the proposals were published, and a ballot was taken favouring a strike. A "go-slow" policy was adopted, but a subsequent conference resulted in a settlement	Ballot taken favouring strike	Agreement arrived at, and filed under section 8 (1) of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act	Vol. xx, pp. 182, 338, 768.
January, 1919	Westland	Timber-workers..	Wages and other conditions of employment	Dispute referred to a conference under the Conciliation Commissioner, and settlement reached	Not required	The settlement was embodied in an industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908	Vol. xx, p. 304.
February, 1919	Whakatane	Abattoir assistants	Claim for increased wages and better working-conditions	A conference called by Conciliation Commissioner	Not required	Conference resulted in agreement, which was filed under section 8 (1) of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act	Vol. xx, p. 155.
March, 1919 ..	Northern ..	Ferry employees	Wages and other conditions of employment	A conference having failed to effect a settlement, the dispute was referred to a Labour Dispute Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. C. Cutten, S.M., and a settlement arrived at	Not required	The settlement was embodied in an agreement, which was filed under section 8 (1) of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act	Vol. xx, p. 460.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

The number of cases under this Act again shows a decrease, twenty-nine having been dealt with by the Court of Arbitration, as against forty-two during the previous year. The following is a summary of the cases which present features of interest :—

Cameron v. Gear.—In this case the Court held that an employee, who was a working manager of a sheep-run, was a worker within the meaning of the Act, in that while he was the manager he also actually performed some of the work. His dependants were therefore entitled to compensation on account of his death by accident.

Morris v. The Egmont Box Company.—A quarrel occurred between a night-watchman, employed by the company, and the foreman, which resulted, accidentally, in the death of the former.

It was held that before an accident could be said to arise out of the employment it must be shown that there was some causal connection between the accident and the employment; that there was no such causal connection in the present case, and compensation was therefore not awarded. *Weeks v. William Stead (Limited)* (83 L.J. K.B. 1542) distinguished.

Faulkner and Others v. Wiseler Proprietary Company (Limited).—This was a claim at common law by five waterside workers who were injured by sulphuric acid on board the s.s. "Monowai" at Auckland. As the acid was packed by an Australian firm against which action was taken, the claims were heard at Melbourne before Mr. Justice Cussen. The jury, in awarding £6,580 damages against the company, requested His Honour to forward to the proper authorities their recommendation that dangerous cargo should not be shipped without more rigid inspection. The damages were awarded as follows: Two men, totally blind, £2,000 each; one man, practically blind, £2,000; two men, body-scars, £600 and £250 respectively.

SHEARERS' AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Special efforts were made by the Inspectors during the past year to visit as many stations and mills as possible, and as a result considerable improvement in the accommodation has been made. The number of visits paid are as follow :—

Shearers' accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	375
Sawmill workers' accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	164
Flax-mill workers' accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	119
Agricultural labourers' accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	127
Total	..	..	..	..	..	785

One hundred and twenty-six requisitions were served on station-owners to provide additions or improvements, and in many cases totally new accommodation, for shearers, and steps have been taken to ensure compliance with the requisitions before next shearing season. Delay has occurred in some cases owing to the shortage of labour, but in only one instance was it found necessary to proceed to the Magistrate's Court for an order, which has since been complied with.

Numerous complaints were received from the secretary and organizer of the Shearers' Unions concerned, and the complaint was in each case promptly investigated. During the influenza epidemic a special Inspector was sent from Wellington to visit the various shearing-sheds in the Poverty Bay district, where Maoris are employed in large numbers as shearers. This Inspector acted in conjunction with the District Health Officer. The inspection disclosed no evidence that any mortality occurring at the shearing-sheds on account of the epidemic was due to unsatisfactory accommodation.

With the return of some of the staff from the seat of war after the Armistice was signed it was found possible to proceed with an appointment, decided on in 1914, of an Inspector of Shearers' and other Country Workers' Accommodation. Hitherto the whole of this work, some of which is in remote localities, has perforce been left to the Department's Inspectors of Factories, who cannot in many cases leave their headquarters for the time required to give adequate attention to the matter. The officer now appointed will devote the whole of his time to the inspection of accommodation, and will be free especially to visit outlying districts that cannot be easily reached by the local Inspectors. Although the appointment was made late in the 1918-19 season the Inspector visited a large number of the stations in the Tolaga Bay, Gisborne, and Hawke's Bay districts.

He has also since made a special inspection of accommodation provided for sawmill workers on the west coast of the South Island, and as a result a large number of requisitions have been served, which, when complied with (a reasonable time having been allowed to complete the work), will result in considerable improvement in the accommodation provided.

The Act, which is an old one, is defective in many respects, thereby rendering the work of administration slow and difficult. It is hoped that, now the war is over, a Bill which has by your direction been prepared for some time will be brought before Parliament and passed into law. This will enable the Department to effect a considerable improvement in the accommodation generally provided throughout the Dominion.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

There was a further decrease in the number of notices of intention to erect scaffolding over the height of 16 ft. this year, only 666, as against 706, having been forwarded to the Inspectors. This shows a falling-off from 888 to 666 in two years, and itself gives some indication of the decrease in building operations during that period. Marked decreases are shown during the year at Wellington, Dunedin, Wanganui, and Oamaru, while there were increases at Christchurch, Napier, Palmerston North, and Invercargill. Fifty-two accidents were reported: one, the case of a man falling from a ladder in

Wellington, was fatal; the remainder were slight, the most serious being a broken ankle sustained by a fall from a scaffolding 14 ft. high. The total is a decrease of three from the accidents reported last year.

Eight builders were prosecuted for failure to notify their intention to erect scaffolding, and in each case a fine was imposed.

Reports to hand from the various Inspectors demonstrate that the effect of the regulations recently gazetted has been to facilitate the work of providing adequate safeguards for the workers engaged on scaffolding, and of minimizing the danger to which these men might be exposed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Reports to hand show that inspections have been made in all districts, and that licensees conduct their businesses in a satisfactory manner.

There has been no necessity to take proceedings for an offence under this Act.

FOOTWEAR REGULATION ACT.

Although regular inspections were rendered impossible in some of the smaller towns owing to the shortage of staff during the war, the work has been systematically maintained in the larger centres. Inspections have been made of the stocks of footwear in factories, warehouses, retailers' shops, and auction-rooms, and, while in several cases warnings had to be administered for minor breaches of the Act, in only one case was it deemed necessary to refer the matter to the Court. A fine of £5 was imposed.

Reports generally indicate that although a small amount of shoddy material has been detected it was in most instances stamped as required by the law, and the large bulk of stocks would appear to consist of solid leather. This is chiefly due to the fact that owing to war conditions locally made boots have largely displaced imported footwear, and that the local make consists almost entirely of solid leather. Experts are of the opinion that the New-Zealand-manufactured goods are superior in quality and cheaper in price.

In the Auckland District mention is made of the lack of female labour in the boot-manufacturing industry, and of a large increase in the amount of overtime work being recorded.

Inspections of those factories manufacturing military footwear have again been carried out by our Inspectors on behalf of the Department of Munitions and Supplies.

WAR LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT.

Rent Restriction.

During the year 234 applications were received by the Department for reduction of rents being charged for dwellinghouses. Of this total, 148 were received in the Wellington Office. The following is a summary showing the manner in which the applications were disposed of:—

	Number of Cases taken to Court.		Number of cases settled by Department without Recourse to Court.		Number of Cases withdrawn.		Number of Cases in which no Action was taken.		Total.
	Decision.		(a.)	(b.)	(a.)	(b.)	(a.)	(b.)*	
	Increase justified.	Increase not justified.	Where Increase justified.	Where Increase not justified and Rent reduced.	Where Increase justified.	Where Increase not justified but Owners reduced Rent.	Outside Scope of Act.	For Miscellaneous Causes.	
Wellington..	1	6	31	43	26	15	4	22	148
Other places	..	2	41	34	1	8	..	..	86
	1	8	72	77	27	23	4	22	234

* *I.e.*, left locality, and so on.

