

B.--Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	(a)						(b) Total.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives	2	2	7	2	13
" " Falls of Ground	1	2	1	4	3	11
" " Falling Down Shafts, etc.	1	6	1	8
Other Accidents	1	3	140	5	149
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	1	1	7	3	11
Other Accidents	1	..	38	47	12	98
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.							
..	9	145	9	19	182
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	3	..	..	..	3
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dyna- mite, etc.)	2	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	3	28	..	15	1	47
Other Accidents	73	..	72	..	145
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	..	2	..	3
Other Accidents	14	..	26	1	41
Total	6	136	191	335	46	713

(a) Not available. (b) Exclusive of New South Wales. 1,230 accidents were reported in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in New South Wales during 1928.

The number of mining accidents occurring below ground in Australia, excluding non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales, was considerably larger in 1928 than those occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 37 fatal and 378 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 4 fatal and 153 non-fatal accidents above ground. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in ore-dressing, smelting, and metallurgical works during the year, including accidents in New South Wales, was 1,943.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries

covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and also its development since the year 1924. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has assisted in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1924 to 1928, and reference should be made to previous reports for particulars in respect of the years 1912 to 1923.

2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1924 to 1928.
—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1924 to 1928.

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership, 1924 to 1928.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W A.	Tas.	N'thern Territory.	Total.	Aust.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1924	202	158	117	109	117	84	4	791	4376
1925	189	154	107	101	114	75	4	743	4382
1926	191	157	109	108	121	79	3	768	4372
1927	186	149	104	106	130	81	3	759	4369
1928	197	151	102	106	128	80	4	768	4379

NO. OF BRANCHES.									
1924	726	386	271	84	149	00	..	1,676	62,991
1925	715	367	287	85	152	45	..	1,651	62,012
1926	602	384	284	90	153	51	..	1,564	61,960
1927	593	408	307	104	168	61	..	1,641	62,031
1928	596	416	311	104	190	74	..	1,690	62,079

NO. OF MEMBERS.									
1924	274,531	217,044	112,238	65,812	43,270	15,516	444	720,155	729,156
1925	309,002	220,941	127,735	73,611	48,855	15,130	443	795,722	795,722
1926	329,260	230,539	142,935	79,908	52,616	15,783	387	851,478	851,478
1927	355,127	247,618	150,651	79,771	60,536	16,734	1,165	911,652	911,652
1928	357,390 ^a	242,190	154,799	75,725	61,498	18,465	1,474	911,541	911,541

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP. *d*

1924	2.8	5.3	2.8	8.3	2.2	3.1	516.0	5.8	5.8
1925	12.4	1.8	13.8	11.9	12.9	c2.5	0.9	9.1	9.1
1926	6.6	4.3	11.9	8.6	7.7	4.3	c13.6	7.0	7.0
1927	7.9	7.4	5.4	c0.2	15.1	0.0	201.0	7.1	7.1
1928	0.6	c2.2	2.8	c5.1	1.5	10.3	20.5	..	..

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. (c) Decrease. (d) On preceding year. (e) Includes 7 unions with a membership of 966 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly in character, and range from the small independent association to the large inter-State organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz. :—
(i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the inter-State; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making an adjustment to allow for this duplication.

Except in the last column, "Number of Branches" indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organization. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. The schemes of organization of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate unions does not, therefore, fairly represent the number of practically independent organizations in Australia. In some of the unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing for one or two specified purposes only. Moreover, a reduction in the number of unions is not necessarily an indication that no new unions have been formed, for while fresh unions have come into being others have died out or have amalgamated.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1924 to 1928.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1924 to 1928. In previous Reports attention has been drawn to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Industrial Groups.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	18	18 (4)	18 (4)	18 (4)	18 (4)
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	69	68 (21)	68 (22)	61 (23)	60 (23)
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	65	65 (59)	65 (55)	63 (52)	65 (33)
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	24	22 (10)	22 (9)	24 (11)	25 (12)
V. Books, Printing, etc.	14	14 (10)	14 (9)	13 (8)	14 (8)
VI. Other Manufacturing	78	78 (96)	77 (37)	80 (41)	78 (40)
VII. Building	51	51 (31)	51 (31)	49 (28)	51 (28)
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	16	15 (12)	15 (12)	15 (12)	17 (14)
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	51	50 (33)	51 (33)	51 (28)	51 (30)
X. Other Land Transport	13	13 (8)	13 (8)	13 (8)	12 (5)
XI. Shipping, etc.	91	88 (31)	84 (26)	84 (24)	88 (29)
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	8	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	23	22 (16)	28 (16)	23 (19)	24 (20)
XIV. Miscellaneous	270	268 (128)	289 (127)	287 (128)	287 (130)
Total	791	743 (382) ^a	768 (372) ^a	759 (369) ^a	768 (370) ^a

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1924 to 1928—continued.

Industrial Groups.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	23,859	32,279	35,315	37,110	35,740
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	68,243	72,750	79,201	82,720	87,417
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	55,402	53,326	67,255	70,012	71,994
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	46,521	44,632	47,582	53,641	56,874
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	15,856	16,532	15,532	19,214	19,771
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	40,374	41,689	44,805	47,671	46,779
VII. Building ..	51,819	55,314	58,881	57,234	60,416
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	40,996	44,403	46,014	49,179	43,044
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	90,365	108,037	114,899	121,300	116,061
X. Other Land Transport ..	17,785	18,219	20,844	22,137	20,632
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	37,623	39,309	40,564	42,702	38,361
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	46,091	48,157	54,173	60,394	55,547
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	22,861	24,251	25,790	28,313	30,458
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	171,168	191,824	202,413	220,026	223,417
Total ..	729,155	795,722	851,473	911,652	911,541

4. Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members.—(i) States, 1928. The census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1928, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1928. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has also been added showing the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1928.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'ory.	Total.
MALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	514,000	341,000	188,200	116,000	89,600	37,700	1,700	1,288,200
No. of Members of Unions ..	317,855	194,887	134,338	67,269	53,714	15,683	1,443	785,139
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated Total No. Employees ..	61.8	57.1	71.3	57.9	59.8	41.5	84.8	60.9
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	89,300	66,800	34,700	23,000	16,500	8,400	350	239,050
FEMALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	113,150	101,800	39,200	25,000	16,300	8,400	150	304,000
No. of Members of Unions ..	39,535	47,303	20,401	8,456	7,784	2,732	31	126,352
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated Total No. Employees ..	34.9	46.5	52.2	33.8	47.6	33.2	23.5	41.5
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	49,000	42,750	18,100	12,100	8,300	3,900	50	134,200

(a) Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

(ii) *Australia*.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1924 to 1928 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentages of Male and Female Members—Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Particulars.	1924	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
MALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	1,175,740	1,200,592	1,240,914	1,267,636	1,288,200
No. of Members of Unions	640,774	699,390	745,081	793,131	785,189
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total					
Number of Employees	54.5	58.3	60.1	62.6	60.9
Junior Workers (under 20)	217,025	222,530	230,003	234,904	239,050
FEMALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	280,664	286,053	298,594	299,205	304,000
No. of Members of Unions	88,381	96,323	105,767	118,521	120,352
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total					
Number of Employees	31.5	33.7	36.0	39.6	41.5
Junior Workers (under 20)	123,835	126,212	129,540	132,015	134,200

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1924 to 1928.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1924 to 1928 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, counted once only :—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1924 ..	19	13	41	43	47	35	28	50	53	47	376
1925 ..	21	10	39	48	49	29	32	49	57	48	382
1926 ..	23	14	35	62	46	26	29	51	46	51	372
1927 ..	25	16	40	47	49	28	29	44	38	53	369
1928 ..	27	15	38	46	46	34	20	47	45	62	379
MEMBERSHIP.											
1924 ..	379,009	95,892	127,120	59,847	33,303	14,517	6,376	7,303	3,857	1,429	729,156
1925 ..	449,878	77,815	130,924	69,778	34,720	12,067	7,871	7,065	4,183	1,421	795,722
1926 ..	501,514	101,277	112,095	74,867	32,192	10,688	6,846	7,323	3,288	1,498	851,479
1927 ..	556,402	101,341	124,686	65,693	34,772	10,649	6,996	6,722	2,838	1,555	911,652
1928 ..	665,478	94,520	121,944	65,148	32,738	13,047	6,895	7,114	3,220	1,437	911,541
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1924 ..	52.0	13.2	17.4	8.2	4.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	100.0
1925 ..	56.5	9.8	16.4	8.5	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0
1926 ..	58.9	11.9	13.1	8.8	3.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
1927 ..	61.9	11.1	13.7	7.2	3.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	100.0
1928 ..	62.0	10.4	13.3	7.1	3.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1924 to 1928. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 110 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 299.

6. **Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.**—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership, 1924 to 1928.

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.	
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States	5 States.	all States.		
Number of Unions	1924 ..	19	13	13	21	30	105
	1925 ..	19	16	9	23	37	104
	1926 ..	19	15	12	22	43	111
	1927 ..	16	13	14	20	44	107
	1928 ..	17	14	14	19	43	107
Number of Members	1924 ..	21,881	35,037	77,665	148,834	294,681	578,048
	1925 ..	22,250	49,234	72,977	171,908	326,624	642,993
	1926 ..	26,271	53,873	86,491	204,094	541,061	711,790
	1927 ..	21,328	42,912	104,965	193,221	377,433	740,359
	1928 ..	22,200	51,225	95,363	175,128	396,356	742,271

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 107 in 1928, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 81 per cent. during the same period.

7. **Central Labour Organizations.**—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1924 to 1928.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Unions Affiliated, 1924 to 1928.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.	
No. of Councils	1924 ..	3	5	4	3	9	2	1	27
	1925 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1	26
	1926 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1	26
	1927 ..	3	5	4	2	8	2	1	25
	1928 ..	3	6	5	2	9	2	1	28
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1924 ..	93	185	81	76	189	41	3	668
	1925 ..	88	190	83	62	209	52	3	687
	1926 ..	91	196	85	65	206	47	3	693
	1927 ..	98	192	81	65	223	47	3	709
	1928 ..	97	193	83	63	227	55	1	716

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

A new Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State; such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. The Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils are the branches of the Australasian Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress. The Metropolitan Councils at Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart have linked up with the Australasian Council.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution, and exchange. The methods to be adopted are:—(a) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australasian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry; (b) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; (c) the centralized control of industrial disputes.

8. Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.* Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1928 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 28, with a membership of approximately 16,500. At the same date the number of unions registered was 139, with a membership of approximately 770,000, representing 84.5 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. General.—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1924 and 1928 :—

Employers' Associations—States, 1924 to 1928.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Associations.							
1924	127	135	80	49	53	25	469
1925	133	141	78	52	51	25	480
1926	136	143	72	52	50	25	478
1927	141	136	77	52	52	27	485
1928	146	140	76	56	59	28	505
No. of Branches.							
1924	79	41	70	..	12	8	210
1925	480	621	194	1	17	2	1,315
1926	464	617	183	..	16	..	1,280
1927	825	483	109	..	281	1	1,699
1928	907	525	188	13	301	1	1,935
MEMBERSHIP.							
1924	28,667	21,095	17,060	5,746	2,646	2,716	77,930
1925	38,931	34,274	17,831	6,346	3,369	2,599	103,350
1926	42,666	32,386	21,113	6,572	8,356	2,481	113,574
1927	53,715	31,629	18,381	6,361	10,190	2,464	122,740
1928	55,353	33,626	18,393	6,751	10,390	2,668	127,181

The large increase shown for "No. of Branches" since the year 1925 is wholly due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the table hereunder refer to Australia at the end of the years 1927 and 1928.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1927 and 1928.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	18	20	3	3	1,606	1,425
II. Engineering, etc. ..	15	15	1	12	3,425	2,874
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	101	108	64	71	18,396	17,751
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	19	19	2	2	2,356	2,058
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	35	43	2	2	3,266	3,435
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	51	60	1	1	3,031	3,458
VII. Building	27	27	19	19	3,638	3,770
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	13	13	..	..	260	240
X. Other Land Transport ..	13	16	24	21	2,804	2,525
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	14	15	2	6	205	232
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	37	35	1,575	1,772	65,055	69,782
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	13	19	..	..	1,562	1,933
XIV. Miscellaneous	110	125	6	26	17,206	17,098
Total	485	505	1,699	1,935	122,740	127,181

The female membership of these associations was 2,166 for 1927, and 2,929 for 1928.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the number of small shops purveying foodstuffs of which the proprietors are members of grocers', butchers', and other, similar associations accounts for the large membership.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1924 to 1928.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Membership Groups.	1000 and over.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.								
1924	16	19	21	15	48	68	275	469
1925	18	21	20	23	50	69	279	480
1926	20	10	22	16	54	64	283	478
1927	20	23	20	18	60	73	271	485
1928	22	21	23	20	59	75	285	505
MEMBERSHIP.								
1924	34,937	13,909	7,995	4,527	6,749	4,493	5,320	77,930
1925	58,259	15,176	7,436	5,393	7,171	4,624	5,291	109,356
1926	70,673	13,559	8,579	3,654	7,751	4,202	5,156	113,574
1927	75,339	16,689	7,773	4,215	8,605	4,738	5,131	122,740
1928	78,503	15,373	9,391	4,918	8,637	4,911	5,448	127,181
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.								
1924	44	18	10	6	9	6	7	100
1925	56	15	7	5	7	5	5	100
1926	62	12	8	3	7	4	4	100
1927	61	14	6	4	7	4	4	100
1928	62	12	7	4	7	4	4	100

5. **Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations each State body enjoys complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for years 1924 to 1928, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-State or federated associations having branches in two or more States:—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations, 1924 to 1928.

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.						
1924	2	6	6	11	9	34
1925	3	5	4	10	8	30
1926	4	3	5	3	8	28
1927	4	1	4	9	14	32
1928	3	3	3	11	16	36
MEMBERSHIP.						
1924	427	595	829	29,612	26,523	57,986
1925	3,899	535	634	20,549	25,778	51,395
1926	531	432	1,861	24,118	25,950	52,895
1927	352	315	1,655	40,548	37,654	80,524
1928	205	1,126	208	59,175	41,511	102,225

Of the total membership of 127,181 of all employers' associations, 80.38 per cent. are organized on an inter-State basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c., section (Class XII.) is the most extensive representative in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 51 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

6. **Industrial Peace Conference.**—The suggestion by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth during February, 1928, that a round-table conference should be held between representatives of the two sides to industry to consider the existing industrial position in Australia, and to endeavour to bring about a greater measure of co-operation between employers and employees was generally approved by the press, and by representative employers and industrial leaders. Invitations were forwarded to representative bodies of employers and employees to nominate delegates to the conference on the following basis:—

The Central Council of Employers, the Associated Chambers of Manufactures and Commerce to nominate eight members, the Graziers' Council and the Dairy Council two each, and two representatives from the various Agricultural Societies. The employees to nominate ten representatives through the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, the Trades and Labour Councils, and the Trades Halls, four representatives of the Australian Workers' Union, and two from the Coal and Shale Employees' Federation. Four delegates from the National Council of Women, and two representatives of financial circles were also appointed. The number of delegates totalled 36. Sir Wallace Bruce, ex-Lord Mayor of Adelaide, was selected as Chairman of the Conference, and the first meetings of the delegates were held in Melbourne early in December, 1928, when agendas were submitted by the employers and employees.

The proceedings closed, as they had begun, in a spirit of goodwill, and hopes were expressed for definite results from the work of the Conference which was adjourned until February, when discussions were to be continued.

The Conference resumed in Sydney, and several meetings were held without any definite conclusions being reached.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. **The International Labour Conference, 1927.**—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences and the institution of the International Labour Office. In the report referred to, information was given regarding the activities of the Labour Office and the reports of the five Annual Labour Conferences, which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15; of the Seventh Conference in Labour Report No. 16; and of the Eighth and Ninth Conferences in Labour Report No. 17.

The Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from Wednesday, 25th May, to Thursday, 16th June, 1927. Australia was represented by the Right Honorable Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G., Government delegate; The Honorable Sir David J. Gordon, M.L.C., Employers' delegate; C. E. Culley, Esquire, Workers' delegate. The Commonwealth Statistician was attached to the delegation in an expert capacity.

The Agenda comprised the following questions, viz. :—

- (1) Sickness Insurance.
- (2) Freedom of association.
- (3) Minimum wage-fixing machinery in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective and where wages are exceptionally low, with special reference to home-working trades.

The reports of the Australian Delegates have been published in a Commonwealth Parliamentary Paper No. 216, while a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the Conference is published in the *International Labour Review* for August, 1927 (Vol. XVI., No. 2).

2. **British Economic Mission.**—At the time of the Imperial Conference held in 1926, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia raised the question of sending a mission of independent businessmen from the United Kingdom to Australia. It was subsequently arranged at the request of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, that the personnel of such mission should be nominated by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and should proceed to Australia with the following terms of reference :—

“To confer with the Commonwealth and State Governments, with the Development and Migration Commission, and with the leaders of industry and commerce in Australia on the development of Australian resources and on any other matters of mutual economic interest to Great Britain and the Commonwealth, which may tend to the promotion of trade between the two countries and the increase of settlement in Australia.”

His Majesty's Government nominated the undermentioned businessmen, and their selection was approved by the Commonwealth Government :—Sir Arthur Duckham, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir Ernest Clark, and Mr. D. O. Malcolm.

The members of the mission landed at Fremantle on 25th September, 1928. They visited every State of the Commonwealth, and held over a hundred conferences with Commonwealth and State Governments and their officials, with representative public bodies, with labour organizations, and with associations of producers and traders of every kind concerned both with primary and with secondary industries. They also, as individuals, met and conferred with many of the leading citizens of the Commonwealth.

A Report, dated 7th January, 1929, was prepared and presented to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth.

The Report is divided into four parts, with supplementary memoranda.

Part I. deals with the appointment, itinerary and problems to be considered.

In Part II.—Main Problems—the Mission reviews, criticises and makes suggestions concerning:—Australian finance, revenue and expenditure; public debt; object of borrowing; form of public accounts; heavy loan expenditure; causes of unprofitable expenditure; the Murray River scheme; diversion of loan money to revenue; suggested borrowing policy; restriction of objects of Government borrowing; possibility of combined Government and private enterprise; conclusion as to Australian finance; the financial agreement and the Loan Council; migration; causes of diminution of assisted migration; the £34,000,000 Agreement; intensive as against extensive development; the protective tariff and the Arbitration Act; effect upon export; alteration of duties by administrative action; objects of a protective tariff and its economic aspect; difficulty of applying a policy of protection; efficiency as a condition of protection; necessity for full scientific inquiry; reduction of duties and effect on British preference; protection when given to be effective; the Arbitration Acts; the basic wage; and the Industrial Conference.

Part III.—The Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations of the Mission deals in brief form with the subjects mentioned above, and is given hereunder:—

“ We would summarize as follows the conclusions to which we have been led by the considerations set forth in the foregoing pages:—

- (1) The indispensable condition of the promotion of trade between Great Britain and Australia and of the increase of settlement in Australia is the prosperity and absorptive power of Australia herself.
- (2) The present financial position of Australia is sound in the sense that her national income and sources of public revenue are amply sufficient to pay for her Government and to provide for the service and repayment of her public debt.
- (3) Australia has, in past years, spent too much unprofitably on development schemes which have been undertaken either without sufficient regard to their probable financial and economic results or without adequate preliminary investigation of the schemes themselves. She has been mortgaging the future too deeply, and would do well to restrict her expenditure of borrowed money for development and to leave the field more widely open to private enterprise.
- (4) Public accounts should be prepared in such a way as to make clear what is the exact financial position of each Government undertaking.

- (5) A proportion of loan moneys raised overseas accrues to the Commonwealth as revenue and is spent accordingly. This is bad finance.
- (6) We believe that there will be substantial improvement in the future arising from—
- (a) The validation of the financial agreement and the establishment of the Loan Council; and
 - (b) from the work of the Development and Migration Commission and of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
- (7) Banks and other financial authorities, and particularly, in the case of loans placed in London, the Bank of England, should be consulted in advance as to the time at which and the terms on which loans should be raised; and the objects of each loan should be fully stated in the prospectus.
- (8) Present circumstances in Australia are not favorable to migration, and recent figures of assisted migration show a sensible decline, but good work is being done to promote it, especially in regard to the migration of children, young people, and women for domestic employment.
- (9) The scope of schemes likely to be approved under the £34,000,000 Agreement is comparatively narrow, and those States in particular which are mainly concerned with primary production are likely to be embarrassed in fulfilling their obligation to accept a specific quota of migrants in respect of each scheme.
- (10) We consider that the Agreement might be amended and the period of its operation extended so that the funds available under it might be used for work calculated to promote migration into Australia generally, without conditions as to specific numbers of migrants in any State, e.g., for scientific research and for large-scale experiments to test its results before they are adopted.
- (11) The more intensive use of land already in occupation in Australia is a matter of the greatest importance. This should be promoted by scientific research and, will increase the country's wealth more surely and rapidly and more cheaply than further extensive development is likely to do.
- (12) Most vexed and most important of all Australian questions is that of the cost of production with its effect upon export industries, and of the combined effects of the Tariff and the Arbitration Acts.
- (13) Their effects and that of the Navigation Acts have laid an unduly heavy burden on the unsheltered primary industries which have to export at the world's price, and on the States, principally concerned with such industries, viz.:—Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania.
- (14) There is ground for the common complaint of a vicious circle of increased prices due to the Tariff, and of increased costs of labour due to Arbitration Awards, and it is urgently necessary to break the vicious circle without lowering the standard of living, i.e., real wages.

