

SECTION XXXIII.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.*

§ 1. Introductory.

1. **General.**—The field of Australian statistics has recently been extended by the organisation of a Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. The functions of this branch are to carry out investigations in regard to what are commonly known as labour and industrial statistics, and the scheme of work provides for systematic investigations into the following matters:—

(a) *Trade Unionism.*—Classification of unions and members by industries; development of unions and members; the law relating to trade unions; economic characteristics of trade unionism; trades and labour councils and federation of unions.

(b) *Wages and Hours of Labour.*—The course of wages; index-numbers shewing relation between wages, prices, etc.; current wages and hours of labour—metropolitan and country—in each State.

(c) *Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.*—The amount of the change; the number of workers affected; individual and aggregate effects of changes on amount of wages paid; method by which changes brought about.

(d) *Strikes and Lock-outs.*—Classified according to industries affected; their cause, duration, method of settlement, number affected, and direct and indirect losses; operations under Federal and State Arbitration and Conciliation and Wages Board Acts.

(e) *Unemployment.*—Classified according to industries; seasonal and general fluctuations; index-numbers of employment; average duration of employment; operations of Government Labour Bureaux; effect of non-continuity of employment on earnings; co-operation in international investigations.

(f) *Prices, Fluctuations in Exchange Value of Gold and Cost of Living.*—Import and export values, wholesale and retail prices, and house rents; special investigations for past years; index-numbers; cost-of-living inquiries by household budgets; international comparisons.

(g) *Investigations in regard to Principal Industries in Commonwealth.*—Numbers employed and wages paid; classification of wage-earners according to occupations and wage-groups; comparisons between rates of wages and actual earnings.

(h) *Miscellaneous.*—Reports on state of labour market in various industries and localities; immigration; operations of Labour Bureaux; legal cases affecting labour; industrial accidents; co-operation and co-partnership; review of laws affecting labour in

* In this section it is only proposed to present in summarised form the results of the various investigations which have been made. For more complete information reference may be made to the publications of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau, viz.:—Report No. 1, "Prices, Price-Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia, 1891 to 1912." Report No. 2, "Trade Unionism, Unemployment, Wages, Prices, and Cost of Living in Australia 1891 to 1912." Report No. 3, "Manufacturing Industries in Australia," and "Labour Bulletins" Nos. 1 to 5. In Appendix No. VIII. to Report No. 1, the theory and technique of the formation of price-index numbers is discussed at some length, while in Appendix No. IX. the question of the establishment of a basis for international comparisons of the exchange value of gold and variations in cost of living is investigated.

Australia and elsewhere; review and analysis of reports issued by Australian, British, American, and Continental European Labour Departments.

(i.) *Special Subjects of Investigation.*—Concurrently with the general inquiries to be conducted by the Branch (as specified above), it is proposed that investigations shall be carried out into special matters. Each of these would extend, if necessary, over a period as long as one or two years, and would deal with such matters as:—Apprenticeship; the working of various laws specially affecting labour; the employment of women and children; industrial education; noxious and dangerous trades; workmen's compensation and social insurance; fluctuations in employment and their effect on the conditions and efficiency of labour; the housing of the working people; the cost of production; the regulation and restriction of output.

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

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

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

§ 2. Labour Organisations.

1. **Types of Trade Unions in Australia.** The types of trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organisation, which, in its turn, may be merely a branch of a British or international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organisations, viz. :—(i.) the *local independent*, (ii.) the *State*, (iii.) the *inter-State*, and (iv.) the *Australasian or International*, but a number of variations occur from each of these classes. The leading characteristics of each of these types were briefly outlined in Labour Report No. 2 (pp. 7 to 9).

Particulars of number of unions and branches in each State of interstate and central labour organisations have already been given in Section XXVII. hereof (see pages 904 to 907).

2. **Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups, 1912.**—The following table shows the number of unions and members thereof in each State at the end of the year, 1912. The number of unions specified for each State refers to the number of different unions represented in each State; that is to say, interstate or federated unions are counted once in each State in which they are represented, but sub-branches within a State are not counted. In order to avoid disclosing the affairs of individual unions, in cases where there are only either one or two unions in any group in a State, the membership is not given separately,

NUMBER OF UNIONS AND MEMBERS IN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN EACH STATE, 1912.

Industrial Groups.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.							
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	4	4	6	4	4	2	24
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	16	20	9	12	10	4	71
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	20	18	7	8	12	5	70
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	9	11	3	5	3	2	33
V. Books, Printing, etc.	7	10	3	2	6	2	30
VI. Other Manufacturing	26	21	6	12	10	5	80
VII. Building	14	14	8	7	10	7	60
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	16	3	1	2	4	2	28
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	7	3	4	3	5	3	25
X. Other Land Transport	6	5	3	2	2	1	19
XI. Shipping, etc.	12	5	5	7	4	8	41
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	3	6	1	1	2	1	14
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	3	6	2	3	6	2	27
XIV. Miscellaneous	29	25	9	10	19	7	99
Total	177	151	67	78	97	51	621
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.							
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	6,238	4,462	1,635	1,421	3,773	*	17,529†
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	12,912	9,169	1,944	3,862	1,841	925	29,953
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	11,273	8,771	4,286	2,214	1,268	320	28,132
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	5,936	7,728	1,245	1,005	468	*	16,382†
V. Books, Printing, etc.	3,355	3,166	484	*	406	*	7,491
VI. Other Manufacturing	13,619	7,756	578	1,699	2,026	160	24,838
VII. Building	10,719	7,756	2,174	2,236	1,893	402	25,609
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	21,731	5,791	*	*	6,670	*	34,192†
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	31,626	12,728	2,931	2,865	4,725	1,130	56,005
X. Other Land Transport	4,708	5,220	1,878	*	*	*	12,806†
XI. Shipping, etc.	17,540	6,025	5,039	4,136	1,530	729	35,000
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	21,624	15,621	*	*	*	*	50,726†
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	6,008	4,869	374	1,733	1,249	*	14,231†
XIV. Miscellaneous	26,337	17,065	13,262	7,338	5,559	430	69,991
Total	192,626	116,557	44,768	37,336	33,282	8,655	433,224

* Not available for publication separately; included in State and Commonwealth Totals.
 † Incomplete, see footnote.*

It may be seen that, with the exception of Group XIV., Miscellaneous, the membership is greatest in Group IX., Railway and Tramway Services (56,005 members), followed fairly closely by Group XII., Agricultural, Pastoral, etc., with over 50,000 members. The least important group from the point of view of membership is Group V., Books, Printing, etc., with less than 8000 members. Particulars are also given in Report No. 2 (pp. 11-12) of the number of male and female members of unions and the percentage of such members on the total number of adult wage earners. Information is also given as to the development of trade unionism since 1891. Other tables shew the classification of unions according to number of members and the number of central labour organisations.

§ 3. Fluctuations in Employment and Unemployment.

1. **General.**—In Australia, but few of the trade unions pay any form of unemployment benefit, and consequently accurate and complete records of unemployment are difficult to obtain. For that reason the investigation for past years was advisedly limited to a record of the numbers unemployed at the end of each year. The results are, therefore, subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as they do not take into account variations in employment and unemployment throughout the year due to seasonal activity and other causes.

For the above reasons it is not safe to conclude that the actual percentage returned as unemployed in past years by trade unions at the end of each year is equal to the average percentage unemployed during the year. Nevertheless, for the purpose of making comparisons and shewing tendencies over a period of years, the percentages returned as unemployed, though not exact, are the most satisfactory figures available, and

the average percentages and index-numbers computed for the several States and groups of unions may be taken as denoting the true course of events with substantial accuracy.*

It may be mentioned that, in order to overcome the difficulties alluded to in regard to seasonal fluctuations, returns as to numbers unemployed have been collected from trade unions each quarter since the beginning of the year 1913.

2. Number Unemployed in Various Industries, 1891 to 1913.—The subjoined table shews for each of the years specified :—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
- (b) The number of members of such unions.
- (c) The number of members unemployed, and
- (d) The percentage of members unemployed on the total number of members of those unions for which returns are available.

The information given in this table obviously does not furnish a complete register of unemployment. In the first place, with the exception of the year 1913, it relates only to the number unemployed at the end of the year (see preceding paragraph hereof), and, secondly, it does not cover more than a part of the industrial field. And attention should here be drawn to the fact that the value of the comparisons which can be made is, to some extent, vitiated by the fact that returns are not available for the same unions throughout. As regards the year 1913, the table on page 996 shews that for most of the important industries, returns are available for a considerable number of unions and members. It is not unlikely, however, that particulars of unemployment are, on the whole, more generally available for those trades in which liability to unemployment is above the average of skilled occupations. Thus the building and engineering industries are heavily represented in the returns, while such comparatively stable industries as railway service are hardly represented at all. On the other hand, unskilled casual labour cannot, in the nature of the case, be well represented in the returns, which relate mainly to skilled workmen.

Thus, for some reasons, the percentage given is likely to be greater, and for other reasons less, than the true average percentage unemployed throughout the country.

UNEMPLOYMENT.—NUMBER OF UNIONS AND MEMBERS REPORTING, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED, 1891 to 1913.

Particulars.	Unions.	Membership.	Unemployed.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906	47	11,299	753	6.7
1907	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912	464	224,023	12,441	5.5
1913, 1st Quarter	451	237,216	15,234	6.4
2nd „	458	243,523	17,854	7.3
3rd „	472	252,325	17,698	7.0
4th „	465	251,207	13,430	5.3

* Some description of the various methods of testing the state of the labour market may be found in the Board of Trade Memorandum on Industrial Conditions (Second Series). Cd. 2337, 1904, pp. 79 to 125.

See also "Rapport Préliminaire sur la Statistique Internationale du Chômage," M. Louis Varlez, Gand, 1912.

It may be seen that the extent of unemployment was greatest in 1896 and least in 1911. The general trend of the figures shows a decline in unemployment since 1896. In 1912, however, there was an increase of about 0.8 per cent., while the percentage at the end of 1913 shows a slight decrease compared with the previous year. The high percentage for 1891 was largely due, no doubt, to the dislocation of industry following the maritime strike, while the still higher percentage for 1896 may be traced to the prevalent industrial depression, especially in Victoria, caused by the bank failures and the severe droughts. It may be noticed that, though the number of unions reporting in 1896 is the same as in 1891, the number of members shows a large reduction. This indicates that, in time of severe industrial depression, when employment is bad, the members tend to drift away from the unions. Many probably leave their ordinary places of residence in search of work elsewhere.

The accuracy of the above results as an index to the general state of employment among *all* wage-earners in Australia is confirmed by the results obtained from the censuses of 1891, 1901 and 1911, the closeness of the percentages obtained from these two independent sources for the two latter years being remarkable. A comparative table is given in Report No. 2 (p. 18).

3. **Unemployment in Different Industries, 1913.**—The following table shows the percentages unemployed in several of the fourteen industrial groups. Information as to classification of these groups is given in Report No. 2, page 6. It may be observed that for those industries in which unemployment is either unusually stable or, on the other hand, exceptionally casual, information as to unemployment cannot ordinarily be obtained from trade unions. Hence, certain industries such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, etc., and domestic, hotels, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES AT THE END OF YEAR 1913.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ...	19	19,450	709	3.6
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ...	56	32,778	2,318	7.1
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ...	59	19,208	1,083	5.6
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ...	23	15,795	281	1.8
V. Books, Printing, etc. ...	27	8,458	210	2.5
VI. Other Manufacturing ...	66	19,640	1,270	6.5
VII. Building ...	58	26,384	1,020	3.9
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ...	25	35,707	3,141	8.8
X. Other Land Transport ...	15	14,320	298	2.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ...	117	59,467	3,100	5.2
All Groups ...	465	251,207	13,430	5.3

From the above figures it may be seen that the degree of unemployment varies considerably in different industries, ranging from 1.8 per cent. in Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.) to 8.8 per cent. in Group VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.).

4. **Unemployment in each State, 1913.**—Any deductions which can be drawn from the data collected as to the relative degree of unemployment in the several States are subject to certain qualifications (in addition to those already stated on page 995), inasmuch as the industries included in the trade union returns are not uniform for each State. In comparing the results for the individual States, it must therefore be borne in mind that, to some extent, at least, comparisons are being drawn between different industries and not only between different States. Nevertheless, since the industrial occupations of the people vary considerably in the several States, all comparisons between the States based on comprehensive data as to unemployment must, to some extent, suffer from the defect indicated.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT STATES AT THE END OF YEAR 1913.