This Act has continued to be of considerable benefit to tenants, especially in Wellington. The provision requiring that, in certain cases, the rent shall not exceed 8 per cent. of the capital value has undoubtedly, however, had the effect of discouraging the building of houses, thereby accentuating the very difficulty that the rent-restriction law was designed to overcome; 8 per cent. is, in fact, hardly sufficient to allow the owner 6 per cent. interest on his outlay. Besides interest, repayment of principal, rates, fire insurance, and maintenance, a builder needs to allow in his rents sufficient to provide for the house being empty occasionally, for bad debts, and also for the fact that, as the house ages, its rent-producing value diminishes. It is true that the value of property in the locality may increase as time goes on, but this latter prospect cannot, of course, always be depended on.

A number of complaints have been made where tenants have been turned out of their homes on account of the houses being sold to persons desiring to take possession. In most cases it is believed that the latter have been compelled to make the purchase on account of being themselves turned out of the houses formerly occupied by them. In a few instances the Department has, on the application of tenants, purchased houses for them under the Workers' Dwellings Act.

A few other complaints continue to be made that prospective tenants are required to pay bonuses in order to obtain houses. As mentioned in last year's report, no evidence has been found that the

owners have received such bonuses. A number of persons wanting houses have offered bonuses by advertisement, and the outgoing tenants have generally been the recipients. A few instances are reported, however, where the new tenants are required to purchase certain articles of furniture before being given possession, and in some of these cases the outgoing tenants are again the recipients.

No doubt the most satisfactory manner of meeting this difficulty will be by the Government or municipalities (or both) building as soon as possible a large number of dwellinghouses. For further remarks on this subject see the report on the Workers' Dwellings Act on page 23. The provisions of the Cost of Living and Commercial Trusts Acts might also be extended to cover rents charged by owners of properties. This would be a permanent measure instead of merely a temporary one, and it would, moreover, place rents under a similar restriction to those relating to food.

We still receive a few complaints that tenants, who are protected by the law as regards their rent, make a practice of subletting parts of their houses at high rates, thereby actually living rent-free and making a profit. Example: Rent, £1 5s. per week; rent obtained by subletting part of house, £3 18s. per week. The subtenants do not in most cases have the protection of the Act unless the rents of the particular rooms in question have been raised beyond 8 per cent. of their capital value since the 3rd August, 1914. In any event, these cases are difficult to deal with on account of the fact that the subletting of rooms is frequently accompanied by the use of kitchen and washhouse conveniences, lighting, and firing.

COST OF LIVING.

Those who are interested in the statistics and figures that were formerly published monthly in the *Labour Journal* will find the information in the *Monthly Abstract* published by the Government Statistician.

STAFF NOTES.

The return of the troops from the war is enabling the Department to restore its staff throughout the Dominion to its normal condition. A total of nineteen male officers have been absent on this account out of a total of sixty-three. The resumption of normal conditions will also permit of several additional appointments that have been held over since the beginning of the war, viz.: (1.) Four women Inspectors of Factories, who are now being appointed, and will commence duties shortly. One will be stationed in each of the four centres, and as time permits they will visit the various country towns in addition to attending to inspections at headquarters. (2.) An Inspector of Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation, who will devote the whole of his attention to this work. (3.) A departmental Librarian, to establish a library that will comprise labour legislation and other data regarding industrial conditions in the various countries of the world. This officer will be appointed shortly.

EXPENDITURE OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Salaries, war bonus, temporary clerical assistance, allowance to officers performing higher duties, and allowance to police and other officers acting as departmental agents*	£	19,603
Advertising and publications	225	
Fares (at reduced rates), board and lodging, &c., advanced to persons proceeding to employment (see refunds of same below)	202	
Fares (proportion of) contributed by Department to persons proceeding to employment (viz., 25 per cent. on railway fares)	162	
Fees paid to assessors of Industrial Councils	1,719	
Legal and witnesses' expenses (see refunds of same below)	137	
Postage, telegrams, telephones, and rent of letter-boxes	1,677	
Printing and stationery	1,718	
Office requisites, fuel and lighting	363	
Travelling allowances and expenses of Inspectors, members of Court of Arbitration, Conciliation Councils, &c., bicycles and motor-cycles, and maintenance of same	4,846	
Workers' dwellings—		
Administrative and travelling expenses	304	
Fire insurance, rates, and repairs	1,814	
Miscellaneous expenditure—	£	
Arbitration Court and Conciliation Councils	158	
General	203	
	361	
	33,131	
Less refunds of—		
Fares	105	
Legal and witnesses' expenses	72	
	177	
	£32,954	

* Exclusive of the salaries of the Judge and members of the Court of Arbitration, £2,800, which are appropriated by a special Act of Parliament.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN, PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1908, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL UNION REGISTERED UNDER THE ACT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS.		
<i>Northern (Auckland) Industrial District—</i>		
348	Auckland and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants ...	23
164	Auckland Builders and Contractors ...	53
162	Auckland Clothing-manufacturers ...	13
466	Auckland Electric Tramways Company (Limited) ...	1
741	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company (Limited) ...	1
911	Auckland Furniture and Furnishing ...	29
181	Auckland Grocers ...	92
472	Auckland Guild of Master Painters ...	26
736	Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association ...	262
330	Auckland Master Bakers ...	42
1074	Auckland Master Farriers ...	24
646	Auckland Master Hairdressers and Tobacconists ...	32
571	Auckland Master Plumbers ...	26
539	Auckland Master Printers ...	26
122	Auckland Master Tailors ...	18
1115	Auckland Motor Traders ...	28
504	Auckland Provincial Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights ...	24
460	Auckland Provincial Gum-dealers ...	7
464	Auckland Provincial Master Butchers... ..	27
1070	Auckland Provincial Newspaper-proprietors ...	8
533	Auckland Provincial Shipowners, Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders ...	6
536	Auckland Provincial Tanners, Fellmongers, and Soap-manufacturers ...	7
783	Auckland Restaurateurs ...	26
1011	Auckland Retail Drapers, Milliners, Mercers, and Clothiers ...	24
1124	Auckland Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Collar, and Bag Manufacturers ...	15
148	Auckland Sawmillers and Woodware-manufacturers ...	51
342	Devonport Steam Ferry Company (Limited) ...	1
370	Gisborne Builders and Contractors ...	9
865	Gisborne Master Plumbers ...	5
979	Gisborne Master Printers and Bookbinders ...	5
1025	Gisborne Master Tailors ...	7
1020	J. T. Julian and Son (Limited) ...	1
6	New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Association ...	49
1114	North Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers ...	12
326	Northern Steamship Company (Limited) ...	1
750	Poverty Bay and East Coast Sheepowners ...	155
838	Poverty Bay Master Butchers ...	5
864	Poverty Bay Master Farriers and Blacksmiths ...	18
1027	South Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers ...	53
984	South Auckland District Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders ...	16
1091	Tattersfield (Limited) ...	1
163	Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited) ...	1
	Totals	1,230
<i>Wellington Industrial District—</i>		
420	Hawke's Bay Builders and Contractors ...	42
674	Hawke's Bay Master Bakers ...	11
743	Hawke's Bay Sheepowners ...	201
901	Manawatu Master Bakers ...	10