- (15) The power to alter the Tariff by administrative action must be prudently used if it is not to hamper trade.
- (16) The merits of a policy of protection are not in question. It is the settled policy of Australia, and may have been adopted on non-economic as well as on economic grounds. Both grounds may be sound, but it is important that it should be possible to count the economic cost of the sacrifice.
- (17) It is a policy difficult to carry out in detail. There is risk of error in the way of giving excessive or too prolonged assistance to infant industries and in the way of protecting inefficient industries, and the total burden of the Tariff has probably reached the economic limits.
- (18) Efficiency should be a condition of protection, and protected industries should be liable to furnish the Government with the fullest information as to their prices, costs, and conditions generally.
- (19) A full scientific inquiry and investigation should forthwith be instituted by the Commonwealth Government into the whole question of the economic effect of the Tariff and the incidence of its duties. Pending this inquiry there should be no avoidable increase of duties.
- (20) Protection when granted should be effective. Reduction of duties may mean decrease in the amount of the British Preference, but if reduction be to the economic advantage of Australia, Great Britain has really more to gain from that source than from preference accorded to her.
- (21) The system of settlement of industrial disputes by awards of the Courts set up under the Arbitration Acts has failed, has involved overlapping jurisdiction and conflicting decisions, and has tended to divide employer and employed into two opposing camps. There should be the minimum of judicial and governmental interference with the relations between employer and employed ; and industrial disputes should be settled by way of discussion and frank interchange of views between the parties concerned.
- (22) The system of fixing wages by reference to a basic money wage which rises and falls with a varying index figure of the cost of living is open to the gravest criticism as giving no interest to the workers in the reduction of the cost of living.
- (23) We hope for the best results from the Industrial Conference which has been begun in Melbourne ; and we look forward to suggestions from that body for the solution of the problem of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment.

The solution of the closely-related problem of Tariff revision should thereby be greatly facilitated."

Part IV.—Supplementary Memoranda and Conclusions on the subjects of—(a) Transport ; (b) Taxation ; (c) Banking ; (d) The Development and Migration Commission, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and Economic Research ; (e) The Pastoral Industry ; (f) Marketing and Distribution ; (g) Reciprocal trade between Australia and Great Britain ; and (h) The Civil Services.

The Mission inquired into and reported upon each of the above subjects, making many important suggestions which they considered would be for the betterment of Australia.

3. **Unemployment.**—In the following table the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1928. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva:—

Unemployment in various countries during 1928.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed During Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia ..	..	..	10.7	..	..	11.2	..	..	11.4	..	..	0.9	10.8
Belgium ..	5.8	4.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.1	4.5	3.5
Canada ..	6.8	7.0	6.5	5.2	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.1	4.2	0.6	4.5
Denmark ..	29.6	25.9	21.3	16.5	14.0	13.5	13.6	13.1	12.2	14.5	17.3	23.4	18.4
Germany ..	11.2	10.4	9.2	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.3	9.5	16.7	8.6
Great Britain	10.7	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.7	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.8	12.3	11.2	10.9
Holland ..	16.1	9.0	6.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	6.2	11.5	6.0
New Zealand	..	..	11.4	..	..	11.5	..	..	11.3	..	..	10.0	11.1
Norway ..	25.9	25.9	24.4	28.8	18.0	14.4	13.6	13.9	15.6	16.1	17.4	22.1	19.7
Sweden ..	14.5	13.4	13.3	11.6	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.7	9.0	10.9	17.3	10.7
Switzerland	..	..	1.9	..	..	1.2	..	..	1.1	..	..	4.0	2.1

4. **Trade Unionism in other Countries.**—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the *Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions*.

Trade Unions—Membership, 1927.

Country.	No. of Organized Workers.	Country.	No. of Organized Workers.
Argentina ..	164,874	Italy ..	2,768,730
Australia ..	911,652	Japan ..	316,906
Austria ..	963,550	Jugo-Slavia	57,717
Belgium ..	762,886	Latvia ..	34,032
Brazil ..	22,562	Lithuania	18,456
Canada ..	209,282	Luxemburg	15,479
Ceylon ..	40,000	Mexico ..	2,119,347
Chili ..	204,000	Mongolia	5,000
China ..	2,800,000	New Zealand	101,071
Corea ..	123,000	Norway ..	104,152
Cuba ..	250,000	Palestine	21,873
Czecho-Slovakia	1,696,897	Panama ..	3,000
Denmark ..	309,885	Paraguay	8,000
Dutch East Indies	24,021	Peru ..	25,000
Egypt ..	60,000	Philippines	67,000
Estonia ..	14,331	Poland ..	577,581
Finland ..	75,846	Porto Rico	18,000
France ..	1,218,250	Portugal	40,000
Germany ..	8,217,923	Romania	46,631
Great Britain	4,908,037	Russia ..	10,248,000
Greece ..	98,470	South Africa	82,660
Holland ..	407,665	Spain ..	262,000
Hungary ..	185,337	Sweden ..	529,974
Iceland ..	4,540	Switzerland	254,992
India ..	300,000	Uruguay	28,484
Ireland ..	111,921	United States	4,241,542

5. **Employers' Associations in Great Britain.**—The principal Employers' Association in Great Britain is the Federation of British Industries. There are, moreover, other general associations of employers, such as The National Union of Manufacturers, The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and The National Chamber of Trade, but information concerning membership is not available.

6. **Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.**—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports :—

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1928.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	AUSTRALIA.								NEW ZEALAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
		Sydney.				Melbourne.				Wellington.				Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.				
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	6.03	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.55	5.58	5.98	5.53	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	4.62	4.62	4.37	4.50
Flour, ordinary	25 lb.	55.75	57.75	50.70	55.90	54.00	54.45	54.30	53.70	65.50	65.25	65.50	65.50	59.00	59.82	57.25	63.93
Tea	lb.	28.85	26.85	26.65	26.65	27.80	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	29.00	29.00	28.75	28.50
Coffee	"	25.90	26.20	26.70	26.40	27.00	26.80	26.90	26.80	28.25	28.25	28.25	29.25	..	..	..	..
Sugar	"	4.00	4.60	4.55	4.65	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25
Rice	"	3.73	3.78	3.73	3.68	3.75	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	"	4.48	4.39	4.23	4.17	3.83	3.80	3.77	3.82	3.50	3.71	3.71	3.50	..	..	..	..
Haisins	"	8.95	8.95	9.15	9.05	9.80	9.70	9.95	9.95	5.50	5.25	5.50	5.25	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	14 lb.	16.42	21.00	17.25	24.67	9.79	0.57	7.57	9.29	23.25	18.00	18.25	23.25	15.00	19.00	15.50	31.50
Onions	lb.	2.67	2.58	2.83	3.25	1.64	1.79	2.21	2.38	2.75	2.25	3.00	4.75	..	..	..	..
Milk	quart	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	7.70	7.65	7.61	7.56	6.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.50	5.75	5.75	6.50
Butter	lb.	21.35	22.35	24.30	23.30	21.50	21.20	22.35	22.45	18.50	19.25	20.25	19.50	23.25	23.00	23.75	24.00
Cheese	"	14.70	14.85	15.05	15.20	17.70	17.30	17.10	16.90	11.75	11.75	11.75	12.25	14.25	14.25	14.75	15.00
Eggs	dozen	27.45	37.65	19.25	20.90	28.45	32.60	18.50	15.30	28.00	40.25	20.00	16.75	21.00	18.00	27.00	36.00
Bacon	lb.	19.70	18.70	19.25	20.30	22.70	21.85	21.95	23.60	15.50	17.00	16.75	16.25	14.75	14.75	16.75	16.25
Beef, sirloin	"	12.67	11.78	12.17	12.33	13.88	13.13	13.50	14.50	9.00	9.00	9.25	9.25	(a)16.00	(a)16.75	(a)17.35	(a)16.75
" rib	"	11.06	10.80	10.55	10.25	11.50	11.10	10.00	9.85	6.50	6.50	6.75	7.00	(b)9.75	(b)10.25	(b)10.50	(b)10.25
" steak, rump	"	8.33	8.05	8.05	7.90	9.65	9.25	8.60	8.30	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	..	..	..	..
Mutton, leg	"	15.39	15.60	15.10	14.75	16.50	16.30	14.90	15.20	8.75	9.00	9.00	9.00	(a)17.75	(a)18.75	(a)18.50	(a)18.00
" chops	"	8.33	8.40	8.20	7.95	8.05	8.10	7.50	6.95	(b)11.00	(b)11.25	(b)11.75	(b)11.75	..	..	..	..
Pork chops	"	7.56	7.80	7.75	7.10	5.40	4.60	5.40	4.75	5.25	5.25	5.50	5.75	..	..	..	..
		10.61	11.00	10.70	10.10	9.58	7.80	8.94	8.44	to	to	to	to	..	..	..	..
		15.22	15.25	15.50	14.85	15.22	15.33	15.00	15.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For footnotes see next page.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1928—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				CANADA (MONTREAL).				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.			
		Capetown.				New York.							
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread	2 lb.	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	9.10	8.80	8.70	8.60
Flour, ordinary	25 lb.	85.30	85.30	85.30	85.30	65.00	68.75	66.25	62.50	65.00	67.75	66.25	67.50
Tea	"	33.30	33.20	34.20	33.10	33.75	85.15	84.50	84.70	34.05	34.00	34.30	33.60
Coffee	"	21.70	21.70	21.70	22.10	20.90	29.80	29.65	29.65	23.40	23.15	23.05	22.70
Sugar	"	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.71	3.50	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.15	3.25	3.15	3.00
Rice	"	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.30	4.95	4.95	5.00	5.05	5.00	4.95	4.95	4.85
Oatmeal	"	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.40	2.90	3.00	2.95	2.95	4.30	4.30	4.35	4.75
Beans	"	21.92	21.85	21.92	21.95	5.60	8.75	6.20	5.10	6.60	6.90	6.55	6.00
Potatoes	14 lb.	21.92	21.85	21.92	21.95	14.25	11.80	11.90	10.55	25.20	29.40	16.80	17.50
Onions	1 lb.	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	3.15	3.85	3.80	3.50	2.70	2.80	2.80	3.30
Milk	quart	9.60	9.66	9.60	9.60	7.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	8.50	7.50	8.00	8.00
Butter	lb.	26.50	26.40	26.50	26.50	20.25	20.85	22.65	23.00	28.45	27.80	28.00	29.70
Cheese	dozen	27.00	26.70	26.30	26.80	15.55	15.55	16.15	16.05	20.15	20.40	20.26	20.65
Eggs	"	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.00	27.30	22.40	27.10	26.35	27.10	23.55	27.30	27.25
Bacon	lb.	16.00	15.30	15.30	14.90	10.08	17.45	20.60	19.85	22.50	22.50	23.50	23.20
Beef, steakh	"	(c) 7.30	(c) 7.30	(c) 7.20	(c) 7.20	15.75	16.75	17.90	15.15	21.85	21.45	22.65	22.45
" rib	"	(c) 8.70	(c) 8.70	(c) 8.30	(c) 8.40	17.55	18.95	19.45	16.70	24.85	24.80	28.00	26.95
Mutton, leg	"	"	"	"	"	15.50	16.65	15.45	14.10	"	"	"	"
Pork chops	"	"	"	"	"	11.60	13.35	15.30	12.20	17.20	19.35	21.85	19.95

(a) British. (b) Chilled or frozen. (c) General average. (d) Dominion average. Montreal price varies from 5.3d. to 8.0d

7. International Comparison of Real Wages.—In July, 1923, the British Ministry of Labour published index-numbers of real wages in London and in the capital cities of certain other countries. The method of computation adopted is described in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* and may be briefly stated as "the ascertaining of the quantities of each kind of food of working class consumption that could be purchased in each city at the retail prices there current with the wages payable for a given amount of labour measured in hours."

In consequence of a resolution passed at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians in November, 1923, these comparisons, with certain modifications, are being continued by the International Labour Office, and are published in the *International Labour Review* at quarterly periods. It is emphasized in the *Review* that the comparative levels of real wages as shown by the index-numbers are subject to important reservations. In the first place, the calculations are based on the wages of a few categories of workers only, and secondly, they are based on the assumption that the whole of the worker's wage is spent on the foodstuffs for which prices are obtained and included in the computation. It is also pointed out that the wage statistics are unsatisfactory for some cities and the results, therefore, must be taken as an approximation only of the relation between the cities specified in the tables. Notwithstanding these qualifications the tables given in the *Review* are of considerable interest.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1927 and 1928.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1927.	1928.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1927.	1928.
GROUP I. METALS—				GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.—			
Iron—Pig—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Currants ..	lb.	0 7½	0 7½
Mixed Nos.	ton	140 0	140 0	Alusins ..	doz. 1 lb.	0 6½	0 6½
Rod and Bar	..	416 8	414 7	Herrings ..	tins	7 9	7 8½
Angle and Tee	..	346 8	340 0	Salmon ..	doz. 1 lb.	19 3	19 3
Plate ..	..	300 10	295 10	Sardines ..	doz. 1 lb.	7 9	7 7½
Hoop ..	..	380 0	373 9	Tea ..	lb.	1 6½	1 6
Galvanized				Coffee ..	..	2 1½	2 1½
Corrugated	..	563 4	508 9	Cocoa ..	..	1 3	1 3
Wire Fencing	..	290 0	286 8	Sugar ..	ton	777 0	777 0
Zinc—Sheet ..	..	1,235 5	1,262 6	Macaroni ..	lb	0 5½	0 5½
Lead—Sheet ..	..	827 6	720 0	Tapioca ..	cwt.	21 0	21 11½
Piping ..	..	973 4	800 0	Rice ..	ton	506 3	530 0
Copper—Sheet	lb.	1 5½	1 5½	Salt—Fine ..	..	130 0	110 0
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	45 9½	45 9	Rock ..	..	160 0	150 0
Tinned Plates	cwt.	36 3	26 1	Mustard ..	doz. 1 lb.	45 4½	45 2
Quicksilver ..	lb.	4 2½	3 11½	Starch ..	lb.	0 11	0 11
GROUP II. TEXTILES				GROUP VI. MEAT—			
LEATHER, ETC.—				Beef ..	100 lb.	43 11½	40 1½
Jute Goods—				Mutton ..	lb.	0 4½	0 3½
Strappings ..	doz.	9 10½	9 3½	Lamb ..	..	0 6½	0 6½
Cornpacks ..	..	9 7½	10 1½	Veal ..	..	0 4½	0 4½
Woolpacks ..	each	4 7½	4 7½	Pork ..	..	0 9½	0 10½
Leather—				GROUP VII.			
Chrome Box	ft.	1 7½	1 5½	BUILDING			
Hide ..	..			MATERIAL—			
Sole Leather—				Timber, Flooring			
Factory ..	..			6 x 1½ ..	100 ft. ln.	10 10½	23 3½
Sides ..	lb.	2 3½	2 1½	6 x 2 ..	..	15 7	17 11½
Rough Tanned	..			6 x 3 ..	..	13 7½	15 9½
—Split ..	..	1 4½	1 5½	6 x 4 ..	..	9 11½	11 8½
Cotton—Raw ..	..	0 9½	0 10½	Weatherboards	..	10 11½	12 6½
Wool ..	..	1 6½	1 7½	Oregon ..	1,000 ft.		
Twine—Reaper	..			sp.	217 6½	235 1½	
and Binder	..			Shelving ..	..	431 3	449 4½
Tallow ..	ton	605 1	692 7½	Cement ..	cask	20 4½	20 7½
GROUP III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE				GROUP VIII.			
Wheat ..	bushel	5 4½	5 1½	CHEMICALS—			
Flour ..	ton	264 10½	255 8½	Cream of Tartar	lb.	1 2½	1 4
Bran ..	..	144 1½	123 11½	Carbonate of			
Pollard ..	..	154 1½	148 6½	Soda ..	ton	275 0	281 8
Oats ..	bushel	4 2½	3 9½	Saltpetre ..	..	715 0	715 0
Oatmeal ..	ton	520 0	553 9	Sulphur ..	..	223 9	220 0
Barley—English	bushel	4 6½	5 1½	Caustic Soda ..	..	550 0	550 0
Cape ..	..	3 11½	4 0½	Potassium			
Malze ..	..	6 4½	4 5½	Cyanide ..	lb.	1 7½	1 7½
Hay ..	ton	179 3½	200 0	Alum ..	ton	435 0	435 0
Straw ..	..	69 11½	64 7½	GROUP IX.			
Peas ..	bushel	7 1½	8 0	CONDENSED MILK			
Potatoes ..	ton	148 0½	82 3½				
Malt ..	bushel	7 5½	8 2				
Chaff ..	ton	134 3	119 8½				
Onions ..	..	80 4½	195 8½				
GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—							
Butter ..	lb.	1 9½	1 8½				
Bacon ..	..	1 3½	1 3½				
Cheese ..	..	1 2½	1 2½				
Butter ..	..	1 8½	1 7½				
Lard ..	..	0 10½	0 10½				
Eggs ..	doz.	1 5½	1 2½				
Honey ..	lb.	0 4½	0 5½				
Beeswax ..	..	1 10½	1 11				
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	11 8½	11 5½				

a Not available.

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section II.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1928.

Items.	Bread	Flour.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Jam.	Oat-meal.	Rais- ins.	Cur- rants.	Starch.
Unit of Quantity	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney ..	6.00	56.81	26.77	26.31	4.59	3.75	3.51	7.45	4.31	9.03	9.12	9.64
Newcastle ..	5.92	58.78	27.19	25.59	4.92	4.03	3.96	8.28	4.81	9.81	9.42	9.96
Broken Hill ..	6.43	57.77	32.92	29.80	5.17	5.58	5.56	8.35	4.64	10.64	9.36	10.85
Goulburn ..	6.26	53.35	27.98	28.43	5.00	3.98	3.83	8.26	4.77	11.52	9.55	11.71
Bathurst ..	6.00	54.58	28.50	27.10	5.00	4.30	4.59	8.47	5.13	10.48	9.28	10.97
Weighted Average ..	6.01	56.93	26.99	26.37	4.64	3.83	3.61	7.56	4.37	9.18	9.16	9.73
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	5.58	54.16	28.02	26.86	4.50	3.77	3.82	7.17	3.80	9.35	8.91	10.34
Ballarat ..	6.00	40.45	24.53	24.58	4.90	3.76	3.48	6.97	4.01	9.29	9.13	10.49
Bendigo ..	6.00	53.75	24.28	22.86	5.15	4.33	3.87	6.66	4.41	8.76	8.97	10.60
Geelong ..	6.00	51.73	25.63	26.53	4.50	3.76	3.60	6.44	3.76	9.43	9.36	9.79
Warrnambool ..	6.00	51.95	24.78	28.63	4.99	3.99	3.53	6.97	4.37	10.07	9.13	9.73
Weighted Average ..	5.63	53.84	27.63	26.63	4.55	3.79	3.36	7.12	3.83	8.78	8.94	10.33
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	5.54	56.16	26.02	29.77	4.48	3.42	2.94	7.53	3.91	10.58	9.69	8.82
Toowoomba ..	5.73	64.48	27.17	26.93	4.74	4.00	3.43	8.16	4.54	9.68	10.02	10.79
Rockhampton ..	5.79	65.13	27.17	31.54	4.75	3.54	3.04	8.23	4.79	9.00	9.52	9.77
Charters Towers ..	6.47	71.45	30.74	31.62	5.26	4.12	4.03	9.31	5.08	12.40	10.51	11.78
Warwick ..	5.56	66.08	29.48	27.63	5.00	3.96	3.80	9.00	4.85	11.40	10.55	10.87
Weighted Average ..	5.61	58.36	26.45	29.73	4.56	3.51	3.04	7.74	4.10	10.45	9.75	9.28
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	5.49	53.43	27.40	27.48	4.33	3.83	3.40	6.75	3.70	7.69	8.04	8.87
Kadina, etc. ..	6.00	53.01	29.81	32.29	4.87	4.72	4.57	7.79	4.54	10.16	8.85	10.67
Port Pirie ..	5.50	62.52	28.55	29.64	4.72	4.42	4.38	7.43	4.60	10.05	9.10	9.96
Mt. Gambier ..	5.89	60.45	30.62	31.78	4.05	4.42	4.54	7.43	4.08	9.47	9.09	10.50
Peterborough ..	6.00	63.98	30.40	31.93	4.93	5.00	4.20	8.16	4.67	9.80	9.32	10.86
Weighted Average ..	5.52	53.96	27.61	27.86	4.43	3.91	3.51	6.84	3.78	7.63	8.14	9.02
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth ..	5.88	55.87	25.52	22.75	4.51	3.51	3.30	7.57	3.99	8.10	8.37	9.47
Kalgoorlie ..	6.50	61.95	20.40	29.14	5.46	4.70	5.03	8.05	4.34	9.44	9.51	11.39
Northam ..	5.83	58.48	30.42	23.00	5.38	3.75	3.88	8.43	4.33	9.11	8.54	10.83
Bunbury ..	6.00	63.85	26.63	24.07	5.17	4.06	4.02	9.00	4.60	9.81	9.67	11.58
Geraldton ..	6.00	57.81	32.00	20.52	5.00	4.19	4.00	9.08	5.11	9.40	9.76	12.00
Weighted Average ..	5.91	56.78	26.19	23.38	4.65	3.67	3.52	7.77	4.07	8.33	8.57	9.60
TASMANIA—												
Hobart ..	5.50	56.24	26.53	23.75	4.50	3.97	3.89	7.07	4.18	9.86	9.66	10.26
Launceston ..	4.88	53.07	24.71	24.73	4.50	3.76	3.26	7.16	3.83	8.70	9.16	10.23
Burnie ..	5.50	53.90	27.03	25.33	4.51	4.11	3.37	7.93	4.69	9.61	9.07	10.40
Devonport ..	5.75	53.85	28.41	26.08	4.50	4.01	3.59	7.49	4.34	10.42	8.93	10.95
Queenstown ..	5.50	57.41	29.20	27.48	4.52	4.14	4.62	8.52	4.90	12.00	10.11	11.80
Weighted Average ..	5.34	55.19	26.30	24.34	4.50	3.93	3.71	7.20	4.14	9.63	9.40	10.36
Weighted Average, Australia ..	5.77	55.71	27.13	26.67	4.68	3.79	3.46	7.37	4.08	9.31	9.01	9.83

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1928—continued.