State.	Quarter ending 31st December, 1913.			
	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	127	105,836	4,794	4.5
Victoria	109	80,122	4,679	5.8
Queensland	50	14,228	624	4.4
South Australia	64	23,114	2,020	8.7
Western Australia	76	21,759	1,014	4.7
Tasmania	39	6,148	299	4.9
Commonwealth... ..	465	251,207	13,430	5.3

The above figures shew that, at the time indicated, the degree of unemployment was the greatest in South Australia, followed, in the order named, by Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland.

§ 4. Changes in Rates of Wages.

1. **Variations in Wage Index-Numbers in Various Industries, 1891 to 1912.**—The total number of different occupations for which particulars as to wages are available back to 1891 is 652. These wages relate generally to union rates, but in a few cases, more especially for the earlier years, when there were no union rates fixed, predominant or most frequent rates have been taken. The 652 occupations have been distributed over the fourteen industrial groups already specified, and index-numbers computed for each group for the whole Commonwealth. The wages refer generally to the capital town of each State, but in industries such as mining and agriculture, the rates in the more important industrial centres have been taken.

The following table shews wage index-numbers for the whole Commonwealth in each of the fourteen industrial groups during the years specified, wages in the year 1911 being taken as the base (= 1000). Rates of wages for females are not included. The index-numbers are "weighted" according to the number of persons engaged in different industrial groups in each State and the Commonwealth (see Report No. 2, pages 23 and 24).

**VARIATIONS IN WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN THE
COMMONWEALTH, 1891 to 1912. (WAGES IN 1911=1000.)**

Particulars.	No. of Occupations included.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912
		I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ...	27	909	835	906	910	932	934	938	975	1,000	1,017
II. Engineering, Metal Works etc. ...	101	875	873	888	900	913	930	935	946	1,000	1,038
III. Food, Drink, etc. ...	34	751	747	878	895	910	913	922	936	1,000	1,047
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	730	725	722	857	872	884	953	995	1,000	1,009
V. Books, Printing, etc. ...	25	907	850	866	872	879	888	931	959	1,000	1,034
VI. Other Manufacturing ...	102	892	861	895	894	893	903	911	935	1,000	1,023
VII. Building ...	67	813	764	866	883	911	919	932	959	1,000	1,027
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. ...	71	949	880	893	915	935	934	938	978	1,000	1,018
IX. Railway Services, etc. ...	68	892	894	918	920	923	927	956	965	1,000	1,046
X. Other Land Transport ...	9	848	772	874	874	893	919	919	977	1,000	1,091
XI. Shipping, etc. ...	74	856	773	862	894	904	904	983	984	1,000	1,082
XII. Agriculture, etc. ...	8	810	779	747	800	870	877	938	951	1,000	1,125
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ...	17	723	671	674	683	686	706	819	838	1,000	1,008
XIV. Miscellaneous ...	36	832	812	817	830	875	883	908	957	1,000	1,093
All Groups*	652	848	816	848	866	893	900	923	955	1,000	1,051

* Weighted average.

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are comparable horizontally, but are not directly comparable vertically. This is evident from the fact that the average wage in each industry group (and for all groups) in 1911 is made equal to 1000.

It may be seen that the index-numbers increase during the whole period under review except in 1896, when there was a fall. The wage index-number increased from 848 in 1891 to 1000 in 1911, and 1051 in 1912. It will be observed that the increase from 1891 to 1911 was relatively greatest in Classes XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), and III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.), and it is probably in the industries and occupations included in these groups that "sweating" was most prevalent. The relative increase is least in Class VIII. (Mining, Quarries, etc.), the index-number for that group having increased only from 949 in 1891 to 1000 in 1911 and 1018 in 1912.

It was pointed out in Report No. 2 (see pages 25 and 26) that the index-numbers given in the above table are readily *reversible*, that is to say, any year other than the year 1911 can be taken as base, and an example was given, shewing the amount of wages payable in 1901, 1911 and 1912 in each industrial group for every £1 payable in 1891.

2. **Variations in Wage Index-Numbers in Different States, 1891 to 1912.**—The following table shews the progress in rates of wages for all industries in each State, wages in 1911 being taken as the base (= 1000). These results are based generally upon rates of wages prevailing in the capital town of each State, but in certain industries, such as mining, rates are necessarily taken for places other than the capital towns.

The following table shews that the relative increase from 1891 to 1911 was greatest in Victoria and South Australia, and least in Tasmania, but in the last-named State there was a remarkable increase, amounting to nearly 17 per cent., in 1912. This is, no doubt, accounted for to a large extent by the fact that the wages board system was first adopted in Tasmania in that year.

These index-numbers are, of course, also reversible, and an illustration was given in Report No. 2 (see page 27).

VARIATIONS IN WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN DIFFERENT STATES, 1891 to 1912.
(WAGES IN 1911=1000).

Particulars.	No. of Occupations included.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
New South Wales ...	158	858	819	855	883	907	910	939	965	1,000	1,055
Victoria ...	150	801	768	808	819	870	884	900	938	1,000	1,054
Queensland ...	87	910	874	903	911	916	927	948	962	1,000	1,013
South Australia ...	134	801	803	809	821	847	857	893	939	1,000	1,035
Western Australia ...	69	887	908	913	914	914	921	927	969	1,000	1,034
Tasmania ...	54	939	854	899	937	906	906	915	966	1,000	1,168
Commonwealth*	652	848	816	848	866	893	900	923	955	1,000	1,051

* Weighted average.

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are comparable horizontally, but are not directly comparable in the vertical columns. This is evident when it is considered that the average wage in each State in 1911 is taken equal to 1000.

§ 5. Current Rates of Wages in Different Occupations and States.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 particulars were given, so far as available for each State, of the prevailing rates of wages in upwards of 400 different occupations. In this section the list of occupations has been revised and brought up to date (30th April, 1914).

2. **Comparative Table of Time Rates of Wages, 1914.**—The particulars of wages given in the following table are obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and therefore shew the minimum rates prescribed. In cases where no award, determination, or agreement was in force particulars are given, where possible, of the ruling union or predominant rate as furnished by employers or secretaries of Trade Unions. All particulars obtained from this source are marked with an asterisk. It will be seen that for convenience of comparison *the wages are in nearly all cases presented as a weekly rate*, though in many industries they are actually based on daily or hourly rates, as specified in awards, determinations or agreements. This caution is necessary, in view of the fact that it is often in those industries and occupations in which employment is of an exceptionally casual or intermittent nature that wages are fixed or paid at a daily or hourly rate. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the weekly rates specified in the table.

The rates specified refer generally to the capital town of each State, but in industries, such as mining and agriculture, rates are necessarily taken for places other than the capital towns. *The figures given in the first part of the table relate to journeymen or adult male workers, and in the second part to adult female workers, and in each case represent (except where otherwise specified in the footnotes) the amounts payable for a full week's work of 48 hours.* In every case where the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are other than 48, the number of hours is indicated in the footnotes.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES OF JOURNEYMEN OR ADULT MALE WORKERS, AT 30th APRIL, 1914, IN THE CAPITAL TOWN OF EACH STATE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified in the footnotes, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. The rates specified are in most cases the minimum rates payable in the capital towns to journeymen or adult workers under Awards of Commonwealth or State Arbitration Courts, or under Determinations of Wages Boards. Where no award, determination, or agreement rates are in force, the ruling Union or predominant rates are given and are indicated by asterisks. Rates payable in the mining, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, etc., industries do not, of course, ordinarily refer to the capital towns.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER WORKS.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopers	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 0	80 0	*70 0
	to 74 0					
Furniture and Bedding						
Bedding Makers	56 0	57 0	51 4	54 0	60 0	48 0
Boults Carver Operator	*63 0	66 0	*60 6	*61 6	75 0	63 0
Cabinet Makers	60 0	60 0	*60 6	56 0	69 0	57 0
Carpet Layers	60 0	60 0	...	56 0	...	57 0
Chair Makers	60 0	60 0	*60 6	56 0	69 0	57 0
French Polishers	60 0	60 0	*56 10	56 0	66 0	57 0
Upholsterers	60 0	60 0	*56 10	56 0	66 0	57 0
Wood Carvers	60 0	60 0	*60 6	56 0	75 0	57 0
„ Machinists	60 0	62 0	*47 8	56 0	72 0	50 0
			to 60 6			to 57 0
„ Turners	60 0	60 0	*60 6	56 0	69 0	57 0
Mattress (Wire) Makers.						
Finishers	52 6	55 0	*53 2	48 0	...	48 0
Makers	52 6	58 0	*53 2	50 0	66 0	48 0
Varnishers	52 6	55 0	*53 2	43 0	...	48 0
Timber Yard Workers.						
Box and Case Makers	52 6	56 0	50 0	51 0	...	46 6
Labourers... ..	46 0	51 0	48 0	48 0	54 0	46 6
Machinists—						
Boring or Mortising	50 0	53 0	52 0	54 0	57 0	51 0
Buzzer or Jointer	57 0	60 0	*52 0	51 0	57 0	54 0
General Joiner	63 0	63 0	...	...	72 0	51 0
Moulding	56 0	60 0	64 0	57 0	60 0	53 0
					& 66 0	
Planing... ..	57 0	60 0	56 0	49 6	72 0	54 0
Sandpapering	51 0	54 0	52 0	54 0	54 0	51 0
					& 60 0	
Shaping	63 0	66 0	74 0	57 0	75 0	66 0
Tenoning	57 0	60 0	*60 0	54 0	60 0	57 0
Ordermen... ..	52 6	57 0	52 0	54 0	*60 0	54 0
			to 58 0			
Pullers and Tailers Out	*48 0	46 0	48 0	45 0	57 0	49 6
		& 51 0		to 51 0		
Saw Doctors	72 0	72 0	70 0	69 0	72 0	69 0
Saw Sharpeners	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	*60 0	54 0
Sawyers—Band or Jig	63 0	57 0	62 0	54 0	63 0	51 0
						to 57 0
Circular... ..	49 0	56 0	56 0	54 0	60 0	...
	to 60 0			to 60 0	& 66 0	
Gang Frame	52 0	57 0	52 0	63 0	63 0	51 0
Re-Cut Band	49 0	57 0	58 0	63 0	60 0	51 0
	to 60 0				& 66 0	
Tallymen	52 6	57 0	56 0	54 0	57 0	51 0
Wood Turners	63 0	60 0	62 0	56 0	*66 0	57 0
				& 58 6	& 72 0	

* Ruling Union or predominant rates.

(1) 42 hours. (2) 44 hours. (3) 45 hours. (4) 46 hours. (5) 46½ hours. (6) 47½ hours. (7) 49½ hours. (8) 50 hours. (9) 51 hours. (10) 52 hours. (11) 53 hours. (12) 53½ hours. (13) 53½ hours. (14) 54 hours. (15) 55 hours. (16) 56 hours. (17) 56½ hours. (18) 57 hours. (19) 58 hours. (20) 60 hours. (21) 63 hours. (22) 70 hours. (23) 72 hours. (24) 116 hours per fortnight. (25) 136 hours per fortnight. (26) 144 hours per fortnight. (27) Summer 54 hours, winter 48 hours. (28) Summer 54½ hours, winter 52½ hours. (29) Summer 56 hours, winter 48 hours. (30) Summer 58 hours, winter 50 hours. (31) Summer 60 hours, winter 56 hours. (32) Summer 60 hours, winter 58 hours. (33) 49½ hours. (34) 45½ hours. (35) 47 hours. (36) 44½ hours. (37) 33 hours. (38) 30 hours.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.						
Bedstead Makers (Metal).	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Blacksmiths	55 0	54 0	55 0	48 0	...	...
	to 65 0					
Chillfitters' Modellers	67 6	70 0	67 6	*56 0	...	...
do. Other	52 6	58 0	52 6	56 0	...	...
Chippers	51 0	49 0	51 0	43 0	...	...
Cutters	51 0	51 0	51 0	48 0	...	...
Fitters up... ..	52 6	54 0	52 6	51 0	...	...
Frame setters	57 6	56 0	57 6	54 0	...	...
Furnacemen	53 0	51 0	53 0	*43 0	...	...
	& 60 0					
Japanners... ..	50 0	48 0	50 0	43 0	...	...
		& 54 0		& 51 0		
Mounters	50 0	48 0	50 0	43 0	...	...
		to 60 0		& 51 0		...
Boilermakers	66 0	66 0	*60 6	72 0	72 0	60 0
			& 64 2			
Brassworkers.						
Coremakers	60 0	51 0	244 0	48 0	*72 0	...
	& 66 0					
Dressers	60 0	45 0	244 0	43 0	...	...
Finishers	60 0	57 0	*60 6	60 0	*72 0	51 0
Furnacemen ... ..	...	47 6	249 6	43 0	*60 0	42 0
Moulders	60 0	57 0	244 0	60 0	*72 0	60 0
	& 66 0					
Electrical Workers.						
Armature Winders	72 0	54 0	54 0	66 0	72 0	63 0
		to 66 0				
Cable Jointers	72 0	63 0	...	60 0	...	60 0
		& 69 0				
Fitters	72 0	66 0	66 0	66 0	72 0	63 0
Instrument Makers	68 0	63 0	66 0	60 0	*72 0	63 0
Lamp Attendants	52 0	54 0	48 0	48 0	...	54 0
Linesmen	64 0	60 0	51 0	60 0	57 0	54 0
		& 63 0	to 60 0			& 57 0
Mechanics	64 0	63 0	51 0	60 0	72 0	63 0
			to 60 0			
Wiremen	*64 0	63 0	...	51 0	60 0	57 0
Engineering.						
Blacksmiths	72 0	66 0	*260 6	63 0	78 0	60 0
				to 69 0		
Borers and Slotters	60 0	60 0	*255 0	60 0	66 0	60 0
				& 66 0		
Brass Finishers	70 0	57 0	*260 6	60 0	72 0	51 0
Coppersmiths	72 0	66 0	*260 6	69 0	78 0	60 0
Drillers (other than Radial)	50 0	50 0	*249 6	52 0	60 0	60 0
Fitters	70 0	66 0	*260 6	69 0	72 0	60 0
Millers (other than Universal)	60 0	54 0	*260 6	66 0	66 0	60 0
Pattern Makers	74 0	72 0	*262 4	69 0	81 0	60 0
Planers (other than Plate						
Edge and Rail	60 0	60 0	*255 0	60 0	66 0	60 0
Shapers	60 0	54 0	*260 6	60 0	66 0	60 0
		& 60 0				
Turners	70 0	66 0	260 6	69 0	72 0	60 0
Farriers.						
Firemen	66 0	57 6	*52 6	60 0	*66 0	*45 0
Floormen	60 0	50 0	*47 0	54 0	*60 0	*40 0
Shoengsmiths... ..	60 0	50 0	*52 6	60 0	*66 0	*45 0