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—continued.		
<i>Wellington Industrial District—continued.</i>		
998	Manawatu Master Builders, Building Contractors, and Sash and Door Factory Proprietors	17
520	E. W. Mills and Co. (Limited)	1
1006	Napier Furniture and Furnishing Trades	9
890	Napier Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	10
522	New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Bacon and Meat Packing Company (Limited)	1
1019	James J. Niven and Co. (Limited)	1
846	Palmerston North Licensed Victuallers and Allied Trades' Protection Association	18
766	Palmerston North Master Butchers	11
1007	Palmerston North Timber-merchants	6
517	Stewart Timber, Glass, and Hardware Company (Limited)	1
142	Thomas Ballinger and Co. (Limited)	1
418	Wanganui Builders and Contractors	45
1014	Wanganui Furniture-manufacturers and Dealers	12
565	Wanganui Licensed and Allied Trade Association	27
488	Wanganui Licensed Victuallers	14
484	Wanganui Master Painters	12
900	Wanganui Master Plumbers	9
101	Wellington Builders and Contractors	82
815	Wellington Clothing-manufacturers	9
1054	Wellington Coach and Motor-vehicle Trades	21
1048	Wellington Electrical Engineers and Traders	24
1105	Wellington Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	23
1022	Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Trade	28
1123	Wellington Grocers	45
1118	Wellington General Carriers	28
106	Wellington Master Bakers	21
131	Wellington Master Painters	47
886	Wellington Master Plumbers	28
644	Wellington Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	25
118	Wellington Master Tailors	15
948	Wellington Newspaper-proprietors	11
	Totals	866
<i>Canterbury Industrial District—</i>		
113	Builders and Contractors' Association of Canterbury	77
430	Canterbury Butchers	46
298	Canterbury Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	13
324	Canterbury Employers of Drivers	18
1015	Canterbury Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	19
339	Canterbury Grocers	9
459	Canterbury Licensed Victuallers	136
297	Canterbury Master Bakers	38
694	Canterbury Master Printers	12
914	Canterbury Newspaper-proprietors	6
305	Canterbury Sawmillers	5
395	Canterbury Sheepowners	1,524
452	Canterbury Tanners, Fellmongers, and Wool-scourers	9
831	Christchurch Clothing-manufacturers	18
141	Christchurch Furniture-makers	16
1069	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists	39
894	Christchurch Master Plumbers	21
125	Christchurch Master Tailors	25
986	South Canterbury Farriers	42
362	South Canterbury Master Bakers	18
379	South Canterbury Threshing-mill Owners	26
1072	Timaru Master Printers and Bookbinders	8
757	Timaru Painters	17
1067	Waimate Coach and Motor Builders, Engineers, and Blacksmiths	14
519	Whitecombe and Tombs (Limited)	1
	Totals	2,157
<i>Otago and Southland Industrial District—</i>		
306	Dunedin and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	37
891	Dunedin and Suburban Master Butchers	32

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.				Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—continued.					
Otago and Southland Industrial District—continued.					
337	Dunedin Builders and Contractors	...	...	...	52
822	Dunedin Clothing-manufacturers	...	...	...	7
1090	Dunedin Electrical Engineers and Contractors	...	...	...	7
1087	Dunedin Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	...	...	...	23
1016	Dunedin Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	...	...	...	16
1004	Dunedin Furniture and Furnishing Trade	...	...	...	10
189	Dunedin Master Bakers	...	...	...	39
313	Dunedin Master Tailors	...	...	...	17
867	Dunedin Plumbers	...	...	...	24
789	Dunedin Private Hotel and Restaurant Employers	...	...	...	9
1053	Gore and District Coachbuilders and Blacksmiths	...	...	...	14
454	Invercargill Coal-merchants	...	...	...	13
875	Invercargill Plumbers	...	...	...	6
560	Invercargill and Suburban Master Butchers	...	...	...	13
307	Oamaru Master Tailors	...	...	...	5
318	Otago and Southland Gold-mining	...	...	...	24
241	Otago and Southland Master Saddlers' Society	...	...	...	15
936	Otago and Southland Newspaper-proprietors	...	...	...	6
446	Otago and Southland Sheepowners	...	...	...	201
1116	Otago and Southland Tanners	...	...	...	4
1033	Otago Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	...	...	...	13
311	Otago Drapers and Clothiers	...	...	...	37
302	Otago Grocers	...	...	...	59
325	Otago Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	...	...	...	35
343	Otago Painters	...	...	...	12
406	Southland Builders and Contractors	...	...	...	45
778	Southland Coachbuilders and Blacksmiths	...	...	...	32
664	Southland Grocers	...	...	...	43
332	Southland Master Tailors	...	...	...	10
479	Southland Sawmillers	...	...	...	21
137	Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	...	...	...	1
88	Westport Coal Company (Limited)	...	...	...	1
Totals Number of Unions, 34					883
Taranaki Industrial District—					
1010	New Plymouth Furnishing Trade	...	...	...	16
605	Taranaki Dairying and Farming	...	...	...	44
516	Taranaki Licensed Victuallers	...	...	...	18
204	Taranaki Master Builders	...	...	...	13
861	Taranaki Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	...	...	...	11
447	Taranaki Master Tailors	...	...	...	21
Totals Number of Unions, 6					123
Marlborough Industrial District—					
443	Marlborough Sheepowners	...	...	...	49
Totals Number of Unions, 1					49
Nelson Industrial District—					
856	Nelson Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	...	...	...	9
774	Nelson Master Tailors	...	...	...	6
Totals Number of Unions, 2					15
Westland Industrial District—					
177	Progress Mines of New Zealand (Limited)	...	...	...	1
721	Westland Licensed Victuallers	...	...	...	22
Totals Number of Unions, 2					23
Grand totals Industrial Unions of Employers, 147					5,346

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS.		
<i>Northern (Auckland) Industrial District—</i>		
1076	Auckland Abattoir Assistants and Freezing-works Employees ...	406
1029	Auckland Aerated-water, Condiment, Preserve, Biscuit, Confectionery, and Drug Factories Employees	62
1097	Auckland Ammunition Employees	20
825	Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers... ..	441
190	Auckland Beamsmen	21
923	Auckland Biograph Operators	35
1046	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	672
1078	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Brass-finishers, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers)	407
393	Auckland Branch of the Federated Cooks and Stewards	213
612	Auckland Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants' Employees	121
340	Auckland Brick and Pottery and Clay Workers	98
576	Auckland Bricklayers	86
871	Auckland Builders, General, and other Labourers	576
152	Auckland Butchers, Meat-preservers, and Bacon-curers	347
284	Auckland Certificated Engine-drivers	162
1125	Auckland City Cleaners, Caretakers, and Liftmen	44
1108	Auckland City Female Bookbinders, Rulers, Envelope-makers, and Printers' Feeders	135
1100	Auckland City Retail Soft-goods Employees	265
1103	Auckland City Tramway Officers, Engineers, Gangers, and Clerical Staff Employees	52
502	Auckland Coachworkers	48
444	Auckland Coopers	19
1073	Auckland Creameries and Cheese and Butter Factories Employees ...	339
155	Auckland Curriers	22
720	Auckland Cutters, Trimmers, Pressers, and other Clothing Employees ...	43
753	Auckland Dairy Employees	104
596	Auckland District Boilermakers, Iron-ship Workers, and Bridge-builders	91
83	Auckland District of the Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers ...	170
662	Auckland Electrical Workers	32
620	Auckland Farriers and General Blacksmiths	25
508	Auckland Fellmongers, Tanners, Soap-workers, and General Tannery Employees	173
921	Auckland Fire-brigades Employees	29
381	Auckland Fish-trade Employees (other than Fishermen)	64
314	Auckland Grocers' Assistants	425
422	Auckland Gum-workers	64
501	Auckland Hairdressers' Assistants	59
688	Auckland Hotel and Restaurant Employees	3,663
149	Auckland Iron and Brass Moulders	108
853	Auckland Journalists	49
840	Auckland Local Federated Seamen	999
978	Auckland Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	36
708	Auckland Merchant Service Guild	88
240	Auckland Motor-car and Horse Drivers	438
474	Auckland Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks	200
59	Auckland Operative Bootmakers	413
635	Auckland Operative Plasterers	55
580	Auckland Operative Stonemasons	51
108	Auckland Painters	261
806	Auckland Performing Musicians	225
654	Auckland Plumbers and Gasfitters	222
1096	Auckland Printers' Machinists and Bookbinders	113
1082	Auckland Retail Chemists' Employees... ..	73
150	Auckland Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, and Bridle-cutters	157
384	Auckland Sail, Tent, and Cover Makers	15
494	Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders	53
715	Auckland Stage Employees	40
73	Auckland Tailoresses and other Female Clothing Trade Employees ...	726
67	Auckland Tailors	110
830	Auckland Tallymen	88
248	Auckland Timber-workers	498
1088	Auckland Tramways	513
1021	Auckland Trawler Employees	37

