

SESSION II.
1918.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

REPORT.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 16th July, 1918.

I have the honour to present herewith the twenty-seventh 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, 1917, to 31st March, 1918, and is again considerably reduced in size, comprising twenty-three pages, as against 117 in the year before the war.

I have, &c.,

F. W. ROWLEY,

The Right Hon. the Minister of Labour.

Secretary of Labour.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

Little difficulty has been experienced during the year in dealing with unemployment. Reports throughout the Dominion indicate that the number of men requiring employment has been considerably less than in previous years, and in almost all cases applications have been successfully dealt with. Despite anticipations to the contrary, there were more men available during harvest-time than were inquired for by employers—in fact, very few applications were made for such men; apparently the farmers relied upon such labour as offered locally, together with their own efforts and those of neighbouring farmers.

On the 31st March, 1914, the total male population aged from fifteen upwards was about 397,000. Approximately the total number of men withdrawn from industries for military service, &c., to date (abroad and in New Zealand) is 100,000—that is, one in every 3·97 (or approximately 1 in 4). The vacancies caused by the withdrawals from industries have been filled in various ways, viz.: (1) The employment of women and girls in occupations hitherto filled by male workers, especially in offices, &c.; (2) the absorption of workers from unessential industries to essential work, and the postponement of various kinds of non-urgent work; (3) the employment of persons who had retired from active work; (4) the employment of boys and girls on leaving school to a greater extent than usual; (5) longer hours of work, and the assistance rendered by one farmer to another.

In order to ensure proper conditions for the female workers employed in offices, an inspection of the commercial offices in all the more important towns of the Dominion was undertaken during last winter, and although in the majority of cases it was found that the convenience of the assistants was receiving due consideration, in other instances various improvements to premises were requisitioned, which on being completed brought the buildings affected into line with the requirements of the law.

The Department has continued during the year to co-operate with the Discharged Soldiers' Information Department in securing suitable employment for returned soldiers.

The empowering of Inspectors of Factories to issue permits to approved discharged men, incapacitated from resuming their former occupations, to work under various awards at a reduced

rate of pay during their period of training, has also increased the work of the Department, and the careful inquiries needed to perform these new duties satisfactorily will continue to occupy much of the Inspectors' time.

Since the establishment of the Department in 1891 the following have been assisted by the Men's Employment Bureaux in obtaining work :—

Year.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Dependants.	Private Work.	Government Work.
1891-1917 (twenty-six years) ...	118,468	41,881	76,587	152,961	54,082	64,386
1917-18	2,952	992	1,960	3,675	2,372	580
Totals	121,420	42,873	78,547	156,636	56,454	64,966

Domestic Workers and Others assisted by Women's Branches.

Auckland, 361; Wellington, 727; Nelson, 146; Christchurch, 245; Dunedin, 213: total, 1,692. These figures show a decrease of 265 on last year's total. The reason for the continued decrease in the number of engagements of domestic servants is well known—viz., the impossibility of securing girls for this work in anything like sufficient number to meet the great demand. The war has, of course, accentuated the difficulty, but the problem is sure to remain after the war is over.

A suggestion by way of solution is the establishment of communal kitchens in some of the chief centres of the Dominion, which would, if some enterprising business people would take the matter up, certainly prove advantageous to many classes of the community, as has been recently shown by the institution of communal kitchens in England as well as in other countries. It would surely be more economical in both money and time if the food required by, say, a hundred families residing in close proximity to one another were bought and prepared in one operation by means of the wholesale purchase of supplies instead of retail, of the use of one or two fires and other cooking appliances and utensils instead of a hundred of each of them, besides the saving in labour entailed, and so forth. This suggestion does not include communal dining-rooms, to which there would naturally be much objection. The cooked meals could be delivered in heat-retaining vessels. Many housewives would be enabled to carry out their housework without regular domestic help if even the daily dinner could be thus obtained, as the preparation of this meal and the cleaning-up afterwards take up the time of one person for about three hours a day—time which many mothers with two or three young children can ill afford.

Many people probably do not realize that the total cost of a general servant, which is £1 10s. per week or more, including her board and lodging, would pay 8 per cent. per annum on about £1,000, so that if a number of householders residing in one neighbourhood were to combine in such an undertaking by taking up a few shares each, the expenditure of the few pounds involved would soon repay the outlay.

In these kitchens, too, a proper training in the art of cooking could be acquired. Surely a scientific knowledge of this subject is nearly as important, in the interests of general health, as that required by such a profession as that of, say, a chemist. The status of the employees would be raised, they would be employed under proper conditions, and the stigma attached to the name of "general servant" would (so far as they are concerned, at all events) be removed.

Another interesting suggestion emanating from London that has recently been made is that, except in those cases where the housewife still wishes to employ her own servants (and is able to do so), the domestic workers in a city or town should be employed by a company or syndicate under proper wages and other conditions, to be fixed by a committee representing the employers and the servants. The company would then send the servants to the houses applying for such help by the hour, day, or week, as required, or to perform the particular work to be done, charging the householder for the services rendered. All instructions, complaints, &c., would be made between the householder and the manager of the company. It is urged, in reply to the contention that the housewife would not have full control over her own housework, that so long as her requirements were not unreasonable they would always be given full attention by the management, who would, in fact, be able to exercise better discipline than is now the case.

FACTORIES ACT.

Contrary to the figures for the former two years, the following statement shows that there has been a slight increase in the number of factories and persons engaged therein during the past twelve months :—

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).

The following trades show increases, viz.: Bootmaking and biscuit-manufacturing (no doubt largely due to military contracts). The following have decreased, viz.: Aerated-water manufacturing and engineering (on account of the shortage of imported supplies), and the building and furniture trades.

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

Of the fatal accidents, four were the outcome of the workers trying to repair belting or put belting into gear without first stopping the machinery; one man was electrocuted whilst using a defective electric torch; another was crushed in the crank-pit on a steamship; a freezing-works labourer was crushed between two railway-trucks, and another was drowned while loading mutton at Gisborne; of the remaining two cases, one man was scalded in a vat of boiling whey and also badly injured on the face while endeavouring to jump from the vat, and the last fatal case was caused by a sawmill worker being struck by a piece of timber thrown from a circular saw. There has been nothing to show that these accidents were due to the inexperience of workers who were brought into the employment on account of the war.

Overtime.

In the fifteen principal towns of the Dominion women and boys worked overtime to the extent of 461,575 hours, 27,799 less hours than were worked during last year. A comparison of the various reports received from different parts of the Dominion reveals that more overtime was worked in the tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking trades than in any other, while woollen-milling, biscuit and confectionery making, and shirtmaking were also responsible for a large number of additional hours being worked. The only towns showing substantial increases in the overtime worked by females and boys are Wellington (approximately 14,000 hours) and Invercargill (approximately 4,000 hours). The following show large decreases: Auckland (27,000 hours), Christchurch (23,000 hours). It is interesting to note that in the ammunition-making industry the hours of overtime worked dropped from 41,534 in 1916 to 16,569 in 1917, and to 6,568 in 1918. This is explained by the fact that, while a considerable quantity of ammunition was early in the war supplied to the New Zealand troops for use abroad, this practice has since been largely discontinued.

No record is obtained of the number of hours' overtime worked by males over sixteen years of age, as permits to work overtime are not required under the Act.

Certificates of Fitness to Children under Sixteen Years of Age to work in Factories.

The number of permits issued to children under sixteen to work in factories was 2,435—an increase of 26 over last year's total. Of these, 1,199 were issued to boys and 1,236 to girls. Of this total, 383 boys and 343 girls had passed the Sixth Standard.

Permits issued.

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

It might be expected that, on account of the increased demand caused by the war for boys and girls that have left school, there would be a large increase in the number of these permits. The position is that factory-owners had already for several years prior to the war employed as many as they could obtain, and yet the demand for boys and girls was not met. Since the war began the demand has even increased, but there have been other more attractive avenues of employment opened up, such as in offices, shops, &c., for which permits are not required by the law.

Prosecutions.

During the year the number of prosecutions under this Act throughout the Dominion totalled thirty-eight, and in each case a conviction was obtained. These figures show a decrease of five cases on last year's returns.

Regulations.

The Department has under preparation a number of additional regulations under the Act to make specific rules regarding the nature of the fire-escapes, heating, ventilation, sanitary

appliances, &c., that should be provided for the protection of factory employees. This work necessitates reference to fire-prevention and health experts, and will therefore take some time to complete. It is proposed that some of these regulations should also be made under the Shops and Offices Act.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

It was found necessary in 128 instances to institute proceedings for breaches of the Act, as against 152 during the previous year; and in 124 instances convictions were entered, as against 148 last year.