For footnotes see page 1000.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—Continued.						
Ironmoulders.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coremakers, Machine ...	66 0	56 0	² 44 0	60 0	66 0	60 0
do. Other ...	66 0	62 0	² 49 6	60 0	66 0	60 0
		& 68 0	& 55 0			
Dressers and Fettlers ...	*48 0	51 0	² 44 0	50 0	*54 0	42 0
Furnacemen ...	*55 0	54 0	² 49 6	54 0	*66 0	42 0
Moulders, Machine ...	62 0	56 0	² 44 0	54 0	66 0	60 0
„ Other ...	66 0	62 0	² 49 6	60 0	66 0	60 0
		& 68 0	to 58 8			
Ironworkers' Assistants.						
Boilermakers' Helpers ...	48 0	54 0	² 44 0	51 0	57 0	48 0
do. Labourers ...	45 0	48 0	² 41 3	51 0	& 60 0	45 0
Engineers' Labourers ...	48 0	46 6	² 39 5	51 0	*57 0	45 0
Furnacemen's Assistants ...	*48 0	51 0	² 39 5	50 0	*51 0	...
General Labourers ...	45 0	48 0	² 36 8	51 0	45 0	45 0
Moulders' do ...	45 0	48 0	² 39 5	48 0	54 0	42 0
Smiths' Strikers ...	48 0	50 0	² 44 0	51 0	60 0	48 0
Sheet Metal Workers.						
Canister Makers ...	48 0	54 0	46 0	50 0	*57 6	...
	& 50 0					
Japanners ...	...	48 0	48 0	45 0	...	...
		to 57 0		to 54 0		
Machinists ...	48 0	53 0	46 0	46 6	57 6	...
	& 50 0					
Solderers ...	48 0	51 0	48 0	50 0	57 6	*48 0
		& 53 0				
Tinsmiths ...	60 0	57 0	54 0	52 0	65 0	*54 0
III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.						
Aerated Water Makers.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bottlers ...	52 0	47 6	*45 0	48 0	54 0	*42 0
		& 50 0	to 50 0			
Bottle Washers ...	50 0	43 6	...	48 0	51 0	*42 0
Carters (One Horse) ...	¹ 50 0	² 50 0	² 45 0	¹ 48 0	55 0	42 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	¹ 55 0	² 52 6	² 50 0	¹ 50 0	55 0	47 0
Drivers (Motor) ...	55 0	² 54 0	¹ 47 6	⁸ 55 6	...	...
Grooms and Stablemen ...	¹ 50 0	³ 45 0	² 45 0	¹ 48 0	¹ 50 0	*42 0
Loaders ...	50 0	43 6	...	48 0	51 0	*42 0
Packers ...	50 0	43 6	*50 0	48 0	54 0	*42 0
Wirers ...	50 0	43 6	*50 0	48 0	51 0	*42 0
					& 54 0	
Bakers						
Board Hands ...	50 0	64 0	£50 0	60 0	63 0	47 6
			& 55 0			
Carters (One Horse) ...	¹ 52 6	² 48 0	² 47 6	¹ 48 0	¹ 56 0	¹ 42 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	¹ 52 6	² 48 0	² 52 0	¹ 50 0	¹ 56 0	¹ 47 0
Doughmen ...	60 0	64 0	£55 0	60 0	63 0	47 6
			& 60 0			
Fore Hands ...	65 0	69 0	£60 0	60 0	68 0	60 0
	to 70 0		to 70 0			
Ovenmen ...	65 0	64 0	£60 0	60 0	68 0	47 6
			& 65 0			
Single Hands ...	65 0	69 0	£60 0	60 0	68 0	60 0
			& 65 0			

For footnotes see page 1000. † The higher wages specified are for night work.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
III—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—Continued.						
Brewers.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adult Males (Other) ...	54 0	54 0	52 0	54 0	56 0	48 0
Bottle Packers and Washers	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	55 0	48 0
Cellarmen ...	57 0	57 0	57 0	60 0	56 0	48 0
					& 60 0	
Drivers (One Horse) ...	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	57 6	10 48 0
„ (Two Horses)	57 0	54 0	54 0	57 0	57 6	10 48 0
„ (Motor ...	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	...	51 0
	& 60 0	& 60 0	& 60 0	& 60 0		& 54 0
Engine Drivers ...	66 0	66 0	56 0	66 0	*75 0	*47 6
	& 72 0	& 72 0	to 72 0	& 72 0		& 60 0
Firemen ...	60 0	60 0	54 0	60 0	63 0	*48 0
Greasers and Trimmers	54 0	54 0	48 0	54 0	*63 0	*48 0
			& 60 0			
Malt Hands ...	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	56 0	48 0
Stablemen and Grooms	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	56 0	10 48 0
Towermen ...	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	*56 0	48 0
Butchers.						
Carters (Carcase) ...	860 0	1955 0	2848 0*	1448 0	2055 0	1442 0
			& 50 0	& 49 0		& 47 0
„ (Retail) ...	3850 0	1050 0	2848 0	1048 0	1050 0	1442 0
			& 50 0	& 50 0		& 47 0
„ (Cutting) ...	...	1057 0	2865 0	...	1060 0	1460 0
General Hands ...	3355 0	1057 0	2865 0	1455 0	1060 0*	1552 6
Salters ...	3365 0	1057 0	2855 0	1455 0	1070 0*	1552 6
			& 65 0			
Scalders ...	3355 0	1057 0	1055 0	1455 0	1054 0	1552 6
Shopmen ...	3360 0	1065 0	2855 0	1452 0	1560 0	1552 6
	& 65 0		& 65 0	& 60 0	& 70 0	to 60 0
Slaughtermen (Beef)	85 0	80 0	65 0	& 60 0	70 0	65 0
„ (Mutton)	†	80 0	70 0	58 0	70 0	65 0
Slaughterhouse Lab'ur's (Beef)	60 0	48 0	2842 6	45 0	54 0	52 6
„ (Mutton)	52 6	48 0	2842 6	45 0	54 0	52 6
Smallgoodsmen ...	3365 0	1065 0	65 0	1460 0	1070 0	1560 0
„ (Assistants) ...	3357 6	1057 0	55 0	455 0	1060 0	1552 6
Confectioners.						
Journeyman ...	60 0	54 0	*48 0	54 0	60 0	*50 0
			to 60 0			
Labourers ...	648 0*	42 0	*45 0	48 0	50 0	...
Storemen ...	648 0*	42 0	*42 6	45 0	50 0	...
			to 48 0			
„ (Head) ...	653 0*	50 0	*50 0	50 0	60 0	...
	to 67 6		to 55 0			
Ham and Bacon Curers.						
Casing Cleaners (Foreman) ...	58 0	57 0	70 0	...	...	60 0
Curers (First Hand)	75 0	65 0	65 0	...	...	57 6
Cutters Up (First Hand)	67 6	65 0	60 0	...	...	52 6
„ (Assistants)	60 0	57 6	52 6	...	...	52 6
Lardmen ...	50 0	48 0	55 0	...	...	52 6
		& 60 0				
Rollers and Trimmers	60 0	57 6	47 6	...	...	52 6
Scalders ...	55 0	57 6	56 0	...	...	52 6
Shavers ...	55 0	57 6	45 0	...	...	52 6
Slaughtermen ...	65 0	65 0	65 0	...	...	55 0
„ (Assistants) ...	55 0	57 6	60 0	...	...	52 6
Smallgoodsmen (First Hand)	65 0	65 0	65 0	...	...	57 6
„ (Assistants)	52 6	52 0	55 0	...	...	52 6
Smokers (First Hand)	60 0	60 0	57 6	...	...	52 6

For footnotes see page 1000. † Piecework rates.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—Continued.						
Ice Carters (One Horse) ...	s. d. 2 ⁷ 49 6 [†] & 51 6	s. d. 3 ¹ 45 0	s. d. 2 ⁰ 45 0	s. d. 1 ⁰ 48 0	s. d. 8 ⁵ 4 0*	s. d. 42 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	2 ⁷ 52 0 [†] & 54 0	3 ¹ 50 0	2 ⁰ 50 0	1 ⁰ 50 0	8 ⁶ 0 0*	47 0
Jam and Preserve Workers.						
Adult Males ...	45 0	48 0	...	45 0	...	42 0
Solderers ...	50 0	48 0	...	48 0	...	45 0
Milk Carters (One horse) ...	1 ⁷ 51 0	1 ⁴ 45 0	...	1 ⁰ 48 0	1 ⁴ 56 0	1 ⁶ 42 0
„ (Two horses) ...	1 ⁷ 56 0	1 ⁴ 50 0	...	1 ⁰ 50 0	...	1 ⁶ 47 0
Millers (Flour).						
Engine Drivers ...	60 0	60 0	56 0	60 0	*66 0	47 6
	to 69 0	to 69 0	to 72 0	to 69 0	to 75 0	& 60 0
Millers (Head) ...	70 0	70 0	*70 0	70 0	68 0	65 0
„ (Shift) ...	63 0	63 0	*53 0	63 0	*68 0	52 6
	to 70 0	to 70 0	to 63 0	to 70 0		
Millwrights ...	66 0	66 0	...	66 0	...	...
Packermen ...	51 0	51 0	*48 0	51 0	54 0	42 0
Silksmen and Topmen ...	52 6	52 6	*48 0	52 6	...	42 0
Smuttermen ...	51 0	51 0	*48 0	51 0	*54 0	...
Storemen (Head) ...	52 0	52 0	*50 0	52 0	51 0	50 0
	to 56 0	to 56 0	to 54 0	to 56 0		
Truckers ...	51 0	51 0	...	51 0	48 0	42 0
Wheat carriers ...	72 0	72 0	...	72 0	72 0	50 0
Pastrycooks.						
Carters ...	1 ⁴ 48 0	1 ⁴ 40 0	2 ⁰ 47 6	48 0	...	1 ⁴ 42 0
Journeymen ...	60 0	56 0	1 ⁴ 65 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
„ (Assistants) ...	948 0	50 0	1 ⁴ 55 0	...	...	47 6

IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmakers ...	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0
Hatters.						
Felt Hatters ...	†	†	...	†	...	...
Straw Hat Blockers ...	4 ⁵ 5 7	56 0	...	...	...	...
do. Stiffeners ...	4 ⁵ 5 7	56 0	...	...	...	...
do. Foremen ...	4 ⁶ 0 0	63 0	...	...	...	...
do. Bleachers ...	...	50 0	...	...	...	...
Tailoring—Order.						
Cutters ...	70 0	60 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	*70 0
Pressers ...	60 0	55 0	52 6	55 0	60 0	*60 0
Tailors ...	60 0	60 0	55 0	60 0	70 0	*70 0
Trimmers... ..	60 0	52 6	52 0	51 0	...	...
Under Pressers ...	48 0 & 50 0	36 0	...	36 0	50 0	*45 0
Tailoring—Ready-made.						
Cutters ...	65 0	60 0	57 6	60 0	70 0	...
Machinists ...	...	55 0	50 0	50 0	65 0	...
Pressers ...	60 0	55 0	52 6	50 0 & 55 0	60 0	...
Tailors ...	60 0	60 0	65 0	60 0	70 0	...
Trimmers... ..	65 0	52 6	50 0	50 0	...	...
Under Pressers ...	48 0 & 50 0	36 0	42 0	36 0	50 0	...