Items.	Blue.	Candles	Soap.	Pota- toos.	Onions	Kero- sene.	Milk.	Butter	Cheese	Eggs.	Bacon, Middle	Bacon, Shoulder
Unit of Quantity	dz. sq.	per lb	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	gallon	quart.	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d	d.	d.	d	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney ..	14.41	11.28	5.40	19.13	2.76	23.85	9.05	23.12	14.06	27.60	19.50	12.27
Newcastle ..	16.05	11.01	5.50	20.48	2.83	25.22	7.86	23.13	14.78	27.15	19.58	16.97
Broken Hill ..	14.17	12.78	6.26	20.03	2.66	32.57	11.08	25.20	17.93	21.99	21.30	17.74
Goulburn ..	16.88	12.38	5.56	10.15	3.13	27.21	8.00	22.84	14.05	25.98	19.18	14.43
Bathurst ..	17.30	12.28	5.69	14.83	2.98	24.75	8.00	24.12	17.23	25.26	20.19	14.08
Weighted Average ..	14.59	11.38	5.44	19.19	2.77	24.24	9.01	23.18	15.04	27.43	19.50	12.84
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	13.36	11.84	5.31	9.36	2.02	23.01	7.61	22.06	17.26	22.67	22.54	13.87
Ballarat ..	12.39	11.46	5.56	7.50	1.88	30.50	8.00	21.37	14.06	18.19	21.80	15.09
Bendigo ..	12.21	12.00	5.05	10.64	2.21	31.22	6.86	22.91	14.70	17.17	21.74	16.15
Geelong ..	12.82	11.18	4.28	8.99	1.80	24.00	7.50	21.47	14.07	18.28	22.30	15.38
Warrnambool ..	12.60	10.90	5.83	9.20	1.77	26.67	6.03	22.72	15.56	15.58	21.57	14.57
Weighted Average ..	13.25	11.80	5.28	9.31	2.01	24.49	7.61	22.05	16.91	22.67	22.47	14.06
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	11.69	10.68	4.38	20.61	2.49	21.61	7.41	23.30	14.45	23.24	15.51	10.13
Toowoomba ..	12.00	10.13	4.79	19.71	2.71	25.91	6.00	24.10	14.89	10.30	15.74	10.47
Rockhampton ..	15.88	11.60	4.24	23.70	2.74	23.11	6.00	24.07	14.23	21.44	16.57	12.39
Charlton Towers ..	17.80	14.62	4.77	31.39	3.52	25.47	8.00	25.05	18.54	28.00	18.87	15.25
Warwick ..	15.80	11.97	4.88	18.23	2.68	28.52	6.00	24.98	15.53	18.52	16.45	13.11
Weighted Average ..	12.35	10.89	4.42	21.14	2.67	22.36	7.17	23.65	14.63	22.85	15.76	10.60
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	12.00	11.12	5.20	13.29	2.12	21.66	7.90	22.62	14.12	18.62	20.72	15.04
Kadina, etc. ..	13.09	12.30	5.50	18.72	2.98	24.00	7.43	23.05	15.07	15.10	21.52	18.26
Port Pirie ..	12.39	12.56	4.96	10.52	2.63	27.01	8.00	23.51	15.25	17.68	20.54	16.97
Mt. Gambier ..	11.84	11.07	5.16	10.27	1.03	26.95	7.80	19.23	13.81	13.88	20.46	16.08
Peterborough ..	12.35	13.44	6.30	18.65	2.58	27.10	0.00	28.87	15.88	15.78	22.09	20.09
Weighted Average ..	12.66	11.25	5.21	13.65	2.17	22.08	7.89	22.63	14.24	18.35	20.76	15.31
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth ..	16.22	11.41	5.01	19.15	2.09	21.86	8.51	23.25	14.91	24.61	20.01	12.16
Kalgoorlie ..	18.00	12.20	6.48	21.77	3.29	31.90	9.75	25.68	15.93	26.65	21.63	14.48
Northam ..	17.17	12.38	5.21	23.33	3.48	24.55	7.78	25.52	16.03	21.02	20.55	14.75
Bunbury ..	17.00	12.80	5.20	21.73	3.75	23.51	8.00	24.12	16.25	24.62	20.78	13.05
Geraldton ..	18.00	12.20	5.05	26.40	3.75	26.28	6.67	26.11	17.70	23.60	21.68	16.36
Weighted Average ..	16.48	11.55	5.17	19.73	3.07	23.09	8.57	23.93	15.14	24.73	20.24	12.54
TASMANIA—												
Hobart ..	21.48	10.42	5.17	14.79	2.46	25.41	8.00	22.73	13.98	18.54	17.83	10.28
Launceston ..	11.14	10.21	5.27	13.17	2.50	24.30	7.57	22.24	13.35	18.12	18.52	11.19
Burule ..	13.50	11.65	5.52	13.65	2.38	24.00	7.00	21.05	16.30	18.00	18.18	14.28
Devonport ..	13.18	10.07	6.63	12.23	2.84	26.95	6.33	19.39	15.10	16.02	17.82	13.05
Queenstown ..	13.90	12.90	6.18	19.37	2.04	34.60	7.75	22.92	16.20	24.90	18.70	13.88
Weighted Average ..	11.64	10.52	5.33	14.32	2.52	25.50	7.75	22.36	14.03	18.49	18.06	10.91
Weighted Average, Australia ..	13.71	11.44	5.24	15.54	2.46	23.67	8.19	22.60	15.49	23.85	20.24	13.18

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1928—continued.

Items.	Ham.	Beef, Fresh, Sirloin	Beef, Fresh, Rib.	Beef, Fresh, Flank	Beef, Fresh, Shin.	Steak, Rump.	Steak, Shoulder.	Steak, Stew- ing.	Beef, Co'ned, Round.	Beef, Co'ned, Brisket with Bone.	Beef, Co'ned, Brisket with- out Bone.	Mutt'n Leg.
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney ..	23.85	10.66	8.00	7.97	5.79	15.27	7.86	6.99	8.63	4.52	6.70	8.28
Newcastle ..	23.87	9.42	7.81	7.21	5.39	12.69	7.13	6.36	8.60	4.49	7.03	9.47
Broken Hill ..	24.01	11.81	9.19	7.87	6.70	17.05	11.88	10.37	12.05	6.81	9.11	11.15
Goulburn ..	21.03	10.38	9.05	6.35	4.54	14.02	8.29	7.02	9.57	6.06	8.56	9.34
Bathurst ..	24.67	8.05	7.16	4.64	5.44	11.60	7.29	6.57	8.02	5.18	7.44	8.46
Weighted Average ..	23.83	10.57	8.07	7.24	5.76	15.07	7.90	7.02	8.73	4.60	6.82	8.47
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	24.06	10.08	8.90	7.25	5.59	15.75	8.29	6.94	9.22	4.87	6.89	7.60
Ballarat ..	22.72	11.08	8.86	6.52	4.57	15.13	7.86	7.81	10.52	5.76	7.96	8.81
Bendigo ..	23.49	9.84	8.00	4.57	5.42	13.93	8.51	7.75	9.18	5.84	7.81	8.77
Geelong ..	22.90	10.93	9.57	6.37	5.94	15.58	8.52	7.77	9.84	6.01	7.71	8.63
Warrnambool ..	23.84	9.42	7.50	5.35	6.46	15.43	7.72	6.85	9.20	5.66	7.03	8.62
Weighted Average ..	23.94	10.67	8.96	7.08	5.56	15.65	8.28	7.01	9.30	4.99	7.00	7.73
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	26.24	8.84	6.09	5.51	3.87	11.40	5.08	5.02	8.20	4.15	6.04	8.30
Toowoomba ..	25.30	6.73	4.60	3.38	2.70	9.17	4.42	3.88	6.29	4.23	5.21	7.64
Rockhampton ..	25.43	8.72	7.00	5.34	3.03	10.70	5.43	4.79	6.95	5.14	6.79	9.98
Charters Towers ..	26.69	8.81	6.10	4.97	3.72	10.17	5.91	5.38	7.12	4.03	6.11	10.30
Warwick ..	25.22	7.09	5.52	2.58	2.38	9.17	4.90	4.40	6.66	4.75	6.49	9.00
Weighted Average ..	26.09	8.61	6.04	5.25	3.72	11.07	5.56	4.91	7.87	4.27	6.03	8.55
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	23.65	10.85	8.87	9.25	7.07	15.71	10.01	9.30	11.12	6.89	8.54	9.54
Kadina, etc. ..	21.92	10.07	9.53	7.69	7.35	14.29	10.67	9.87	10.07	7.74	9.18	10.57
Port Pirie ..	22.71	10.05	9.17	5.90	6.97	15.47	10.96	10.10	10.87	7.07	9.60	10.49
Mt. Gambier ..	19.95	9.85	8.80	6.67	6.46	13.06	9.55	8.23	10.04	7.98	9.19	9.05
Peterborough ..	23.62	10.49	9.42	10.03	5.39	15.38	10.94	9.28	12.02	8.50	9.90	10.26
Weighted Average ..	23.40	10.77	8.91	9.04	7.06	15.61	10.07	9.34	11.06	6.95	8.63	9.63
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth ..	23.14	11.10	9.29	10.29	8.30	16.70	10.66	9.46	10.18	6.52	8.25	10.90
Kalgoorlie ..	24.54	11.24	9.23	10.22	8.06	16.45	10.60	8.84	10.69	7.91	9.27	11.05
Northam ..	23.17	10.81	9.28	10.17	8.52	15.74	10.84	10.07	10.69	6.81	8.98	11.06
Bunbury ..	23.13	11.47	10.25	10.10	7.17	15.39	10.97	10.11	10.21	6.84	9.45	13.00
Geraldton ..	25.40	10.13	9.37	8.17	7.81	13.12	10.04	9.13	10.12	6.25	9.13	10.57
Weighted Average ..	23.34	11.10	9.31	10.23	8.24	16.59	10.65	9.42	10.24	6.64	8.42	10.96
TASMANIA—												
Hobart ..	20.08	10.00	8.56	6.97	5.01	15.02	7.97	7.86	9.54	5.11	8.04	7.07
Launceston ..	21.13	9.96	8.89	6.95	5.18	13.15	6.74	7.99	9.24	5.37	7.75	9.19
Burnie ..	18.80	10.05	9.50	7.02	7.00	12.07	9.83	9.25	10.00	7.44	9.15	11.70
Devonport ..	18.24	10.38	9.17	5.81	6.36	12.00	9.57	8.76	9.88	6.93	8.33	10.94
Queenstown ..	19.34	11.67	9.33	8.00	11.00	13.07	11.33	10.67	11.33	8.00	10.67	11.33
Weighted Average ..	20.20	10.07	8.69	6.94	5.77	14.19	8.46	8.09	9.55	5.47	8.11	8.72
Weighted Average, Australia ..	23.90	10.45	8.34	7.00	5.80	14.99	8.22	7.25	9.20	5.16	7.14	8.54

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1928—continued.

Items.	Mutton, Shoulder.	Mutton, Loin.	Mutton, Neck.	Chops, Loin.	Chops, Leg.	Chops, Neck.	Fork, Leg.	Fork, Loin.	Fork, Bohy.	Fork, Chops.
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—										
Sydney	6.26	9.24	6.10	10.68	9.72	7.60	14.28	15.11	12.24	15.14
Newcastle	6.81	9.25	6.95	9.62	9.57	7.48	13.56	13.12	10.74	13.76
Broken Hill	9.60	11.29	9.15	12.07	12.79	11.09	15.74	15.67	14.92	17.35
Goulburn	7.39	10.65	5.33	11.40	9.81	6.65	13.24	13.98	11.52	14.60
Bathurst	6.85	8.46	3.68	8.94	8.71	6.27	11.90	12.33	10.16	12.85
Weighted Average	6.41	9.30	6.22	10.62	8.73	7.66	14.23	14.92	12.16	15.06
VICTORIA—										
Melbourne	4.74	7.34	4.11	8.93	9.08	5.30	14.12	14.61	13.75	15.33
Ballarat	6.14	7.94	5.43	9.42	9.94	6.88	13.58	13.69	13.24	13.98
Bendigo	5.96	7.78	5.48	9.66	9.60	6.64	12.80	13.11	12.80	13.50
Geelong	5.65	8.20	5.75	9.55	9.33	7.15	13.93	14.09	14.03	14.32
Warrnambool	5.72	7.73	5.70	8.78	8.83	6.53	11.87	11.87	11.53	12.07
Weighted Average	4.88	7.42	4.29	8.99	9.14	5.49	14.03	14.48	13.69	15.16
QUEENSLAND—										
Brisbane	5.80	8.58	5.71	8.79	8.83	7.38	12.29	12.33	10.28	12.84
Toowoomba	3.93	7.47	4.34	7.36	7.50	6.27	11.80	11.65	9.13	11.88
Rockhampton	7.36	10.01	5.81	10.03	10.13	8.77	12.07	12.07	10.25	12.07
Charter Towers	7.15	10.40	6.99	10.40	10.40	8.67	12.00	12.00	10.62	12.00
Warwick	5.30	9.17	3.95	9.68	9.07	5.55	11.07	11.07	8.15	11.27
Weighted Average	5.83	8.70	5.82	8.87	8.90	7.42	12.20	12.25	10.15	12.63
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—										
Adelaide	7.75	9.14	6.68	10.27	11.32	8.01	14.15	14.72	14.50	15.40
Kadina, etc.	8.80	10.20	8.03	11.93	11.97	9.49	12.76	12.76	11.54	12.78
Port Pirie	9.26	9.43	7.67	11.36	11.65	9.71	12.91	11.73	11.00	12.33
Mt. Gambler	8.20	9.79	7.65	11.23	11.26	9.30	12.14	12.14	11.83	12.90
Peterborough	8.28	10.23	9.39	11.97	11.97	10.22	12.12	12.00	11.97	13.57
Weighted Average	7.86	9.21	6.81	10.41	11.36	8.17	13.97	14.47	14.21	15.13
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—										
Perth	7.66	10.17	7.35	11.34	11.60	8.20	15.48	15.25	13.13	15.64
Kalgoorlie	9.19	11.27	8.62	12.31	12.30	9.70	15.54	15.23	13.29	15.51
Northam	8.83	9.80	7.54	11.12	11.23	8.76	13.52	13.37	12.32	13.81
Bunbury	10.53	11.64	8.33	13.03	13.03	10.14	13.36	13.84	12.86	13.76
Geratdon	8.34	9.85	7.73	10.57	10.57	9.56	14.03	14.03	13.10	14.63
Weighted Average	7.93	10.30	7.53	11.46	11.68	8.44	15.39	15.16	13.12	15.52
TASMANIA—										
Hobart	6.08	7.63	5.91	10.56	10.57	7.60	12.45	13.13	12.25	13.85
Launceston	7.08	8.93	6.44	12.05	10.63	8.20	12.17	12.38	11.90	12.78
Burnie	9.54	11.32	9.05	12.99	12.00	10.05	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.66
Devonport	8.04	10.50	7.22	11.69	11.64	9.38	11.93	11.36	10.00	11.53
Queenstown	9.00	10.00	8.67	11.09	10.33	9.62	13.31	13.01	12.75	13.62
Weighted Average	6.69	8.40	8.34	11.10	10.69	8.05	12.34	12.80	12.04	13.35
Weighted Average, Australia	6.13	8.67	5.70	9.98	9.81	7.06	13.96	14.42	12.72	14.64

Section III.