The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1917, which came into force on the 27th October, 1917, relating to the restriction of the hours of employment of women and girls in restaurants, has on the whole been well observed throughout the Dominion. Warnings have been given in about twelve cases, and on only two occasions has failure to comply with the provisions of the amendment rendered prosecution necessary. Where overtime has been worked employers have, in obtaining permits, satisfied the Inspectors that they have made proper provision for the safe conduct of the female assistants to their homes.

Reports from the various centres show that, as a general rule, restaurants and marble-bars are now closed before 10.30, the hour fixed by the Act after which female assistants may not be employed without a permit. In only four districts out of fifteen from which reports were received were permits applied for. In most of the other districts where the premises were kept open after 10.30 no assistants were employed after that hour, the proprietors themselves attending to the wants of the public.

Regulations.

Proposed regulations relating to heating, sanitation, &c.—see remarks *ante*, *re* regulations under the Factories Act.

ARREARS OF WAGES RECEIVED FOR WORKERS UNDER VARIOUS ACTS.

Arrears of wages amounting to £1,496 8s. were collected from employers through the agency of the Department, and handed over to the workers concerned.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

Notwithstanding the reduction in the staff caused by the war, the work entailed in the investigation of alleged breaches of awards and agreements has increased, the number of complaints being larger than during the previous year.

As the following figures show, the number of disputes filed for investigation by Conciliation Councils and the Arbitration Court has decreased :—

	1917-18.	1916-17.
Industrial agreements (inclusive of those made between parties without reference to a Conciliation Commissioner or Council)	45	63
Recommendations of Councils of Conciliation	123	159
Awards of Arbitration Court	114	168
Magistrates' Courts—		
Enforcements of awards, &c.	288	191

Of the 288 prosecutions, convictions were obtained in 245 cases.

The awards and agreements actually in force as at the 31st March last totalled 541.

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

	Industrial Districts.			Totals.
	Northern and Taranaki. (Commissioner Harle Giles.)	Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland. (Commissioners Hagger and Newton.)	Canterbury, and Otago and Southland. (Commissioners Triggs and Hagger.)	
Number of industrial agreements arrived at and filed with Clerk of Awards—				
Through Councils (<i>i.e.</i> , without reference to Arbitration Court)	1	2	2	5
Through Commissioners	10	..	..	10
Number of recommendations of Conciliation Councils fully accepted and forwarded to Court to be made into awards	24	27	34	85
Number of recommendations substantially accepted and forwarded to Court to be made into awards	10	7	6	23
Number of other disputes referred to Court (in which no recommendation was made, &c.)	9	3	6	123 18
Totals	54	39	48	141

It will be seen that out of a total of 141 disputes, 123 (equal to 87 per cent.) were settled or substantially settled by the Commissioners and Councils of Conciliation.

Personal Notes.

It is with great regret that the death of Mr. J. R. Triggs (Conciliation Commissioner for Canterbury and Otago and Southland) has to be recorded. Mr. Triggs, who had occupied his position for nearly nine years, had by his courtesy and tact earned the confidence of both employers and employees. He has been succeeded by Mr. W. H. Hagger, who has transferred from Wellington to Christchurch to fill the vacancy; and the position held by Mr. Hagger has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. Newton, formerly Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories.

Registration of Industrial Unions and Associations.

During the year twenty-two unions were registered—viz., workers' unions, 17; employers' unions, 5. Of these, twenty were newly organized bodies, and the remaining registrations were due merely to alterations in constitution.

The usual statutory return (to the 31st December, 1917) of the unions registered under the Act, with their membership at that date, is published herewith as Appendix H.—11A, p. 9.

The total number of unions of employers has increased by four, with a membership decrease of 164; while the number of unions of workers has increased by four, and the total membership of same increased by 1,485, notwithstanding the enlistment or calling-up of a large number of members for military service.

The work of this branch of the Department has shown little falling-off since the war began, a large number of amendments of rules, many involving a complete revision of all the rules, being submitted for registration.

Decisions of Court of Arbitration of Interest given during the Year.

In interpreting the Dunedin Electrical Workers' award the Court stated that the Master and Apprentice Act, 1908, applied to apprenticeships only in cases where there is an indenture in writing in pursuance of the provisions of that Act. Apprenticeships entered into under and in pursuance of an award of the Arbitration Court are not controlled or affected in any way by the provisions of the Act before mentioned. Such apprenticeships are therefore not subject to the limitation in regard to the age at which apprenticeships must cease—viz., nineteen years—as mentioned in section 7 of the before-mentioned Act. (Book of Awards, vol. xviii, p. 356.)

An important ruling was given in answer to an application for the interpretation of the Otago Carpenters and Joiners' award, when the Court stated that certain workers, being already provided for by another—an earlier—award, could not, while that award remained in operation, be brought under the provisions of the Carpenters and Joiners' award. (Book of Awards, vol. xviii, p. 735.)

Replying to an application for the interpretation of the Wellington Hairdressers' award, as to whether certain employers who let or leased their saloons to other persons for the purpose of hairdressing could be classed, for the purposes of the award, as employers, and the lessees as employees, the Court held that clause 11 of the award—which is as follows: "Where a person who carries on the business of a hairdresser or tobacconist lets any chair or part of his shop for the purpose of hairdressing to any other person, such last-mentioned person shall for the purposes of this award be deemed to be a worker, and such first-mentioned person shall be deemed to be an employer"—went beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, which could only deal with questions arising between "employers"—that is, persons, firms, or companies employing workers—and "workers"—that is, workers employed by employers bound by an award. (Book of Awards, vol. xviii, p. 1390.)

In consequence of a dispute in respect of certain work being done on board one of the Union Steamship Company's steamers the union instructed all engineers to refuse to work overtime in any shop in Otago until further notice. The Court, in a memorandum to the undermentioned award, considered that the union's action was wholly unjustifiable and unreasonable, resulting in both loss and inconvenience to employers. The Court therefore decided to mark its disapproval of such action by refusing to continue the preference of employment which the members of the union had hitherto enjoyed. (Otago and Southland Engineers' award; Book of Awards, vol. xviii, p. 1180.)

With a view to encouraging apprentices to attend technical colleges and qualify for proficiency certificates in regard to the particular trades in which they are engaged, the Court has made provision in several awards for the payment of increased wages to apprentices so qualifying. In most of the carpenters' awards filed during the year the Court has also imposed on apprentices the duty of attending technical colleges where such are reasonably accessible. The Court has also directed that attendance fees shall be refunded to an apprentice by his employer in each term in which his attendance is not less than 70 per cent. of the maximum possible. It is of interest in this connection to mention that in the Christchurch Painters and Decorators' award of the 25th September, 1916, an innovation was made in requiring the employers to send their apprentices to technical schools for certain hours during working-time. This was on the agreement of the parties. (Vol. xvii, p. 944.)

The question of the better training of apprentices in the various industries has during the past few years engaged the attention of employers' and workers' representatives, as well as of educational experts. This question is, of course, allied to that relating to technical-school work and to the need for a continuance of the control of boys and girls for a few years beyond the age at which they leave the primary schools, and during the period when they are learning their life's calling. It is urged that the present Master and Apprentice Act, which is now fifty-three years old, having been passed in 1865, should be superseded by a new measure to meet not only modern but the future requirements of industry. Much information on the subject can be gathered from publications describing what is being done in other countries.

Industrial Disturbances.

There was a total of twenty-seven industrial disputes during the year. Several of these were of a trivial nature, involving the cessation of work by a number of men for a few hours or minutes, or refusal to work certain overtime. In twelve instances it was found necessary to institute proceedings for breaches of the War Regulations, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, &c. The following is a short statement of the more serious industrial difficulties that required attention during the period:—

Coal-miners.—There was considerable unrest amongst all the miners of the Dominion, and cessations of work (lasting from two days to two months) were more or less frequent, especially in the latter part of 1917. The mines were idle on several occasions, the more important cases being—(1.) A dispute arose because of the refusal of a man to work a certain horse and of his subsequent dismissal. A settlement was effected by the re-employment of this driver at surface work. No proceedings were taken. (2.) The West Coast miners also struck work as a protest against the Military Service Act, but after a visit by Cabinet Ministers decided to return to work. Many districts were affected by these disputes, particularly the Nelson, Westland, and Auckland Provinces. Nine officials of the Coal-miners' Federation, which represents practically all the coal-miners of New Zealand, were proceeded against under the War Regulations for encouraging the continuance of a seditious strike, and seven of them were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and two to three months'.

Wellington Gasworks (Retort-house) Employees.—The retort-house employees addressed their foreman with a view of securing better wages and working conditions, and on this being refused gave fourteen days' notice and left their employment. After a month's idleness, during which other men filled the strikers' places, the original workmen were reinstated, and on being prosecuted under the War Regulations for taking part in an unlawful strike they were each fined £5.