For footnotes see page 1000. † Piecework rates. ‡ The higher rates specified are for summer months.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.						
Bookbinders.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Finishers	62 6	64 0	56 0	56 0	65 0	*70 0
Journeymen	62 6	64 0	56 0	56 0	65 0	*60 0
Marblers	62 6	64 0	56 0	56 0	65 0	*60 0
Paper Rulers	62 6	64 0	56 0	56 0	65 0	*60 0
Lithographers.						
Printers	62 6	60 0	60 0	58 0	...	...
Rotary Machinists... ..	67 6	67 6	60 0	*58 0	...	...
Printers—Daily Newspapers.						
Compositors Day	88 0	173 6	273 4	76 0	67 6	63 0
" " " " Night	104 0	177 0	273 4	80 0	380 0	70 0
Linotype Operators Day	†	†	184 0	72 0	180 0	†
" " " " Night	†	†	184 0	†	190 0	†
Machinists, 1st Hand Day	75 0	469 0	365 0	70 0	65 0	70 0
" " " " Night	285 0	277 0	to70 0 265 0	70 0	265 0	170 0
Publishers	57 6	46 0	60 0	57 0	*60 0	260 0
Readers Day	80 0	173 6	265 0	76 0	*70 0	63 0
" " " " Night	100 0	177 0	265 0	80 0	185 0*	170 0
Stereotypers (1st Class) Day	67 6	469 0	275 0	58 0	*70 0	70 0
" " " " Night	72 6	277 0	275 0	64 0	370 0*	170 0
" (Assists.) Day	60 0	457 6	240 0	45 0	to80 0 55 0	50 0
" " " " Night	65 0	266 0	240 0	50 0	355 0*	150 0
Printing—Jobbing Offices.						
Compositors	65 0	66 0	56 0	60 0	*65 0	63 0
Linotype Operators	378 9	175 3	256 0	372 0	180 0*	†
Machinists	52 6	66 0	& 62 6 47 6	56 0	& 90 0 *65 0	63 0
Monoline Operators	375 0	175 3	256 0	372 0	180 0*	†
Monotype Operators	367 6	175 3	& 62 6 256 0	372 0	...	†
Readers	65 0	70 0	56 0	60 0	270 0*	63 0
Stereotypers	60 0	66 0	48 0	60 0	370 0*	...
Typograph Operators	375 0	175 3	256 0	372 0	*65 0	...

VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Brickmakers.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brick Burners	61 6	2075 0	2156 0	2060 0	1670 0	49 6
Brick Drawers	& 63 0	65 0	46 0	54 0	†	49 6
Brick Setters	64 0	61 0	44 0	56 0	62 0	54 0
Carters (One Horse)	1751 0	1045 0*	3247 6	48 0	& 64 0 54 0	1442 0
" (Two Horses)	1756 0	1050 0*	3252 0	50 0	60 0	1447 0
Clayholemen	62 0	54 0	46 0	51 0	60 0	*48 0
Labourers	58 0	48 0	40 0	*48 0	56 0	*48 0
Loftsmen	54 0	48 0	46 0	48 0	52 0	48 0
Machinemen	60 0	959 6	1049 10	52 0	58 0	48 0
Panmen	58 0	59 6	44 0	*56 0	58 0	48 0
Pit Foremen	70 0	*75 0	50 0	*56 0	66 0	*57 0
Pitmen	62 0	57 0	46 0	51 0	60 0	48 0
Pit Shooters	66 0	61 0	50 0	55 0	66 0	51 0
Wheelers	58 0	50 0	42 0	48 0	60 0	48 0
Yardmen	58 0	48 0	40 0	48 0	56 0	48 0

For footnotes see page 1000. † Piecework rates.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—Continued.						
Candlemakers,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
General Hands ...	48 0	48 0	45 0	48 0	...	...
Moulders ...	48 0	51 0	48 0	50 0	...	...
Press Room Gaugers	50 0	50 0	47 0	51 0	...	...
Stillmen ...	50 0	53 0	50 0	53 0	...	...
Coachmakers.						
Bodymakers ...	60 0	60 0	² 51 4	60 0	63 0	60 0
Labourers...	45 0	42 0	² 39 5	45 0	*54 0	...
Painters ...	60 0	60 0	² 51 4	60 0	63 0	60 0
do. Labourers...	46 0	42 0	² 39 5	51 0	...	...
Smiths ...	60 0	60 0	² 51 4	60 0	63 0	60 0
do. Strikers ...	45 0	42 0	² 35 9	45 0	60 0	...
Trimmers ...	60 0	60 0	² 51 4	60 0	63 0	60 0
Vycemen ...	51 0	45 0	...	45 0	*63 0	45 0
Wheelwrights ...	60 0	60 0	² 51 4	60 0	63 0	60 0
Gasworks Employees.						
Coke Trimmers ...	60 0	51 0	...	...	*54 0	*60 0
Engine Drivers ...	66 0	60 0	56 0	¹ 63 0*	*66 0	*69 0
Gas Fitters ...	57 0	² 66 0	² 60 6	62 0	& 69 0 78 0	*69 0
Labourers ...	to 72 0 54 0	51 0	¹ 56 0	*48 0	54 0	49 6
Service Layers ...	60 0	54 0	57 0	*66 0	66 0	52 6
do. Labourers ...	55 6	52 6	51 0	*48 0	*54 0	51 0
Stokers ...	66 0	63 0	¹ 67 3	¹ 67 0	66 0	61 6
Yardmen ...	54 0	51 0	¹ 56 0	*48 0	& 73 6 54 0	49 6
Glass, Plate, Sheet, and Ornamental.						
Bevellers ...	63 0 & 64 0	55 0	...	56 0	...	60 0
Cutters and Glaziers, Plate	62 0	52 6	...	56 0	...	...
Lead Light Glaziers	63 0	52 6	...	56 0	...	...
Silverers ...	58 0 & 63 0	55 0	...	56 0 & 60 0	...	...
Jewellers.						
Chainmakers ...	65 0	55 0	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
Engravers ...	70 0	60 0	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
Mounters ...	65 0	55 0	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
Setters ...	70 0	60 0	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
Watch and Clock Makers	⁵ 65 0	⁵ 70 0	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
Masons, Marble and Stone	66 0	² 55 0	² 66 0	60 0	*78 0	66 0
Monumental Workers.						
Carvers ...	80 0	² 77 0	² 62 4	70 0	*78 0	66 0
Fixers ...	66 0	² 69 8 & 71 6	² 62 4	60 0	*66 0 to 78 0	66 0
Labourers ...	48 0	² 58 8	² 47 8	48 0	*54 0	48 0
Letter Cutters	72 0	² 77 0	² 62 4	66 0	*78 0	66 0
Masons ...	66 0	² 69 8 & 71 6	² 62 4	60 0	*66 0 to 78 0	66 0
Saddlers.						
Collarmakers ...	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	55 0	*54 0
Harnessmakers ...	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	50 0	*54 0
Machinists ...	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	50 0	*54 0
Saddlers ...	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	50 0	*54 0
Tallowmen ...	54 0	*50 0	52 6	...	54 0	¹ 52 6
Tanners and Curriers.						
Beamsmen ...	56 0	54 0	50 0	49 0	54 0	*49 0 to 63 0
Curriers ...	59 0	57 0	52 6	52 0	57 0	*55 0 to 57 0

For footnotes see page 1000.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—(Continued).						
Tanners and Curriers—contd.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Machinists, Fleshing ...	56 0	54 0	50 0	49 0	54 0	*55 0
„ Scudding ...	51 0	49 0	48 0	45 0	50 0	*49 0
„ Shaving ...	52 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	57 0	*52 0
„ Splitting ...	59 0	57 0	52 6	52 0	57 0	*55 0
„ Unhairing ...	51 0	49 0	50 0	49 0	50 0	*52 0
„ Whitening ...	52 0	57 0	...	52 0	57 0	*57 0
Rollers and Strikers ...	52 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	50 0	*55 0
Tablemen ...	51 0	51 0	50 0	45 0	50 0	*55 0
Wickerworkers ...	63 0	57 6	53 2	55 0	60 0	52 6

VII.—BUILDING.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bricklayers.						
Journeymen ...	78 0	271 6	266 0	*72 0	*84 0	72 0
Sewerage and Tunnel Work ...	84 0	277 0	271 6	*72 0	*84 0	78 0
Carpenters ...	72 0	269 8	266 0	66 0	72 0	66 0
Labourers. †						
Bricklayers' Labourers ...	62 0	64 0	247 8 & 51 4	60 0	*66 0	256 10
'Carpenters' „ ...	54 0	52 0	247 8	60 0	*66 0	256 10
Concrete Workers ...	58 0	58 0	247 8	60 0	*60 0	256 10
Earth Excavators ...	54 0	52 0	244 0	54 0	*60 0	256 10
Gear Workers ...	62 0	64 0	251 4	66 0	*72 0	256 10
Masons' Labourers ...	62 0	64 0	247 8	60 0	*66 0	256 10
Plasterers' „ ...	58 0	64 0	247 8	60 0	*66 0	256 10
Scaffold Hands ...	62 0	64 0	251 4	66 0	*72 0	256 10
Lathers ...	*78 0	266 0*	264 2*	*72 0	*78 0	*68 0
Masons ...	269 8 & 73 4	264 2	266 0	60 0	*78 0	66 0
Painters, House.						
Glaziers ...	64 0	260 6	255 0	60 0	66 0	54 0
Painters ...	64 0	260 6	255 0	60 0	66 0	54 0
Paperhangers ...	64 0	260 6	255 0	60 0	66 0	54 0
Signwriters ...	72 0	260 6	255 0	60 0	72 0	60 0
Plasterers ...	78 0	269 8 to 73 4	264 2	72 0	78 0	68 0
Plumbers.						
Galvanised Iron Workers ...	72 0	266 0	260 6	62 0	78 0	*60 0
Gasfitters ...	72 0	266 0	260 6	62 0	78 0	*60 0
Plumbers ...	72 0	266 0	260 6	68 0	78 0	*60 0
Slaters ...	78 0	271 6	...	*72 0	*78 0	*66 0
Tilers ...	78 0	271 6	...	*72 0	*78 0	*66 0
Tuckpointers ...	72 0	264 2	...	*72 0	*78 0	...

VIII.—MINING. †

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Coal Mining.						
Blacksmiths ...	56 6 & 60 0	60 0	...	Not Mined.	...	...
Bracemen ...	60 0	50 0	345 0 & 60 0		...	...
Carpenters ...	56 6 to 72 0	60 0	346 0 to 59 8		...	...
Deputies ...	72 0 to 87 0	75 0	346 0 & 66 0		80 0	to 90 0
Engine Drivers (Winding) ...	72 0 to 80 0	72 0	66 0		85 0	to 72 0
		& 78 0			& 89 0	to 78 0

† See footnote † on next page.