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued.		
<i>Northern (Auckland) Industrial District—continued.</i>		
132	Auckland Typographical ...	227
183	Auckland United Flour-mill Employees ...	57
910	Auckland United Furniture Trades ...	297
1101	Auckland United Storemen (other than Employees in Bottling-stores) ...	121
933	Auckland Waterside Workers ...	978
816	Eden Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	151
759	Gisborne and East Coast Shearers' and Woolshed Employees ...	36
373	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners...	71
1031	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics)	17
699	Gisborne Drivers ...	70
643	Gisborne Painters and Decorators ...	42
661	Gisborne Typographical ...	29
602	Gisborne Waterside Workers ...	165
798	Hamilton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	56
1084	Hikurangi Coal-miners ...	100
1109	Huntly Coal-mine Underground Officials ...	24
877	Huntly Engine-drivers (in Coal-mines) ...	21
1024	Kaipara Waterside Workers ...	92
779	Ohinemuri Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Electricians)	78
863	Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, and Firemen)	513
799	Onehunga Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	70
940	Onehunga Waterside Workers ...	66
1017	Otahuhu Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners...	37
777	Poverty Bay and East Coast Builders, Contractors, and General Labourers	68
431	Poverty Bay Freezing and Sausage-casing Workers ...	531
1053A	Pukemiro Coal-mine Workers ...	146
837	South Auckland Engine-drivers, Winders, Motormen, and Firemen ...	64
951	Taupiri Coal-mine Workers ...	306
1009	Te Akatea Coal-mine Workers ...	81
771	Thames Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Brass-finishers)	62
16	Thames Miners ...	381
1056	Waihi Borough Labourers ...	37
1032	Waikato Flax-mills Employees ...	70
500	Westfield Chemical-manure Workers ...	46
1049	Whangarei Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	28
Totals ...		20,239
<i>Wellington Industrial District—</i>		
710	*Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of New Zealand ...	7,829
763	Chief Stewards' Guild of New Zealand ...	69
212	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand ...	705
1110	Feilding Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	23
1107	Hawke's Bay Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	282
650	Hawke's Bay Fishermen's and Fish-shed Employees ...	23
676	Lower Hutt Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	43
540	Manawatu Flax-mills Employees ...	824
992	Masterton Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators ...	21
804	Masterton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	95
752	Napier Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Electricians and Motor Mechanics)	42
775	Napier Gas Employees ...	20
375	Napier Motor-vehicle and Horse Drivers ...	137
237	Napier Painters and Decorators ...	42
973	Napier Tramway Employees ...	23
389	Napier Wharf Labourers and Stevedores ...	102
764	Napier Wool and Grain Store Employees and Wholesale Merchants' Storemen	63
594	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	110
918	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics and Cycle Workers)	30

* This union has forty-six branches throughout the Dominion, with headquarters in Wellington.

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS— <i>continued.</i>		
<i>Wellington Industrial District—continued.</i>		
210	Palmerston North Painters and Decorators ...	23
196	Petone Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	44
739	Petone Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers ...	65
769	Petone (Wellington) Woollen-mills Employees ...	145
641	South Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	123
19	United Employees' Society of Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders of New Zealand	52
672	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	179
768	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics)	58
1057	Wanganui Bricklayers ...	22
730	Wanganui Motor and Horse Drivers ...	35
682	Wanganui Gas Stokers, Trimmers, and Cokers ...	10
439	Wanganui Operative Butchers ...	29
258	Wanganui Society of Painters and Decorators ...	46
748	Wanganui Tramways Employees ...	42
685	Wanganui Waterside Workers ...	101
129	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators ...	252
1071	Wellington Biograph Operators ...	23
13	Wellington Bookbinders and Paper-rulers' Trade Society ...	89
52	Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	490
1066	Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Brass-finishers, Coppersmiths, Motor Mechanics, and Tinplate and Sheet-metal Workers)	166
991	Wellington Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water Employees (other than Storemen and Drivers)	35
528	Wellington Bricklayers ...	54
1077	Wellington Builders and General Labourers ...	440
1102	Wellington City Gasworks Employees ...	30
173	Wellington Coachworkers ...	56
972	Wellington District Farm and Station Hands (other than Shearers) and Creamery, Butter, and Cheese Factories Employees	22
218	Wellington District Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers ...	2,029
72	Wellington District of the Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers ...	584
611	Wellington Electrical Workers ...	67
1079	Wellington Freezing and Bacon-curing Works Employees ...	1,979
234	Wellington Grocers ...	259
915	Wellington Hairdressers', Hairworkers', and Wigmakers' Assistants ...	63
97	Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders ...	56
1023	Wellington Journalists ...	30
1044	Wellington Laundry Employees ...	28
569	Wellington Letterpress Printers, Lithographers, and Paper-cutters ...	88
960	Wellington Local Federated Seamen ...	1,414
931	Wellington Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	46
187	Wellington Match-factory Employees ...	44
482	Wellington Merchant Service Guild ...	316
930	Wellington Metal-workers' Assistants ...	64
219	Wellington Motor-car, Horse-drivers, and Stable-attendants ...	417
961	Wellington Municipal Tramway and Electric-light Power-houses Employees	60
1	Wellington Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks and Bakers' and Pastry-cooks' Labourers	288
14	Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society ...	247
134	Wellington Operative Butchers ...	132
808	Wellington Performing Musicians ...	146
200	Wellington Plasterers ...	61
69	Wellington Plumbers and Gasfitters ...	183
610	Wellington Pullers ...	22
167	Wellington Saddlers ...	42
627	Wellington Shearers ...	22
957	Wellington Shipwrights ...	34
813	Wellington Soft-goods Employees (other than Wholesale Packers, Porters, and Storemen)	444
705	Wellington Stage Employees ...	84
1018	Wellington Stage Supernumeraries ...	33
242	Wellington Stationary, Traction, and Locomotive Engine Drivers	149

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued.		
<i>Wellington Industrial District—continued.</i>		
638	Wellington Stonemasons	23
405	Wellington Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees (except Tailors)	361
2	Wellington Tailors	221
220	Wellington Timber-yards and Sawmills	57
632	Wellington Tramways Employees	324
15	Wellington Typographical	449
76	Wellington Federated Furniture Trade	376
773	Wellington United Storemen's (other than Employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	362
932	Wellington Waterside Workers	2,213
	Totals	26,931
		...Number of Unions, 85
<i>Canterbury Industrial District—</i>		
463	Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers	47
566	Canterbury Bricklayers	82
726	Canterbury Brick, Pottery, Pipe, Tile, and Clay Workers	62
176	Canterbury Builders and General Labourers, Quarry-workers, and Wool and Grain Store Employees	556
48	Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners	155
263	Canterbury Coachbuilders	96
194	Canterbury Carriers	18
555	Canterbury Dairymen's Employees	17
747	Canterbury Freezing-works, Bacon, Manure, Soap, and Sausage-casing Employees	1,314
274	Canterbury Grocers' Assistants	182
652	Canterbury Hotel and Restaurant Employees	551
550	Canterbury Maltsters and Brewery Employees	131
281	Canterbury Motor-car, Horse-drivers, and Livery-stable Employees	440
787	Canterbury Operative Bakers, Pastrycooks, and Confectioners' Employees	80
800	Canterbury Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, and Stereotypers	168
288	Canterbury Shearers	46
268	Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees	121
140	Canterbury Traction and Stationary Engine Drivers and Firemen	138
32	Canterbury Typographical Association	142
266	Canterbury Woollen-mills Employees	175
549	Christchurch Aerated-water Workers and other Bottlers	52
20	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	422
1061	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Brass-finishers, Range-workers, Metal-workers' Assistants, Electrical Workers, Tinsmiths and Sheet-metal Workers, and Cycle Workers)	612
1064	Christchurch Brush and Broom Trade	48
1083	Christchurch Furniture Trade, Leadlight, Glass, Rattan, and Wicker Workers	184
300	Christchurch Gardeners	24
573	Christchurch Gasworks Employees	102
236	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists' Assistants	18
107	Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders	98
857	Christchurch Journalists	52
1000	Christchurch Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	16
35	Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society	365
193	Christchurch Operative Butchers	108
385	Christchurch Operative Stonemasons	25
81	Christchurch Painters	192
1120	Christchurch Paper-bag, Carton, and Box Makers	17
809	Christchurch Performing Musicians	109
123	Christchurch Plasterers	43
38	Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters	75
1051	Christchurch Retail Chemists' Assistants	22
916	Christchurch Retail Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Stationery, Fancy-goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	364
1095	Christchurch Retail Storemen (other than Employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	27