Weekly House Rents^(a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1924 to 1928.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	24 8	25 2	24 7	24 6	25 2
Newcastle	20 5	22 8	22 10	23 4	24 0
Broken Hill	12 6	13 6	14 10	15 3	15 5
Goulburn	23 7	22 8	23 5	25 0	26 0
Bathurst	16 11	18 6	19 7	19 1	19 6
Weighted Average	23 11	24 6	24 2	24 1	24 6
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	21 2	21 7	22 10	23 0	23 11
Ballarat	12 11	13 11	13 9	13 11	14 10
Bendigo	13 3	14 8	16 1	17 4	17 5
Geelong	17 1	17 9	21 1	21 11	21 7
Warrnambool	16 6	16 5	16 3	17 6	18 3
Weighted Average	20 4	20 10	22 1	22 4	23 2
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	15 7	15 8	17 11	18 4	18 6
Toowoomba	13 11	15 4	16 3	16 4	16 0
Rockhampton	10 9	13 10	14 7	15 4	14 4
Charters Towers	12 3	12 6	12 6	12 5	14 11
Warwick	14 9	14 7	15 9	16 6	14 11
Weighted Average	14 11	15 4	17 3	17 6	17 3
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	20 9	21 2	20 5	20 9	22 6
Kadina, etc.	13 4	11 8	11 1	11 2	10 7
Port Pirie	13 6	14 1	16 3	16 5	16 5
Mount Gambier	10 11	11 1	11 8	11 3	12 1
Peterborough	16 6	17 1	16 5	17 7	16 11
Weighted Average	20 0	20 4	19 8	20 0	21 6
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	17 8	18 0	19 9	20 3	20 8
Kalgoorlie	12 4	12 1	12 1	11 11	11 11
Northam	17 11	18 11	18 10	19 8	20 2
Bunbury	15 7	15 9	16 7	15 8	14 9
Geraldton	18 2	18 10	18 11	19 2	21 0
Weighted Average	17 1	17 5	18 10	19 3	19 8
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	21 5	22 2	21 11	21 8	20 8
Launceston	17 1	17 9	17 6	17 4	18 7
Burnie	17 6	18 0	17 3	16 11	17 2
Devonport	17 2	16 9	16 8	16 4	15 8
Queenstown	10 11	10 11	8 9	9 4	10 1
Weighted Average	19 6	20 1	19 9	19 4	19 4
Weighted Average, Australia	20 10	21 5	21 10	22 0	22 3

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1928

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an (a). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1928. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 89s. 6d. to 96s.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 95s. and 100s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopersing—						
Coopers	115 0	*120 0	*117 0	100 0	*114 0	*110 0
Furniture and Bedding—						
Bedding Makers ..	*107 0	101 0	*104 6	101 0	*103 0	96 0
Boultis Carver Operators	*111 6	111 6	*110 11	111 6	*109 0	106 6
Cabinetmakers ..	*111 0	111 6	*110 11	111 6	*109 0	106 6
Carpet Cutters ..	*119 0	107 6				102 6
" Layers ..	*110 0	102 0	*91 6		90 0	97 6
" Planners ..	*110 0	111 6		111 6	90 0	106 6
Charmakers ..	*111 0	111 6	*110 11	111 6	*109 0	106 6
Drape Cutters ..	*119 0	107 6		107 6		102 6
French Polishers ..	*111 0	111 6	*110 11	111 6	*106 0	106 6
Upholsterers ..	*111 0	109 6	*110 11	109 6	*100 0	104 6
Wood Carvers ..	*111 0	111 6	*110 11	111 6	*109 0	106 0
" Machinists ..	*111 0	96/6 to 111/6	*110 11	96/6 to 111/6	*106/ 3 109/ 3	91/8 to 106/6
" Turners ..	*111 0	105 6	*110 11	105 6	*109 0	100 6
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers	*106 0	102 6	*104 6	102 6		97 6
Makers	*106 0	102 6	*104 6	102 6	*103 0	97 6
Varnishers	*106 0	99 6	*104 6	90 6		94 6
Organ Building—						
Journeyman ..	*115 0	105/0 to 111/6	*107 6	105/6 to 111/6		
Overmantels and Mantel- pieces—						
Journeymen ..	*111 0	110 6	*110 11	91 6	*109 0	106 0

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (1a) 15 hours. (1b) 16½ hours. (1c) 28 hours. (1d) 25 hours. (1e) 27 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (3a) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4a) 41½ hours. (4b) 40 hours. (4c) 41 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43 hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (5c) 43¾ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (8a) 45½ hours. (9) 45¾ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10a) 46½ hours. (11) 46¾ hours. (11a) 46½ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (12b) 47¼ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49¾ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (18a) 51½ hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53¾ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (26a) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (27a) 55½ hours. (27b) 55¼ hours. (28) 56 hours. (28a) 56½ hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33a) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (35a) 66 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38a) 88 hours per fortnight. (38b) 86 hours per fortnight. (38c) 84 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39c) 108 hours per fortnight. (39d) 112 hours per fortnight. (39e) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (40a) 120 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43a) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (44a) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47a) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47b) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48a) 56 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48b) 55½ hours (summer), 54½ hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49a) 56 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49b) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50a) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50b) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours (four months each in each year). (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (62) 176 hours per month. (63) 200 hours per month. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (65) 88 hours 30 minutes per fortnight. (66) 91 hours 40 minutes per fortnight.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Plane Making—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Cabinetmakers ..	*111 0	111 6	*107 6	111 6	..	..
Frame-makers—Iron	*107 9	93 6	..	93 6	..	..
Wood	*107 9	96/6 to 111/6	..	96/6 to 111/6	..	..
French Polishers ..	*111 0	111 6	*107 6	111 6	..	..
Veneers ..	*111 0	93 6	*107 6	93 6	..	..
Wood Carvers ..	*111 0	96/6 to 111/6	..	96/6 to 111/6	..	..
.. Turners ..	*111 0	111 6	..	111 6	..	..
Picture Framing—						
Compo. Workers ..	*105 0	96 6	*104 0	96 6	..	..
Fitters Up ..	*105 0	96 6	*104 0	96 6	..	..
General Hands ..	*105 0	97 6	*104 0	99 6	..	..
Gilders ..	*105 0	99 0	*104 0	99 6	*100 0	* 82 6
Joiners ..	*105 0	99 6	*104 0	99 6	..	..
Mount Cutters ..	*105 0	99 6	*104 0	99 6	..	..
Sawyers—Band or Jig	*105 0	102 6	*104 0	102 6	..	..
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—						
Box and Casemakers	*102 6	* 97 6	* 93 6	* 97 0	92 6	* 94 6
Labourers ..	* 90 6	* 85 6	* 92 7	* 85 0	* 87 0	* 82 6
Machinists—						
Box Printing ..	* 96 6	* 91 6	* 93 6	* 91 0	..	* 88 6
Boult's Carver ..	*111 6	* 99 0	* 99 0	*108 0	..	*103 6
Buzzer or Jointer ..	*105 6	*100 6	* 94 5	*100 0	* 99 6	* 97 6
General Jointer ..	*109 6	*104 6	*104 6	*104 0	*105 0	*101 6
Mortising or Boring	* 99 6	* 94 6	* 93 6	* 94 0	* 93 6	* 91 6
Moulding ..	*105 6	*100 6	* 99 0	*100 6	* 99 6	* 97 6
Moulding(own Grinder)	*111 6	*106 6	..	*106 0	*105 6	*103 6
Nailing ..	*100 6	* 95 6	* 93 6	* 95 0	..	* 92 6
Planing ..	*108 6	*103 6	* 98 1	*103 0	*99/6 & 105/6	*100 6
Sandpapering ..	* 99 6	* 94 6	* 92 7	* 94 0	*93/6 & 98/6	* 91 6
Shaping ..	*111 6	*106 6	*111 10	*106 6	*109 6	*108 6
Tenoning ..	*105 6	*100 6	* 98 1	*100 0	*99/6 & 105/6	* 97 6
Ordermen ..	*102 6	* 97 6	* 95 4	* 97 0	* 99 0	* 94 6
Pullers or Tailors Out	* 96 6	*95/6 & 91/6	*92/7 to 95/4	*85/ & 91/	* 90 6	*82/6 & 88/6
Saw Doctors ..	*120/6 & 128/6	*115/6 & 123/6	*103 2	*115/6 & 123/	*105 0	*112/6 & 120/6
.. Sharpeners ..	*105/6	*100 6	* 99 11	*100 0	*105 0	* 97 6
Sawyers—						
Band or Jig ..	*108/6 & 110/6	*97/6 & 103/6	*100 10	*97/ & 103/	*96/6 & 102/6	*94/6 & 100/6
Circular ..	*100/6 & 108/6	*95/6 & 101/6	* 98 1	*95/ & 101/	*94/6 to 102/6	*92/6 & 98/6
Gang Frame ..	*100 6	*98/6 & 99/6	* 95 4	*96/ & 99/	* 98 6	*93/6 & 96/6
Recut Band ..	*100/6 & 108/6	*97/6 & 103/6	* 99 0	*97/ & 103/	*96/6 & 102/6	*94/6 & 100/6
Stackers per hour	2 6	2 6	2 3½	2 6	1/11 ¹¹ & 2/0 ¹¹	2 6
Tallymen ..	*102 6	* 97 6	* 95 4	* 97 0	*96 6	* 94 6
Wood Turners ..	*108 6	*103 6	*101 9	*103 0	*108 0	*100 6
Undertaking—						
Coachmen ..	*103 0	17 96 0	*92/6 & 100/	87/ to 101/a	95 6	80 0a
Coffin Makers or Trimmers ..	*112 6	100/ & 106/	*95/ & 100/	90/ to 110/a	95/6 & 105/6	100 0a
Veneer Blind Making—						
Journeymen ..	*102 6	..	*110 11	99 0	..	102 6

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Agricultural Implements—						
Assemblers ..	* 93 6	94 0	* 94 0	93 6	* 95 4	..
Blacksmiths ..	*108 6	107 6	..	107 0	*113 4	..
Bulldozermen ..	* 92 0	200 0	..	99 6	*101 4	..
Carpenters ..	* 91 6	104 6	..	104 0	*108 4	..
Drillers ..	* 92 0	93 0	..	92 6	* 95 4	..

a Bulging or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Agricultural Implements —continued.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers ..	100/ to 106/	97/ to 103/	..	92 0	..	..
Fitters ..	*95/6 & 105/6	100/ to 104/6	..	99/6 & 104/	*107 4	..
Grinders ..	* 92 0	97 0	..	96 6	..	..
Labourers—unskilled ..	* 85 0	80 6	..	89 0	* 85 0	..
Machinists—Iron ..	*02/ & 90/0	97 0	..	97 6	*105 4	..
Painters—Brush ..	* 85 6	92 6	..	92 0	..	..
Scroll ..	* 91 6	104 6	..	104 0	..	..
Pattermakers ..	*113 6	112 6	..	112 0	*116 4	..
Sheet Iron Workers ..	* 92 0	104 6	..	104 0	..	..
Storeroom ..	* 96 0	89 6	* 88 0	89 0	*103 4	..
Strikers ..	* 85 6	94 0	..	93 6	* 86 4	..
Turners ..	*103 6	104 6	..	104 0	*107 4	..
Wheelwrights ..	* 91 6	104 6	..	104 0	..	..
Bedstead Making— Metallic—						
Blacksmiths ..	*105/ & 111/8	96 6	*100 10	96 6	..	..
Chillfilters—Modellers ..	*106 0	105 0	*104 6	105 0	..	..
Other ..	*100 0	98 0	*91/8 & 97/2	98 0	..	..
Chippers ..	*101 0	93 0	* 93 6	93 0	..	..
Cutters, etc. ..	*101 0	93 0	* 93 6	80 0	..	..
Electroplaters ..	*107 6	106 0	* 99 0	108 0	..	..
Filters Up ..	*102 0	95/ & 98/	* 94 5	95 0	..	..
Foundry Hands ..	*101 0	96 0	* 93 6	89 0	..	..
Frame Setters ..	*104 0	96 6	* 96 3	96 6	..	..
Furnacemen ..	*101/ & 106/	96 0	* 97 2	98 6	..	..
Japaners ..	*102 0	95 0	* 92 7	95 0	..	..
Lacquers ..	*105 0	93 0	* 92 7	93 0	..	..
Mounters ..	*102 0	98 0	* 92 7	98 0	..	..
Polishers ..	*103 0	92 0	* 85 0	92 0	..	..
Boiler Making—						
Journeyman ..	*119 6	*110 6	*107 3	*114 0	*109 0	*105 6
Railwaymen ..	*112 6	*110 6	*107 3	*109 0	*112 0	*106 6
Brass Working—						
Coremakers ..	*106/6 & 110/6	* 98 6	*107 3	* 97 6	*100 0	* 93 6
Dressers ..	*103/ & 104/	* 95 6	* 88 0	* 91 6	* 91 0	* 87 6
Finishers ..	*114 6	*110 6	*107 3	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Furnacemen ..	*107/ & 110/	* 98 6	*88/ to 97/2	* 97 6	*103 0	* 87 6
Moulders ..	*106/6 & 110/6	*102/6 & 110/6	*103/7 to 107/3	*109 6	*100 0	* 93 6
Polishers ..	*100 6	* 98 6	*107 3	* 97 6	* 97 0	* 86 0
Cycles—						
Assemblers ..	* 92 0	95/ & 100/	*99/ & 107/8	*100 0	*91/ & 100/	80 0
Cleaners ..	* 87 4	..	* 86 2	..	..	..
Filers ..	* 89 0	95 0	* 86 2	..	*100 0	80 0
Fitters ..	* 93 4	100 0	*107 3	*109 0	*100 0	88 0
Frame Builders ..	* 93 4	100/ & 102/6	*107 3	..	*100 0	80 0
Repairers ..	* 93 4	100 0	*107 3	..	*100 0	80 0
Turners ..	* 93 4	111 0	*107 3	*109 0	*100 0	88 0
(Motor) ..	*114 6	116 6	*110 11	*108 0	*109 0	*107 0
Wheel Builders ..	* 89 0	95 0	..	..	*100 0	80 0
Electrical Installation—						
Armature Winders ..	*121 0	111 6	*110 0	111 0	*109 0	*108 6
Cable Joiners ..	*121 0	104 0	*107 3	103 6	..	101 0
Fitters ..	*121 0	*111 6	*110 0	*111 0	*109 0	*108 6
Line-men ..	*115 0	102 0	*107 3	101 6	*103 0	99 0
Mechanics ..	*115 0	104 0	*107 3	103 6	*109 0	101 0
Patrolmen ..	..	92/ & 104/	* 93 0	81 6	..	89/ & 101/
Wiremen ..	*116 0	104 0	*107 3	103 6	*103 0	101 0
Assistant ..	..	85 6	* 90 0	..	..	82 6
Other Adults ..	..	85 6	* 90 0	85 0	* 85 0	82

a Rating or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small-type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	*121 0	111 4	*110 0	111 0	*109 0	108 6
Cable Joiners ..	*121 0	104 0	*107 3	103 6	..	101 0
Carboner, Aro Lamp						
Attendant ..	*103 0	92 0	* 91 8	91 6	..	89 0
Instrument Makers ..	*121 0	104 0	*110 0	103 6	*109 0	101 0
Lino-men ..	*115 0	102 0	*107 3	101 6	*103 0	99 0
Meter Fixers ..	*115 0	92 0	..	91 6	..	89 0
Testers ..	*115 0	100 6	*107 3	100 0	..	97 6
Patrolmen—Night ..		104 6	* 93 0	91 6	..	101 0
Shift Electricians ..	*121 0	105/ & 111/6	*120 0	..	..	102/ & 108/6
Sub-Station Attendants	..	105/ & 111/6	..	..	..	102/ & 108/6
Switchboard Attendants ..	..	100 6	* 90 0	103 6	..	97 6
Switchmen ..	..	92 0	..	103 6	..	89 0
Other Adults ..	..	85 6	* 90 0	85 0	..	82 6
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters ..	*121 0	*111 6	*110 0	*111 0	*109 0	*108 6
Mechanics ..	*115 0	104 0	*107 3	103 6	*109 0	101 0
Wiremen ..	*115 0	104 0	*107 3	103 6	103 0	101 0
Electroplating—						
Platers ..	*106/6 & 114/6	*110 6	* 99 0	*109 0	*109 0	88 0
Polishers ..	*101/6 & 103/6	105 0	*93/6 & 99/	97 6	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	*114 6	*110 6	*110 11	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Bolt and Nut Machinists	*102 6	* 98 3	* 88 0	* 97 0	* 97 0	* 95 0
Borers and Slotters ..	*114 6	*110 6	*107 3	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Brassfinishers ..	*114 6	*110 6	*107 3	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Coppersmiths ..	*114 6	*110 6	*110 11	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Drillers—Radial ..	*114 6	*110 6	* 99 11	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Other ..	*102 6	* 98 6	* 99 11	* 97 0	* 97 0	* 95 0
Drophammer Smiths..	*114 6	*110 6	*110 11	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Fitters ..	*114 6	*110 6	*107 3	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Lappers and Grinders	*106/6 & 114/6	*102/6 & 110/6	*107 3	*101/ to 109/	*101/ & 109/	*99/ & 107/
Millers—Universal ..	*114 6	*110 6	..	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Other ..	*114 6	*110 6	*107 3	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Oliverrsmiths ..	*114 6	*110 6	*110 11	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Pattern Makers ..	*123 6	*119 6	*112 9	*118 0	*118 0	*116 0
Planers—						
Rail and Plate Edge	*106 6	*102 6	* 92 7	*101 0	*101 0	* 99 0
Other ..	*114 6	*110 6	*107 3	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Shapers ..	*114 6	*110 6	*107 3	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Springsmiths ..	*114 6	*110 6	*109 0	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Turners ..	*114 6	*110 6	*107 3	*109 0	*109 0	*107 0
Farriery—						
Firemen ..	*111 0	*110 0	*100 0	111 0	109 0	..
Floormen ..	*106 0	*110 0	*100 0	106 0	106 0	..
Shoemsmiths ..	*111 0	*110 0	*100 0	111 0	109 0	..
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Boilermakers' Helpers	*101 0	* 95 6	* 88 0	* 96 0	* 91 0	* 88 6
Labourers	* 95 0	* 89 6	* 86 0	* 90 0	* 85 0	* 84 0
Engineers' Labourers	* 95 0	* 85 6	* 86 2	* 90 0	* 81 0	*83/ & 59/
Furnacemen's Assistants	*101 0	* 91 6	* 86 2	* 96 0	* 91 0	* 88 6
Moulders' Labourers	* 95 0	* 85 6	* 86 2	* 90 0	* 81 0	* 88 6
Strikers ..	*101 0	* 92 6	* 88 0	* 98 0	* 97 0	*85/ & 89/
Moulding—Iron—						
Coremakers—Machine	*110 6	97 6	*107 3	102 6	109 0	105 6
Other ..	*119 6	*115 6	*107 3	*114 0	109 0	*112 0
Dressers and Fettlers	103/ & 104/	92 6	* 88 0	99 0	* 91 0	87 6
Furnacemen ..	107/ & 119/	96 6	*88/ to 97/2	102 0	*103 0	87 6
Moulders—Machine ..	*106 6	97 6	*103 7	90 6	109 0	105 6
Other ..	*119 6	*115 6	*107 3	*114 0	109 0	*112 0
Moulding—Piano						
Frames—						
Moulders ..	*106/6 & 111/6	105 6	*103/7 to 107/3	..	..	..

a Rating or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Moulding—Pipes—Bank—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Casters and Finishers ..	* 90 0	88 6	* 97 2	97 0	..	..
Coremakers ..	* 90 0	105/6 to 112/6	* 89 10	97 6	..	..
Footmen—4 in. and under ..	* 98 0	97 6	* 99 0	97 6	*101 10	105 6
5 and 6 in. ..	*100 0	101 6	* 99 0	97 6	..	..
Headmen—4 in. and under ..	*104 0	105 6	*106 4	102 6	*107 4	105 6
5 and 6 in. ..	*106 0	112 6	*106 4	102 6	..	..
Moulding—Pipes—Machine						
Coremakers—Faucet ..	* 90 0	105/6 to 112/6	* 89 10	..	..	..
Spigot ..	* 90 0	97/6 to 101/6	* 89 10	..	..	..
Finishers and Casters ..	* 90 0	105/6 to 112/6	* 97 2	..	..	..
Moulding—Pipes—Vertical						
Casters ..	* 93 0	94 6	* 97 2	..	* 98 6	105 6
Coremakers ..	* 93 0	94 6	* 89 10	97 6	* 92/6 & 95/6	105 6
Corers ..	* 93 0	94 6	* 97 2	..	* 92 6	..
Rammers ..	* 93 0	94 6	* 91 8	97 6	* 98 6	105 6
Moulding—Steel—						
Coremakers ..	*110/6 & 119/6	*115 6	*107 3	*101/6 & 114/	109 0	*102/6 & 112/
Moulders ..	*110/6 & 119/6	*115 6	*103/7 to 107/3	*101/6 & 114/	109 0	*102/6 & 112/
Moulding—Stove--						
Moulders ..	*106/6 & 111/6	105 6	* 92 7	100 0	109 0	..
Ovenmaking—						
Blacksmiths ..	*104 6	96 6	*110 11	100/ & 103/	109 0	..
Grinders and Polishers ..	*103 6	98 0	* 86 2	98 0	85 0	..
Ovenmakers ..	*106/6 & 112/6	100/ & 103/	* 92 7	100/ & 102/	105 6	..
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	* 91 0	93/ & 98/	* 90 4	97 6	98 0	108/ & 112/
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-work ..	*90/ to 96/	98 0	*101 2	93 0	..	..
Grainers, Liners, etc. ..	..	99 0	*101 2	95 0	..	..
Ornamental ..	* 99 0	105 0	*101 2	105 0	..	..
Machinists ..	*85/6 & 91/6	101 0	*101 2	89/6 to 96/	105 6	..
Solderers ..	*85/6 & 89/6	98/ & 101/	*101 2	91 6	98/ & 105/6	..
Tinsmiths ..	* 99 6	105/6 & 114/	*101 2	102/ & 109/	105/6 & 114/	108 0
Wireworking — Barbed Wire—						
Toolsharpeners ..	*103 6	98 0	..	85/6 to 91/6	96 6	..
Machinist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galvanizing—						
Galvanizers ..	*102 6	108 0	*114 0	102 0	..	..
Picklers ..	* 97 0	102 0	* 97 6	98 0	..	..
Assistant ..	* 91 0	96 0	..	..	..	..
Nailmaking—						
Case Wiremen ..	* 91 0	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Labourers ..	* 91 0	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Setters Up ..	*110 0	101 0	..	85/6 to 100/	..	..
Storemen ..	* 97 6	96 0	..	85 6	..	..
Toolmakers ..	*110 0	108 0	..	85 6	..	..
Wire Netting Workings—						
Hand-Loom Weavers ..	*102 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers ..	*102 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Strikers ..	..	92 6	..	..	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	*105 0	100 0	..	90 0	96 6	105 0a