Flax-millers (Manawatu).—Eighty men were on strike for fourteen days because of a dispute concerning wages. Work was resumed on an undertaking being given by the employers to reduce the rate of board charged to the men. A number of them were prosecuted under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act for taking part in an unlawful strike, and fines of £1 were inflicted in twenty-four cases, and the other cases were dismissed, the Magistrate holding that, as paddockers were contractors, they were not "workers" within the meaning of the Act. One man was fined £10, he being considered the ringleader in the trouble.

Freezing-chamber Hands (Gisborne).—The duration of this strike was only two days. The union did not approve of the men's action, and assisted the employers to secure other men, with the result that the strikers returned to work immediately. Eleven men—viz., those who were members of the union—were prosecuted under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and a fine of £3 was imposed on each; the remainder were prosecuted under the War Regulations, and a similar fine was imposed in each case.

Slaughtermen (Wanganui).—Seventeen slaughtermen refused to work until two non-unionists were dismissed. This was done and work resumed. The men were proceeded against under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and in eleven cases a fine of £5 each was imposed; in the remaining cases, in which the men concerned had been engaged to commence work the same day, but had not actually started, the Inspector was nonsuited.

Seamen and Firemen.—The "mosquito fleet" at Wellington and other ports was held up for about six weeks owing to the refusal of the seamen to sail with less than two men in a watch. The matter in dispute was referred to the Arbitration Court for interpretation, and the decision being adverse to the claims of the men they returned to their employment. Two of the union officials were prosecuted under the War Regulations for inciting a seditious strike, and were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Miners (Blackball).—The proceedings referred to last year as being taken against the Blackball miners for striking resulted in the union being fined £1 and each striker 1s., the Department agreeing, on account of the promise of the men to avoid further trouble, to ask for a nominal penalty.

Other disturbances of minor importance have been reported during the year, affecting such workers as wharf labourers, tunnel-workers (Otira), certain female assistants in the employ of the Colonial Ammunition Company, the Borough Council employees at Eltham, Thames engineers, and the Dunedin and Port Chalmers engineers, who refused to work overtime on essential troopship work.

Expenditure of Court and Councils.

The year's expenditure of Councils of Conciliation was £3,613, and that of the Court of Arbitration was £4,470: total, £8,083. This includes the salaries of the Conciliation Commissioners (£1,500), and of the members of the Court (£2,800).

LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

No further disputes coming under this Act have arisen. The Auckland freezing-chamber hands' case, in March, 1917, mentioned in last year's report, is the only dispute so far that has been dealt with; all other disputes have come under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the workers being registered thereunder and being bound by an award or industrial agreement.

REGULATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE ACT, 1914.

An application was made by the New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Association Industrial Union of Employers for an Order in Council under section 25 of this Act to suspend during the continuance of the present war a clause of an industrial award relating to the bootmaking trade, which limited the number of apprentices to be employed in the trade.

The application was inquired into by the Judge and members of the Court of Arbitration who were, shortly after the passing of the Act, appointed to hear and report to the Governor-General upon any applications for a modification of awards. The report stated that the Commission was of the opinion that it is not necessary or desirable in the public interest or otherwise that the

powers conferred under section 25 of the Act should be exercised by the Governor-General in Council, on the grounds (1) that many employers had not availed themselves of the right to take apprentices to the full extent permitted; (2) that it did not seem reasonable that, in order to meet a pressure which in all probability will be temporary, an unlimited number of apprentices should be taken on, with the result that when conditions become again normal their apprentices, having served their apprenticeship, may find little or no demand for their services; also, it would be unfair to the apprentices themselves, as if their numbers were unlimited it is difficult to see how they could receive the teaching and experience necessary to make them efficient journeymen; (3) that the award in question would expire on the 5th June (five weeks after the report was made), when it was open for either of the parties to apply for a fresh award, and full opportunity would then be given to discuss the matter. This was the only application dealt with during the year.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

Owing to the diminishing number of cases under this Act, due, possibly, as much to the well-settled state of the law on the subject as to the diminution in the ranks of the workers on account of the war, it has been considered unnecessary to continue the publication of the annual volume of decisions under this Act. The decisions that contain any points of importance are, however, fully reported in the "Gazette Law Reports" and the "New Zealand Law Reports," so that no inconvenience will result to the legal profession or to litigants from this measure of economy.

Cases of interest decided during the year are,—

Yeabsley v. Chairman, &c., of County of Kaikoura (1918, G.L.R. 171; 1918, N.Z.L.R. 313).—The worker in this case was killed by stepping off a motor-car (on which he had been given "a lift") thinking it had slowed down more than it had. He had not been directed to use this means of conveyance, but had been instructed to use all speed in his journey. Held, that the accident arose "out of and in the course of the employment."

In *Marsh v. Barton* (1918, G.L.R. 184) the principle is laid down that the question of dependency is one of fact, and the fact that a person is physically capable of earning sufficient wages in another vocation to render her quite independent is irrelevant, and cannot be taken into consideration in arriving at a conclusion as to whether such person was in fact dependent upon the deceased at the time of the accident which caused his death.

Mason v. Williams Bros. (1918, G.L.R. 208).—This was a case coming under section 4 of the amending Act of 1913, which provides that when an apprentice or an improver, or any person under twenty-one years of age, meets with an accident, his wages shall for the purpose of arriving at the rate of compensation be deemed to be that which he would, but for the accident, probably be able to earn as a journeyman. In this instance the wages of the apprentice were 17s. per week, while the compensation was based on the journeyman's rate of £3 6s.

The total number of cases dealt with by the Arbitration Court during the year was 42.

SHEARERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

The reduction of the staff because of the war has prevented the Department from carrying out as full an inspection of shearing-stations in all districts as is desired. Inspectors have, however, inspected the accommodation for the workers employed at 293 shearing-stations, 131 sawmills, 141 flax-mills, and 116 farms; total, 681: and any complaints received during the year have been attended to in the course of these visits.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

The number of notices of intention to erect scaffolding received during the year has shown a heavy falling-off from last year's totals—viz., 706 as against 888. These figures give an indication of the effect of the war on the building trade in the various districts. The decrease was most apparent in the cities of Wellington, Christchurch, and Auckland, where the number of notices of intention to erect scaffolding fell by 64, 84, and 62 respectively. There was also a slight falling-off in Dunedin and some of the less important centres, while in some towns (particularly in Wanganui, Oamaru, and Napier) there were more notices received than was the case in the previous period. There were eight prosecutions, and a conviction was obtained in each case. Reports of fifty-five accidents on scaffolding were received. In one instance the victim died, but in most of the remaining cases the injury received was slight, and in no case was the accident due to faulty scaffolding or gear.

During the year the regulations under this Act have been amended and consolidated. The amendments are designed to secure stronger and safer scaffoldings and gear; they also give the Inspectors power to condemn and brand any scaffolding material that they may consider unsafe or unsuitable for use.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

No special comment is necessary respecting the administration of this Act. Inspections of the offices have been made, and particular note taken of the fees charged by the licensees. In no case was it found necessary to take proceedings for an offence under the Act.

FOOTWEAR REGULATION ACT.

Inspections of all stocks of footwear in warehouses, retail shops, and factories have been carried out by the Inspectors of Footwear. In only one case was it considered necessary to institute proceedings for infringement of the Act; the substantial penalty of £10 and costs was imposed.

The Inspectors have also assisted the officers of the Munitions and Supplies Department in supervising the manufacture of military footwear, and have also combined with the Customs Department in the inspection of basils and other leathers not required for military purposes.

WAR LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT.

Rent-restriction.

In order to prevent increases in rent on the part of landlords on account of the abnormal conditions caused by the war, legislation was passed during the 1916 and 1917 sessions of Parliament establishing a basis on which rents should be fixed.

The provisions of the Act have had most effect in the Wellington District. Undoubtedly in Wellington City the need for legislation of this nature was greatly felt. From the 1st November, 1917 (the date when Inspectors were empowered to investigate), to the 31st March, 1918, upwards of two hundred inquiries were received in this city, and, arising out of these, 102 applications for reduction of rent were made to Inspectors. Of these applications twenty-seven were settled favourably to the applicants by the Department without recourse to the Court; forty-three applicants were advised they had no cause of action; twenty-four applications were filed in the Court, seven of which were then settled out of Court by a reduction of rent, three were withdrawn owing to the tenants leaving the houses before the cases were heard, nine were decided in favour of the landlord, and five in favour of the tenant. This left eight cases still under consideration at the 31st March.

There were only twenty-seven applications received by the Department in other parts of the Dominion, twelve of which were in Masterton. Of these, twenty-one applicants were advised that they had no ground for action; in five cases the rent was reduced (four without making application to the Court), and one case was still unsettled on the 31st March. From various parts of the Dominion expressions of appreciation and approval of the legislation have been received, and it is apparent that even in those districts where no definite action is necessary it will prove to be an effective deterrent from exploitation on the part of the owners of dwellinghouses.