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued.		
<i>Canterbury Industrial District—continued.</i>		
223	Christchurch Saddlers, Harness and Collar Makers ...	43
11	Christchurch Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees	361
105	Christchurch Tailoring Trade ...	322
547	Christchurch Tramway Employees ...	300
363	Homebush Collieries ...	30
483	Lyttelton Merchant Service Guild ...	31
938	Lyttelton Waterside Workers ...	431
1099	Rangiora Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	20
387	South Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks ...	21
737	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	38
1035	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics)	32
386	Timaru Carpenters ...	35
481	Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators ...	36
902	Timaru Wharf Labourers ...	96
372	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders of Canterbury ...	56
174	United Millers, Engine-drivers, and Mill Employees' Society of Canterbury	56
327	Waimate Workers ...	45
Totals ...		9,449
... Number of Unions, 59		
<i>Otago and Southland Industrial District—</i>		
758	Bluff Waterside ...	173
776	Dunedin and Mosgiel Woollen-mills Employees ...	498
1028	Dunedin and Port Chalmers United Shipwrights ...	42
1065	Dunedin and Port Chalmers Upholsteresses ...	13
1112	Dunedin and Suburban Boot-repairers ...	23
876	Dunedin and Suburban Farriers ...	12
892	Dunedin and Suburban General Electrical Workers ...	41
221	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers ...	99
903	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers ...	41
895	Dunedin and Suburban Retail Soft-goods Employees ...	276
89	Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks ...	155
1081	Dunedin Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Brass-finishers, Coppersmiths, and Range-workers, Cycle and Motor Mechanics, Tinplate and Sheet-metal Workers)	307
873	Dunedin Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated Waters ...	76
1080	Dunedin Brush and Broom Trade ...	14
703	Dunedin Canister Workers ...	20
1094	Dunedin City Corporation Tramway Officials ...	20
1012	Dunedin Felt Hatters ...	19
1060	Dunedin Gardeners ...	33
854	Dunedin Journalists ...	30
995	Dunedin Local Federated Seamen ...	559
974	Dunedin Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	10
45	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers ...	204
71	Dunedin Operative Stonemasons ...	19
93	Dunedin Painters ...	142
770	Dunedin Performing Musicians ...	67
647	Dunedin Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, Lithographers, and Related Trades	165
1098	Dunedin Retail Chemists' Assistants ...	18
1038	Dunedin Rope and Twine Spinners ...	20
711	Dunedin Stage Employees ...	35
58	Dunedin Tailoresses and other Female Clothing-trade Employees ...	442
942	Dunedin Theatrical and Shows Employees (other than Stage Hands) ...	62
735	Dunedin Trawlers ...	11
84	Dunedin United Furniture Trades (including Wood-carvers, Wood-working Machinists, and Carpet-planners)	120
99	Dunedin United Plumbers and Gasfitters ...	44
935	Dunedin Waterside Workers ...	287
996	Green Island Coal-miners ...	67
9	Invercargill Bootmakers ...	21
792	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	293
731	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics, Electricians, and other Electrical Workers)	43
859	Invercargill Mercantile Storemen ...	98

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued.		
<i>Otago and Southland Industrial District—continued.</i>		
848	Invercargill Tramways ...	58
80	Iron and Brass Moulders' Union of New Zealand ...	174
829	Kaitangata Coal-miners ...	250
971	Nightcaps District Coal-miners ...	115
1059	Oamaru Flour-mills Employees ...	30
1037	Oamaru Painters ...	18
945	Oamaru Waterside Workers ...	63
1085	Oamaru Woollen-mill Employees ...	101
404	Otago and Southland Gold-miners ...	25
503	Otago and Southland Operative Tailors and Shop Tailoresses ...	179
182	Otago and Southland Saddle-makers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Cover-makers, and Bridle-cutters	40
267	Otago Box-workers ...	35
78	Otago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	457
246	Otago Bricklayers ...	44
205	Otago Coachworkers and Wheelwrights ...	41
506	Otago Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Greasers ...	66
166	Otago Flour-mills Employees ...	16
599	Otago Freezing, Chemical-manure, Tannery, Fellmongery, Soap and Candle Workers, Bacon-curers, and Allied Trades (other than Slaughtermen)	666
507	Otago General Labourers, Builders' Labourers, Quarrymen, and Coal-yard Employees	331
217	Otago Grocers' Assistants ...	61
578	Otago Hairdressers' Assistants ...	22
675	Otago Hotel, Restaurant, and Boardinghouse Employees ...	601
197	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants ...	210
1119	Otago Motor-vehicle, Horse-drivers, and Stable-attendants ...	426
216	Otago Operative Plasterers ...	23
398	Otago Shearers ...	40
889	Otago Slaughtermen ...	7
252	Otago Timber-yards and Sawmills ...	71
77	Otago Typographical ...	109
956	Port Chalmers Waterside Workers ...	433
36	Pressers and other Clothing-factories Operatives' Union of Dunedin ...	58
989	Southland and Otago Cheese and Butter Factories Employees (other than Managers)	164
833	Southland and Otago Cheese-factory Managers ...	95
782	Southland Building Trade and General Labourers, Wool and Grain Store Employees, Gasworks Employees, and Drivers	35
1039	Southland Milk-condensing Factories Employees ...	68
225	Southland Operative Butchers ...	42
784	Southland Painters ...	55
834	Southland Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers ...	42
245	Southland Timber-yards and Sawmills ...	521
315	Southland Typographical ...	29
411	Southland United Furniture Trades ...	46
1086	Taratu Coal-miners ...	47
102	United Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders of Otago ...	61
927	Waronui Coal-miners ...	41
	Totals ...	10,635
<i>Taranaki Industrial District—</i>		
817	Hawera Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	21
805	New Plymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	75
1089	New Plymouth Freezing-works Employees ...	53
811	New Plymouth General Labourers ...	61
1122	New Plymouth Grocers' Assistants ...	43
982	New Plymouth Timber-yards and Sawmills Employees ...	25
1068	New Plymouth Tramways Employees ...	18
934	New Plymouth Waterside Workers ...	93
818	Stratford Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	22
908	Taranaki Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks ...	22
208	Taranaki Operative Bootmakers ...	13
794	Taranaki Tailoring Trade ...	48
1113	Waitara Freezing-works Employees ...	111
	Totals ...	605