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Rates for Sydney are taken from awards covering employees of Lysaght Bros. & Co. Ltd.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Aerated Water and Cordials—						
Bottlers	s. d. 93 0	s. d. 88 6	s. d. * 85 0	s. d. 93 0	s. d. 90 0	s. d. 92 0
Bottlewashers ..	90 6	86 0	* 85 0	90 0	85 0	90 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	97/6 to 105/6	92/6 to 100/6	*94/ to 102/	92/6 to 100/6	97 0	92/6 to 100/6
.. (One Horse) ..	92 6	** 87 6	* 92 0	** 87 6	97 0	** 87 6
.. (Two Horses) ..	97 6	** 92 6	* 97 0	** 92 6	97 0	** 92 6
Grooms or Stablemen	91 6	86 6	* 85 0	86 6	93 6	88 6
Loaders	90 0	86 0	* 85 0	90 0	85 0	90 0
Packers	90 6	86 0	* 85 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Wipers	90 6	86 0	..	90 0	90 0	90 0
Baking (Bread)—						
Board Hands ..	*128 6	*128 4	*103/ & 108/	107 6	*109 0	107 0
Carters (One Horse)	*111 0	**a106 0	* 94 0	96 6	95 6	87 6
.. (Two Horses)	*111 0	**a111 0	* 97 0	98 6	95 6	92 6
Doughmen	*131/ & 133/6	*128 4	*110 6	107 6	*114 0	107 0
Forehands	*133/6 & 138/6	*130 4	*110/6 & 115/6	107 6	*116/6 & 119/	117 0
Ovenmen	*135 6	*128 4	*108 0	107 6	*111 6	107 0
Singlehands ..	*133 6	*130 4	*110 0	107 6	*114 0	107 0
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)—						
Adult Males ..	* 91 0	88 6	* 85 0	85 6	95 0	83 0
Bakers	*108 0	100 0	* 92 0	90 6	105 0	92 0
Brakeamen	* 97 0	96 0	* 85 0	88 6	..	87 6
Mixers	* 97 0	100 0	* 92 6	88 6	105 0	96 0
Oven Firemen ..	* 93 6	100 0	* 90 0	88 6	..	92 6
Storemen	*102 0	88 6	* 89 0	85 6	95 0	83 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males ..	* 95 0	*100 0	* 92 0	* 97 6	*100 0	90 0
Bottle Packers ..	* 95 0	*100 0	* 92 0	* 97 6	*100 0	90 0
Bottlers and Washers	* 95 0	*100 0	* 92 0	* 97 6	*100 0	90 0
Cellarmen	* 98 0	*103 3	* 97 0	* 97 6	*100/ & 105/	90 0
Drivers (One Horse)	95 0	87 6	* 93 0	* 97 6	*100 0	87 6
.. (Two Horses)	98 0	92 6	* 98 0	*100 6	*100 0	92 6
.. (Motor under 3 tons)	103 6	92/6 & 96/6	* 05/ to 103/	*103 6	..	92/6 & 96/6
.. (Motor 3 tons and over) ..	103 6	100 6	*108/ & 113/	*106 6	*107/6 & 110/6	100 6
Engine Drivers ..	*100/ to 106/	*114 9	*106/ to 120/	*113 6	*118 0	92/6 to 98/6
Firemen	*94/ to 97/	*105 0	*100 0	*112 6	*103 0	80/0 to 89/6
Greasers and Trimmers	*92/6 to 94/	* 98 3	*96/ & 97/	*106 6	*100 0	85/ to 86/6
Malt Hands	* 95 0	*100 0	* 92 0	* 97 6	*100 0	90 0
Stablers and Grooms	95 0	* 86 6	* 85 0	*100 6	*100 0	89 6
Towermen	* 97 0	*104 0	* 92 0	*100 0	*100 0	92 0
Butchering (Carcase)—						
Carters (One Horse) ..	*104 6	87 6	* 93 6	95 0	90 0	80 6
.. (Two Horses)	*112 0	92 6	* 96 6	95 0	90 0	85 0
Chilling Room Hands	*110 0	..	*102 6	95 0	* 85 0	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	*105 0	10 98 0	* 90 0	95 0	* 90 0	82 6
.. (Mutton) ..	* 94 0	10 98 0	* 90 0	95 0	* 85 0	82 6
Scalders	*117 0	105 0	*102 6	109 0	* 85/ & 107/6	..
Slaughtermen (Beef)	*145 0	120 0	112 6	*130 0	*107 6	120 0
.. (Mutton) ..	6	120 0	*112 6	*130 0	*107 6	120 0
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	*112 0	104 6	*102 6	104 0	95 0	95 0
.. (One Horse)	* 94 6	92 0	* 93 6	91 6	85 0	..
.. (Two Horses)	* 94 6	92 0	* 96 6	91 6	85 0	..
General Hands ..	* 94 6	104 6	*102 6	104 0	95 0	95 0
Salters	*112 0	102 0	*102 6	101 6	100 0	95 0
Shopmen	*104/6 to 112/	104 6	*102 6	104 0	95/ & 105/	95 0
Smallgoodsmen	*112 0	102 0	*102 6	101 6	100/ & 105/	102 6
.. (Assistant)	*104 6	90 6	*90 0	90 0	..	95 0

a Rating or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butter Making—						
Buttermakers ..	*114 0	101 0	*100 0	93 6	..	81 0
Cream Graders ..	*106 0	107 0	* 95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Cream or Milk Testers ..	*101 0	102 0	* 95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Machinists—						
Milk Drying, etc. ..	..	97 0	..	..	..	..
Pasteurizer ..	* 90 0	93 0	..	..	..	..
Separator, Weighing, etc. ..	* 90 0	93 0	..	..	..	..
Storemen or Packers ..	*90/ to 101/	93 0	* 90 0	88 6	..	..
Other Adults ..	* 90 0	92 0	* 85 0	88 6	..	..
Cheesemaking—						
Journeymen ..	..	104 0	*100 0	..	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	..	92 0	* 85 0	..	..	80 0
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Carters (Motor) ..	* 95 6	92/6 to 100/6	*94/ to 102/	92/6 & 100/6	99/6 & 103/6	*92/6 to 100/6
.. (One Horse) ..	* 91 0	** 87 6	* 92 0	87 6	**94 0	** 87 6
.. (Two Horses) ..	* 93 6	** 92 6	* 97 0	92 6	** 99 0	** 92 6
Chamber Hands ..	*101/ & 105/	*110 0	*129 3	91/ to 95/a	87 6	90 6
Putlers and Stackers ..	* 96 0	*110 0	*134 9	91/ to 95/a	87 6	90 6
Confectionery—						
Journeymen ..	*108 0	98 0	* 92 6	90/6 & 96/	*115 0a	97 9
Labourers ..	* 86 0	87 6	* 85 0	85 6	*85/ to 90/a	87 3
Storemen—Head ..	*108 0	97 0	*92/6 to 115/	90 6	101 6a	95 3
Other ..	* 86 0	92 0	* 89 0	85 6	..	90 3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Casing Cleaners—Foreman ..	*98/ & 104/	111 6	*114 0	..	..	103 0
Curers—First Hand ..	*121 0	111 6	*114 0	113 6	113 0	102 6
Assistant ..	*105 0	101/6 & 104/	* 97 0	103 6	98 6	95 0
Cutters Up—First Hand ..	*107 0	104 0	*108 0	106 0	103 6	95 0
Assistant ..	* 98 6	104 0	* 97 0	..	98 6	..
Ham Baggers ..	..	97 0	*102 0	90 0	98 6	95 0
Lardmen ..	* 93 6	97/ & 101/	*102 0	99 0	103 6	95 0
Rollers and Trimmers ..	* 98 6	104 0	* 95 9	106 0	98/6 & 103/6	95 0
Soulders ..	* 93 6	104 0	*104 6	106 0	106 0	95 0
Shavers ..	* 93 6	104 0	* 93 0	106 0	98 6	95 0
Slaughtermen ..	*107 6	111 6	*114 0	113 6	113 0	120 0
Assistant ..	*100 0	104 0	* 94 0	106 0	98 6	95 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	*107 0	111 6	*114 0	113 6	113 0	102 6
Assistant ..	* 93 6	99 0	* 93 0	101 0	103 6	95 0
Smokers—First Hand ..	* 99 6	104 0	*108 0	106 0	98 6	95 0
Assistant ..	* 93 6	97 0	* 93 0	..	96 0	..
Washers—First Hand ..	* 99 6	..	* 95 9	106 0	98 6	95 0
Assistant ..	* 93 6	97 0	* 93 0	..	96 0	..
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Adult Males ..	88 6	88 6	* 85 0	88 6	90 0	88 6
Soldiers ..	95 6	95 6	*101 2	95 6	90 0	95 6
Making—						
Maltsters ..	98 0	100 0	* 85 0	*103 6	*100 0	83 0
Meat Packing b—						
Cappers ..	*106 0	90/ to 93/	*129 3	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	* 95 0	10 98 0	*113 8	..	..	..
Gullotine Hands ..	* 93 1	90 0	* 119 2	..	..	..
Jokermen ..	*106 0	90/ & 98/	*121/11 & 125/7	..	..	..
Lacquers ..	*100 10	10 98 0	*113/3 & 119/2	..	..	..
Margarine Makers ..	* 90 0	10 98 0	..	..	..	..
Packers ..	* 94 11	10 93 0	*113 8	..	..	..
Seamers ..	*105 11	90/ & 98/	*134 0	..	..	..
Milk Delivery—						
Carters—One Horse ..	**96 0	87 6	* 87 6	87 6	94 6	87 6
Two Horses ..	**98 0	92 6	* 92 6	92 6	99 6	92 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 46. For reference to these prefixes see footnotes at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders ..	s. d. * 99 6	s. d. 88 6	s. d. * 86 6	s. d. 88 6	s. d. ..	s. d. 80 0
Mixers or Blenders ..	* 92 6	90 6	* 86 6	89 6	..	80 0
Stone Dressers ..	*100 0	98 0	* 86 6	96 6	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	* 92 6	85 6	* 86 6	85 0	..	80 0
Milling—Flour—						
Engine Drivers ..	*101/6 & 104/6	*101/6 & 104/6	*96/ to 112/	*101/6 & 104/6	*101/6 & 104/6	92/6 to 95/6
Firemen ..	* 92 6	* 92 6	* 94 0	* 92 6	* 92 6	..
Millers—Head ..	*119 6	*119 6	*107 6	*119 6	*119 6	130 0
Shift ..	*106/6 & 117/	*106/6 & 117/	*99/ to 107/	*106/6 & 117/	*106/6 & 117/	105/ & 114/
Millwrights ..	*113 6	*113 6	* 87 6	*113 6	*113 6	114 0
Packermen ..	* 94 6	* 94 6	* 87 6	* 94 6	* 94 6	95 0
Purifiermen ..	* 97 6	* 97 6	* 87 6	* 97 6	* 97 6	90 0
Silksmen ..	* 97 6	* 97 6	* 87 6	* 97 6	* 97 6	90 0
Smeltermen ..	* 97 6	* 97 6	* 89 6	* 97 6	* 97 6	..
Storemen—Head ..	* 99 6	* 99 6	* 92 6	* 99 6	* 99 6	100 0
Topmen ..	* 97 6	* 97 6	* 87 6	* 97 6	* 97 6	95 0
Tickers and Others ..	*89/6 & 92/6	*89/6 & 92/6	..	*89/6 & 92/6	*89/6 & 92/6	90 0
Wheat Carriers, per hr.	2 3	2 3	2 11	2 3	2 3	2 3
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen ..	* 85 0	89 0	* 86 6	88 6	..	90/ & 95/
Millers—Head ..	*105 6	96 0	*90/6 & 105/6	95 6	..	115 0
Milling—Rice—						
Dryingroom Hands ..	* 98 6	85 6	* 86 6	85 0	..	..
Millers—Head ..	*105 6	98 0	*90/6 & 105/6	95 6	..	..
Stone Dressers ..	*100 0	96 0	* 86 6	95 0	..	..
Other Adults ..	* 92 6	85 6	* 86 6	85 0	..	..
Pastrycooking—						
Carters ..	* 95 0	87 6	* 92 0	96 6	94 6	87 6
Packers ..	* 95 0	87 6	* 87 6	..	..	83 0
Pastrycooks ..	*109 0	111 6	*113 0	107 6	105/ & 112/6	100 0
Assistant ..	* 92 0	104 3	*105 6	..	..	83 0
Paulterers—						
Bench Hands—						
1st Rate ..	* 96 6	99 0	..	..	..	..
2nd Rate ..	* 96 6	94/6 & 99/	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	*120 0	112 9	..	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Foremen ..	*125 0a	106 0	*90/6 & 105/6	112 0	..	..
Headmen ..	* 96 0a	98 0	*90/6 & 105/6	102 6	92 0	..
Other Adults ..	* 91 0a	92 0	*86 6	88 6	90 0	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	s. d. *100 0	s. d. *100 0	s. d. *100 0	s. d. *100 0	s. d. *101 3	s. d. *100 0
Dyeing and Cleaning—						
Clothes Cleaners ..	*92/ to 99/	*92/ to 99/	*92/ to 99/	*92/ to 99/	* 85 0	..
Dyers—Black ..	*117 0	*117 0	*117 0	*117 0	* 85 0	..
Colour ..	*117 0	*117 0	*117 0	*117 0	* 85 0	..
Dye-house Labourers ..	* 89 0	* 89 0	* 89 0	* 89 0	* 85 0	..
Hatmaking—Straw—						
Bleachers ..	* 89 0	* 89 0	* 89 0	* 89 0	..	..
Blockers ..	*102 6	*102 6	*102 6	*102 6	..	..
Stiffeners ..	*102 6	*102 6	*102 6	*102 6	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Chiefly employed at piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters	*117 0	*117 0	*117 0	*117 0	*124 6	*117 0
Pressors	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*114 6	*107 0
Tailors	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*114 6	*107 0
Trimmers	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*114 6	*107 0
Tailoring—Ready-made—						
Brushers	* 90 6	* 90 6	* 90 6	* 90 6	.. ..	* 90 6
Cutters	*110 0	*110 0	*110 0	*110 0	*102 0	*110 0
Folders	* 90 6	* 90 6	* 90 6	* 90 6	.. ..	* 90 6
Machinists	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	.. ..	*107 0
Pressors—Coat Hands	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*102 0	*107 0
Trousers and						
Vest Hands	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*102 0	*107 0
Tailors	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*102 0	*107 0
Trimmers	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*107 0	*102 0	*107 0
Under Pressors—						
Coat Hands	* 92 0	* 92 0	* 92 0	* 92 0	* 97 0	* 92 0
Trousers and Vest						
Hands	* 90 6	* 90 6	* 90 6	* 90 6	* 97 0	* 90 6
Textile-Working—Woolen						
Mills—						
Carders	* 88 0	87 6	* 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Dyehousemen	* 89 6	87 6	* 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Labourers—						
General	* 88 0	87 6	* 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Willyhouse	* 88 0	87 6	* 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Milling Hands	* 88 6	87 6	* 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Pattern Weavers	* 88 0	90 6	6	83 6	82 0	87 0
Scourers	* 88 6	87 6	* 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Spinners	* 89 0	87 6	* 96 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Tuners	*92/ & 103/6	89/ to 104/	*85/ to 96/	87/ to 102/	80/6 to 95/6	85/6 to 100/6
Twisters in	* 90 0	90 6	6	88 6	82 0	87 0
Warpers	* 93 6	90 6	6	88 6	82 0	87 0
Other Adults	* 88 0	87 6	* 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bookbinding—						
Feeders .. ..	.. ..	* 89 0	* 90 0	* 89 0	.. ..	* 89 0
Finishers	*113 0	*113 0	*112 0	*113 0	*115 0	*113 0
Journymen .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
binders	*113 0	*113 0	*112 0	*113 0	*115 0	*113 0
Marblers	*113 0	*113 0	*112 0	*113 0	*115 0	*113 0
Paper Rulers	*113 0	*113 0	*112 0	*113 0	*115 0	*113 0
Engraving (Process)—						
Engravers	*113 6	*120 0	.. ..	*104 6	.. ..	.. ..
Etchers—Half-tone	*121 0	*110/ & 120/	*115 0	*117 0	.. ..	.. ..
Line	*113 6	*117 6	*110 0	*103 0	.. ..	.. ..
Mounters	*106 0	*105 0	*102 6	* 93 0	.. ..	.. ..
Operators	*121 0	*110/ & 120/	*115 0	*117 0	.. ..	.. ..
Printers	*113 6	*112 6	*105 0	* 93 0	.. ..	.. ..
Routers	*106 0	*110 0	*102 6	* 93 0	.. ..	.. ..
Lithographing—						
Printers	*113 0	*113 0	*116 0	*113 0	.. ..	*113 0
Rotary Machinists	*113 0	*113 0	*116 0	*113 0	*105 0	*113 0
Stone Polishers	* 97 0	* 97 0	* 96 0	* 97 0	.. ..	* 97 0

b Piece-work rates.

c Other than in newspaper offices.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s d.	s d.	s d.	s d.	s d.	s d.
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—						
Compositors—						
Day Work ..	*135 0	*127 6	*119 10	*123 6	*140 0	*113 0
Night Work ..	*145 0	*140 0	*127 2	*132 6	*155 0	*122 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work ..	*130 0	*105 10	*106 0	* 99 6	*130 0	* 94 6
Night Work ..	*140 0	*117 7	*111 0	*108 6	*145 0	*103 6
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work ..	*161/ & 171/	b	*131 1	b	*151 0	b
Night Work ..	*171/ & 181/	b	*138 5	b	*166 0	b
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work ..	*136 0	*117 7	*128 6	*123 6	*135 0	*113 0
Night Work ..	*145 0	*135 3	*134 6	*132 6	*150 0	*122 0
Publishers ..	* & *115/ & 125/	* & *105/10 & 114/10	*95/ to 111/	* & *102/6 & 111/6	* & *115/ to 132/	* & *92/ & 101/
Readers—						
Day Work ..	*140 0	*127 6	*116 0	*126 6	*140 0	*116 0
Night Work ..	*150 0	*130 0	*121 0	*135 6	*155 0	*125 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work ..	*110 0	* 92 6	*101 0	* 99 6	*111 0	* 91 0
Night Work ..	*120 0	*95/ & 100/	*106 0	*108 6	*126 0	* 98 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work ..	*127 6	*111 9	*108/6 & 116/	*111 6	*127 6	*101 0
Night Work ..	*137 6	*122 1	*113/6 & 121/	*120 6	*142 6	*110 0
Stereotypers' Assts.—						
Day Work ..	*120 0	*100 0	*100 0	* 99 6	*115 0	* 89 0
Night Work ..	*130 6	*110 7	*105 0	*108 6	*130 0	* 98 6
Printing (Job Offices)—						
Compositors ..	*113 0	*113 0	*112 0	*113 0	*116 0	*113 0
Electrotypers ..	*113 0	*113 0	*112 0	*113 0	..	*113 0
General Hands ..	* 89 0	* 89 0	* 96/0	* 89 0	..	* 89 0
Linotype Operators ..	*125 0	*125 0	*116/ & 123/4	*125 0	*137 0	*125 0
Machinists ..	*113 0	*113 0	*96/ to 112/	*113 0	*115 0	*113 0
Monotype Operators ..	*125 0	*125 0	*111/ & 117/	*125 0	*137 0	*125 0
Monotype Casting ..						
Machinists ..	*113 0	*113 0	* 96 0	*113 0	..	*113 0
Readers ..	*119 0	*119 0	*112 0	*119 0	*115 0	*119 0
Stereotypers ..	*113 0	*113 0	*112 0	*113 0	*115 0	*113 0
Typograph Operators ..	*125 0	*125 0	*116/ & 123/4	*125 0	*137 0	*125 0

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s d.	s d.	s d.	s d.	s d.	s d.
Asphalting—						
Layers—Cold Work ..	*102 6	93 6	..	87 0	..	} 85/6 to 91/6
Hot Work ..	*102 6	93 6	..	..	..
Mastic Boilers ..	*102 6	..	..	..	..
Potmen ..	*102 6	87 6	..	..	..
Rubbers Down ..	..	90 0	..	..	..
Yardmen and Labourers	*100 6	87 6	..	87 0	..	