A number of complaints have been made that the Act loses its effect to some extent by the fact that a prospective tenant is sometimes required to pay a bonus in order to secure a dwelling. Action cannot be taken in such cases unless it is found that the bonus is received by the owner. So far as can be ascertained the outgoing tenant is generally the recipient.

Complaints have also been made that excessive rents have been charged for dwellings in business portions of the city. In this connection section 20 of the 1917 amendment provides for a valuation by the Valuation Department of a dwellinghouse "as such," but does not require the Court to base its decision on that valuation, although it shall "take it into account." The Court has under this section accepted other expert evidence, and it may be said that experts have differed considerably in their opinions of values. It should be pointed out also that the rates on dwellings in business areas (and in many cases fire insurance also) are higher than they would be in a residential area; such items are fair charges to include in the rental.

COST OF LIVING.

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

DETAILS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Salaries, war bonus, temporary clerical assistance, allowances to officers performing higher duties, and allowance to police and other officers acting as departmental agents* ...	£	19,311
Advertising and publications ...		192
Fares (at reduced rates), board and lodging, &c., advanced to persons proceeding to employment (see refunds of same below, £230) ...		233
Fares (proportion of) contributed by Department to persons proceeding to employment (viz., 25 per cent. on railway fares) ...		191
Fees paid to assessors of Conciliation Councils ...		1,688
Legal and witnesses' expenses (see refunds of same below) ...		146
Postage, telegrams, telephones, and rent of letter-boxes ...		1,403
Printing and stationery ...		1,079
Office requisites, fuel and lighting ...		333
Travelling allowances and expenses of Inspectors, members of Arbitration Court, Conciliation Councils, &c., bicycles and motor-cycles, and maintenance of same ...		4,302
Workers' dwellings—		
Administrative and travelling expenses } charged for in rents and instalments {		412
Fire insurance, rates, and repairs ... }		1,400
Miscellaneous expenditure—		
Arbitration Court and Conciliation Councils ...	£	56
General ...		280
		336
		31,026
Less refunds of—		
Fares ...		230
Legal and witnesses' expenses ...		50
		280
		£30,746

* Exclusive of the salaries of the Judge and members of the Court of Arbitration, £2,800, which are appropriated by 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, 1917.

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.				Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS.					
Northern (Auckland) Industrial District—					
348	Auckland and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	...	...	...	26
164	Auckland Builders and Contractors	...	...	...	70
162	Auckland Clothing-manufacturers	...	...	...	14
466	Auckland Electric Tramways Company (Limited)	...	...	...	1
741	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company (Limited)	...	...	...	1
911	Auckland Furniture and Furnishing	...	...	...	28
181	Auckland Grocers	...	...	...	80
472	Auckland Guild of Master Painters	...	...	...	27
736	Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association	...	...	...	212
330	Auckland Master Bakers	...	...	...	45
1074	Auckland Master Farriers	...	...	...	24
646	Auckland Master Hairdressers and Tobacconists	...	...	...	47
571	Auckland Master Plumbers	...	...	...	31
539	Auckland Master Printers	...	...	...	24
122	Auckland Master Tailors	...	...	...	19
790	Auckland Private Hotel and Boardinghouse Keepers	...	...	...	8
504	Auckland Provincial Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	...	...	...	27
460	Auckland Provincial Gum-dealers	...	...	...	9
464	Auckland Provincial Master Butchers...	...	...	...	33
1070	Auckland Provincial Newspaper-proprietors	...	...	...	12
788	Auckland Provincial Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	...	...	...	7
533	Auckland Provincial Shipowners, Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders	...	...	...	6
536	Auckland Provincial Tanners, Fellmongers, and Soap-manufacturers	...	...	...	7
783	Auckland Restaurateurs	...	...	...	21
1011	Auckland Retail Drapers, Milliners, Mercers, and Clothiers	...	...	...	23
148	Auckland Sawmillers and Woodware-manufacturers	...	...	...	62
370	Gisborne Builders and Contractors	...	...	...	15
865	Gisborne Master Plumbers	...	...	...	5
979	Gisborne Master Printers and Bookbinders	...	...	...	3
1025	Gisborne Master Tailors	...	...	...	7
1020	J. T. Julian and Son (Limited)	...	...	...	1
6	New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Association	...	...	...	42
326	Northern Steamship Company (Limited)	...	...	...	1
750	Poverty Bay and East Coast Sheepowners	...	...	...	147
838	Poverty Bay Master Butchers	...	...	...	6
864	Poverty Bay Master Farriers and Blacksmiths	...	...	...	18
1027	South Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	...	...	...	80
984	South Auckland District Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	...	...	...	17
1091	Tattersfield (Limited)	...	...	...	1
163	Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited)	...	...	...	1
Totals Number of Unions, 40					1,208
Wellington Industrial District—					
680	Hastings Master Horse-shoers	...	...	...	8
420	Hawke's Bay Builders and Contractors	...	...	...	47
674	Hawke's Bay Master Bakers	...	...	...	11
743	Hawke's Bay Sheepowners	...	...	...	212
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	14
520	E. W. Mills and Co. (Limited)	1
1006	Napier Furniture and Furnishing Trades	11
890	Napier Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	10
1019	James J. Niven and Co. (Limited)	1
846	Palmerston North Licensed Victuallers and Allied Trades' Protection Association	18
766	Palmerston North Master Butchers	14
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	50
1014	Wanganui Furniture-manufacturers and Dealers	13
565	Wanganui Licensed and Allied Trade Association	29
488	Wanganui Licensed Victuallers	12
484	Wanganui Master Painters	10
900	Wanganui Master Plumbers	12
101	Wellington Builders and Contractors	89
815	Wellington Clothing-manufacturers	11
1054	Wellington Coach and Motor-vehicle Trades	16
1048	Wellington Electrical Engineers and Traders	21
1105	Wellington Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	14
1022	Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Trade	28
106	Wellington Master Bakers	25
131	Wellington Master Painters	32
886	Wellington Master Plumbers	32
644	Wellington Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	25
118	Wellington Master Tailors	17
948	Wellington Newspaper-proprietors	11
	Totals Number of Unions, 33	812
<i>Canterbury Industrial District—</i>		
113	Builders and Contractors' Association of Canterbury	56
430	Canterbury Butchers	51
298	Canterbury Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	13
324	Canterbury Employers of Drivers	26
1015	Canterbury Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	19
339	Canterbury Grocers	12
459	Canterbury Licensed Victuallers	130
297	Canterbury Master Bakers	37
694	Canterbury Master Printers	15
914	Canterbury Newspaper-proprietors	6
305	Canterbury Sawmillers	6
395	Canterbury Sheepowners	1,482
452	Canterbury Tanners, Fellmongers, and Wool-scourers	11
831	Christchurch Clothing-manufacturers	17
141	Christchurch Furniture-makers	27
1069	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists	40
894	Christchurch Master Plumbers	23
125	Christchurch Master Tailors	28
1104	Christchurch Wholesale and Retail Dairy-men	34
986	South Canterbury Farriers	32
362	South Canterbury Master Bakers	13
379	South Canterbury Threshing-mill Owners	27
1072	Timaru Master Printers and Bookbinders	6
757	Timaru Painters	14
1067	Waimate Coach and Motor Builders, Engineers, and Blacksmiths	14
519	Whitcombe and Tombs (Limited)	1
	Totals Number of Unions, 26	2,140
<i>Otago and Southland Industrial District—</i>		
306	Dunedin and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	44
891	Dunedin and Suburban Master Butchers	16