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.					Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued.						
Marlborough Industrial District—						
401	Marlborough Building Trades	...	...	...	...	23
707	Marlborough Freezing-works Employees	...	...	...	...	62
615	Marlborough Shearers	...	...	...	...	45
975	Picton Waterside Workers...	...	...	...	...	51
980	Wakamarina Miners	...	...	...	...	33
Totals					... Number of Unions, 5	214
Nelson Industrial District—						
572	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	...				69
448	Nelson Labourers	...	...	...	...	50
445	Nelson Painters	...	...	...	...	22
949	Nelson Port Wharf Labourers	...	...	...	...	69
564	Nelson Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Sheet-metal Workers	...	...	...	...	8
762	Nelson Tailors and Tailoresses	...	...	...	...	24
570	Nelson Typographical	...	...	...	...	16
1106	North Cape Coal-miners	...	...	...	...	30
Totals					... Number of Unions, 8	288
Westland Industrial District—						
958	Blackball Coal-mine Workers (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Winchmen)					214
963	Denniston Coal-miners	...	...	...	...	327
981	Denniston Engine-drivers, Firemen, Brakesmen, Carpenters and Joiners, Blacksmiths, and Fitters					38
1030	Grey and Buller Coal-mines Deputies and Underviewers	...	...	...	...	69
858	Greymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers	...				14
1092	Greymouth General Labourers	...	...	...	...	15
952	Greymouth Port Waterside Workers	...	...	...	...	188
79	Grey Valley	...	...	...	...	44
82	Inangahua Mine and Dredge Employees	...	...	...	...	482
962	Millerton and Granity Coal-miners	...	...	...	...	299
1042	Millerton and Granity Engine-drivers, Firemen, Brakesmen, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Fitters					30
994	Ngakawau Coal-miners	...	...	...	...	215
964	Point Elizabeth and Liverpool State Collieries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Winchmen)					350
1034	Roa Coal-mine Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Winchmen)					47
968	Westland Engine-drivers, Firemen, Motormen, Brakesmen, Blacksmiths, Electricians, and Pumpmen					50
754	Westland Tailoring Trade	...	...	...	...	33
1111	Westland Timber-yards and Sawmills	...	...	...	...	490
690	Westport General Labourers and Mechanics	...	...	...	...	97
959	Westport Waterside Workers	...	...	...	...	84
Totals					... Number of Unions, 19	3,086
Grand totals					... Industrial Unions of Workers, 370	71,447

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

NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Auckland Private Hotel and Boardinghouse-keepers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 790, situated at Auckland.

The Auckland Provincial Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 788, situated at Auckland.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Auckland Gum-diggers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 523, situated at Waihopo.

The Auckland Marine Oil-engineers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1055, situated at Auckland.

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Waitara Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 907, situated at Waitara.

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Hastings Master Horseshoers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 680, situated at Hastings.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Wellington Dairy Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 966, situated at Wellington.

The Wellington Society of United Merchants' Clerks in the Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Spirit, Seed, Produce, and Wool Merchants' Offices Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 819, situated at Wellington.

The West Shore Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 928, situated at Napier.

MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Marlborough Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 884, situated at Picton.

WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Greymouth Master Butchers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 872, situated at Greymouth.

The Westland Sawmilling Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 364, situated at Greymouth.

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

The Christchurch Wholesale and Retail Dairymen's Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 1104, situated at Christchurch.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Canterbury Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 883, situated at Christchurch.

The Canterbury Tanners, Fellmongers, and Skinners' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 195, situated at Christchurch.

The Christchurch Stage Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 5, situated at Christchurch.

The Lyttelton Casual Wharf Labourers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 40, situated at Lyttelton.

The South Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 692, situated at Timaru.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Invercargill Fellmongers, Tanners, and General Tannery Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 880, situated at Invercargill.

The Maitaia, Ocean Beach, and Makarewa Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 913, situated at Dunedin.

The Southland Freezing-works Employees' (other than Slaughtermen) Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 969, situated at Dunedin.

The Stewart Island Fishermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 1093, situated at Stewart Island.

APPENDIX B.

YEARLY STATEMENT BY THE RIGHT HON. THE MINISTER OF LABOUR PURSUANT TO SECTION 18 OF THE WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACT, 1910.

In pursuance of section 18 of the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910, I have the honour to present the following statement of the Superintendent of Workers' Dwellings relating to the operations of the Act during the year ended 31st March, 1919.

W. F. MASSEY,
Minister of Labour.

The number of workers' dwellings erected and purchased during the year was only fourteen, the high cost of materials and scarcity of labour making it impossible to accept tenders for the erection of a larger number. The number of dwellings provided under the Act to the 31st March was 654, while three others were in course of erection on that date, making a total of 657. Now that the war is over it is hoped that this branch of the Department will be enabled to resume its activities, and immediately erect a large number of dwellings to meet the great demand that has set in.

The limit placed by the Act in defining a "worker" as one whose earnings do not exceed £175 per annum has also had the effect of greatly restricting the number of applicants, as there are now few workers whose earnings do not exceed that amount. It is suggested that an amendment be approved by Parliament during the coming session raising the limit to £225, with an extra £20 for each dependant over two in number and under sixteen years of age, but with a maximum of £305. In support of this amendment it is urged that workers with several children should receive extra encouragement in obtaining houses. The alteration would permit of the following scale being adopted:—

	Earnings not to exceed
Married man, wife, and two children or other dependants under sixteen years of age ..	£225
Married man, wife, and three children or other dependants under sixteen years of age ..	£245
Married man, wife, and four children or other dependants under sixteen years of age ..	£265
Married man, wife, and five children or other dependants under sixteen years of age ..	£285
Married man, wife, and six or more children or other dependants under sixteen years of age	£305

In response to the great demand throughout the Dominion, preparations have already been made for the erection of 200 dwellings in various parts of the Dominion at the earliest opportunity, and if the requisite labour is forthcoming and the tenders are not too high the question of erecting additional dwellings can no doubt be considered.

Some idea of the probable requirements of the Dominion in regard to the number of houses that will be needed each year may be gathered from the fact that in 1916 out of a total of 238,066 dwelling-houses in the Dominion 108,916 were occupied by tenants. It is estimated that at an average life of forty years for wooden houses 2,723 new dwellinghouses will be required by tenants per annum to replace those needing demolition. It is also estimated that about 250,000 male workers of the Dominion over twenty-one years of age earn less than £250, and it may be assumed that most of them are unable to provide their own homes. Of the four-, five-, and six-roomed dwellings, which number 162,942, it is estimated that, assuming that these houses have respectively not more than three bedrooms in four-roomed dwellings, and four bedrooms each in five- and six-roomed dwellings, there were 5,134 cases where the bedrooms were each occupied by three or more persons.

It is worthy of note that the Department has been able to provide homes for its applicants at a cost which is as much as £150 less than is usual in the ordinary market. This amount is made up of the reduced cost of the section, cost of erection, and legal and administration expenses (including architect's services).

Our occupants have an additional advantage in that the rate of interest charged by private builders and speculators would be about 6 per cent., against 5 per cent. charged by the Department. The Department's experts anticipate further that by erecting the dwellings in much larger numbers, of two or three standard designs, the cost could be further reduced to a considerable extent. Monotony of appearance can be avoided by building only two or three on any one site, and by varying their front exteriors slightly. It is therefore believed that even if the cost of building in the open market should fall to the extent of £150 during the next two years, which seems unlikely, the Government would run no great risk in proceeding now at the present prices. Moreover, in two years' time the Department's occupant-purchasers will have paid £43 or more off the principal. In this connection an interesting suggestion is made by the British Housing Financial Assistance Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction in reporting on its investigation of the housing question in England, where the difficulty is much more acute than in New Zealand. This Committee urges, in answer to the statement that the cost of building will probably fall during the next two or three years, that the need for houses is so urgent that the provision of them should nevertheless be proceeded with, and that

the State should make good any loss so incurred ; the idea being, no doubt, that the need is a national one, and that the extra cost of erecting houses immediately should be spread over the whole community. The suggestion has been acted upon by the British Government by means of subsidies based on statements to be made annually showing the shortage between expenditure and receipts. From the figures I have quoted respecting the cost of building in New Zealand I do not think that there would be any need to take any such step here.