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

b Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brickmaking—						
Burners	*103 0	94 0	*93/ to 99/	97 6	*92/6 & 106/	93 0
Carters—One Horse ..	* 93 6	87 6	* 92 0	87 6	94 6	88 0
" Two Horses ..	*103 6	92 6	* 97 0	92 6	99 6	93 0
Clayholmen	*101 0	93 0	* 87 6	99 6	* 92 6	90 0
Drawers	*103 0	93/6 to 98/6	* 87 6	105 6	b	93 0
Labourers	* 97 0	88 0	* 85 8	94 6	* 92 6	90 0
Loaders Out	* 97 0	..	* 85 8	..	..	90 0
Loftmen	* 94 0	88 0	* 85 8	94 6	* 92 6	90 0
Machinemen	* 99 0	89 6	* 87 6	97/6 & 100/6	*92/6 & 95/6	90 0
Fanmen	*97/ & 101/	89/6 & 93/6	* 85 8	97/6 & 100/6	* 92 6	90 0
Pit Foremen	*109 0	..	* 91 2	105 6	* 98 6	..
Pitmen	*101 0	94/ & 99/	* 87 6	99 6	* 92 6	90 0
Pit Shooters	*105 0	94/ & 99/	* 91 2	104 6	* 98 6	93 0
Setters	*103 0	93/6 & 98/6	*85/8 & 87/6	105 6	*100 6	96 0
Truckers	* 97 0	88 0	* 85 8	94 6	* 92 6	90 0
Wheelers	* 97 0	88 0	*85/8 & 87/6	94 6	*92/6 & 95/6	90 0
Yardmen	* 97 0	88 0	* 85 8	94 6	* 92 6	90 0
Broom-making (Millot)—						
Sorters—Head	*118 0	115 0	*105 0	..	..	^a 84 0a
" Other	*101/ & 106/	103 0	* 92 6	..	..	^a 60 0a
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers ..	*107 6	95 0	..	98 6	..	..
Finishers	*107 6	95 0	..	98 6	..	..
Machinists—						
Boring	*107 6	95 0	*102 6	98 6	..	..
Bouls Carver	*111 6	95 0	..	98 6	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	*112 0	100 0	..	105 0	..	..
" Workers—Hair and Bass ..	*107 6	95 0	..	98 6	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers	* 90 0	91 6	* 80 0	91 0	..	..
General Hands	* 88 0	85 6	* 85 0	85 0	85 0	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	* 92 6	91 6	* 85 0	91 0	95 0	..
Moulders	* 90 0	91 6	* 89 0	91 0	94 0	80 0
Press-room Gangers ..	* 90 0	91 6	*86/ & 88/	91 0	94 0	..
Stillmen	* 93 0	91 6	* 89 0	91 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Gullotine and other Cutters	*101/ & 104/	*101/ & 104/	*100 0	101 0	*98/ & 99/6	*101/ & 104/
Other Adults	* 89 0	* 89 0	* 87 6	89 0	* 85 0	* 89 0
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers	114 6	110 0	*109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Labourers	80 6	86 6	* 88 0	84 6	85 0	82 6
Painters	*114 6	*110 0	*109 1	*108 6	109 0	106 6
" Labourers	* 97 6	* 93 0	* 95 4	* 91 6	94 0	89 6
Smiths	114 6	110 0	*109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
" Strikers	95 6	91 0	* 83 0	89 6	90 6	87 6
Trimmers	114 6	110 0	*109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Vycemen	97 6	93 0	* 95 4	91 6	92 0	89 6
Wh'making Machinists ..	114 6	110 0	*109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Wheelwrights	114 6	110 0	*109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Coachmaking (Axle-making)—						
Centre Turners	114 6	110 0	*109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Faceplate Workers	114 6	110 0	*109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Coachmaking (Spring-making)—						
Flitters	114 6	110 0	*109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Springmakers	114 6	110 0	*109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

^b Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Fellmongering &—						
Bate Hands ..	s. d. 93 6	s. d. 89 0	s. d. * 92 6	s. d. 91 0	s. d. 88 0	s. d. ..
Green Hands ..	93 6	89 0	* 89 6	91 0	88 0	..
Labourers ..	90/6 & 93/6	86/ & 89/	* 88 0	91 0	88 0	..
Lime-pit Men ..	93 6	89 0	* 92/6 & 95/6	91 0	88 0	..
Machinists—						
Burring ..	96 6	92 0	* 98 6	..	..	..
Fleching ..	96 6	92 0	* 85 6	..	..	..
Scouring ..	96 6	92 0	* 89 6	91 0	88 0	..
Setting out ..	96 6	92 0	* 95 6	91 0	..	..
Soakhole Men ..	96 6	92 0	* 95 6	91 0	88 0	..
Sweathouse Men ..	90 6	86 0	* 95 6	91 0	88 0	..
Wool Sorters ..	103 6	104 0	* 95 6	91 0	88 0	..
Fibrous Plaster Working—						
Fixers' Assistants ..	*103 8	*106 4	..	* & 91/8 & 99/	* 93 8	..
Shop Hands ..	*122 0	*106 4	..	* & 91/8 & 99/	111 8	..
Other Adults ..	*103 8	* 88 6	..	* & 91/8 & 99/	* 93 8	..
Gas Making and Supply—						
Blacksmiths ..	£114 6	*115 9	*112 9	*116/ & 121/	109 0	*106 7
Coke Trimmers ..	*105 0	* 99 5	* 85 0	..	..	..
Engine Drivers ..	*109 0	*107 6	*96/ to 112/	*110/9 & 112/3	90/ to 96/	..
Gas Fitters ..	*121 0	*121 0	*120 6	*121 0	*121 0	*106 0
Labourers ..	* 93 0	* 91 2	* 85 0	* 91 0	* 85 0	* 84 3
Mainlayers ..	*109 0	118 0	* 96 0	*117/ & 118/	* 97 0	* 99 7
Metermakers ..	*100 0	115 0	..	*121/ & 144/8	*109 0	106 0
Meter Testers ..	*109 0	109 4	..	*109 0	..	..
Service Layers ..	*109 0	118 0	* 96 0	*121 0	*100 0	* 99 7
Service Layers' Labourers ..	* 93 0	95 7	* 87 9	* 91 0	* 91 0	* 88 3
Stokers ..	*113 0	*109/7 to 113/9	*110/ & 112/	*110/9 & 112/3	*101 9	*104 9
Yardmen ..	* 93 0	* 91 2	* 85 0	* 91 0	* 86 0	* 84 3
Glasstounding—						
Bottlestoppers ..	b	b	b	b	b	..
Furnacemen ..	* 99 6	* 95 6	* 94 0	* 94 0	* 97 0	..
Assistant ..	* 90 6	* 86 6	* 85 0	* 85 0	* 88 0	..
Labourers ..	90 6	86 6	85 0	85 0	88 0	..
Lehrmen ..	¹² a 94 0	¹² a 90 0	¹² a 88 6	¹² a 88 6	¹² a 88 0	..
Packers ..	b	b	b	b	b	..
Sorters ..	93 0	89 0	87 6	87 6	88 0	..
Glassworking and Glazing						
Bevellers ..	*115 8	109 6	*108 0	105 6	*106 0	106 0
Cementers ..	* 89 0	92 6	..	85 6	..	..
Cutters and Glaziers—						
Plate ..	*111 0	109 6	*102 0	105 6	..	..
Other ..	*111 0	109 6	*102 0	105 6	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	*111 0	109 6	..	105 6	..	..
Packers ..	* 96 0	96 6	..	88 6	..	..
Silverers—						
Using own Recipe ..	*115 8	..	..	..	..	..
Other ..	*115 8	109 6	*108 0	105 6	*106 0	..
Horsehair Working—						
Curiers ..	*100 0a	105 0	..	..	..	..
Drafting Hands ..	*100 0a	105 0	..	..	..	..
Wet Hackers and others ..	* 90 0a	88/ to 105/	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking &—						
Chainmakers ..	*105/ to 107/	101 6	* 97 6	¹¹ 100 0	106 0	¹² 80/ to 90/a
Engravers ..	*107 6	¹¹ 107 6	*97/6 & 100/	¹¹ 102 6	106 0	¹² 90/ to 90/a
Mounters ..	*105 0	101 6	*97/6 & 100/	¹¹ 110 0	106 0	¹² 80/ to 90/a
Setters ..	*107 6	104 0	*100 0	¹¹ 110 0	106 0	¹² 80/ to 90/a
Watch and Clock-Makers ..	*111 0	*90/ & 100/	*102 6	¹¹ 106/ & 110/	110 0	..
Repairs ..	*111 0	*90/ & 100/	*102 6	¹¹ 106/ & 110/	110 0	95/ to 100/a

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Piece-work rates. c Sydney rates with deductions for holidays. d Commonwealth Court award—48 hours. e 44 and 48 hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Metbourne.	Brisbane	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Leather—Small Goods—						
General Hands ..	110 0	110 0	*110 0	102 6	104 0	110 0
Manures—Animal a—						
Fertilizer Hands ..	* 96 6	106 0	*110 2	..	..	..
Manures—Artificial—						
Acid Retortmen ..	..	93 6	..	04 0	98 6	..
Bagging Men ..	..	87 0	..	88 0	89 6	..
Bin Workers ..	..	87 6	..	88 0	89 6	..
Bone Mill Feeders ..	..	87 6	..	88 0	89 6	..
Chamber Burners ..	..	93 6	..	04 0	98 6	..
Crushers and Mixers ..	..	93 6	..	94 0	98 6	..
Labourers ..	..	87 6	..	83 0	80 0	..
Masonry — Marble and Stone—						
Carvers ..	*156 9	*182 2	*180 2	*152 8	*113/8 & 117/4	..
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	*130 0	108 0	*130 2	*115/8 & 126/8	*113/8 & 117/4	..
Other ..	117/4 & 126/6	120 0	*130 2	*115/8 & 126/6	*113/8 & 117/4	..
Masons ..	*130 0	*125 0	*130 2	*120 9	*113/8 & 117/4	*110 0
Polishers—						
Machine—						
Granite ..	*113 8	112 0	*108 2	*108 4	* 88 0	..
Marble ..	*113 8	112 0	*108 2	*108 4	* 88 0	..
Other—						
Granite ..	*113 8	*103 0	*108 2	*108 4	* 88 0	..
Marble ..	*113 8	*103 0	*108 2	*108 4	* 88 0	..
Masonry—Monumental—						
Carvers ..	*143 4	*137 6	*130 2	126 0	*113/8 & 117/4	*110 0
Fixers ..	*130 0	97 0	*130 2	110 0	*113/8 & 117/4	*110 0
Labourers ..	* 99 0	97 0	*108 2	90 0	* 85 0	* 99 0
Letter Cutters ..	*130 0	*125 0	*130 2	118 0	*113/8 & 117/4	*110 0
Masons ..	*130 0	*125 0	*130 2	118 0	*113/8 & 117/4	*110 0
Opticians—						
Journeyman ..	*103/6 & 118/6	*100 0	*97/6 & 110/	8105/ to 117/6	96 0	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	*101 0	*101 0	*102 6	*101 0	*105 0	*101 0
Machinists ..	*104 0	*104 0	*103 6	*104 0	*105 0	*104 0
Paper Making—						
Beatermen ..	*105 0	109 0	..	..	..	..
Assistant..	* 88 0	88 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen ..	* 88 0	94 0	..	..	..	..
Cutters ..	* 88 0	91/ & 04/	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men ..	* 88 0	91 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists ..	*105 0	112 0	..	..	..	..
Assistant..	* 88 0	88 0	..	..	..	..
Packers ..	* 87 6	89 0	..	..	..	..
Bagbolormen ..	* 90 0	91 0	..	..	..	..
Rippers ..	* 87 6	91 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	* 85 0	88 0	..	..	..	..
Polish Making—						
Foremen ..	..	90 6	..	89 0	..	..
Grinders ..	..	90 6	..	89 0	..	..
Millhands ..	..	90 6	..	89 0	..	..
Mixers ..	..	90 6	..	89 0	..	..
Other Adults ..	..	85 6	..	85 0	..	..

a Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award.

b Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	*100 0	93 0	* 93 0	100/ to 102/a	..	84 0
Assistant ..	*94/ & 96/6	90 0	* 93 0	100 0a	..	78 0
Hollow-ware Pressers	*105 0	91 0	* 85 8	100/ to 102/a	..	84 0
Labourers ..	* 94 0	86 0	* 85 8	78/a	..	78 0
Sagger Makers ..	* 96 6	90 0	..	..	..	84 0
Sanitary Pressers ..	*111 0	92 0	* 85 8	..	..	84 0
Throwers—1st Class ..	*111 0	98 0	*104 0	108/ to 110/a	..	87 0
2nd Class ..	..	88/ & 92/	* 93 0	..	..	81 0
Turners ..	*102 0	91 0	..	..	..	..
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	*100 6	92 0	* 90 0	102 0a	97 0	84 0
Assistant ..	..	90 0	* 93 0	..	85 0	78 0
Drawers ..	* 95 0	90 0	* 85 8	102 0a	85 0	..
Junction Stickers ..	* 97 0	90 0	* 85 8	..	89 0	79 6
Moulders ..	*102 0	86 0	* 85 8	..	97 0	78/ & 79/6
Mould Makers ..	* 97 0	93 0	* 87 6	102 0a	95 0	..
Setters ..	* 90 0	91 0	* 85 8	..	89/ & 97/	79 6
Potteries—Tile Making (other than Roof- ing)—						
Labourers ..	* 94 0	86 0	* 85 8	87 0	..	78 0
Moulders or Pressers ..	* 85/ & 98/	91 6	*85/8 & 89/4	95 0	..	78/ to 84/
Setters—Head ..	*101 0	91 0	* 85 8	95 0	..	..
Other ..	* 95 0	91 0	* 85 8	95 0	..	70 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine ..	*104 6	*102 0	* 94 2	103 0	* 91 7½	88 0
Assistant ..	* 97 6	* 93 0	* 85 2	97 0	..	81 0
Dressers ..	*113 8	109 0	* 83 2	97 0	..	84 0
Paceman ..	*106 6	102 0	* 94 2	97 0	..	78 0
Gutters ..	*118 8	..	* 97 10	..	..	84 0
Hammermen ..	*99/8 & 102/6	*109 0	* 94 2	97 0	* 88 8½	84 0
Labourers or Strippers	*107 6	* 93 0	* 83 2	97 0	* 85 11½	78 0
Loaders, Pluggers, or	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truckers ..	*107 6	* 93 0	* 88 2	97 0	* 85 11½	78 0
Machine Feeders ..	*108 6	* 98 0	*89/7 & 95/8	97 0	* 91 7½	81 0
Quarrymen ..	*113 8	..	* 97 10	97 0	*106 3½	89/ & 102/
Spallers ..	*104 2	*102 0	* 92 4	97 0	* 91 7½	84 0
Rope Making—						
Clothes Line Lappers	87 3	86 6	* 91 0	..	..	..
Feeders for First	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spreader ..	91 3	90 6	* 91 0	89 6	..	..
Foremen—Head ..	103 3	..	* 90 0	102 6	..	..
" Jenny ..	103 3	..	..	97 6	..	..
Knockers Out and	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dampers Down ..	87 3	86 6	* 91 0	85 6	..	..
Oilers ..	91 3	89 0	..	88 6	..	..
Packers ..	92 3	91 6	* 91 0	85 6	..	..
Reelers—Hand ..	88 3	87 6	* 91 0	88 6	..	..
" Steam ..	88 3	87 6	* 91 0	97 6	..	..
Rubber Working—						
Calender Hands ..	¹⁰ a110/ & 114/	¹⁰ a108/ & 110/	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers ..	¹⁰ a96 6	¹⁰ a92 6	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	¹⁰ a95 0	¹⁰ a92 6	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	¹⁰ a96 6	¹⁰ a92 6	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists ..	¹⁰ a96 6	¹⁰ a92 6	..	..	..	..
Heaters ..	¹⁰ a93 6	¹⁰ a94 6	..	..	..	..
Rollers ..	¹⁰ a96 0	¹⁰ a92 6	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hands ..	¹⁰ a100 0	¹⁰ a96 0	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	¹⁰ a102 6	¹⁰ a98 6	..	..	..	..
Moulders—Other ..	¹⁰ a93 6	¹⁰ a94 6	..	..	..	..
Press Hands ..	¹⁰ a96 6	¹⁰ a92 6	..	..	..	..
Spreaders ..	¹⁰ a96 0	¹⁰ a92 6	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing, and other Makers ..	¹⁰ a97 6	¹⁰ a93 6	..	..	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rubber Working—continued.						
Textile Cutters ..	1 ^a 206 6	1 ^a 292 6	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers ..	1 ^a 2100 0	1 ^a 296 0	* 88 0	93 0a	..	..
„ Joiners ..	1 ^a 2100 0	1 ^a 298 0	* 88 0	93 0a	..	..
Tyre Moulders ..	1 ^a 2112 6	1 ^a 2108 6	..	..	..	..
Vulcanizers ..	1 ^a 2 98 6	1 ^a 2 94 6	* 88 0	87/8 to 110/a	..	..
Wrappers ..	1 ^a 2 94 6	1 ^a 2 90 6	* 88 0	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	1 ^a 2 92 6	1 ^a 2 88 6	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making—						
Collarmakers ..	110 0	110 0	110 0	102 6	104 0	110 0
Harnessmakers ..	110 0	110 0	110 0	102 6	104 0	110 0
Machinists ..	110 0	110 0	110 0	102 6	104 0	110 0
Saddlers ..	110 0	110 0	110 0	102 6	104 0	110 0
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers ..	110 0	110 0	110 0	97 6	90 0	110 0
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners	*119 2	*119 2	*119 2	*119 2	*119 2	*119 2
Dockers ..	124 0	124 0	*113 8	124 0	*113 8	..
Painters ..	124 0	124 0	*113 8	124 0	*113 8	..
Shipwrights—						
New Work ..	136 0	124 8	*124 8	136 0	136 0	*119 2
Old Work ..	136 0	124 8	*124 8	136 0	136 0	*119 2
Soap Making—						
Foremen ..	*95/ & 97/6	96 0	* 90 0	95 6	..	95 0
General Hands ..	* 88 0	85 6	* 85 0	85 0	85 0	80 0
Mixers ..	* 88 0	91 6	* 85 0	91 0	92 0	..
Soap Makers ..	*100 0	..	* 85 0	..	90 0	100 0
„ Assistants ..	* 88 0	96 0	* 85 0	95 6	90 0	95 0
Tallow Making—						
Tallowmen b ..	101 6	101 6	*113/8 to 116/5	95 0	90 0	102 0
Tanning and Currying—						
Beasmen ..	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6
Curriers ..	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
Fancy Leather Fin- ishers ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Japanners or Enam- ellers ..	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0
Jiggers and Grainers (Rebinding Leather)	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0
Labourers ..	80 6	86 6	86 6	86 6	86 6	86 6
Linenmen and Yardmen	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0
Machinists—						
Fleshing ..	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6
Scouring ..	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Scudding ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Shaving ..	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Splitting ..	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
Unhairing ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Whitering ..	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Other ..	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Rollers and Strikers	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Tablemen ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters—1st Hand ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	..	..	1 ^a 130 0a
„ 2nd Hand ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	..	..	1 ^a 90 0a
Dressers ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	97 6	..	..
Machinists ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	..	..	..
Sewers—Hand ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	..	..	..
Tent Makers ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	..	90 0	..
Wickerworking—						
Bamboo or Wicker Workers ..	*116 6	105 6	*110 11	105 6	*106 0	100 6
Basket Makers and Repairers ..	*116 6	105 0	*97/6 & 100/6	105 6	..	..
Upolsterers ..	*111 0	105 6	*110 11	105 6	..	..