For footnotes see page 1000. † The rates of wages quoted for Builders' Labourers for Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide are those payable under State Determinations or Awards. The rates quoted for Perth are the ruling union or predominant rates, while those for Hobart are the rates fixed by the award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, which also awarded the following:—Sydney and Adelaide 60s. 6d., Melbourne 56s. 10d., and Brisbane 55s. per week of 44 hours. The validity of parts of this award has not yet been decided.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
VIII.—MINING†—Continued.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Engine Drivers (Other) ...	66 0	66 0	60 0		85 0	66 0
	to 75 0	to 72 0				to 72 0
Labourers (Surface) ...	48 0	45 0	3 ⁴ 45 0		...	42 0
	to 54 0		& 50			to 48 0
„ (Underground) ...	45 0	49 0	3 ⁴ 48 0		60 6	...
	to 54 0		& 51 0			
Machinemen ...	66 0	63 0	3 ⁴ 60 0		92 6	...
	to 76 0		& 63 0			
Miners (Dry Work) ...	†	60 0	3 ⁴ 60 0		87 6	48 0
			& 63 0			to 60 0
„ (Wet Work) ...	†	65 0	3 ⁴ 66 0		...	...
			& 69 0			
Platmen ...	60 0	60 0	3 ⁴ 51 0		68 6	36 0
			& 60 0			to 45 0
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work) ...	266 0	66 0	3 ⁴ 64 6		...	...
		& 72 0	& 67 6			
„ (Wet Work) ...	272 0	266 0	3 ⁴ 70 6		...	...
			& 73 6			
Shovellers ...	54 0	48 0	...		72 6	...
	to 63 0					
Shiftmen (Dry Work) ...	54 0	61 0	3 ⁴ 60 0		83 6	54 0
	to 74 0		& 63 0			
„ (Wet Work) ...	74 0	67 0	3 ⁴ 66 0		...	...
			& 69 0			
Timbermen ...	63 9	60 0	...		...	...
	to 74 0					
Wheelers ...	51 0	50 0	3 ⁴ 48 0		71 6	36 0
		& 55 0			to 78 6	to 42 0
Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin Mining.						
Battery Feeders ...	51 0	32 0	42 0	48 0	3 ⁵ 60 0	48 0
	to 55 6	to 40 0	to 60 0	to 54 0	to 70 0	to 54 0
Bracemen ...	54 0	42 0	60 0	3 ⁵ 54 0	3 ⁵ 70 0	54 0
	to 63 0	to 50 0	to 78 0	to 60 0	to 74 0	to 60 0
Engine Drivers (Winding) ...	72 0	60 0	80 0	72 0	89 0	72 0
	& 78 0	to 78 0	to 93 0	to 84 0		& 78 0
„ (Other) ...	66 0	54 0	70 0	66 0	85 0	66 0
	& 72 0	to 72 0	to 87 0	to 75 0		& 72 0
Labourers ...	55 0	42 0	54 0	48 0	64 6	48 0
		to 50 0	to 66 0	to 52 0	& 66 0	to 54 0
Machinemen ...	57 0	52 0	66 0	66 0	3 ⁵ 80 0	60 0
	to 63 0	to 66 0	to 87 0	to 75 0	& 84 0	& 66 0
Miners (Dry Work) ...	57 0	48 0	60 0	60 0	3 ⁵ 70 0	60 0
	to 63 0	to 54 0	to 78 0	to 70 0	& 74 0	& 66 0
„ (Wet Work) ...	63 0	55 0	70 0	66 0	3 ⁵ 76 0	60 0
	to 69 0	& 60 0	to 87 0	to 75 0	to 84 0	to 72 0
Platmen ...	54 0	42 0	60 0	54 0	3 ⁵ 70 0	54 0
	to 63 0	to 50 0	to 78 0	to 60 0	to 74 0	to 60 0
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work) ...	59 0	54 0	60 0	†	3 ⁵ 86 0	72 0
	to 78 0	to 62 0	to 78 0		to 90 0	
„ (Wet Work) ...	65 0	67 6	70 0	†	3 ⁵ 90 0	72 0
	to 78 0	to 77 6	to 87 0		to 100 0	& 80 0
Timbermen ...	60 0	50 0	70 0	60 0	3 ⁵ 80 0	60 0
	to 72 0	& 54 0	to 87 0	to 69 0	to 84 0	to 72 0

For footnotes see page 1000.

† The rates of wages quoted are those current in the various States as follows:—**COAL MINING.** New South Wales: Current rates of wages paid in the North and South groups of mines. Victoria: Wages Board determination. Queensland: Industrial Court Awards for South-Eastern Division, and the State exclusive of South-Eastern Division. Western Australia: Agreement Collie River Coal Miners' Union. Tasmania: Ruling rates at Cornwall and Mount Nicholas mines, near St. Mary's. **GOLD MINING, ETC.**—New South Wales: Award Mount Boppy, and current rates ruling elsewhere in addition to Broken Hill. Victoria: Wages Board determination for gold mining. Queensland: Agreement Mount Morgan, and ruling rates at Ravenswood, Cloncurry, and Charters Towers. South Australia: Ruling rates at Moonta. Western Australia: Ruling rates at Kalgoorlie, Boulder, Gwalia, and Cue districts. Tasmania: Ruling rates at West Coast mines. **ENGINE DRIVERS' RATES.**—Quoted from Commonwealth Award and Agreements, except where covered by State Awards. ‡ Piecework rates.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY SERVICES.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Railway Employees.†						
Engine Drivers (Loco.) ...	72 0	69 0	58 6	72 0	72 0	60 0
	to 96 0	to 87 0	to 81 0	to 90 0	to 90 0	to 75 0
Firemen ...	57 0	51 0	45 0	54 0	57 0	45 0
	to 66 0	to 57 0	to 54 0	to 66 0	to 66 0	to 54 0
Guards ...	54 0	51 0	49 6	51 0	60 0	48 0
	to 72 0	to 72 0	to 78 0	to 73 6		to 72 0
Porters ...	48 0	45 0	45 0	48 0	54 0	42 0
	to 54 0	to 57 0		& 51 0		to 51 0
Shunters ...	54 0	51 0	48 0	51 0	57 0	48 0
	to 78 0	to 69 0	to 78 0	to 57 0		to 57 0
Signalmen ...	66 0	54 0	48 0	51 0	54 0	45 0
	to 78 0	to 75 0	to 63 0	to 66 0	to 69 0	to 57 0
Tramway (Electric) Employees‡						
Car Washers or Cleaners ...	48 0	51 0	43 7	48 0*	54 0	48 0
					to 60 0	
Conductors—1st year ...	48 0	51 0	943 7	48 0*	54 0	45 0
2nd year ...	51 0	54 0	948 11	50 0*	57 0	48 0
3rd year ...	54 0	57 0	955 3	52 0*	60 0	51 0
Firemen (four fires) ...	*57 0	*60 0	954 0	51 0*	63 0	...
				& 54 0*		
" (less than four fires) ...	57 0	57 0	954 0	...	60 0	...
Horse Drivers ...	*50 0	51 0	9247 6	46 0*	1460 0	48 0
Labourers... ..	48 0	51 0	48 0	48 0*	54 0	48 0
					& 57 0	
Lampmen, Trimmers	45 0	54 0	...	...	...	...
Maintenance men ...	48 0	51 0	944 8	48 0*	54 0	48 0
					& 57 0	
Motormen—1st year ...	54 0	51 0	943 7	54 0*	54 0	51 0
2nd year ...	57 0	54 0	948 11	56 0*	57 0	54 0
3rd year ...	60 0	57 0	955 3	58 0*	60 0	57 0
Night Watchmen ...	56 0	48 0	1650 0	48 0*	1454 0	50 0
					to 67 6	
Overhead Wiremen (Leading)	*63 0	63 0	953 2	63 0*	66 0	...
	& 66 0					
" (Other) ...	*63 0	57 0	947 7	60 0*	57 0	48 0
Pitmen ...	54 0	60 0	...	54 0*	57 0	...
	to 60 0				& 60 0	
Signalmen ...	60 0	57 0	1448 0	54 0*	...	...
	to 66 0	& 60 0		to 58 0*		
Tower Wagon Drivers, Horse	50 0	51 0	950 0	48 0*	1460 0*	...
Track Cleaners ...	*45 0	51 0	...	48 0*	54 0	48 0
					& 57 0	
Trimmers or Fuel Men ...	51 0	...	948 0	48 0*	48 0	...
	& 54 0					

For footnotes see page 1000.

† The hours of labour for Railway Employees are 48 per week (in N.S.W. 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases:—N.S.W.—Porters, 108 to 120 hours per fortnight; VICTORIA—Porters, 48 to 60 hours per week; SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Porters and Signalmen, 48 to 57 hours per week; and TASMANIA—Guards and Shunters, 54, and Porters, 48 to 54 hours per week. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of Railway Employees in the various States, only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for Foremen. ‡ For Sydney, the Wages are determined by a State Award. For Melbourne, Perth, Fremantle, and Hobart agreements have been made under Commonwealth Arbitration Act. For Brisbane and Adelaide, Awards have been made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. It is understood that these rates are not being paid. In the table, the rates fixed by the State Boards are given for Brisbane, while predominant rates are given for Adelaide. By Commonwealth agreements the wages for Gripmen in Melbourne have been fixed as follows:—1st year of service 51s., 2nd year of service 54s., 3rd year of service and thereafter 57s., except in one instance where 55s. per week has been made the standard wage.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.						
Carriers.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
One Horse	1750 0	1945 0	3247 6	1048 0	54 0	1442 0
Two Horses	1755 0	1950 0	3252 0	1050 0	60 0	1447 0
Three Horses	1758 0	1954 0	3255 0	1051 0	...	...
Motor	1860 0	50 0	1650 0	855 6	...	...
Jinkers, One Horse...	1750 0	1950 0	3247 6	1048 0*	65 0	1448 0
„ Two Horses	1755 0	1955 0	3252 0	1050 0*	65 0	1453 0

XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Marine Engineers.†§	LOWEST CLASS.		HIGHEST CLASS.	
	<i>Under 100 N.H.P.</i>		<i>600 or more N.H.P.</i>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Chief ... per month	440		680	
Second	350		440	
Third	310		360	
Fourth ... ..	...		300	
5th, 6th, 7th, 8th ..	...		240	
	INTERSTATE		INTERSTATE	
	PASSENGER	VESSELS.	CARGO	VESSELS.
	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Highest</i>
	<i>Class, 250</i>	<i>Class, over</i>	<i>Class, 250</i>	<i>Class, over</i>
	<i>tons & under.</i>	<i>4000 tons.</i>	<i>tons & under.</i>	<i>4000 tons.</i>
Merchant Service.†§	420s.	860s.	400s.	720s.
Masters ... per month	300s.	400s.	280s.	360s.
Officers, Chief	240s.	340s.	240s.	300s.
„ Second ... ..	...	280s.	...	260s.
„ Third ... ..	...	200s.	...	200s.
„ Fourth & Fifth ..	...	...	...	...
	ALL SEAGOING VESSELS.			
Seamen.§	...	...	160s.	
A.B.'s ... per month	...	...	180s.	
Boatswains ... ..	...	...	220s.	
Donkeymen ... ..	...	...	200s.	
Firemen ... ..	...	...	200s.	
Greasers ... ..	...	...	180s.	
Trimmers, Lamp ...	...	...	160s.	
„ Fuel ... ..	...	...	...
	INTERSTATE PASSENGER VESSELS.			
Stewards, Cooks, etc.§	...	...	110s.	
Barmen ... per month	...	...	190s.	
Baker ... ..	...	...	140s.	
Butcher ... ..	...	...	270s.	
Cook, Chief ... ..	...	...	170s.	
„ Second ... ..	...	...	150s.	
„ Ship's ... ..	...	...	130s.	
„ Third ... ..	...	...	110s.	
Scullerymen ... ..	...	...	...
Stewards—	...	...	120s.	
1st Saloon, Chief ..	...	...	150s.	
„ Second ... ..	...	...	150s.	
2nd Saloon, Chief ..	...	...	130s.	
Fore-Cabin Steward ..	...	...	110s.	
Bedroom and other ..	...	...	...

For footnotes see page 1000.

† Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Arbitration Court Award are classified according to nominal horsepower of vessel; the lowest and highest classes are here specified. ‡ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Arbitration Court Award are classified for Interstate vessels, and for vessels trading within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for Interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. § Rates quoted are exclusive of value of victualing and accommodation.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—Continued.						
Waterside Workers.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coal Lumpers per hour	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
Wharf Labourers	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
Lightermen	66 0	*50 0	1 ⁶ 56 0	2 ⁶ 6 0	3 ⁵ 6 0 & 60 0	*50 0

XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Occupations.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.
Agricultural Workers, etc.	<p>Minimum rates in the agricultural industries have not generally been fixed by industrial tribunals. The following particulars relate to weekly predominant² or most frequent rates for adult workers:—</p> <p>General farm hands, 20s. to 25s.£; Ploughmen, 20s. to 30s.£; Harvesters, 30s. to 40s.£; Milkers, 15s. to 25s.£; Threshers, 35s. to 45s.£</p>					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Chaff Cutters—Stationary	...	50 0	...	...	...	1 ⁸ 56 0
Portable	...	52 0	...	...	...	1 ⁸ 60 0
Fruit Harvesters per hour	...	1 1½	...	1 1½	...	...
Thresher Feeders	...	...	...	...	...	1 ⁸ 65 0
Machinists	...	...	...	...	...	1 ⁸ 56 0
Gardeners.†						
Gardeners	54 0*	48 0	*48 0	1 ⁴ 51 0*	60 0	*54 0
Labourers	48 0*	45 0	*42 0	1 ⁴ 48 0*	48 0*	*48 0
Nurserymen	54 0*	48 0	*48 0	1 ⁴ 51 0*	60 0	*54 0
Labourers	48 0*	42 0	*42 0	1 ⁴ 48 0*	*48 0 to 54 0	*48 0
Pastoral Workers.						
Cooks§	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	*60 0	50 0
Shearers ... per 100	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	*25 0	24 0
Shed Hands§	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	*46 0	37 6
Wool Pressers	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	*60 0	65 0

XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Club (Residential) Employees.‡						
Barmen	2 ⁴ 27 0	1 ⁹ 36 6	2 ⁰ 30 0 & 35 0	1 ⁴ 40 0*	1 ⁴ 65 0=	...
Billiard Markers	2 ⁴ 24 0	1 ⁹ 28 6	2 ⁰ 50 0	1 ⁴ 25 0 & 30 0	...	1 ⁹ 30 0
Chef	2 ⁴ 50 0	1 ⁹ 41 0	2 ¹ 55 0	1 ⁴ 47 6	45 0	1 ⁹ 40 0
Cook (Second)	to 80 0	to 56 0	to 70 0	to 80 0	to 65 0	to 80 0
(Third)	2 ⁴ 45 0	1 ⁹ 33 6	2 ¹ 45 0	1 ⁴ 45 0	40 0	1 ⁹ 27 6
(Third)	to 52 6	to 41 0	to 50 0	& 55 0	& 45 0	to 60 0
(Third)	2 ⁴ 35 0	1 ⁹ 33 6	2 ¹ 45 0	1 ⁴ 40 0	35 0	1 ⁹ 27 6
Kitchenmen	to 42 6	to 36 0	& 47 6	& 45 0	...	to 45 0
(Third)	2 ⁴ 26 6	1 ⁹ 26 0	2 ⁰ 25 0	1 ⁴ 25 0 & 30 0	25 0	1 ⁹ 20 0
Porters (Day)	2 ⁴ 25 0	1 ⁹ 26 0	2 ⁰ 35 0	1 ⁴ 30 0	25 0	1 ⁹ 20 0
(Night)	2 ⁵ 25 0	1 ⁹ 26 0	2 ⁰ 25 0	1 ⁴ 25 0	30 0	1 ⁹ 22 6

For footnotes see page 1000.

† Wages quoted for this group of occupations are for Metropolitan areas. ‡ See footnote 1 page 1012. § And found. ¶ Award rates for Port Pirie. ¶ City of Sydney Council Employees' Award rates are:—Gardeners 60s. to 72s.. Labourers 54s. = Without board and lodging.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.—Continued.						
Hairdressers.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Journeyman	1 ⁵ 55 0	1 ⁰ 55 0	1 ¹ 55 0	1 ⁰ 55 0	1 ⁴ 55 0	...
Hotel Employees.†						
Barmen	1 ⁶ 37 6	1 ⁹ 36 0	2 ⁰ 30 0 to 42 6	1 ⁶ 40 0*	1 ⁴ 65 0§	1 ⁹ 30 0 to 50 0
Billiard Markers	1 ⁹ 25 0	1 ⁹ 28 6	2 ⁰ 25 0	1 ⁶ 25 0 & 30 0	...	1 ⁹ 22 6
Handy Men	25 0	1 ⁹ 21 0	2 ⁰ 22 6	1 ⁶ 25 0 to 30 0	25 0	1 ⁹ 15 0 to 20 0
Lift Attendants	1 ⁹ 22 6	1 ⁹ 45 0§	1 ⁶ 20 0	1 ⁶ 25 0	...	...
Porters (Day)	1 ⁹ 30 0	1 ⁹ 26 0	2 ⁰ 25 0	1 ⁶ 30 0	25 0	1 ⁹ 20 0
„ (Night)	1 ⁹ 32 6 & 32 6	1 ⁹ 26 0	2 ⁰ 25 0	1 ⁶ 25 0	30 0	1 ⁹ 22 6
Waiters (Head)	1 ⁶ 45 0	1 ⁹ 36 0	2 ⁰ 35 0	1 ⁶ 42 6 & 45 0	...	1 ⁹ 25 0 to 40 0
„ (Other)	1 ⁶ 35 0	1 ⁹ 31 0	2 ⁰ 20 0	1 ⁶ 30 0	32 6	1 ⁹ 20 0 to 30 0
Restaurant Employees.‡						
Pantrymen	1 ⁹ 25 0	1 ⁹ 26 0	1 ⁶ 30 0||	1 ⁶ 25 0 to 30 0	25 0	1 ⁹ 25 0
Waiters	1 ⁹ 22 6	1 ⁹ 31 0	1 ⁶ 40 0||	1 ⁶ 30 0	32 6	1 ⁹ 20 0

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Billposters	50 0	51 0	...	*48 0	...	*50 0
Coal and Cokeworkers.						
Baggers and Loaders	1 ³ 46 0	58 0	...	48 0	...	*49 6
Carters (One Horse)	1 ⁶ 48 0	1 ⁴ 50 0	1 ⁹ 47 6	.48 0	55 0	1 ⁰ 42 0
„ (Two Horses)	1 ⁶ 51 0	1 ⁴ 55 0	1 ⁹ 52 0	50 0	60 0	1 ⁰ 47 0
Trimmers	1 ³ 46 0	68 0	...	48 0	...	*49 6
Factory Engine Drivers, etc.						
Engine (Stationary) Drivers... ..	60 0 & 66 0	48 0 to 63 0	60 0 to 72 0	*60 0 & 66 0	60 0 to 72 0	*54 0 to 60 0
Firemen (1st Class)	58 0	54 0	60 0 & 66 0	*66 0	*60 0	*51 0
„ (2nd Class)	54 0	48 0	54 0	*54 0	*54 0	*45 0
Greasers	54 0	48 0	42 0	*54 0	*54 0	...
Trimmers	54 0	48 0	48 0	*54 0	*54 0	...
Firewood Workers.						
Carters (One Horse)	1 ⁷ 50 0*	1 ⁴ 45 0	3 ² 43 0	48 0	52 0	1 ⁰ 42 0
„ (Two Horses)	1 ⁷ 55 0*	1 ⁴ 50 0	3 ² 52 0	50 0	...	1 ⁰ 47 0
Municipal Employees.						
Labourers... ..	57 0	*51 0	*51 0	*51 0	54 0	*45 0
Carters (One Horse)	55 0	1 ⁴ 45 0	1 ⁹ 48 0	48 0	60 0	1 ¹ 42 0
„ (Two Horses) ... ..	...	1 ⁴ 50 0	1 ⁹ 52 6	50 0	66 0	1 ¹ 47 0
Street Sweepers	49 6 & 54 0	*51 0	*48 0	*51 0	54 0	*45 0
Musicians.						
Orchestral¶	60 0 & 80 0	*60 0	60 0	*60 0	60 0	*60 0

For footnotes see page 1000. † Except where otherwise specified, board and lodging are provided in addition to the rates of wages quoted. § Without board and lodging. || Without lodging but including meals. ¶ Rates of wages quoted are for six performances of three hours only.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—Continued.						
Shop Assistants (Retail).	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Boots	852 6	852 6	855 0	857 6	*45 0	*40 0
					to55 0	to60 0
Drapers	852 6	860 0	855 0	857 6	*45 0	*40 0
					to55 0	to60 0
Furniture... ..	852 6	60 0	855 0	857 6	*45 0	*40 0
					to55 0	to60 0
Grocers	1252 6	855 0	850 0	1355 0	*45 0	*35 0
					to55 0	to50 0
Hardware... ..	852 6	860 0	855 0	855 0	*45 0	*40 0
				& 57 6	to55 0	to60 0
Men's Clothing	852 6	860 0	855 0	857 6	*45 0	*40 0
					to55 0	to60 0
Storemen, Packers, etc. (Wholesale).						
Grocery Packers (Head) ...	55 0	50 0	550 0	855 0	*60 0	*45 0
	to80 0	to70 0	to75 0			
„ „ (Other) ...	51 0	48 0	546 0	850 0	*50 0	*37 6
					to56 0	
Grocery Storemen (Head) ...	55 0	60 0	550 0	855 0	*60 0	*50 0
	to80 0	to80 0	to75 0			
„ „ (Other) ...	50 0	55 0	546 0	850 0	*50 0	*40 0
					to56 0	
Hardware Packers ...	851 0	847 6	46 0	50 0	*50 0	745 0
					to56 0	to55 0
„ Storemen ...	850 0	847 6	46 0	50 0	*50 0	745 0
					to56 0	to55 0
Other Packers ...	853 0	248 0	546 0	850 0	*50 0	*50 0
					to56 0	to60 0
„ Storemen ...	850 0	248 0	546 0	850 0	*50 0	*50 0
					to56 0	
Night Watchmen ...	2850 0	2354 0	2340 0	1656 0	56 0	2340 0*
						to45 0

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES OF FEMALE ADULT WORKERS AT 30th APRIL, 1914, IN THE CAPITAL TOWN OF EACH STATE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK.

Note.—Except where otherwise specified in the footnotes, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bedding Machinists ...	...	27 6	27 6	25 6	...	27 6
Picture Framing, Adults ...	225 0	222 6	...	...	...	...
Brassworking—Coremakers ...	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
Biscuitmaking, Adults ...	14 0	22 6	...	...	...	...
	to20 0					
Confectioners—Chocolate Dippers ...	22 0	22 0	...	22 0	3430 0	...
„ Other Adults ...	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	...	...
Jamworkers—Fillers ...	30 0	30 0	...	21 0	...	20 0
„ Other Adults ...	20 0	23 0	...	21 0	...	20 0
Cigarmaking—Ringing ...	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
„ Wrapper Stripers ...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
Buttermaking ...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...
Cheesemaking ...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...
Tea Packing—Headwomen ...	...	28 6	...	...	...	...
„ Other Adults ...	...	17 6	...	...	...	...
		to22 6				

For footnotes to numbers see page 1000.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—Journeywomen ...	25 6	25 6	21 0	20 0	...	22 6
" Wax-Thread Machs.	32 6	32 6	...	...	...	...
Dressmaking ...	...	21 6	...	16 0	15 0	...
Dyers and Cleaners ...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...
Hatmaking (Straw)—Finishers	*25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
" Machinists	*30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
Milliners ...	...	25 0	...	...	12 6	...
Shirtworkers ...	...	22 6	...	16 0	15 0	...
Tailoring, Order—						
Machinists, Coat Hands ...	28 6	25 6	26 0	25 6	40 0	30 0
" Trousers, Vest Hands	24 0	25 6	26 0	25 6	40 0	25 0
Tailoresses, Coat Hands ...	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	45 0	30 0
" " " " "	& 35 0					
" Trousers, Vest Hands	25 0	24 0	23 6	24 0	35 0	30 0
" " " " "	& 29 0					
Tailoring, Ready Made—						
Machinists, Coat Hands ...	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 6	40 0	...
" Trousers, Vest Hands	23 0	24 0	21 6	22 6	40 0	...
Tailoresses, Coat Hands ...	25 0	24 0	21 0	22 6	45 0	...
" Trousers, Vest Hands	23 0	22 6	21 0	20 0	35 0	...
Textile Workers—						
Comb Minders ...	21 0	22 6	...	...	...	...
Drawers and Menders ...	30 0	22 6	...	...	...	...
Gillbox Minders ...	21 0	22 6	...	...	...	...
Warpers ...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
Weavers, Loom ...	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
Other Adults ...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...
Tiemakers—						
Boxers, Pressers and other ...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...
Needleworkers ...	...	22 6	...	...	...	...
" " " " "	...	& 25 0	...	...	...	...
Machinists ...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...
" " " " "	...	& 22 6	...	...	...	...
Waterproof Clothing—						
Garmentmakers ...	...	27 6	...	...	...	...
Needleworkers ...	...	22 6	...	...	...	...
Bookbinding—Folders ...	^s 623 0	21 0	18 6	22 0	...	...
" Sewers ...	^s 625 0	23 0	18 6	22 0	...	...
Lithographing—Feeders ...	^s 625 0	22 0	18 6	22 6	...	...
Printing—General Assistants ...	...	22 0	18 6	22 6	...	...
Brushmaking—						
Bench Drawers ...	...	21 0	...	21 0	...	...
Treadle Knot Machinists ...	...	21 0	...	21 0	...	...
Candlemaking—Forewomen ...	30 0	27 6	21 6	...	...	...
Jewellery—						
Chainmakers ...	36 0	35 0	...	35 0	...	...
" " " " "	& 40 0					
Gilders ...	36 0	45 0	...	35 0	...	...
Polishers and Scratch Brushers	35 0	45 0	...	35 0	...	...
" " " " "	& 36 0					
Paperbag Making, Adults ...	22 6	20 0	...	...	...	...
Pottery—General, Adults ...	20 0	23 0	*21 0	...	...	...
Saddlery, Adults ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...
Soapmaking, Adults ...	21 0	27 6	...	...	...	...
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Machinists ...	^s 30 0	30 0	*21 0	...	...	...
" " " " "	& 32 6					
Wickerworking, Adults ...	...	...	...	30 0	15 0	...