During the year, largely in consequence of the pneumonic-influenza epidemic and the resultant outcry for an improvement in the housing of the people, arrangements were made for a town-planning conference, which was held in Wellington in May last, comprising delegates from municipal bodies and the various societies interested in this important question. It was resolved at the conference that the Government be asked to build one or more garden suburbs on town-planning lines. It may be explained that hitherto it has not been deemed advisable to erect houses under the Workers' Dwellings Act in this way, for the reasons, first, that the workers' dwellings system was in the experimental stage (both financially and otherwise), which has now been passed ; second, because the applications for workers' dwellings were scattered in small numbers throughout the numerous towns of the Dominion. Such a demand for improved housing has now set in, however, that an excellent opportunity is offered of establishing garden suburbs near the chief centres.

If this is decided upon, it is suggested that the question of providing for a communal kitchen and laundry at each settlement should be considered. It is important that some system of the kind should be adopted at an early date. Every one is aware of the increasing difficulty experienced by housewives in coping with their household duties ; this is brought about by the lack of domestic workers on the one hand, and is accentuated on the other by the higher standard of living that is now generally demanded. A remedy lies in applying business methods to housework so that it can be done in wholesale fashion, as in every other branch of work. We have the municipal supply of water and electric light, for example, in place of the former well or rain-water tank and lamp to each house, and why not a municipal or communal kitchen ? Dr. Saleeby, of England, in urging the continuance of the central kitchens instituted during the war, says, " In no other sphere of present-day civilization can be found such waste and inefficiency as in the private kitchen for the supply of meals," which is described as the contemporary of the spinning-wheel. The startling fact was, moreover, disclosed by the war that a large proportion of the men of the British dominions were unfitted for military service on account of malnutrition. In this connection one writer points out that women are not all cooks by nature, and that the preparation of food should be regarded as a department of applied chemistry. This aspect of the subject would, of course, receive its due attention if the work were carried out on business methods at a central depot. In last year's report of the Department (page 2) I called attention to the great advantages that would accrue from communal kitchens in closely populated residential areas. It is urged in the report of the Women's Housing Sub-committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction (page 13), and it is already adopted in some countries, besides England. In one town in California, for instance, meals are cooked at a central kitchen and delivered in heat-retaining vessels to the houses that order them. The system can also be well carried out in conjunction with an hotel. In a small town in California an hotel is surrounded by about 7 acres of houses, which can have their meals delivered from the hotel where they are cooked. The hotel's heating plant also supplies heat for the adjacent houses.

Attention might be called to the fact that in addition to building dwellings for its applicants the Department is prepared to purchase suitable houses that are already erected, subject to the price being less than the cost of building. In cases, too, where applicants have their own sections (wholly or partly paid for) the Department is prepared to consider the erection of dwellings on those sections, provided, of course, that they are suitable for the purpose. It is preferable, however, that the building of houses be carried out in convenient groups in order to economize the cost.

The Department has always encouraged the erection of dwellings in concrete in preference to wood, and a number of its dwellings have been so erected, some in solid concrete (which has so far, in the opinion of the Department's Architect, proved the most satisfactory), and others have been built in hollow concrete or with concrete slabs. Quite a number of new systems of concrete construction are now under investigation. The system that will best lend itself to standardization and the erection in large numbers, without giving the effect of sameness in appearance, should result in a great saving in cost.

The activities of the Department in the direction of housing have so far been limited to the purchasing of sections in small numbers here and there, and in the erection of dwellings by preparing plans and specifications, and letting contracts to private builders. It has been suggested that these activities might be extended in the following directions : Establishment of workshops ; importation and purchasing of materials ; employment of day labour ; establishment of garden suburbs (on town-planning lines) adjacent to the chief centres (these would include the question of providing communal kitchens and laundries). In view of the importance of housing at this time, these are matters that might be given careful consideration.

The annual inspection by officers of the Department instituted in 1914 shows that with a few exceptions the dwellings are well looked after by the occupants, and that usually much time and labour are expended in improving the properties.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the arrears of rents and instalments on the 31st March, 1919, show a reduction of £161 2s. 2d. compared with the arrears on the 31st March, 1918, the amount being £1,353 14s. 7d., against £1,514 16s. 9d. on the 31st March, 1918. The average arrears per dwelling is £2 1s. 6d., compared with £2 7s. 4d. in 1918 and £2 11s. 8d. in 1915. These figures establish the financial success of the workers' dwellings system by which applicants to purchase may have houses built on a security of only £10 each. The result is also noteworthy in view of the continued

increase in the cost of living during the past few years, and justifies the care taken by the Workers' Dwellings Board in selecting and approving suitable applicants. As in previous years, a considerable proportion of the arrears due on the 31st March was paid by the 16th April—viz., £506 16s. 4d. The sums due on the 31st March and not paid by the 16th April (£846 18s. 3d.) amount to an average of 7s. 6d. per dwelling per year, compared with 7s. 9d. in 1918 and 7s. 6d. in 1916. This year the arrears are, with one exception, more than covered by the amount paid off the principal after deducting depreciation.

The following table shows the position in regard to arrears as at the 31st March, 1919, as compared with the four previous years:—

Date.	Number of Dwellings.	Arrears.	Average Arrears per Dwelling.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31st March, 1915	471	1,215 14 5	2 11 8
31st March, 1916	553	1,251 12 8	2 5 3
31st March, 1917	619	1,013 11 11	1 12 9
31st March, 1918	639	1,514 16 9	2 7 4
31st March, 1919	653	1,353 14 7	2 1 6

The following are the usual returns respecting the workers' dwellings erected to date:—

RETURNS.

(a), (b), and (c) made pursuant to section 18 of the Act.

(a.) THE MONEYS EXPENDED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR IN ACQUIRING LAND UNDER THIS ACT, IN PREPARING THE SAME FOR WORKERS' DWELLINGS, AND IN ERECTING SUCH DWELLINGS.

	£	s.	d.
1. Amount expended in acquiring land and dwellings already erected	1,427	17	6
2. Amount expended in preparing land for workers' dwellings	..	399	7 10
3. Amount expended in erecting dwellings	..	5,466	2 1
Total (paid out of Public Works Fund)	..	7,293	7 5
4. Amount expended in administration and travelling (paid out of Labour Department's vote)	..	303	19 9
Total	..	£7,597	7 2

The above return does not include the sum of £1,813 11s. 6d. incurred for maintenance, fire insurance, rates, &c., in respect of some of the dwellings. These amounts are charged for in the rents and instalments collected. The total expenditure in connection with the workers' dwellings during the year was thus £9,410 18s. 8d.—viz., £7,293 7s. 5d. out of Public Works Fund, and £2,117 11s. 3d. out of the Labour Department's vote.

(b.) THE NUMBER OF DWELLINGS ERECTED AND PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR, AND THE NUMBER DISPOSED OF.

The number of dwellings erected or purchased	..	..	..	..	14
The number of dwellings disposed of	..	..	..	..	14

(c.) THE WEEKLY OR OTHER PAYMENTS CONTRACTED FOR, THE AMOUNT OF SUCH PAYMENTS RECEIVED, AND THE AMOUNT OF ARREARS OUTSTANDING.

(1.) Settlement.	(2.) Arrears out- standing as at 31st March, 1918.	(3.) Weekly or other Payments con- tracted for (exclusive of Arrears, Col. 2). (Total for Year.)	(4.) Total Amount received for Year.	(5.) Arrears out- standing as at 31st March, 1919.	(6.) Number of Dwellings on Settlement unpaid for.	(7.) Average Arrears per Dwelling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Auckland—						
Lawry ..	303 12 6	3,058 9 3	3,161 9 2	200 12 7	81	2 9 6
Eccleston ..	37 14 6	1,187 17 2	1,181 11 9	43 19 11	31	1 8 5
Grey Lynn ..	0 18 6	221 6 10	209 17 4	12 8 0	6	2 1 4
Wellington—						
Taitville ..	45 3 9	1,574 8 3	1,578 7 11	41 4 1	33	1 5 0
Island Bay ..	38 16 4	1,014 19 9	1,031 6 3	22 9 10	25	0 18 0
Latta ..	40 17 0	425 8 4	452 11 9	13 13 7	8	1 14 2
Coromandel Street	12 11 7	492 0 0	488 5 5	16 6 2	12	1 7 2
McIntosh ..	18 15 7	381 13 8	395 10 8	4 18 7	10	0 9 10
Heretaunga ..	61 11 10	1,341 7 9	1,351 16 10	51 2 9	34	1 4 2
Christchurch—						
Camelot ..	87 10 1	1,151 9 2	1,189 11 5	57 7 10	35	1 12 9
Walker ..	43 2 11	533 10 0	548 15 2	27 17 9	16	1 14 10
Chancellor Street ..	3 12 6	258 5 6	24 17 7	7 0 5	7	1 0 1
Hulbert ..	15 2 1	495 1 2	485 14 11	24 18 4	11	2 4 5

(c.) THE WEEKLY OR OTHER PAYMENTS CONTRACTED FOR, THE AMOUNT OF SUCH PAYMENTS RECEIVED, AND THE AMOUNT OF ARREARS OUTSTANDING—*continued*.