a Rate of predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

b Rates taken for Brisbane

Notes.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bricklaying—						
Bricklayers—						
Surface	*126 6	*120 3	*120 6	*121 0	*117 4	*106 4
Sewer and Tunnel ..	*132 3	*137 6	*120 6	*121 0	*117 4	*112/4 & 118/4
Carpentering—						
Carpenters	*127 6	*118 3	*120 6	*118 3	*121 0	*115 6
Labouring (Builders)—						
Bricklayers' Labourers	*102 8	* 98 1	*102 2	* 98 1	*102 8	* 94 5
Carpenters' Labourers	*102 8	* 98 1	*102 2	* 98 1	* 93 6	* 94 5
Concrete Workers ..	*102 8	* 98 1	*102 2	* 98 1	* 97 2	* 94 5
Earth Excavators ..	*102 8	* 98 1	*102 2	* 98 1	* 93 6	* 94 5
Gear Workers	*102 8	* 98 1	*102 2	* 98 1	*102 8	* 94 5
Masons' Labourers ..	*102 8	* 98 1	*102 2	* 98 1	*102 8	* 94 5
Plasterers' Labourers	*102 8	* 98 1	*102 2	* 98 1	*102 8	* 94 5
Scaffold Hands	*102 8	* 98 1	*102 2	* 98 1	*102 8	* 94 5
Lathing and Galling—						
Lathers	*102 0a	c	*120 6	c	c	* 95 4
Metal Cutters	*119 6	*114 0a	*120 6	..	*122 0a	*110 0a
Masonry—						
Masons	*130 0	*125 0	*130 2	*126 8	*113/8 & 117/4	*106 4
Painting (House) and Glazing—						
Glaziers	*118 4	*113 8	*120 6	*113 8	*113 8	*106 4
Painters	*118 4	*113 8	*120 6	*113 8	*119 2	*106 4
Paperhangers	*118 4	*113 8	*120 6	*113 8	*119 2	*106 4
Signwriters	*125 8	*113 8	*120 6	*113 8	*119 2	*106 4
Plastering—						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	*108 4	*106 4	*120 6	* 99 0	111 8	*106 4
Plasterers—						
Surface	*108 4	*123 9	*120 6	*121 0	*117 4	*106 4
Sewer or Tunnel ..	*112 2	*137 6	*126/6 & 129/6	*121 0	..	*112/4 & 115/4
Plumbing and Gasfitting—						
Galv. Iron Workers ..	*129 4	*121 0	*120 6	*110 0	*121 0	*98/ & 121/
Gasfitters	*129 4	*121 0	*120 6	*110 0	*121 0	*104 0
Plumbers	*129 4	*121 0	*120 6	*110 0	*121 0	*98/ & 121/
Roofing—						
Shinglers	*129 4	*121 0	*120 6	..	..	..
Slaters	*129 4	*126 6	*120 6	c	..	*110 0a
Tilers	*129 4	*121 0	*120 6	*121 0	*119 2a	*110 0a
Tile Laying—						
Tile Layers	*110 0	c	*120 6	c	..	*106 4
Tuckpointing—						
Tuckpointers	*100 0	*121 11	*120 6	*121 0	c	*110 0a
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Carpenters	*127 6	*118 3	..	106/ to 119/3a	*107 4	108 0
Concrete Workers ..	*103/ & 108/	*113 8	*96/to105/2	96/ & 99a	* 89 4	88 6
Labourers	* 97 6	* 91 2	* 85 0	93/ & 99/a	* 85 0	82 6
Miners—Sewer	1/2 121/ & 2a & 139/ &	*101/2 & 106 8	*112 0	..	* 92 4	94 6
Pipe-Joiners & Setters	*108/ & 118/6	*103 2	*90/6 & 92/4	96/6 & 102/a	*92/4 & 101/4	88 6
Timbermen	*109 0	..	..	102 0a	* 92 4	94 6
Toolsharpeners	*107 6	*105 0	*112 6	97/6 & 105/a	* 92 4	94 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

b The rates of wage quoted

for Builders' Labourers for Brisbane and Perth are those payable under State Award or Agreement. The rates quoted for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart were awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. c Piece-work.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coal Mining—						
Blacksmiths ..	*116/6 to 123/6	123 0	**b127/6 to 140/6	..	4b & *126/	110/ & 124/6
Bracemen ..	**b111/6 to 113/6	**b119 6	**b111/ to 130/6	..	..	..
Carpenters ..	*119/6 to 127/6	119 6	*b121/6 to 140/6	..	..	119 0
Deputies ..	**b135/6 to 146/	136 0	*b130/6 to 134/	..	..	123/ & 129/
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	*120/ to 138/	115/ & 123/6	*b120/6 to 156/	..	*121/6 to 129/	116/ to 127/6
Other ..	*111/6 to 122/	115 0	*b111/6 to 144/	..	..	..
Labourers—						
Surface ..	*103 0	103 0	*b108/ to 123/6	..	..	105/ & 106/6
Underground ..	**b108/ to 111/6	**b108 0	*b103/ to 126/6	..	* 90 0	**b105/ & 106/6
Miners—						
Machine ..	b	b	*b127/ to 146/	..	*119/6 to 127/6	..
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	b	b	b	..	*117 6	b
Wet Work ..	b	b	b	..	..	b
Platmen or Banksmen	**b111/6 to 115/	**b119 6	*b108/ to 126/6	..	*100 0	**b106 6
Shaftsinkers—						
Dry Work ..	**b110/3 to 115/	**b132 0	*b130/6 to 148/6	..	..	b
Wet Work ..	**b113/3 to 129/6	**b138 0	*b139/9 to 157/9	Not Mined.	..	b
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	**b108/ to 132/6	**b119 6	*b122/6 to 149/6	..	*110 6	**b122/6 to 126/
Wet Work ..	**b108/ to 132/6	**b125 6	*b131/9 to 149/9	..	..	..
Shotfirers ..	**b129/6 to 135/6	..	*b122/6 to 140/6	..	*119 6	..
Shovelers ..	**b108/ to 111/6	**b103 0	..	..	*110 0	..
Ship-repairers ..	*108/ to 112/6	108 0	..	..	..	**b110 0
Strikers ..	* 106 0	108 0	..	..	..	..
Timbermen ..	**b108/ to 125/	**b132 0	*b122/6 to 140/6	..	*109 0	..
Weighmen ..	*115/ to 118 6	*b126 0	..	..	..	**b117 0
Wheelers ..	**b109/6 to 115/	**b111 6	*b111/6 to 132/6	..	*109/6 & 115/6	*b106 6
Gold and Other Mining						
(except Coal)—						
Battery Feeders ..	* 89/6 to 103/	77/9 to 89/6	*86/2 to 100/10	..	*86/ to 98/	76 0
Bracemen ..	*a & 92/6 to 103/	*82/9 to 94/6	*89/5/ to 106/4	..	*95/ to 107/	79 0
Engine Drivers—						
Stationary ..	* & 98/ to 106/	88/6 to 112/	*89/5 to 121/	..	99/ to 105/	83/6 to 93/6
Winding and Loco.	* & 103/ to 113/	98/6 to 119/	*100/10 to 132/	..	102/ to 117/	98/6 to 100/6
Firemen ..	* & 89/ to 102/	82/6 to 100/	*86/2 to 111/10	..	92/ & 98/	74/6 to 82/6
Labourers ..	*a & *89/6 to 97/	*77/9 to 89/6	*84/ to 100/10	..	*86/ to 101/	* 78 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	*a & *98/6 to 106/	*83/9 to 107/6	*91/1 to 114/7	..	*99/ to 118/	*85/ & 88/
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	*a & *98/6 to 106/	*86/9 to 105/6	*91/1 to 114/7	..	*94/ to 113/	*85/ & 86/6
Wet Work ..	*a & *107/6 to 112/	*92/9 to 111/6	*95/4 to 115/6	..	*103/ to 122/	*91/ & 92/6
Platmen ..	*a & *92/6 to 103/	*82/9 to 94/6	*89/5 to 100/4	..	*95/ to 107/	* 79 0
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	*a & *101/6 to 105/6	*92/9 to 107/6	*91/1 to 115/6	..	*101/ to 118/	* 91 0
Wet Work ..	*a & *110/6 to 112/	*98/9 to 113/6	*91/1 to 115/6	..	*110/ to 127/	*114 3
Shift Bosses ..	..	*95/9 to 107/6	*111/10 to 125/7	..	..	..
Timbermen ..	*a & *97/ to 112/	*88/3 to 106/	*97/1 to 114/7	..	*101/ to 118/	*88/ to 94/

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Piece-work rates. c The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one

For continuation of footnote see next page.

SECTION IV.—continued.
GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Railways—						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st Class ..	**a136 0	133 0	*120/1 to 130/2	129 6	*131 0	127 6
2nd Class ..	**a130 0	127 0	*114/7 to 124/8	128 6	*123 0	121 6
3rd Class ..	**a124 0	121 0	*101/9 to 118/3	120 6	*115 0	115 6
4th Class ..	**a118 0	115 0	*101/9 to 111/10	114 6	*109 0	109 6
5th Class ..	**a112 0	109 0	*101/9 to 111/10		*109 0	107 6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	**a106 0	103 0	*95/4 to 105/5	107 0	*108 0	97 6
2nd Class ..	**a100 0	97 0	*95/4 to 105/5	102 6	*100 0	91 6
3rd Class ..	**a 94 0	91 0	*89/10 to 99/11	99 6	* 95 0	85 6
Guards—						
1st Class ..	**a103/ to 115/	115/ & 118/	*115/6 to 125/7	113/ to 116/	*109 0	103/ to 106/
2nd Class ..	**a97/ to 103/	110/6 & 113/6	*119/ to 120/1	108/6 to 111/6	*108 0	97/ to 100/
3rd Class ..	**a94/ to 97/	92/6 to 104/6	*99/11 to 110/	90/6 to 99/6	*100/ & 103/	91/ to 94/
Porters ..	**a88/ to 97/	86/6 to 101/6	*86/2 to 99/11	87/6 to 93/6	* 85 0	79/ to 83/
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	**a115/ to 121/	**a113/6 to 116/6	*115/6 to 125/7	103 6	* 94 0	91 0
2nd Class ..	**a110/6 to 113 6	**a109/ to 112/	*108/2 to 118/3	100 6	* 91 0	88 0
3rd Class ..	**a103/ to 106/	**a104 6	*104/6 to 114/7			
Ordinary ..	**a04/ to 100/	**a92/6 to 98/6	*96/3 to 106/4		* 91 0	
Signalmen—						
Special ..		**a122/6	*109/1 to 121/	108/ to 117/	*112 0	
1st Class ..	**a123 6	**a113 6	*107/3 to 117/4	105 0	*103 0	88/ to 91/
2nd Class ..	**a117 6	107 6	*102/8 to 112/9	102 0	* 97 0	82/ to 85/
3rd Class ..	**a112 6	103 0	*96/3 to 106/4	96 0	* 91 0	
4th Class ..	**a99/6 to 108/6	98 6	*91/8 to 101/9	93 0	* 88 0	

a The hours of labour for railway employees are 88 per fortnight in New South Wales and 96 per fortnight in Victoria, except in the following cases:—Victoria—Shunters and signalmen in 1st and special class boxes, 88 hours per fortnight. Queensland and Western Australia—44 per week. South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours. Owing to the difference in the classification or grades of railway employees in the various States only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen.

half-hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week. The wages for Victoria are those paid at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi. *a* The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows:—N.S.W.—Broken Hill—Underground workers, 35 hours, surface workers, 44 hours. Other Districts—Underground workers, 42 hours; surface workers, 44 hours. Victoria, W. Australia and Tasmania—Miners and others underground, 44 hours; engine-drivers and workers above ground, 48 hours. Queensland—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week; engine-drivers and others above ground, 44 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, &c., 46 hours. Other Districts—Miners, &c., 44 hours. South Australia—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not specified, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data, due to the depression in the industry.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Car Washers or Cleaners	*88/ & 91/	92 0	* 92 7	88 0	* 85 0	85 6
Conductors—						
1st Year ..	* 93 6	92 0	* 88 0	90/ & 92/	* 87 0	84 0
2nd Year ..	* 96 6	95 0	*88/ to 93/	92 0	* 87 0	87 0
3rd Year ..	* 99 6	98 0	*93/ to 103/	96/ & 98/	* 97 0	90 0
Firemen—						
Four Fires ..	..	104 0	* 94 0	108 0	*102 4	..
Less than Four Fires ..	..	101 0	* 94 0	..	* 96 4	..
Horse Drivers ..	* 90 0	93 0	* 92 0	95 0	91 0	87 6
Labourers ..	* 88 0	86/ & 92/	* 86 0	86 0	* 85 0	82/6 to 85/6
Lamp Trimmers ..	* 87 6	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	*91/ to 97/	95 0	* 92 7	89 6	* 91 0	88 6
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year ..	* 96 6	92 0	* 88 0	92 0	* 87 0	85 6
2nd Year ..	* 99 6	95 0	*88/ to 93/	95 0	* 87 0	88 6
3rd Year ..	*102 6	98 0	*93/ to 103/	98/ & 99/6	97 0	91 6
Night Watchmen ..	* 88 0	95 4	* 88 0	89 0	*102 0	82 6
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading ..	*115/6 to 124/6	111 6	*123 11	101 6	*113 0	107 0
Other ..	*109/6 to 118/6	103 6	*110 2	99 0	*103 0	99 0
Pitmen ..	*103 0	104/ & 110/	*93/6 to 100/10	92/ & 95/	* 97 0	91/6 & 97/6
Signalmen ..	*102/6 to 112/6	101/ & 107/	*96/ & 103/8	98/ to 104/6	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers—						
Horse ..	* 95 0	98 0	* 92 0	95 0	* 91 0	..
Motor ..	*100 6	98 0	..	98 0	*106 0	99 0
Track Cleaners ..	*91/ to 97/	92 0	* 88 0	89 0	* 91 0	85 6
Trimmers or Fuelmen	* 90 6	..	* 90 0	100 0	* 80 4½	..

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	* 98 0	87 6	* 92 0	87 6	94 6	87 0
Two Horses ..	*101 0	92 6	* 97 0	92 6	99 6	92 6
Three Horses ..	*106 0	94 6	*100 0	94 6	101 6	94 6
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	*100 0	87 6	* 92 0	87 6	* 93 0	87 6
Two Horses ..	*107 6	92 6	* 97 0	92 6	* 98 0	92 6
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	* 98 0	95 6	* 99 0	95 6	102 6	95 6
Two Horses ..	*100 0	100 6	*104 0	100 6	107 6	100 6
Sanitary Carters ..	*104/ & 109/	*91/6 & 101/6	* 93 0	91/6 to 101/6	* 94 0	91/6 & 101/6
Stable Hands ..	*95/6 & 100/6	86 6	* 85 0	88 6	93 6	86 6
Tip Dray Drivers ..	*96/ & 101/	87 6	* 92 0	89 6	94 6	87 6
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	*98 to 108/	92/6 to 96/6	*94/ to 102/	92/6 & 96/6	99/6 & 103/6	92/6 to 96/6
3 tons or over ..	*108/ to 112/6	100 6	*107/ to 112/	100 6	107 6	100 6
Lift Attendants—						
Goods ..	* 89 0	90 0	* 90 0	78/ to 85/6a	85 0	..
Passenger ..	* 89 0	90 0	*85/ & 87/	78/ to 85/6a	85 0	84 0a

a Rating or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Waterside Working—						
Wharf Labourers per hour	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 2 11
Passenger Vessels—Intra- State—						
Cooks—						
Chief per month	343/6 to 413/6	398 6	398 6	398 6	398 6	245/6 to 398/6
Second "	273/6 to 313/6	288 6	288 6	288 6	288 6	215/6 to 288/6
Third "	273/6	..	..	..	248 6	..
Ships' "	313 6	..	..	..	317 6	..
Pantrymen "	317 6	317 6	317 6	317 6	317 6	..
" Assistant "	287/6 to 297/6	287/6 to 297/6	287/6 to 297/6	287/6 to 297/6	287/6 to 297/6	..
Stewards "	300/ to 340/	300 to 340/	300 & 340/	300/ to 340/	300/ & 340/	188/ to 340/
Passenger Vessels—Inter- state—						
Bakers per month		s. d. 318 6			s. d. 378 6	
Barmen "		297 6d			297 6d	
Butchers "		318 6c			368 6c	
Cooks—						
Chief "		428 6c			458 6c	
Second "		348 6c			348 6c	
Third "		288 6c			288 6c	
Ships' "		388 6c			388 6c	
Pantrymen "		317 6d			317 6d	
Scullymen "		268 6c			268 6c	
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon "		310 0d			310 0d	
Second "		340 0d			340 0d	
Second Saloon "		340 0d			340 0d	
Fore Cabin "		320 0d			320 0d	
Bedroom and Other "		290 0d			300 0d	
All Vessels—Interstate^b—						
A.B. Seamen per month				s. d. 327 6		
Boatswains "				347 6		
Donkeymen "				387 6		
Firemen .. "				367 6		
Greasers .. "				367 6		
Lamp Trimmers "				347 6		
Fuel Trimmers "				327 6		
Marine Engineers c g—						
Chief per month		Vessels. 100 N.H.P. and under. 617/6 to 667/6			Vessels. Over 100 N.H.P. 687/6 to 1,027/6	
Second "		507/6			507/6 to 667/6	
Third "		457/6			457/6 to 557/6	
Fourth "		..			397/6 to 497/6	
5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th "		..			..
Merchant Service d f g—						
Masters per month		Interstate Passenger Vessels.			Interstate Cargo Vessels.	
Officers—		Lowest Class, 125 tons and under.	Highest Class, over 10,000 tons.	Lowest Class, 60 tons and under.	Highest Class, over 8,000 tons.	
Chief "		640/6	1,630/6	552/6	1,130/6	
Second "		500/6	660/6	440/6	600/6	
Third "		440/6	600/6	400/6	520/6	
Fourth and Fifth "		..	540/6	..	480/6	
		..	400/6	..	400/6	

Wages in Vessels of over 4,000
tons Gross Register.

a Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. c Not more than 9 hours per day; in the tropics 8 hours. d Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, nor 8 per day when in terminal ports. e Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. f Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. g Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day in cases where one and where three or more engineers are employed, and not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. Masters and Officers.—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours; five intervals of 24 consecutive hours leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. A Not more than 8 hours per day.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Farming —						
General Hands <i>b</i> ..	s. d. 57 6	s. d. 30/ to 50/a	s. d. 30/ to 40/a	s. d. 30/ to 40/a	s. d. 40/ to 50/a	s. d. 42/ to 48/a
Harvesters <i>b</i> ..	86 6f	48/ to 84/a	*78/ & 95/f	70/ to 80/a	40/ to 70/a	48/ to 72/a
Milkers <i>b</i> ..	25/ to 40/a	30/ to 40/a	30/ to 40/a	30/ to 40/a	30/ to 50/a	30/ to 40/a
Ploughmen <i>b</i> ..	88 6f	30/ to 45/a	* 78 0f	40 0a	40/ to 50/a	30/ to 60/a
Chaffcutters—						
Portable ..		¹⁰ 98 6	* 78 0	1875/ to	52/6 to 1	¹⁰⁰ 2/6 & 95/
Stationary ..		¹⁰ 92 6	* 78 0	86/1	80/	¹⁰⁰ 2/0 & 95/
Gardening —						
Gardeners ..	* 90 6	91 0	* 94 3	88/6 & 91/6	* 91 0	85 6
Labourers ..	* 87 0	87 0	* 85 0	85/6 & 88/6	* 85 0	82 6
Nurserymen ..	* 99 0	91 0	* 91 6	91/6 & 97/6	* 97 0	86 6
Labourers ..	* 87 0	86 0	* 85 0	85/6 & 91/6	* 85 0	82 6
Pastoral Workers —						
Cooks <i>b</i> ..	91 6	91 6	*122 6	91 6	91 0	91 0
Shearers .. per 100	41 0	41 0	* 45 0	41 0	40 0	41 0
Shed Hands <i>b</i> ..	81 0	81 0	*102 6	81 0	83 0	81 0
Wool Pressers <i>b</i> ..	104 0	104 0	*122 6	104 0	103 6	104 0
Rural Workers —						
Fruit Harvesters ..	85/ to 100/6	80/ to 93/	* 78 0	77/ to 94/	81/6 to 87/6	..