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.				Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—continued.					
Otago and Southland Industrial District—continued.					
337	Dunedin Builders and Contractors	...	...	...	51
822	Dunedin Clothing-manufacturers	...	...	...	22
1090	Dunedin Electrical Engineers and Contractors	...	...	...	7
1087	Dunedin Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	...	...	...	19
1016	Dunedin Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	...	...	...	10
1004	Dunedin Furniture and Furnishing Trade	...	...	...	10
189	Dunedin Master Bakers	...	...	...	34
313	Dunedin Master Tailors	...	...	...	17
867	Dunedin Plumbers	...	...	...	26
789	Dunedin Private Hotel and Restaurant Employers	...	...	...	12
1053	Gore and District Coachbuilders and Blacksmiths	...	...	...	19
454	Invercargill Coal-merchants	...	...	...	18
875	Invercargill Plumbers	...	...	...	5
560	Invercargill and Suburban Master Butchers	...	...	...	12
307	Oamaru Master Tailors	...	...	...	5
318	Otago and Southland Gold-mining	...	...	...	24
241	Otago and Southland Master Saddlers' Society	...	...	...	17
936	Otago and Southland Newspaper-proprietors	...	...	...	6
446	Otago and Southland Sheepowners	...	...	...	203
1033	Otago Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	...	...	...	25
311	Otago Drapers and Clothiers	...	...	...	36
302	Otago Grocers	...	...	...	166
325	Otago Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	...	...	...	35
343	Otago Painters	...	...	...	17
406	Southland Builders and Contractors	...	...	...	36
778	Southland Coachbuilders and Blacksmiths	...	...	...	29
664	Southland Grocers	...	...	...	38
332	Southland Master Tailors	...	...	...	10
479	Southland Sawmillers	...	...	...	23
137	Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)	...	...	...	1
88	Westport Coal Company (Limited)	...	...	...	1
Totals Number of Unions, 33					994
Taranaki Industrial District—					
1010	New Plymouth Furnishing Trade	...	...	...	16
605	Taranaki Dairying and Farming	...	...	...	45
516	Taranaki Licensed Victuallers	...	...	...	18
204	Taranaki Master Builders	...	...	...	11
861	Taranaki Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	...	...	...	11
447	Taranaki Master Tailors	...	...	...	26
Totals Number of Unions, 6					127
Marlborough Industrial District—					
443	Marlborough Sheepowners	...	...	...	45
Totals Number of Unions, 1					45
Nelson Industrial District—					
856	Nelson Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	...	...	...	8
774	Nelson Master Tailors	...	...	...	6
Totals Number of Unions, 2					14
Westland Industrial District—					
872	Greymouth Master Butchers	...	...	...	18
177	Progress Mines of New Zealand (Limited)	...	...	...	1
721	Westland Licensed Victuallers	...	...	...	17
364	Westland Sawmilling	...	...	...	14
Totals Number of Unions, 4					50
Grand totals Industrial Unions of Employers, 145					5,390

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 ...	116
1029	Auckland Aerated-water, Condiment, Preserve, Biscuit, Confectionery, and Drug Factories Employees	68
1097	Auckland Ammunition Employees ...	19
825	Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers...	493
190	Auckland Beamsmen ...	22
923	Auckland Biograph Operators ...	33
1046	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	695
1078	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Brass-finishers, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers)	388
393	Auckland Branch of the Federated Cooks and Stewards ...	216
612	Auckland Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants' Employees ...	143
340	Auckland Brick and Pottery and Clay Workers ...	109
576	Auckland Bricklayers ...	93
871	Auckland Builders, General, and other Labourers ...	783
152	Auckland Butchers, Meat-preservers, and Bacon-curers ...	353
284	Auckland Certificated Engine-drivers ...	162
1100	Auckland City Retail Soft-goods' Employees ...	198
1103	Auckland City Tramway Officers, Engineers, Gangers, and Clerical Staff Employees	47
502	Auckland Coachworkers ...	45
444	Auckland Coopers ...	17
1073	Auckland Creameries and Cheese and Butter Factories Employees ...	416
155	Auckland Curriers ...	24
720	Auckland Cutters, Trimmers, Pressers, and other Clothing Employees ...	45
753	Auckland Dairy Employees ...	60
596	Auckland District Boilermakers, Iron-ship Workers, and Bridge-builders	100
83	Auckland District of the Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers ...	170
662	Auckland Electrical Workers ...	39
620	Auckland Farriers and General Blacksmiths ...	26
508	Auckland Fellmongers, Tanners, Soap-workers, and General Tannery Employees	166
921	Auckland Fire-brigades Employees ...	30
381	Auckland Fish-trade Employees (other than Fishermen) ...	76
851	Auckland Gas Companies' Employees...	137
314	Auckland Grocers' Assistants ...	454
523	Auckland Gum-diggers ...	98
422	Auckland Gum-workers ...	85
501	Auckland Hairdressers' Assistants ...	64
688	Auckland Hotel and Restaurant Employees ...	3,722
149	Auckland Iron and Brass Moulders ...	118
853	Auckland Journalists ...	48
840	Auckland Local Federated Seamen ...	1,022
978	Auckland Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	33
1055	Auckland Marine Oil Engineers ...	31
708	Auckland Merchant Service Guild ...	103
240	Auckland Motor-car and Horse Drivers ...	522
785	Auckland Nursery and Landscape Gardeners' Employees ...	10
474	Auckland Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks ...	238
59	Auckland Operative Bootmakers ...	425
635	Auckland Operative Plasterers ...	68
580	Auckland Operative Stonemasons ...	50
108	Auckland Painters ...	280
806	Auckland Performing Musicians ...	228
654	Auckland Plumbers and Gasfitters ...	248
1096	Auckland Printers' Machinists and Bookbinders ...	108
1082	Auckland Retail Chemists' Employees...	55
150	Auckland Saddlers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, and Bridle-cutters	128
384	Auckland Sail, Tent, and Cover Makers ...	14
494	Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders ...	45
885	Auckland Slaughtermen ...	84
715	Auckland Stage Employees ...	41
73	Auckland Tailoresses ...	632
67	Auckland Tailors ...	121
830	Auckland Tallymen ...	84
248	Auckland Timber-workers ...	689

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued.		
<i>Northern (Auckland) Industrial District—continued.</i>		
1088	Auckland Tramways	521
1021	Auckland Trawler Employees	31
132	Auckland Typographical	223
183	Auckland United Flour-mill Employees	42
910	Auckland United Furniture Trades	286
1101	Auckland United Storemen (other than Employees in Bottling-stores) ...	36
933	Auckland Waterside Workers	1,154
816	Eden Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	185—
759	Gisborne and East Coast Shearers' and Woolshed Employees ...	16
373	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners...	114—
1031	Gisborne Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics)	11
699	Gisborne Drivers	63
643	Gisborne Painters and Decorators	45—
661	Gisborne Typographical	29
602	Gisborne Waterside Workers	149
798	Hamilton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	91—
1084	Hikurangi Coal-miners	78
877	Huntly Engine-drivers (in Coal-mines)	20
1024	Kaipara Waterside Workers	69
779	Ohinemuri Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Electricians)	68
863	Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, and Firemen)	616
799	Onehunga Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	70—
940	Onehunga Waterside Workers	84
1017	Otahuhu Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners...	30—
777	Poverty Bay and East Coast Builders, Contractors, and General Labourers	57—
431	Poverty Bay Freezing and Sausage-casing Workers	493
1053A	Pukemiro Coal-mine Workers	130
837	South Auckland Engine-drivers, Winders, Motor-men, and Firemen ...	72
951	Taupiri Coal-mine Workers	329
1009	Te Akatea Coal-mine Workers	102
771	Thames Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Brass-finishers)	77
16	Thames Miners	422
1056	Waihi Borough Labourers	37
1032	Waikato Flax-mills Employees	98
500	Westfield Chemical-manure Workers	55
1049	Whangarei Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	27—
Totals		21,057
...Number of Unions, 98		
<i>Wellington Industrial District—</i>		
710	*Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of New Zealand	8,119
763	Chief Stewards' Guild of New Zealand	38
212	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	733
1107	Hawke's Bay Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	252—
650	Hawke's Bay Fishermen's and Fish-shed Employees	33
676	Lower Hutt Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	48—
540	Manawatu Flax-mills Employees	851
992	Masterton Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators	29—
804	Masterton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	98—
752	Napier Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Electricians and Motor Mechanics)	40
775	Napier Gas Employees	17
375	Napier Motor-vehicle and Horse Drivers	148
237	Napier Painters and Decorators	51—
973	Napier Tramway Employees	23
389	Napier Wharf Labourers and Stevedores	134
764	Napier Wool and Grain Store Employees and Wholesale Merchants' Storemen	67
594	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	101—
918	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics and Cycle Workers)	36