(1.) Settlement.	(2.) Arrears out- standing as at 31st March, 1918.	(3.) Weekly or other Payments con- tracted for (exclusive of Arrears, Col. 2). (Total for Year.)	(4.) Total Amount received for Year.	(5.) Arrears out- standing as at 31st March, 1919.	(6.) Number of Dwellings on Settlement. unpaid for.	(7.) Average Arrears per Dwelling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dunedin—						
Windle	34 12 11	951 8 4	920 3 6	65 17 9	27	2 8 10
Maia	Cr. 0 2 11	154 5 4	152 11 3	1 11 2	4	0 7 10
Wanganui—						
Ballance	5 9 8	307 7 10	309 14 11	3 2 7	8	0 7 10
Willis	Cr. 0 5 9	226 7 6	226 16 6	Cr. 0 14 9	6	..
Puriri	6 3 8	204 2 0	209 9 4	0 16 4	5	0 3 3
Palmerston North—						
Loughnan	32 18 2	669 7 1	652 16 7	49 8 8	17	2 18 2
Greymouth—						
Cobden	48 9 10	448 12 7	439 19 4	57 3 1	14	4 1 7
Temuka—						
Buxton	62 8 0	294 6 7	318 7 6	38 7 1	9	4 5 3
Fairlie—						
Tengawai	51 1 9	257 2 11	286 3 8	22 1 0	7	3 3 0
Waimate—						
Gorge Road	7 0 5	212 19 8	211 16 3	8 3 10	6	1 7 3
Willowbridge—						
Berendsen	70 14 1	525 2 7	530 12 0	65 4 8	12	5 8 8
Timaru—						
Craigie	6 13 0	312 9 2	304 9 3	14 12 11	9	1 12 6
Neill	64 10 7	358 9 6	375 19 4	47 0 9	10	4 14 1
Invercargill—						
Seaward Bush	25 10 5	577 8 10	562 16 7	40 2 8	16	2 10 2
Masterton—						
Masterton	15 9 0	941 16 4	899 1 1	58 4 3	22	2 12 11
Solway	17 8 8	471 4 5	472 8 4	16 4 9	11	1 9 7
Hamilton—						
Laurenson	1 17 4	333 6 3	341 7 10	Cr. 6 4 3	9	..
Westport—						
Leaver	Cr. 0 18 9	379 13 8	376 9 3	2 5 8	12	0 3 10
Patea—						
Evenden	8 0 10	383 1 10	381 8 6	9 14 2	10	0 19 5
Gisborne—						
Te Hapara	82 16 6	570 9 3	568 9 10	84 15 11	14	6 1 1
Te Puke—						
Newman	62 5 7	266 2 6	288 0 2	40 7 11	7	5 15 5
Tolaga Bay—						
Uawa	25 1 6	323 12 0	326 17 4	21 16 2	8	2 14 6
Nelson—						
Winearls	8 5 1	297 1 8	301 19 0	3 7 9	8	0 8 6
Hawera—						
Casey	61 17 1	413 3 8	398 12 0	76 8 9	9	8 9 10
Manaia—						
Hurle	Cr. 1 11 2	79 6 0	71 12 8	6 2 2	2	3 1 1
Ngaruawahia—						
Tait	0 8 5	206 18 4	209 16 4	Cr. 2 9 7	6	..
Ashburton—						
Dobbie	10 1 4	248 1 8	228 4 8	29 18 4	6	4 19 9
Oamaru—						
Warwick	6 4 6	313 17 6	317 10 0	2 12 0	9	0 5 9
Napier—						
Awatoto	8 0 2	264 10 8	273 10 10	Cr. 1 0 0	7	..
Blenheim—						
Burgess	8 16 1	205 16 11	187 14 1	26 18 11	5	5 7 9
Picton—						
Picton	13 16 11	182 15 2	178 7 8	18 4 5	5	3 12 11
Tauranga—						
Fraser Street	Cr. 20 0 4	259 2 8	255 17 0	Cr. 16 14 8	6	..
Hastings—						
Mahora	21 19 8	294 18 8	301 15 9	15 2 7	8	1 17 10
Lomas	16 10 7	273 18 9	286 7 2	4 2 2	6	0 13 8
Whakatane—						
Bestie	4 15 8	124 11 8	127 15 10	1 11 6	3	0 10 6
Carterton—						
Rigg	37 19 0	209 11 10	246 4 5	1 5 8	5	0 5 2
Marton—						
Neylon	5 2 5	167 14 0	168 6 11	4 9 6	4	1 2 4
Te Awamutu—						
Bennett	Cr. 4 2 4	244 12 4	249 7 11	Cr. 8 17 11	6	..
New Plymouth						
Hooper	..	214 16 11	185 16 1	29 0 10	5	5 16 2
Totals	1,514 16 9	25,313 11 5	25,474 12 10	1,353 14 7	652	2 1 6

(d.) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLINGS ERECTED AND PURCHASED.

District.	(1.) Erected under the Act of 1905.	Erected under Act of 1910.			Total.
		(2.) To 31st March, 1918.	(3.) During Year ended 31st March, 1919.	(4.) Number in Course of Erection on 31st March, 1919	
Auckland	35	83	..	..	118
Wellington	40	80	5	3	128
Christchurch	31	37	..	..	68
Dunedin	20	11	..	..	31
Frankton Junction	..	9	..	..	9
Whakatane	..	3	..	..	3
Ngaruawahia	..	6	..	..	6
Tauranga	..	6	..	..	6
Te Puke	..	7	..	..	7
Te Awamutu	..	6	..	..	6
Tolaga Bay	..	8	..	..	8
Gisborne	..	14	..	..	14
Napier	..	7	..	..	7
Hastings	..	14	..	..	14
Patea	..	10	..	..	10
Hawera	..	9	..	..	9
Manaia	..	2	..	..	2
Wanganui	..	19	..	..	19
Marton	..	4	..	..	4
Palmerston North	..	17	..	..	17
Masterton (town)	..	17	4	..	21
„ (rural)	..	11	..	..	11
Carterton (town)	..	3	..	..	3
„ (rural)	..	2	..	..	2
New Plymouth	..	..	5	..	5
Picton	..	5	..	..	5
Blenheim (rural)	..	5	..	..	5
Nelson	..	8	..	..	8
Westport	..	12	..	..	12
Greymouth	..	14	..	..	14
Ashburton	..	6	..	..	6
Temuka	..	9	..	..	9
Timaru	..	19	..	..	19
Fairlie (rural)	..	7	..	..	7
Willowbridge (rural)	..	13	..	..	13
Waimate	..	6	..	..	6
Oamaru	..	9	..	..	9
Invercargill	..	16	..	..	16
Totals	126	514	14	3	657*

* One dwelling has been destroyed by fire and not re-erected; there are, therefore, in all, 656 dwellings in the Dominion. Of this number one dwelling has been fully paid for by the purchaser.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,000 copies), £35.

By Authority: MARCUS F. MARKS, Government Printer, Wellington.—1919.

Price 9d.]