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clubs (Residential) —						
Barman ..	* 85 0	82 6	* 91 0	92 0	105 0	..
Billiard Markers ..	* 85 0	84 6	* 85 0	85 6	88 0	66 0
Lift Attendants ..	* 85 0	¹⁰ 90 0	* 85 0	85 6	88 0	..
Porters—Day Work ..	* 85 0	84 6	* 85 0	88 0	88 0	69 3
.. Night Work ..	* 85 0	84 6	* 85 0	93 0	93 0	63 3
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants) —						
Chefs ..	*107/6 to 200/	104/ to 133/	*110/ & 115/	110/6 to 135/6	105/ & 113/	72/5 to 127/11
Cooks—Second ..	*97/6 to 150/	98/ to 116/	*100 0	95/6 to 110/	91/ & 97/	67/7 to 102/1
.. Third ..	*95/ to 120/	93 0	*100 0	95/6 to 99/	90 0	67/7 to 82/4
Kitchenman ..	* 87 0	92 0	* 87 6	85 6	85 0	64 2
Waldressing —						
Full Hands ..	*111 0	¹² 150 0	*100 0	110 0	105 0	100/ & 105/
Handressers ..	*106 0	105 0	*100 0	110 0	105 0	100/ & 105/
Hotels —						
Barman ..	* 94 6	94 6	* 91 0	92 0	105 0	88 0
Billiard Markers ..	* 85 0	92 0	* 85 0	85 6	85 0	84 2
Handymen ..	* 85 0	92 0	* 85 0	85 6	85 0	52/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants ..	* 85 0	¹⁰ 90 0	* 85 0	85 6	..	65/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work ..	* 85 0	92 0	* 85 0	88 0	85 0	55 11
.. Night Work ..	* 90 0	92 0	* 85 0	93 0	90 0	64 2
Waiters—Head ..	* 94 0	94 6	* 85 0	92 6	..	82/4 & 95/6
.. Other ..	* 87 0	92 0	* 85 0	88 0	89 0	63/1 & 82/4
Restaurants —						
Pantrymen ..	*85/ to 87/6	84 6	* 87 6	85 6	85 0	64 2
Waiters ..	*85/ to 90/	84 6	* 87 6	88/ & 89/	89 0	63/1 & 82/4

a Rating or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. *c* Brisbane, Perth and Hobart rates are for employees of local authorities. *d* Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. *e* Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated. Woolpressers and cooks are frequently engaged at the piece work rates provided in the Award. *f* Without keep.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
BIN Posting—						
Billposters	91 0	87 6	* 85 0	85 6a	100 0a	84 0
Factory Engine Driving—						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class	103/ & 108/	101/ to 104/	*112 0	97/ & 100/	98 & 101/	94/6 & 97/6
2nd Class	100/ & 103/	98/ to 101/	*104 0	94/ & 97/	95/ & 98/	91/6 & 94/6
3rd Class	100/ & 103/	98 to 101/	* 96 0	94/ & 97/	95/ & 98/	91/6 & 94/6
Firemen—						
1st Class	97 0	98 0	* 94 0	94 0	92 0	88 6
2nd Class	94/ & 95/6	90/6 to 95/	.. ..	86/6 & 93/	89/ & 90/6	35/6 & 87/
Greasers	94 0	90 6	* 94 0	88 0	89 0	85 6
Trimmers	92 6	90 6	* 90 0	86 6	87 6	84 0
Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke)—						
Baggers and Loaders	* 96 0	*110 0	..	88 6	..	84 0
Carters—						
One Horse	* 96 0	88 0	* 92 0	87 6	94 6	87 6
Two Horses	*101 0	93 0	* 97 0	92 6	99 6	92 6
Trimmers	* 96 0	*110 0	..	88 6	..	84 0
Fuel Distribution (Firewood)—						
Carters—One Horse ..	* 96 0	90 0	* 92 0	87 6	94 6	87 6
.. Two Horses	*101 0	95 0	* 97 0	92 6	99 6	92 6
Sawyers	* 96 0	94 6	* 92 7	101 0	..	96 0
Yardmen	* 96 0	93 6	..	92 0	..	84 0
Other Adults	* 96 0	88/6 to 90/6	..	94 0	..	84 0
Marine Stores—						
Bottle Washers	90 6	86 0	* 85 0	* 90 0	* 95 0	..
Foremen	93 6	89 0	* 90 0	*100 0	..	..
General Hands	90 6	86 0	* 85 0	*90 0	* 95 0	..
Municipal—						
Labourers	*100 0	89 0	* 85 0	85 6	* 85 0	82 6
Street Sweepers	*100 0	94 0	* 85 0	85 6	* 85/ & 87/	82 6
Shop & other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen	*102 0	*110 0	*100 0	97 0	95 0	*85/ to 100/
Chemists' Assistants	*97/6 to 105/	110 0	*111 6	** 80 0	..	110 0
Clerks	* 91 6	1a & *92 6	*100 0	* 97 0	695 0	*110 0
Confectionery Salesmen ..	* 85 0	81 6	*100 0	..	95 0	88 0
Drapery Salesmen	*102 6	*110 0	*100 0	97 0	95 0	*85/ to 100/
Fruit Salesmen	* 85 0	81 6	*100 0	..	..	88 0
Furniture Salesmen	*102 6	*112 6	*100 0	97 0	95 0	107 0
Grocery Salesmen	* 97 6	99 0	*100 0	97 0	95 0	88 0
Newsvendors' Assistants	* 85 0	82/6 & 95/	*100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants	* 85 0	82/6 & 95/	*100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Tobacconists' Ansts.	* 93 6	95 0	*100 0	97 0	95 0	88 0
Clothing (Men's)—						
Collectors, Doormen, and Travellers	*102 6	*115 0	..	..	99 6	..
Departmental Managers	*110/ & 115/	*120 0	..	..	..	*105 0
Parcel Office-men .. ..	..	11 95 0	..	..	95 0	..
Salesmen	*102 6	*110 0	* 95 0	97 0	95 0	*85/ to 100/

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b 38 hours except in special circumstances.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnotes at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Hardware						
Managers—						
Branch	*106/ & 111/	105 0	..	..	..	..
Departmental ..	*106/ & 111/	110/ to 128/	..	..	..	110 0
Salesmen—						
Junior	*84/ & 88/6	62/6 to 75/	*85/ & 92/6	88/ & 89/	..	60/ to 85/
Outside .. .. .	..	105 0	..	97 0	..	85 0
Senior	* 98 6	100 0	*100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	*98/ & 92/6	** 95/4 to 110/8	* 88 0	** 92 0	..	**60/ to 90/2
Office Cleaners ..	*91/6 to 101/6	** 88 6	*85/ & 87/	..	85 0	** 75 0
Packers—General ..	*91/6 to 98/6	92 6	* 90 0	88 6	90 0	85 6
Storemen—General ..	*90/ to 96/	92 6	* 90 0	88 6	90 0	85 0
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers—Head ..	*95/ to 116/6	97/6 to 108/	*95/ & 120/	102 6	90 0	87/6 & 94/
Other	* 91 6	92 6	* 90 0	88 6	90 0	80 0
Storemen—Head ..	*95/ to 116/6	100/ to 116/	*95/ & 120/	102 6	92 0	87/6 & 94/
Other	* 90 0	92/6 to 100/	* 90 0	88 6	90 0	80 0
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers	*94/ to 96/	97 6	* 90 0	85 6	90 0	80 0
Storemen	*90/ to 95/	97 6	* 90 0	85 6	90 0	80 0
Surveying—						
Surveyors' Cooks (for 7 days)	* 94 0	80 0a	* 88 0	112 3a	91 0a	..
Foremen	* 97 6	96 0a	..	..	* 97 0a	..
Labourers	* 91 6	90 0a	* 88 0	91 6a	* 91 0a	..

a *Bullng or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.*

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1928.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 172.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Biscuit Making—						
Adult Females ..	* 48 6	44 0	* 43 0	39 6	* 47 8	45 0
Butter Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	53 6	* 43 0	44 6	..	40/ & 54/
Cheese Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	53 6	* 43 0	..	..	..
Confectionery—						
Chocolate Dippers ..	* 46 0	50 0	* 43 0	40 0	..	51 0
Other Adults ..	* 46 0	50 0	* 43 0	40 0	*45/ to 60/a	51 0
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Fillers ..	52 9	52 9	* 48 6	52 9	* 45 0	52 9
Other Adults ..	48 9	46 9	* 45 0	46 9	45 0	46 9
Pastry Cooks—						
Adult Females ..	*49/6 to 75/6	42 0	* 44 0	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Head Women ..	* 40 9	59 0	*44/6 to 54/	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	* 48 9	51 0	* 41 0	44 6	45 0	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)—						
Ringers ..	* 46 0	* 54 0	..	5	48 0	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	* 50 0	*50/ & 55/	..	5	48 0	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bootmaking—						
Machinists — Wax	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread ..	* 59 9	* 59 9	* 53 9	* 59 9	..	* 59 9
Other Adults ..	* 61 0	* 61 0	* 53 9	* 61 0	* 52 0	* 61 0
Dressmaking—						
Adult Females ..	*49/6 to 70/	*49/6 to 70/	*49/6 to 70/	*49/6 to 70/	*50/8 & 52/8	*49/6 to 70/
Dyers and Cleaners—						
Adult Females ..	*49/6 to 55/6	*49/6 to 55/6	*49/6 to 55/6	*49/6 to 55/6	* 55 0	*49/6 to 55/6
Hat Making (Straw)—						
Finishers ..	* 52 6	* 52 6	* 52 6	* 52 6	..	* 52 6
Machinists ..	* 52 6	* 52 6	* 52 6	* 52 6	..	* 52 6
Millinery—						
Adult Females ..	*49/6 to 52/6	*49/6 to 52/6	*49/6 to 52/6	*49/6 to 52/6	* 48 8	*49/6 to 52/6
Shirt Making—						
Adult Females ..	*49/6 to 65/	*49/6 to 65/	*49/6 to 65/	*49/6 to 65/	*48/8 & 50/8	*49/6 to 65/
Tailoring (Order)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	* 60 0	* 60 0	* 60 0	* 60 0	* 63 10	* 60 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	* 54 6	* 54 6	* 54 6	* 54 6	* 63 10	* 54 6
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	* 60 0	* 60 0	* 60 0	* 60 0	* 63 10	* 60 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	* 54 6	* 54 6	* 54 6	* 54 6	*54/5 to 56/10	* 54 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

b Piece rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Tailoring (Ready-made)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	* 57 6	* 57 6	* 57 6	* 57 6	* 51 8	* 57 6
Trousers, Vest Hds.	* 52 6	* 52 6	* 52 6	* 52 6	* 48 8	* 52 6
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	* 57 6	* 57 6	* 57 6	* 57 6	* 51 8	* 57 6
Trousers, Vest Hds.	* 51 6	* 51 6	* 51 6	* 51 6	* 48 8	* 51 6
Textile Working (Woolen Mills)—						
Comb Minders ..	* 51 0	47/ to 48/6	* 43 0	46/ & 47/6	42/6 & 44/	45/3 & 46/9
Drawers and Menders	*55/ to 60/	45/6 to 54/6	* 43 0	44/6 to 53/6	41/ to 50/	43/9 & 52/9
Gillbox Minders ..	* 51 0	45 6	* 43 0	44 6	41 0	43 9
Warpers ..	*55/ to 60/	48 0	* 43 0	47 0	43 6	46 3
Weavers—Loom ..	* 60 0	49 6	* 43 0	48 6	45 0	47 9
Other Adults ..	* 51 0	45 6	* 43 0	44 6	41 0	43 9
Underclothing—						
Adult Females ..	*49/6 to 63/	*49/6 to 63/	*49/6 to 63/	*49/6 to 63/	*50/8 & 52/8	*49/6 to 63/

GROUPS I, II, V, AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bedding and Furniture—						
Bedding Machinists ..	* 51 0	* 51 3	* 45 10	* 51 3	53 3	* 49 6
Mattress (Wire) Workers	..	* 51 3	..	..	53 3	* 56 6
Picture Frame Workers	* 56 0	* 55 3	..	..	53 3	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders ..	* 56 0	* 56 0	* 47 0	* 56 0	* 53 2	* 56 0
Sewers ..	* 56 0	* 56 0	* 53 0	* 56 0	* 53 2	* 56 0
Brush Making—						
Bass Broom Drawers	* 54 6	..	* 45 0	42 6	<i>d</i>	..
Bench Drawers ..	* 54 6	44 0	* 45 0	42 6	<i>d</i>	..
Machinists — Treadle Knot ..	* 54 6	44 0	* 45 0	42 6	<i>d</i>	..
Candle Making—						
Adult Females ..	* 47 6	45 0	* 43 0	45 6	..	35 0
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	*53/ to 58/	*53/ to 58/	* 45 0	*53/ to 58/	* 47 6	*53/ to 58/
Other Adults ..	*48/ to 52/	*48/ to 52/	* 45 0	*48/ to 52/	* 47 6	*48/ to 52/
Jewellery—						
Chainmakers ..	*54/6 & 59/6	60 0	* 65 0	..	..	..
Enamel Filers ..	* 40 0	47 6	* 55 0	..	..	..
Gilders ..	* 54 6	67 6	* 55 0	555 0	68 4	..
Polishers ..	* 54 6	70 0	* 55 0	555 0	..	..
Scratch Brushers ..	* 64 6	47 6	* 65 0	555 0	..	..
Workers, N.E.I.	* 59 6	90 0	* 55 0	..	..	..
Leather Small Goods—						
Hand Stitchers ..	* 54 5	* 54 5	* 54 5	50 0	* 52 0	* 54 5
Other Adults ..	* 54 5	* 54 5	* 54 5	50 0	* 52 0	* 54 5
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	* 46 0	45 9	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	*48/ to 53/	*48/ to 53/	* 45 0	*48/ to 53/	* 51 0	*48/ to 53/
Polish Making—						
Adult Females ..	*50/ to 60/a	45 0	..	45 6	..	..
Portmanteau Making—						
Adult Females ..	* 54 5	* 54 5	* 54 5	50 0	* 52 0	* 54 5
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	* 46 0	44 0	* 48 0	..	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Hours of labour per week. 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). *c* Sydney rates with deductions for holidays. *d* Piecework.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see note at commencement of table.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assistants	* 56 0	* 56 0	* 47 9	* 56 0	* 53 2	* 56 0
Lithographing Feeders	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 47 9	* 55 0	* 53 2	* 55 0
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	* 48 0	* 46 5	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness Making—						
Adult Females ..	* 54 5	* 54 5	* 54 5	50 0	* 52 0	* 54 5
Shoe Making—						
Adult Females ..	* 54 5	* 54 5	* 54 5	46 6	*48/ to 50/a	* 54 5
Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	* 47 6	45 0	* 43 0	45 6	..	35 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	* 54 5	* 54 5	* 54 5	45 0	*48/ to 50/a	* 54 5
Wickerworking—						
Adult Females ..	* 56 0	..	..	55 0	53 3	51 6

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hotels—						
Barmaids ..	* 70 0	71 6	* 78 0	80 0	105 0	66 0
Housemaids ..	* 55 0	59 0	* 45 6	56 0	62 3	48/2 & 52/7
Laundresses ..	* 60 6	62 0	* 51 6	61 0	62 3	55 11
Waitresses—Head ..	* 61 0	62 0	* 45 6	61 0	..	63/1 & 69/3
Other ..	* 56 0	58 0	* 45 6	56 0	62 3	48/2 & 56/5
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	* 46 0	* 42 6	* 44 0	42 6	54 0	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	*46/ & 49/6	* 52 6	* 44 0	46 6	60 0	24/ & 30/
Sorters ..	* 48 0	* 42 6	* 44 0	46 6	54 0	24 0
Starchers ..	* 46 0	* 50 0	* 44 0	42 6	54 0	24 0
Washers ..	*46/ & 52/	*50/ to 55/	* 44 0	42 6	66 0	36 0
Office Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	*45/ to 53/3	* 73 4	*58/ to 60/	35 0	61 6	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	* 53 6	51 0	* 46 6	43 6	* 57 6	49 4
Waitresses ..	*53/6 to 56/6	51 0	* 46 6	50/ & 55/	* 59 6	48/2 to 50/5

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers ..	* 49 9	*a & 105/6/	* 73 0c	* 47 0	360 0	10 60 0
Clerical Assistants ..	* 49 9	*a & 105/6/	* 73 0c	* 47 0	..	10 60 0
Saleswomen—						
Book ..	* 53 6	10 50 0	* 58 6	44 0	*51/6 & 56/6	10 50 0
Drapery ..	* 59 6	10 52 6	* 58 6	44 0	*51/6 & 60/	10 50 0
Fruit and Confectionery	* 45 6	45 0	* 58 6	..	* 51 6	55 0
Newspaper and Book-stall ..	* 50 0	45/ & 50/	* 58 6	44 0	* 49 6	60 0
Tobacconists ..	* 60 6	85 0	* 58 6	51 6	49 6	55 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Per hour, with minimum of 25 hours per week. c In retail shops same hours as other employees. d 33 hours, except in special circumstances.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Furniture—																
Cabinet Makers	60 0	48	111 0	44	39 5	40½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0	50
Upholsterers	60 0	48	111 0	44	38 8	46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0	50
French Polishers	60 0	48	111 0	44	37 5	46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0	50
Sawmilling—																
Machinists, Planing	63 0	48	108 6	44	..	..	..	..	57 0	47	105 0a	47	60 0	55	98 7	44
„ Shaping	69 0	48	111 6	44	..	..	..	..	45 0	47	105 0a	47	68 2	55	93 7	44
Sawyers, Band or Jig	68 0	48	108 6	44	..	..	..	..	54 0	47	102 0	47	68 2	56	115 1	55
„ Circular	54 0 to 60 0	48	100 6 and 108 6	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	47	..	..	61 7	55	119 2	60
Brassworking—																
Moulders	68 0 and 72 0	48	106 6 and 110 0	44	..	..	..	..	64 7½	47	99 0	44	70 2	54	143 10 to 157 10	48

(a) 1st Class.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*
 Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).				
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		
	Rate of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rate of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rate of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rate of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rate of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rate of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rate of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rate of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	
Engineering— Fitters and Turners	s. d. 70 0	48	s. d. 114 6	44	s. d. 38 11	53 to 54	47	s. d. 62 11	47	s. d. 64 7	47	s. d. 99 0	44	s. d. ..	s. d. 90 5	44	
Patternmakers	74 0	48	123 6	44	42 1	53 to 54	47	67 4	47	89 0	49	99 0	44	88 0	55	178 9 135 7 184 11	44
Moulding (Iron)— Moulders	68 0 and 72 0	48	110 6 to 119 6	44	41 8	53 to 54	47	62 11	47	64 7½	47	99 0	44	78 0	60	98 7 to 145 11	40 to 50
Sheet Metal Working— Tinsmiths	60 0	48	99 6	44	..	..	..	..	..	62 8	47	99 0	44	58 10	54	115 1	44 to 59
Milling (Flour)— Millers (Shift)	68 0 and 70 0	48	106 6 to 117 0	44	..	..	..	..	..	48 0	48	91 0a	48	78 0	60	123 3 to 158 2	60
Packermen Bootmaking— Bootmakers	51 0	48	94 6	44	..	..	..	..	..	48 0	48	87 0	48	60 0	60	110 11	60
.. ..	80 0	48	100 0	44	30 0	52½	48	56 0	48	52 6	45	88 11	44	93 0	55	123 3 to 164 4	48 to 57½
Tailoring (Ready made)— Cutters	65 0	48	110 0	44	..	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	84 0	44	72 0 to 80 0	49	147 11 to 178 8	44 to 48
Pressers (Coat)	60 0	48	107 0	44	..	..	..	..	..	55 0	45	87 6	44	60 0 to 80 0	49	147 11 to 172 7	44 to 48
Trimmers	65 0	48	107 0	44	..	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	84 0	44	60 0	49	123 3 to 156 2	44 to 48

(a) Kilnmen.

SECTION VI.—continued.
Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Bookbinding—																
Bookbinders	85 0	48	113 0	44	33 11	50	80 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	72 0	48	117 11	48
Paper Rulers	65 0	48	113 0	44	33 11	50	80 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	80 0	48	147 11	48
	to					51										
	77 6					51										
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—																
Compositors (Day work)	88 0	48	135 0	44	35 8	60	80 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	88 0	48	164 4	48
Readers	80 0	48	140 0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 0	48	156 2	48
Printing (Jobbing Offices)—																
Compositors	65 0	48	113 0	44	35 8	50	80 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	74 0	48	164 4	48
						to										
						61										
Linotype Operators	80 0	48	125 0	44	..	..	..	..	74 0	48	110 0	42	..	..	..	..
Building—																
Bricklayers	78 0	48	126 6	44	40 7	49½	77 0	44	70 6	47	99 3	44	118 10	54	203 5	44
Carpenters	72 0	48	127 6	44	39 11	49½	77 0	44	64 7½	47	101 9	44	97 2	54	126 7	44
															to	
															135 7	
Labourers—Carpenters	60 6	44	102 8	44	27 0	49½	58 8	44	51 4	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	74 0	50
															to	
															98 7	60
Concrete Workers	80 6	44	102 8	44	27 0	49½	66 8	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	74 0	50
															to	
															98 7	60
Earth Excavators	60 6	44	102 8	44	27 0	49½	58 8	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	64 10	64	74 0	50
															to	
															98 7	60
Painters	64 0	48	118 4	44	36 8	49½	73 4	44	60 6	44	99 0	44	86 6	54	108 6	44

SECTION VI.—continued.
Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON.)				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
Building—continued.	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
Paperhangers	64 0	48	118 4	44	36 8	49½	73 4	44	60 6	44	99 0	44	36 5	54	108 6	44
Plasterers	78 0	48	108 4	44	40 0	49½	77 0	44	66 0	44	96 6	44	105 3	48	180 10	44
Plumbers	72 0	48	129 4	44	36 8	49½	77 0	44	62 4	44	99 0	44	91 10	64	203 6	44
Tramways—																
Conductors—																
1st year	48 0	48	93 6	44	27 5	a	84 0 to 78 0	48	42 0 to 48 0	48	92 0	48	52 10 to 55 2	60	104 9	60
2nd year	51 0	48	96 6	44												
3rd year	54 0	48	99 6	44												
Motormen—																
1st year	54 0	48	96 6	44	30 1½	a	84 0 to 78 0	48	48 0 to 54 0	48	96 0	48	52 10 to 55 2	60	104 9	60
2nd year	57 0	48	99 6	44												
3rd year	60 0	48	102 6	44												
Carrying (Merchandise)—																
Carters (1 horse)	50 0	56½	96 0	44	26 7	b	57 0	48	48 0	48	88 0	48	84 0	54	69 10	57
Municipal—																
Labourers	57 0	48	100 0	44	26 9	b	60 8	47	50 11	47	90 1	47	48 7	54	98 7	60
Street Sweepers	49 6 and 64 0	48	100 0	44	26 9	b	66 6	47	58 9				58 9	48 7	54	98 7	60

(a) Hours were reduced in 1919.

(b) Not available.

By Authority: H. J. GREEN, Government Printer, Melbourne.