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

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued.		
<i>Wellington Industrial District—continued.</i>		
210	Palmerston North Painters and Decorators	29
196	Petone Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	45
739	Petone Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers	65
769	Petone (Wellington) Woollen-mills Employees	194
641	South Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	141
19	United Employees' Society of Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders of New Zealand	58
672	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	210
768	Wanganui Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics)	49
1057	Wanganui Bricklayers	19
730	Wanganui Motor and Horse Drivers	64
682	Wanganui Gas Stokers, Trimmers, and Cokers	17
439	Wanganui Operative Butchers	24
258	Wanganui Society of Painters and Decorators	62
748	Wanganui Tramways Employees	42
685	Wanganui Waterside Workers	126
129	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators ...	343
1071	Wellington Biograph Operators	21
13	Wellington Bookbinders and Paper-rulers' Trade Society	100
52	Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	405
1066	Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Brass-finishers, Coppersmiths, Motor Mechanics, and Tinplate and Sheet-metal Workers)	163
991	Wellington Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water Employees (other than Storemen and Drivers)	53
528	Wellington Bricklayers	61
1077	Wellington Builders and General Labourers	527
1102	Wellington City Gasworks Employees	30
173	Wellington Coachworkers	45
966	Wellington Dairy Employees	20
218	Wellington District Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers	1,802
72	Wellington District of the Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers ...	578
611	Wellington Electrical Workers	56
1079	Wellington Freezing and Bacon-curing Works Employees	1,074
234	Wellington Grocers	207
915	Wellington Hairdressers' Assistants	55
97	Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders	58
1023	Wellington Journalists	20
1044	Wellington Laundry Employees	44
569	Wellington Letterpress Printers, Lithographers, and Paper-cutters ...	120
960	Wellington Local Federated Seamen	1,547
931	Wellington Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	54
187	Wellington Match-factory Employees	50
482	Wellington Merchant Service Guild	394
930	Wellington Metal-workers' Assistants	63
219	Wellington Motor-car, Horse-drivers, and Stable-attendants	454
961	Wellington Municipal Tramway and Electric-light Power-houses Employees	35
1	Wellington Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks	327
14	Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society	281
134	Wellington Operative Butchers	142
808	Wellington Performing Musicians	140
200	Wellington Plasterers	59
69	Wellington Plumbers and Gasfitters	171
610	Wellington Pullers	22
167	Wellington Saddlers	35
627	Wellington Shearers	16
957	Wellington Shipwrights	30
819	Wellington Society of United Merchants' Clerks in the Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Spirit, Seed, Produce, and Wool Merchants' offices	88
813	Wellington Soft-goods Employees (other than Wholesale Packers, Porters, and Storemen)	511
705	Wellington Stage Employees	54
1018	Wellington Stage Supernumeraries	35
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	29 -
405	Wellington Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing-trade Employees (except Tailors)	419
2	Wellington Tailors	287
220	Wellington Timber-yards and Sawmills	69
632	Wellington Tramways Employees	395
15	Wellington Typographical	442
76	Wellington United Furniture Trade	362
773	Wellington United Storemen's (other than Employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	352
932	Wellington Waterside Workers	1,787
928	Westshore Slaughtermen	20
	Totals	26,565
	...Number of Unions, 86	
<i>Canterbury Industrial District—</i>		
463	Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers	21
566	Canterbury Bricklayers	102 -
726	Canterbury Brick, Pottery, Pipe, Tile, and Clay Workers	46
176	Canterbury Builders and General Labourers, Quarry-workers, and Wool and Grain Store Employees	707 -
48	Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners	192 -
263	Canterbury Coachbuilders	120
194	Canterbury Curriers	17
555	Canterbury Dairymen's Employees	16
747	Canterbury Freezing-works, Bacon, Manure, Soap, and Sausage-casing Employees	617
274	Canterbury Grocers' Assistants	204
652	Canterbury Hotel and Restaurant Employees	622
550	Canterbury Maltsters and Brewery Employees	150
281	Canterbury Motor-car, Horse-drivers, and Livery-stable Employees	444
787	Canterbury Operative Bakers, Pastrycooks, and Confectioners' Employees	67
800	Canterbury Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, and Stereotypers	144
288	Canterbury Shearers	25
883	Canterbury Slaughtermen	234
195	Canterbury Tanners, Fellmongers, and Skinners	586
268	Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees	129
140	Canterbury Traction and Stationary Engine Drivers and Firemen	172
32	Canterbury Typographical Association	144
266	Canterbury Woollen-mills Employees	136
549	Christchurch Aerated-water Workers and other Bottlers	52
20	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	411 -
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)	682
1064	Christchurch Brush and Broom Trade... ..	42
1083	Christchurch Furniture Trade, Leadlight, Glass, Rattan, and Wicker Workers	217
300	Christchurch Gardeners	23
573	Christchurch Gasworks Employees	92
236	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists' Assistants	20
107	Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders	112
857	Christchurch Journalists	75
1000	Christchurch Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	15
35	Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society	420
193	Christchurch Operative Butchers	121
385	Christchurch Operative Stonemasons	30 -
81	Christchurch Painters	203 -
809	Christchurch Performing Musicians	102
123	Christchurch Plasterers	48 -
38	Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters... ..	87 -
1051	Christchurch Retail Chemists' Assistants	21
916	Christchurch Retail Shop-assistants in the Boot, Hardware, Stationery, Fancy-goods, Furniture, and Soft-goods Trades	386
1095	Christchurch Retail Storemen (other than Employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	26

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	47
5	Christchurch Stage Employees	45
11	Christchurch Tailoresses, Cutters, Pressers, and other Clothing - trade Employees	347
105	Christchurch Tailoring Trade	300
547	Christchurch Tramway Employees	282
363	Homebush Collieries	22
40	Lyttelton Casual Wharf Labourers	100
483	Lyttelton Merchant Service Guild	25
938	Lyttelton Waterside Workers	309
1099	Rangiora Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	22
387	South Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks	19
746	South Canterbury Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Sheet-metal Workers	15
692	South Canterbury Timber-yards, Sawmills, and Coal-yards Employees	22
878	Sydenham Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	73
737	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	46
1035	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics)	33
386	Timaru Carpenters	28
481	Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators	33
902	Timaru Wharf Labourers	80
372	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders of Canterbury	59
174	United Millers, Engine-drivers, and Mill Employees' Society of Canterbury	37
327	Waimate Workers	43
	Totals	10,052
	... Number of Unions, 65	
<i>Otago and Southland Industrial District—</i>		
758	Bluff Waterside	201
776	Dunedin and Mosgiel Woollen-mills Employees	484
1028	Dunedin and Port Chalmers United Shipwrights	44
1065	Dunedin and Port Chalmers Upholsteresses	15
214	Dunedin and Suburban Drivers	208
876	Dunedin and Suburban Farriers	23
892	Dunedin and Suburban General Electrical Workers	31
221	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers	115
903	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers	41
895	Dunedin and Suburban Retail Soft-goods Employees	145
89	Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks	155
1081	Dunedin Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Brass-finishers, Copper-smiths, and Range-workers), Cycle and Motor Mechanics, Tinplate and Sheet-metal Workers	303
873	Dunedin Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated Waters	85
1080	Dunedin Brush and Broom Trade	17
703	Dunedin Canister Workers	17
1094	Dunedin City Corporation Tramway Officials	19
1012	Dunedin Felt Hatters	19
1060	Dunedin Gardeners	42
854	Dunedin Journalists	25
995	Dunedin Local Federated Seamen	583
974	Dunedin Manufacturing Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Kindred Trades	9
45	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers	226
71	Dunedin Operative Stonemasons	12
93	Dunedin Painters	194
770	Dunedin Performing Musicians	72
647	Dunedin Printers' Machinists, Bookbinders, Lithographers, and Related Trades	74
1098	Dunedin Retail Chemists' Assistants	17
1038	Dunedin Rope and Twine Spinners	19
711	Dunedin Stage Employees	23
58	Dunedin Tailoresses and other Female Clothing-trade Employees	457
942	Dunedin Theatrical and Shows Employees (other than Stage Hands)	57
735	Dunedin Trawlers	16
84	Dunedin United Furniture Trades (including Wood-carvers, Wood-working Machinists, and Carpet-planners)	118
99	Dunedin United Plumbers and Gasfitters	51
935	Dunedin Waterside Workers	370

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.	Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued.		
<i>Otago and Southland Industrial District—continued.</i>		
996	Green Island Coal-miners	61
9	Invercargill Bootmakers	20
792	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	294 —
731	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (including Motor Mechanics, Electricians, and other Electrical Workers)	45
880	Invercargill Fellmongers, Tanners, and General Tannery Employees ...	22
859	Invercargill Mercantile Storemen	84
848	Invercargill Tramways	56
80	Iron and Brass Moulders' Union of New Zealand	172
829	Kaitangata Coal-miners	254
913	Mataura, Ocean Beach, and Makarewa Slaughtermen	58
971	Nightcaps District Coal-miners	118
1059	Oamaru Flour-mills Employees	22
1075	Oamaru Horse-drivers	30
1037	Oamaru Painters	16 —
945	Oamaru Waterside Workers	59
1085	Oamaru Woollen-mill Employees	109
404	Otago and Southland Gold-miners	51
503	Otago and Southland Operative Tailors and Shop Tailoresses ...	189
182	Otago and Southland Saddle-makers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Cover-makers, and Bridle-cutters	37
267	Otago Box-workers	40
78	Otago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	522 —
246	Otago Bricklayers	48 —
205	Otago Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	50
506	Otago Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Greasers	60
166	Otago Flour-mills Employees	13
599	Otago Freezing, Chemical-manure, Tannery, Fellmongery, Soap and Candle Workers, Bacon-curers, and Allied Trades (other than Slaughtermen)	352
507	Otago General Labourers, Builders' Labourers, Quarrymen, and Coal-yard Employees	407 —
217	Otago Grocers' Assistants	78
578	Otago Hairdressers' Assistants	20
675	Otago Hotel, Restaurant, and Boardinghouse Employees	615
197	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants	316
216	Otago Operative Plasterers	27 —
398	Otago Shearers	28
889	Otago Slaughtermen	7
252	Otago Timber-yards and Sawmills	73
259	Otago Tramways	232
77	Otago Typographical	115
956	Port Chalmers Waterside Workers	616
36	Pressers and other Clothing-factories Operatives' Union of Dunedin ...	58
989	Southland and Otago Cheese and Butter Factories Employees (other than Managers)	158
833	Southland and Otago Cheese-factory Managers	100
782	Southland Building Trade and General Labourers, Wool and Grain Store Employees, Gasworks Employees, and Drivers	105 —
969	Southland Freezing-works Employees (other than Slaughtermen) ...	258
1039	Southland Milk-condensing Factories Employees	81
225	Southland Operative Butchers	43
784	Southland Painters	57 —
834	Southland Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers ...	32 —
245	Southland Timber-yards and Sawmills	507
315	Southland Typographical	32
411	Southland United Furniture Trades	36
1093	Stewart Island Fishermen	6
1086	Taratu Coal-miners	48
102	United Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders of Otago	50
927	Waronui Coal-miners	17
	Totals	11,191
	... Number of Unions, 89	
<i>Taranaki Industrial District—</i>		
817	Hawera Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ...	20 —
805	New Plymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	66 —
1089	New Plymouth Freezing-works Employees	68