For footnotes see page 1000.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Occupations.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leather working—						
Hand Stitchers	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
Other Adults	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Rubberworking, Adults	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...
Hotel Employees†—						
Barmaids	1 ^s 25 0	1 ^s 23 6	1 ^s 25 0	1 ^s 35 0	1 ^s 65 0 ⁺	1 ^s 20 0 & 25 0
Housemaids	2 ^s 04 0	1 ^s 16 0	2 ^s 05 0	1 ^s 18 6	20 0	1 ^s 12 0 & 15 0
Laundresses	2 ^s 20 0	1 ^s 21 0	20 0	1 ^s 25 0	15 0	...
Waitresses, Head ...	1 ^s 20 0	1 ^s 16 0	...	1 ^s 20 0	...	1 ^s 20 0
„ Other	1 ^s 17 6	1 ^s 15 0	1 ^s 15 0	1 ^s 18 6 & 20 0	22 6	1 ^s 15 0 to 20 0
Laundry Employees—						
General Hands	17 6	24 0	...	18 0	36 0	24 0
Shirt and Collar Machinists ...	23 6	30 0	...	...	42 0	...
Sorters	20 0	25 0	...	20 0	36 0	...
Starchers	15 0 & 22 0	24 0	...	18 3	36 0	...
Washers	22 0	...	...	18 0	36 0	...
Restaurant Employees†—						
Pantrymaids	1 ^s 12 0 & 14 0	1 ^s 15 0	1 ^s 16 0 ^s	1 ^s 22 6	20 0	1 ^s 15 0
Waitresses	1 ^s 13 0	1 ^s 15 0	1 ^s 16 0 ^s	1 ^s 18 6	22 6	1 ^s 15 0
Shop Assistants—						
Boots ... ..	...	30 0	30 0	...	||39 0	...
Drapers	8 ^s 30 0	32 0	30 0	8 ^s 27 6	||39 0	...
Fruiters and Confectioners	1 ^s 420 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
News Agents, Book Stall	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
Tobacconists	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
Office Cleaners	3 ^s 721 0	3 ^s 22 6	...	...	...	...

For footnotes see page 1000.

† Except where otherwise specified, board and lodging are provided in addition to the rates of wages quoted. ‡ Without board or lodging. § Without lodging, but including meals. || Kalgoolie rates, no determination in force in Perth.

§ 6.—Retail Prices, House Rents, and Cost of Living.

1. Introduction.—In Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912, the results of certain investigations into the subjects of Prices, Price-Indexes and Cost of Living in past years were published, and some account was given of the methods employed for the collection of the data and of the technique adopted in the computation of the results. An important discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was given, but being necessarily too technical for the ordinary reader, was relegated to Appendixes. In Report No. 2 results of further investigations were given; and in that Report and in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 4 information was given as to variations in retail and wholesale prices, house-rent, and cost of living up to the end of 1913.

It must here suffice to state that the method adopted for the computation of the index-numbers is what may very properly be called the "aggregate expenditure" method. The first process is, of course, to work out the average price of each commodity included, and numbers (called "mass-units") representing the *relative* extent to which

each commodity was on the average used or consumed are then computed. The price in any year of each commodity multiplied by its corresponding "mass-unit" represents, therefore, the relative total expenditure on that commodity in that year on the basis of the adopted regimen. It follows, therefore, that by taking for any year the sum of the price of each commodity multiplied by its corresponding "mass-unit," a figure is obtained which represents the relative aggregate or total expenditure of the community in that year on all the commodities, etc., included. By computing these aggregate expenditures for a series of years and taking the expenditure in any desired year as "base," that is, making the expenditure in that year equal to 1000 units, the relative expenditure in any other year, that is to say, the "index-numbers," are readily ascertained. A numerical example of the technique and methods adopted for the computation of index-numbers was given in Report No. 2 (pp. 44 and 45).

2. Scope of Investigation.—It was pointed out in Report No. 1 that, in any investigation into the question of change in cost of living of a community, a careful distinction must be drawn between two things, viz:—

- (a) Variations in the *purchasing power* of money, and
- (b) Variations in the *standard of living*.

In Report No. 2, attention was drawn to the fact that the second element (b) can be limited, at any rate to some extent, by the exercise of self denial and thrift, and that such limitation is at the disposal of each individual; the former (a) is not subject to this possibility. Thus, from this aspect, social economics are concerned *primarily* with an accurate estimation of variations in the purchasing power of money and only secondarily with the question of the general standard of living which has been reached. The first desideratum demands that we shall select a suitable list of commodities, the quantities of each being taken in due proportion to their relative average consumption, and, keeping this list with the quantities constant, ascertain what it costs to purchase the whole group. In this way we can compare the cost in different areas or districts at the same time, as well as the variation in any one place from time to time. This is the "aggregate expenditure" method explained above.

As explained in Report No. 1, special steps were taken to conduct the investigation back as far as 1901 for the capital towns only. The collection of current monthly returns as to prices and of quarterly returns of house rents commenced in thirty of the more important towns of the Commonwealth in January, 1912.

3. Commodities and Requirements Included.—The 47 items of expenditure included have been divided into four groups, viz.:—(a) groceries and bread, (b) dairy produce, (c) meat, and (d) house rent. The omission of clothing, fuel and light, travelling, amusements, etc., may on a superficial examination appear to limit the value of the results. Against this, reasons for which these items have been omitted were given in Report No. 1*, and it was explained that index-numbers based on these four groups satisfactorily reflect the general rise and fall in cost of living. It should, moreover, be pointed out that whereas the expenditure on the four groups included amounts to no less than 45 per cent. on the total expenditure, cost of clothing amounts to only 12 per cent., and of fuel and light to as little as 3 per cent. It follows, therefore, that before the index-numbers, based on the four groups, can cease to truly reflect variations in general purchasing value, changes in the price of clothing must have departed very widely, one way or the other, from the general change which has occurred. This applies still more forcibly, of course, to changes in price of fuel and light. Since prices of nearly all commodities generally move in the same direction, it is obvious that the validity of the index-numbers, based on the four groups referred to, can be vitiated only under a quite abnormal state of affairs, and even then only to a slight extent.

* See "Prices, Price-Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia," Labour and Industrial Branch Report No. 1, by G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.S.S., etc., December, 1912, pp. 15 to 20.

In Report No. 2 (pages 46-7) a tabular statement was given furnishing particulars of the commodities and items included, the units of measurement for which prices are collected, and the mass-units shewing the relative extent to which each item is used or consumed.

4. *Variations in the Cost of Living in each Metropolitan Town, 1901 to 1913.*—In Reports Nos. 1 and 2 and Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 4 index-numbers were given for each of the four groups, and for all groups combined, for each capital town since 1901, the expenditure in 1911 being taken in each case as base (=1000). In this section only summarised results are given. Firstly, for food and groceries; secondly, for house rent; and thirdly, for all groups combined—the weighted average expenditure for all capital towns in 1911 being taken in each case as base (=1000). The index-numbers are fully comparable with each other, that is to say they shew not only the variations from year to year in each capital town, but also the relative cost as between the towns. In the preceding issue of this book the index-numbers given were comparable in the horizontal lines, but not in the vertical columns, the reason being that the cost in each town in 1911, whatever it might be, was made equal to 1000. As it appears, however, that these figures have been misused to shew the relative cost as between the various towns, it has now been thought desirable to substitute index-numbers which are comparable in all respects, the average cost for the six towns in 1911 being made equal to 1000.

(i.) *Food and Groceries.* The index-numbers thus computed for the three groups comprising groceries and food are shewn in the following table:—

RETAIL PRICES IN METROPOLITAN TOWNS, INDEX-NUMBERS FOR GROCERIES AND FOOD (GROUPS I., II., and III.), 1901 to 1913.

TOWN.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sydney ...	917	1,067	1,029	877	972	964	936	1,030	1,012	1,000	989	1,124	1,131
Melbourne	965	1,015	974	916	952	945	925	995	949	960	935	1,082	1,024
Brisbane	965	1,015	987	892	945	959	947	1,023	983	1,000	1,018	1,102	1,042
Adelaide ...	1,028	1,026	981	940	993	982	951	1,010	1,025	1,001	1,020	1,154	1,119
Perth ...	1,184	1,274	1,283	1,210	1,258	1,237	1,197	1,226	1,212	1,251	1,346	1,345	1,267
Hobart ...	1,011	1,050	1,054	981	1,030	1,047	1,010	1,055	1,093	1,073	1,058	1,190	1,164
Weighted Average*	969	1,052	1,017	922	984	976	953	1,028	1,004	1,003	1,000	1,126	1,094

* For all capital towns.

The above figures are directly comparable in every respect; thus it will be seen that the same quantity of food and groceries, which cost £1000 in the capital towns considered as a whole in 1911, would have cost £917 in Sydney in 1901, £1346 in Perth in 1911, or £1024 in Melbourne in 1913.

(ii.) *House Rent.*—In the following table index-numbers are given computed for the weighted average house rent in each of the capital towns from 1901 to 1913, taking the average rent for the six capital towns in 1911 as the base (= 1000). The average rent has been obtained for each town separately by multiplying the average predominant rent for each class of house (*i.e.*, houses having less than 4 rooms, 4 rooms, 5 rooms, 6 rooms, 7 rooms, and over 7 rooms) by a number ("weight") representing the relative number of houses of that class in the particular town. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, gives the weighted average for all houses. The number of houses in each class for each town was obtained from the results of the 1911 census. It should be observed, therefore, that these index-numbers are based on the weighted average rents for all houses, and that they do not refer to any particular class

of houses. The actual predominant rents for each class were given in appendixes to Reports Nos. 1 and 2, and an examination of these figures shews that for some classes of houses the increase has been greater, and in some less, than the general increase indicated in the following table:—

**HOUSE RENTS IN METROPOLITAN TOWNS, INDEX-NUMBERS SHEWING
WEIGHTED AVERAGE RENTS (GROUP IV.), 1901 to 1913.**

Town.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sydney	858	854	856	866	887	891	911	922	955	988	1,090	1,183	1,246
Melbourne	733	744	747	764	771	782	804	828	842	916	970	1,016	1,089
Brisbane	488	492	507	508	519	524	575	616	662	700	767	804	863
Adelaide	629	629	629	625	702	761	812	872	940	1,018	1,112	1,160	1,125
Perth	801	796	802	798	739	716	684	678	667	696	810	880	928
Hobart	667	669	673	674	681	686	708	727	749	776	805	829	887
Weighted Average*	751	753	756	766	782	793	816	839	867	919	1,000	1,064	1,118

* For all capital towns.

NOTE.—The above figures are directly comparable in every respect.

It may be seen that, except in Adelaide, where rents remained constant from 1901 to 1904, and in Perth, where they decreased from 1903 to 1909, there has been a uniform increase in each metropolitan town during the whole of the period under review. The increase has been greater in Adelaide (where the average rent in 1901 was only 629, compared with 1112 in 1911, and 1125 in 1913), and in Brisbane than in the other towns. It should be observed, however, that at the commencement of the period rents were exceptionally low in Adelaide, and were comparatively low in Brisbane (see Appendix IV. to Report No. 1). The graph for Perth presents features entirely different from those for the other towns; the fall in rents commencing in 1903 and lasting until 1907 is followed, after another temporary decline in 1909, by a rapid rise.

(iii.) *Cost of Living*.—The weighted averages for all four groups are of importance, as indicating the general results of this investigation so far as cost of living is concerned. The following table shews the index-numbers for groceries, food, and house rent for each metropolitan town, the weighted average cost for the six capital towns in 1911 being taken as base (= 1000):—

**COST OF LIVING IN METROPOLITAN TOWNS, INDEX-NUMBERS SHEWING
WEIGHTED AVERAGE RESULTS FOR ALL GROUPS (GROCERIES, DAIRY
PRODUCE, MEAT, AND HOUSE RENT), 1901 to 1913.**

Town.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sydney ...	893	979	958	872	937	934	926	986	989	995	1,031	1,148	1,178
Melbourne	870	903	881	854	878	878	875	926	905	942	950	1,055	1,051
Brisbane	769	800	790	734	770	780	794	856	851	877	915	979	969
Adelaide	864	863	837	812	873	891	894	953	990	1,006	1,058	1,157	1,121
Perth ...	1,027	1,077	1,085	1,041	1,045	1,023	986	1,001	988	1,023	1,126	1,154	1,128
Hobart ...	869	893	897	855	886	899	886	920	952	951	954	1,042	1,050
Weighted Average*	880	929	910	858	901	902	897	951	948	970	1,000	1,101	1,104

* For all capital towns.

