

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. **General.**—This Report, the publication of which has been delayed owing to pressure of other work, contains information in summarised form regarding trade-unionism, unemployment, prices, rents, purchasing-power of money, wages, and general industrial conditions. These comprise the matters of most general interest and importance, now being investigated from year to year (beginning on the 1st January, 1913) by the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. The inquiries in regard to several of these matters were extended back to the year 1891, so as to furnish statistics comparable with those published herein for 1913 to 1915. The continuity of the returns, now being collected, is thus substantially preserved.

In addition, the Appendixes to the Report furnish detailed particulars in a comparable form—firstly, as to prices (wholesale and retail) and rents for the years 1914 and 1915, and secondly, as to current rates of wages and hours of labour in all the more important trades and occupations in the several States.

The interests concerned in certain of these questions are varied and extensive, and associated with the latter are some important aspects of those economic and industrial problems which have, in comparatively recent years, become the subject of so much research and discussion on the part of statesmen, publicists and students, as well as of those who are engaged in the practical application of Conciliation and Arbitration, Industrial Court and Wages Board Acts.

Most, if not all, of the subjects dealt with in this Report have, in the past, not received in the Commonwealth that attention they now demand, and in view of the lack of data bearing thereon, it became necessary, before any comprehensive or reliable results could be obtained, to commence the collection of the data *de novo*, and to create a suitable organisation for that purpose.

2. **Sources of Information.**—In the collection of the data upon which the particulars given in this Report are based, a great variety of sources of information has been utilised. For example, in the collection of data as to the purchasing power of money, particulars are obtained direct from retail dealers and house-agents, the complete scheme providing for the collection, analysis, and tabulation of over 140,000 separate prices and quotations each year. Particulars as to wholesale prices are taken from the market quotations in the daily press and in trade journals. Information as to unemployment is collected from trade-unions, partly direct and partly through the labour agents and correspondents, whose services are also utilised in collecting returns from trade-unions as to industrial disputes and changes in rates of wages. As regards the last two matters, however, returns are also collected from employers and employers' associations. A large number of reports and returns are also received from official sources. These relate to operations of industrial courts and wages boards, employment

bureaux, assisted and nominated immigrants, accidents, and cognate matters. Although the work of collecting the necessary information and of keeping in touch with industrial conditions and matters throughout the whole Commonwealth from a single bureau centralised in Melbourne is necessarily one of some difficulty and magnitude, it is felt that the conspectus which is thus given of the industrial affairs of the entire Commonwealth fully justifies the effort, and is essential to the proper control and direction of Australia's development in this regard.

On return to the central Bureau, the particulars given on the forms are examined and checked, and in case of any discrepancy or apparent inconsistency, the forms are returned for verification and correction.

It is gratifying to note that the response of all persons has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and the thanks of the Bureau are due to many who went to a certain amount of trouble and personal inconvenience in order to obtain the desired information from the books of their Associations and from other sources. In one or two cases, however, legal proceedings had to be taken under the penal provisions of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, and substantial penalties were imposed.

3. **Classification of Industries.**—For the purpose of tabulating and publishing the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organisation, unemployment, rates of wages, industrial disputes, etc., the following industrial classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-workers, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco Manufacturing and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, Rope, Cordage, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

SECTION II.—LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 the method adopted in ascertaining the number of members in labour organisations throughout the Commonwealth was outlined, and the results, tabulated up to the end of 1912, were given. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns have been obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and this was supplemented at