Reg. No.	Names of Unions.				Number of Members.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued.					
Taranaki Industrial District—continued.					
811	New Plymouth General Labourers	...	...	...	70
982	New Plymouth Timber-yards and Sawmills Employees	...	...	...	30
1068	New Plymouth Tramways Employees...	...	...	...	22
934	New Plymouth Waterside Workers	...	...	...	68
818	Stratford Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners...	...	...	...	20
908	Taranaki Operative Bakers and Pastrycooks	...	...	...	18
208	Taranaki Operative Bootmakers	...	...	...	14
794	Taranaki Tailoring Trade	...	...	...	38
907	Waitara Slaughtermen	...	...	...	21
Totals				... Number of Unions, 12	455
Marlborough Industrial District—					
401	Marlborough Building Trades	...	...	...	58
707	Marlborough Freezing-works Employees	...	...	...	65
615	Marlborough Shearers	...	...	...	23
884	Marlborough Slaughtermen	...	...	...	16
1106	North Cape Coal-miners	...	...	...	40
975	Picton Waterside Workers...	...	...	...	68
980	Wakamarina Miners	...	...	...	42
Totals				... Number of Unions, 7	312
Nelson Industrial District—					
572	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	...	...	...	77
448	Nelson Labourers	...	...	...	57
445	Nelson Painters	...	...	...	22
949	Nelson Port Wharf Labourers	...	...	...	68
564	Nelson Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Sheet-metal Workers	...	...	...	9
762	Nelson Tailors and Tailoresses	...	...	...	28
570	Nelson Typographical	...	...	...	14
Totals				... Number of Unions, 7	275
Westland Industrial District—					
958	Blackball Coal-mine Workers (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Winchmen)	...	...	...	253
963	Denniston Coal-miners	...	...	...	366
981	Denniston Engine-drivers, Firemen, Brakesmen, Carpenters and Joiners, Blacksmiths, and Fitters	...	...	...	42
1030	Grey and Buller Coal-mines Deputies and Underviewers	...	...	...	67
858	Greymouth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers	...	...	...	7
1092	Greymouth General Labourers	...	...	...	17
952	Greymouth Port Waterside Workers	...	...	...	214
79	Grey Valley	...	...	...	53
82	Inangahua Mine and Dredge Employees	...	...	...	516
962	Millerton and Granity Coal-miners	...	...	...	357
1042	Millerton and Granity Engine-drivers, Firemen, Brakesmen, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Fitters	...	...	...	30
994	Ngakawau Coal-miners	...	...	...	237
964	Point Elizabeth and Liverpool State Collieries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Winchmen)	...	...	...	446
1034	Roa Coal-mine Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Winchmen)	...	...	...	44
968	Westland Engine-drivers, Firemen, Motormen, Brakesmen, Blacksmiths, Electricians, and Pumpmen	...	...	...	54
754	Westland Tailoring Trade	...	...	...	34
690	Westport General Labourers and Mechanics	...	...	...	149
959	Westport Waterside Workers	...	...	...	80
Totals				... Number of Unions, 18	2,966
Grand totals				... Industrial Unions of Workers, 382	72,873

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 Electrical Engineers' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 905, situated at Auckland.

The Devonport Steam Ferry Company (Limited) Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 342, situated at Auckland.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Auckland Nursery and Landscape Gardeners' Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 785, situated at Auckland.

The Auckland Photo Engravers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 810, situated at Auckland.

The Auckland Shirt and White Workers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 849, situated at Auckland.

The Gisborne Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 897, situated at Gisborne.

The Rotorua Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 648, situated at Auckland.

The Tokomaru Bay Freezing-works Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 843, situated at Tokomaru Bay.

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Taranaki Painters and Decorators' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 793, situated at New Plymouth.

The Taranaki Plumbers and Gasfitters' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 844, situated at New Plymouth.

WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Employers.

W. Dimock and Co. (Limited) Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 522, situated at Wellington.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Hawke's Bay Freezing-works Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 657, situated at Hastings.

The Manawatu Freezing-works Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 637, situated at Palmerston North.

The Ngahauranga and Petone Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 887, situated at Petone.

The Waipukurau Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 821, situated at Napier.

Wellington District Farm and Station Hands (other than Shearers) and Creamery, Butter, and Cheese Factories Employees' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 972, situated at Masterton.

The Wellington Operative Sausage-casing Makers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 232, situated at Petone.

The Wellington Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 881, situated at Wellington.

The Whakatu Sausage-casing Makers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 592, situated at Hastings.

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Puponga Coal-miners' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 970, situated at Puponga.

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Unions of Employers.

The Christchurch Cab-owners' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 429, situated at Christchurch.

The South Canterbury Builders' Industrial Union of Employers, registered number 388, situated at Timaru.

Industrial Unions of Workers.

The Christchurch Export Slaughtermen's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 917, situated at Christchurch.

The Christchurch Farriers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 922, situated at Christchurch.

The Christchurch Horse and Commercial Motor Drivers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 947, situated at Christchurch.

The South Canterbury Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Sheet-metal Workers' Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 746, situated at Timaru.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

Industrial Union of Workers.

The Dunedin and Port Chalmers Ships Tally-clerk's Industrial Union of Workers, registered number 990, situated at Dunedin.

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, 1918.

W. F. MASSEY,
Minister of Labour.

DWELLINGS ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

The number of workers' dwellings erected and purchased during the year was only twenty-one. Of this number eleven were in the course of erection on the 31st March, 1917, and four already erected have been purchased on behalf of approved applicants from private owners. In addition there were eight in the course of erection on the 31st March, 1918. Two dwellings have been destroyed by fire; both were fully covered by insurance. As was the case last year, it was found almost impossible to accept tenders for the erection of workers' dwellings, because with one or two exceptions those received were so high as to be quite prohibitive. There were on the 31st March a total of 647 dwellings in the Dominion (including the eight then building).

INSPECTION OF WORKERS' DWELLINGS.

The annual inspection of workers' dwellings by officers of the Department instituted in 1914 was again carried out, and it is satisfactory to note that with very few exceptions the occupants take a pride in improving their dwellings and sections. In accordance with the Department's requirements, the dwellings are now painted once in five years. In several districts the local authorities speak very highly of the manner in which the dwellings and sections are looked after. In one instance the member for the district was so struck with the appearance of the sections that he offered a prize for the best kept and laid-out garden.

COLLECTION OF RENTS AND INSTALMENTS.

The total amount owing in arrears of instalments and rents on the 31st March, 1918, on workers' dwellings has somewhat increased during the past twelve months, and although the average per dwelling is higher than in 1916 or 1917, it is still lower than it was in 1915, being now £2 7s. 4d. per dwelling, as against £2 11s. 8d. in 1915. Considering that all classes of the community, particularly workers, have during the war found it increasingly difficult to make ends meet owing to the continued rise in the cost of the necessities of life, it cannot be considered that the arrears are unduly high. A very considerable reduction in the amount of arrears was in fact effected in April, as by the 16th of the month £542 had been paid off, and by the 30th a further £99 was paid, indicating that the arrears are mostly due to inability to pay at the moment. The instalments and rents due on the 31st March and not paid by the 16th April (£972) amount to an average of 7s. 9d. per dwelling per year, compared with 7s. 6d. in April, 1916. With two exceptions the arrears are more than covered by the amount paid off principal over and above interest, depreciation, and other charges. In the two exceptions the deficit is under £7.

Date.					Total Number of Dwellings.	Arrears.			Average Arrears per Dwelling.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
31st March, 1915	..	..	..	..	471	1,215	11	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*	1,529	0	6	2	7	4†

* One dwelling at Willowbridge burnt down, not yet reinstated.

† Reduced to £1 7s. 4d. by the 30th April.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PURCHASERS OF WORKERS' DWELLINGS SERVING WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

The Workers' Dwellings Board has continued the policy of assisting purchasers while on active service by relieving their dependants of the payment of such portion of their instalments as represents a repayment of principal, and charging only interest on the balance of principal owing at the date of enlistment, together with a sufficient amount to cover the insurance premium payable in respect of the dwelling.

The Financial Assistance Board has made a practice of giving further assistance by granting in some instances the remaining payments, leaving the families entirely rent-free, and in others by paying the interest, leaving the rates and insurance to be paid by the occupants.

F. W. ROWLEY,
Superintendent of Workers' Dwellings.

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.

1. Amount expended in acquiring land and dwellings already erected	£	s.	d.
2. Amount expended in preparing land for workers' dwellings	2,235	3	6
3. Amount expended in erecting dwellings...	950	0	0
	12,320	2	5
Total (paid out of Public Works Fund)	15,505	5	11
4. Amount expended in administration and travelling (paid out of Labour Department's vote)	412	2	10
Total	£15,917	8	9

The above return does not include the sum of £349 9s. 2d. incurred for maintenance, fire insurance, rates, &c., upon the dwellings erected and leased to the occupants under the Act of 1905, and £1,050 11s. 8d. for fire insurance and rates in respect of dwellings erected under the Act of 1910. 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 £17,317 9s. 7d.—viz., £15,505 5s. 11d. out of Public Works Fund, and £1,812 3s. 8d. 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 and purchased	...	...	...	21
The number of dwellings disposed of	...	...	...	21

(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, 1917.	(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, 1918.	(6.) Number of Dwellings on Settlement.	(7.) Average Arrears per Dwelling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Auckland—						
Lawry ..	138 15 6	3,069 6 9	2,904 9 9	303 12 6	81	3 15 0
Eccleston ..	28 16 1	1,200 9 8	1,191 11 3	37 14 6	31	1 4 4
Grey Lynn ..	2 17 4	206 7 11	208 6 9	0 18 6	6	0 3 1
Wellington—						
Taitville ..	29 19 7	1,539 13 10	1,524 9 8	45 3 9	33	1 7 5
Island Bay ..	26 17 1	982 17 9	970 18 6	38 16 4	25	1 11 1
Latta ..	4 9 2	419 14 6	383 6 8	40 17 0	8	5 2 1
Coromandel Street	Cr. 0 12 9	506 4 0	492 19 8	12 11 7	12	1 1 0
McIntosh (Roseneath)	Cr. 0 1 6	235 16 6	216 19 5	18 15 7	7	2 13 8
Heretaunga (Petone)	29 19 11	1,201 17 10	1,170 5 11	61 11 10	34	1 16 3
Christchurch—						
Camelot ..	90 7 5	1,190 13 10	1,193 11 2	87 10 1	35	2 10 0
Walker ..	15 5 0	547 2 6	519 4 7	43 2 11	16	2 13 11
Chancellor Street ..	9 8 10	245 0 1	250 16 5	3 12 6	7	0 10 4
Hulbert ..	27 14 0	466 14 0	479 5 11	15 2 1	11	1 7 6
Dunedin—						
Windle ..	14 11 11	966 3 11	946 2 11	34 12 11	27	1 5 8
Maia ..	Cr. 0 13 3	154 5 8	153 15 4	Cr. 0 2 11	4	..
Wanganui—						
Ballance ..	13 4 11	304 18 11	312 14 2	5 9 8	8	0 13 8
Willis ..	5 5 0	228 12 4	234 3 1	Cr. 0 5 9	6	..
Puriri ..	Cr. 0 15 4	204 2 0	197 3 0	6 3 8	5	1 4 9

(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, 1917.	(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, 1918.	(6.) Number of Dwellings on Settlement.	(7.) Average Arrears per Dwelling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Palmerston North—						
Loughnan ..	10 8 8	651 19 3	629 9 9	32 18 2	17	1 18 9
Greymouth—						
Cobden ..	91 11 6	445 19 4	489 1 0	48 9 10	14	3 9 3
Temuka—						
Buxton ..	79 3 1	318 2 6	334 17 7	62 8 0	9	6 18 9
Fairlie—						
Tengawai ..	23 15 0	271 13 1	244 6 4	51 1 9	7	7 6 0
Waimate—						
Gorge Road ..	..	217 5 1	210 4 8	7 0 5	6	1 3 5
Willowbridge—						
Berendsen ..	6 17 0	510 8 1	446 11 0	70 14 1	12	5 17 10
Timaru—						
Craigie ..	6 15 7	312 18 0	313 0 7	6 13 0	9	0 14 9
Neill ..	30 1 2	359 13 9	325 4 4	64 10 7	10	6 9 1
Invercargill—						
Seaward Bush ..	33 7 8	574 4 9	582 2 0	25 10 5	16	1 11 11
Masterton—						
Masterton ..	9 10 9	602 13 1	596 14 10	15 9 0	17	0 18 2
Solway ..	24 3 10	473 15 4	480 10 6	17 8 8	11	1 11 8
Hamilton—						
Laurenson ..	Cr. 2 13 8	335 14 6	331 3 6	1 17 4	9	0 4 2
Westport—						
Leaver ..	Cr. 4 3 1	350 5 0	347 0 9	Cr. 0 18 9	12	..
Patea—						
Evenden ..	11 10 9	356 19 0	36 8 11	8 0 10	10	0 16 1
Gisborne—						
Te Hapara ..	80 7 2	542 7 10	539 18 6	82 16 6	14	5 18 4
Te Puke—						
Newman ..	75 10 10	244 15 0	258 0 3	62 5 7	7	8 17 11
Tolaga Bay—						
Uawa ..	1 12 3	345 17 3	322 8 0	25 1 6	8	3 2 8
Nelson—						
Wincauls ..	1 3 4	301 17 5	294 15 8	8 5 1	8	1 0 8
Hawera—						
Casey ..	30 11 10	256 10 4	225 5 1	61 17 1	9	6 17 5
Manaiia—						
Hurle ..	..	80 15 10	82 7 0	Cr. 1 11 2	2	..
Ngaruawahia—						
Tait ..	4 12 7	204 17 0	209 1 2	0 8 5	6	0 1 5
Ashburton—						
Dobbie ..	0 13 4	262 5 1	252 17 1	10 1 4	6	1 13 7
Oamaru—						
Warwick ..	2 7 8	317 9 5	313 12 7	6 4 6	9	0 13 10
Napier—						
Awatoto ..	8 9 10	265 0 6	265 10 2	8 0 2	7	1 2 11
Blenheim—						
Burgess ..	Cr. 5 4 1	228 6 2	214 6 0	8 16 1	5	1 15 3
Picton—						
Picton ..	12 10 9	186 18 6	185 12 4	13 16 11	5	2 15 5
Tauranga—						
Fraser Street ..	Cr. 8 16 8	247 19 0	259 2 8	Cr. 20 0 4	6	..
Hastings—						
Mahora ..	33 6 0	214 6 6	225 12 10	21 19 8	7	3 2 10
Lomas ..	16 4 9	236 9 2	236 3 4	16 10 7	7	2 7 3
Whakatane—						
Bestic ..	..	128 4 0	123 8 4	4 15 8	3	1 11 11
Carterton—						
Rigg ..	4 5 2	213 18 2	180 4 4	37 19 0	5	7 11 10
Marton—						
Neylon ..	..	164 11 11	159 9 6	5 2 5	4	1 5 7
Te Awamutu—						
Bennett ..	..	225 16 0	229 18 4	Cr. 4 2 4	6	..
Totals ..	1,013 11 11	24,119 17 11	23,618 13 1	1,514 16 9	639	2 7 4

(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, 1917.	(3.) During Year ended 31st March, 1918.	(4.) Number in Course of Erection on 31st March, 1918.	
Auckland	35	83	..	..	118
Wellington	40	73	7	..	120
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	4	5	..	9
Manaia	2	..	..	2
Wanganui	19	..	..	19
Marton	4	..	..	4
Palmerston North	17	..	..	17
Masterton (town)	14	3	4	21
„ (rural)	11	..	..	11
Carterton (town)	3	..	..	3
„ (rural)	2	..	..	2
New Plymouth	4	4
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	493	21	8	648*

* One dwelling has been destroyed by fire and not re-erected; there are, therefore, in all, 647 dwellings in the Dominion.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,000 copies), £27 10s.

Price 9d.]

By Authority : MARCUS F. MARKS, Government Printer, Wellington.—1918.