NOTE.—The above figures are directly comparable in every respect.

Generally speaking, prices were low in 1904, high in 1902 and 1908, and still higher in 1912. The general trend of the graph for Perth is different to that for the other towns, owing mainly to the decline in house rents in that place, which occurred from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1909.

The general result for all the six towns shews that cost of living was slightly over 10 per cent. higher in 1912 than in 1911. The cost-of-living index-number for 1913 was only 0.3 per cent. higher than for 1912. It was lower in Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth, and higher in Sydney and Hobart.

5. **Relative Cost of Living in Different Towns, 1913.**—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs show *changes in the cost of living separately for each individual town during the years 1901 to 1913*. The figures given in the table below show the relative cost of living in 1913 in the thirty towns for which particulars are now being collected. The cost of living in each town is compared with the weighted average for all towns. That is to say, the average expenditure in each town has been weighted by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted average expenditure for all towns has been computed. Taking this average expenditure as the base (=1000), the relative expenditure in each town is shewn. Owing to the concentration of population in the capital towns, the prices and rents in these towns have a preponderating influence on the weighted average index-numbers for all towns combined.

COST OF LIVING 1913.—INDEX-NUMBERS SHEWING RELATIVE COST IN EACH OF THIRTY TOWNS (INCLUDING 4, 5, AND 6-ROOMED HOUSES AND ALL HOUSES), COMPARED WITH WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST FOR ALL TOWNS.

Town.	Groceries and Food.	HOUSE RENT.				GROCERIES, FOOD, AND RENT, INCLUDING HOUSES HAVING—			
		4-r'm'd Houses only.	5-r'm'd Houses only.	6-r'm'd Houses only.	All Houses. Weighted Average.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	All Houses. Weighted Average.
N.S. WALES—									
Sydney ...	1,023	1,194	1,206	1,162	1,196	1,079	1,093	1,083	1,091
Newcastle ...	1,019	780	837	830	753	941	949	937	913
Broken Hill ...	1,215	944	886	915	744	1,126	1,089	1,086	1,028
Goulburn ...	1,041	689	876	942	954	926	978	998	1,007
Bathurst ...	952	748	755	804	769	886	877	889	880
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne ...	925	1,027	997	1,021	1,046	959	953	967	973
Ballarat ...	929	457	512	574	605	775	770	776	801
Bendigo... ..	956	600	610	655	646	840	824	826	833
Geelong... ..	949	688	751	824	825	863	873	895	900
Warrnambool ...	943	730	726	720	746	874	860	847	865
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane	942	719	740	792	828	869	865	878	897
Toowoomba ...	944	617	632	603	721	338	825	797	856
Rockhampton ...	965	661	624	669	727	866	835	838	870
Charters Towers	1,096	596	639	617	568	933	921	891	886
Warwick	970	517	622	651	690	823	837	833	859
S. AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide	1,011	1,154	1,165	1,147	1,080	1,058	1,070	1,070	1,039
Moonta, etc. ...	1,030	545	568	600	564	872	854	845	845
Port Pirie	1,049	903	816	793	753	1,001	960	939	932
Mt. Gambier ...	923	630	616	669	650	827	806	814	815
Petersburg	1,002	972	955	883	866	992	984	951	948
W. AUSTRALIA—									
Perth	1,146	1,001	1,000	986	891	1,098	1,090	1,077	1,045
Kalgoorlie, etc. ...	1,453	1,038	966	1,032	754	1,317	1,267	1,272	1,176
Mid. Junct., etc. ...	1,176	820	891	911	781	1,060	1,067	1,062	1,020
Bunbury	1,222	891	883	857	668	1,114	1,093	1,065	1,002
Geraldton	1,253	1,402	1,346	1,254	1,033	1,302	1,289	1,254	1,166
TASMANIA—									
Hobart	1,052	906	837	802	858	1,005	970	945	975
Launceston	970	757	791	796	792	900	901	895	899
Zeehan	1,146	559	628	660	424	955	943	937	859
Beaconsfield ...	1,068	293	294	281	253	815	772	729	745
Queenstown	1,167	715	661	733	535	1,019	974	980	916
Weighted Average	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Some few words as to the proper interpretation of the above table may not be out of place. The weighted average for all towns represents the price paid, on the average, by the people of all the towns regarded as a single community. In other words, if the people of the thirty towns are paying on the average £1000 for groceries and food, the people in Sydney are paying £1023, those in Newcastle £1019, and so on. (See column I.) Or again, if the people of the thirty towns are paying on the average £1000 for the four series of items, then those of Melbourne are paying £973, of Ballarat £801, and so on (See final column.) Thus, in this table, the figures are *comparable vertically, but are not directly comparable horizontally*, and this is to be carefully borne in mind in making comparison. That they are not directly comparable horizontally is immediately evident

when it is remembered that each series, or group, for all towns is represented by the one figure—1000—though actually they do not represent equal amounts.

Comparing the first column with the fifth and last columns, it may be seen that the relative costs in the different towns in regard to the two main divisions, and the weighted average for all groups combined, differ considerably. Thus, in Sydney the index-number for rent (all houses), is 1196, or 19.6 per cent., above the weighted average for all towns, whereas the index-number for groceries and food is 1023, or 2.3 per cent. above the average. In Brisbane, on the other hand, the index-number for groceries and food is greater than that for house-rent, both numbers being below the weighted average. In some of the smaller towns, too, especially in the mining districts, it may be seen that rents are very low, and groceries high, compared with the weighted average.

6. Variation in Purchasing Power of Money, 1901 to 1913.—In several of the tables given in the preceding paragraphs, attention has been drawn to the fact that the index-numbers are not directly comparable either horizontally or else in the vertical columns. The reasons for this were also pointed out. By combining the figures given for the capital towns on page 1018 (a) shewing variations in cost of living from year to year in each town separately, and (b) shewing relative cost of living in the several towns during the year 1913, results which are in all respects comparable may be obtained. These are shewn in the following table, in which the average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has been taken as the base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s., instead of 1000, as in the former tables.

A special investigation as to relative cost of living in 100 towns in the Commonwealth was made in November, 1913, during which month a householders' budget inquiry as to expenditure on living was also conducted. The results of the former investigation are shewn in the following tables, and in the map on page 1025, while the results of the latter will be included in a special report to be issued at an early date;—

PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY.—AMOUNTS NECESSARY ON THE AVERAGE IN EACH YEAR FROM 1901 TO 1913 TO PURCHASE IN EACH CAPITAL TOWN WHAT WOULD HAVE COST ON THE AVERAGE £1 IN 1911 IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS REGARDED AS A WHOLE.†

Year.	Sydney.		Melb'rne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.		Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1901	17	10	17	5	15	5	17	3	20	6	17	5	17	7	
1902	19	7	18	1	16	0	17	3	21	7	17	10	18	7	
1903	19	2	17	7	15	9	16	9	21	8	17	11	18	2	
1904	17	5	17	1	14	8	16	3	20	10	17	1	17	2	
1905	18	9	17	7	15	5	17	6	20	11	17	9	18	0	
1906	18	8	17	7	15	7	17	10	20		18	0	18	0	
1907	18	6	17	6	15	11	17	11	19	9	17	9	17	11	
1908	19	9	18	6	17	1	19	1	20	0	18	5	19	0	
1909	19	9	18	1	17	0	19	10	19	9	19	0	19	0	
1910	19	11	18	10	17	6	20	2	20	6	19	0	19	5	
1911	20	7	19	0	18	4	21	2	22	6	19	1	20	0*	
1912	22	11	21	1	19	7	23	2	23	1	20	10	22	0	
1913	23	7	21	0	19	5	22	5	22	6	21	1	22	1	
1912	1st Quarter	21	4	19	9	19	6	22	6	22	4	19	7	20	9
	2nd "	22	5	20	10	19	6	23	2	23	8	20	2	21	9
	3rd "	24	1	22	1	19	8	23	8	23	6	21	5	22	11
	4th "	23	10	21	8	19	8	23	3	22	10	22	2	22	7
1913	1st "	23	5	21	0	19	1	22	8	22	6	21	1	22	0
	2nd "	23	10	21	2	19	7	22	11	22	11	21	3	22	4
	3rd "	23	6	21	1	19	4	22	4	22	4	21	1	22	1
	4th "	23	6	20	10	19	6	21	10	22	5	20	10	21	11

* Basis of Table.

These figures shew not only the variations in cost of living from year to year in each town separately, but also (in the horizontal lines) the relative cost in the several towns in each year. Thus each value given for any town and year is directly comparable with any other value. It may be seen, for example, that 17s. 10d. in Sydney in 1901 was equivalent to 17s. 5d. in Melbourne, or to 20s. 5d. in Perth in 1906, and to 20s. on the average in all six towns in 1911, and to 23s. 10d. in Sydney in the second quarter of 1913.

While the figures in each vertical column shew the increase and decrease in cost of living from year to year in each town respectively, those in the horizontal lines shew the relative cost of living in any given year.

(i.) *Groceries and Food only.* The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to *groceries and food* (46 items) *only*. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (= 20 shillings) and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.—GROCERIES AND FOOD ONLY.—AMOUNT NECESSARY ON THE AVERAGE IN EACH YEAR FROM 1901 to 1913 TO PURCHASE IN EACH CAPITAL TOWN WHAT WOULD HAVE COST ON THE AVERAGE £1 IN 1911 IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS REGARDED AS A WHOLE.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 ...	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1902 ...	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6	21 0	21 1
1903 ...	20 7	19 6	19 9	19 8	25 8	21 1	20 4
1904 ...	17 6	18 4	17 10	18 10	24 3	19 8	18 5
1905 ...	19 5	19 1	18 11	19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8
1906 ...	19 3	18 11	19 2	19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7
1907 ...	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1908 ...	20 7	19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7
1909 ...	20 3	19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1
1910 ...	20 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 6	20 1
1911 ...	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0*
1912 ...	22 6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 6
1913 ...	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
1912 { 1st quarter	20 9	19 9	21 11	22 0	26 0	21 10	21 0
1912 { 2nd "	21 10	21 5	21 11	22 11	28 2	22 11	22 3
1912 { 3rd "	23 11	23 2	22 1	23 10	27 4	24 8	23 9
1912 { 4th "	23 6	22 3	22 3	23 6	26 1	25 9	23 2
1913 { 1st "	22 9	20 9	20 9	22 5	25 6	23 2	22 0
1913 { 2nd "	23 2	20 10	21 2	22 11	26 0	23 9	22 4
1913 { 3rd "	22 7	20 5	20 10	22 4	25 0	23 5	21 10
1913 { 4th "	22 1	20 0	20 8	21 10	24 11	22 9	21 5

* Basis of Table.

(ii.) *House Rent only.* The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (= 20 shillings).

PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.—HOUSE RENT.—AMOUNT PAYABLE ON THE AVERAGE IN EACH YEAR FROM 1901 TO 1913 FOR HOUSE RENT IN EACH CAPITAL TOWN, COMPARED WITH A RENT OF £1 IN 1911 IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS REGARDED AS A WHOLE.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted	
							Average of 6 Capital Towns.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1901 ...	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1	
1902 ...	17 3	14 11	9 10	12 7	15 11	13 5	15 2	
1903 ...	17 4	14 11	10 1	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 3	
1904 ...	17 5	15 3	10 2	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 4	
1905 ...	17 10	15 5	10 5	14 0	14 9	13 7	15 8	
1906 ...	17 11	15 8	10 6	15 3	14 4	13 9	15 11	
1907 ...	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4	
1908 ...	18 7	16 7	12 4	17 5	13 7	14 7	16 10	
1909 ...	19 2	16 10	13 3	18 10	13 4	15 0	17 5	
1910 ...	19 10	18 4	14 0	20 4	13 11	15 6	18 5	
1911 ...	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	20 0*	
1912 ...	23 8	20 4	16 1	23 2	17 7	16 7	21 3	
1913 ...	24 11	21 10	17 3	22 6	18 7	17 10	22 4	
1912 {	1st quarter	22 4	19 8	16 0	23 3	17 0	16 3	20 6
	2nd "	23 4	20 0	16 1	23 5	17 2	16 4	21 1
	3rd "	24 7	20 7	16 2	23 5	18 0	16 10	21 10
	4th "	24 4	20 11	16 0	22 11	18 3	16 11	21 7
1913 {	1st "	24 5	21 4	16 10	22 11	18 3	18 0	22 0
	2nd "	24 10	21 9	17 2	22 11	18 6	17 9	22 4
	3rd "	24 11	22 0	17 3	22 3	18 7	17 8	22 5
	4th "	25 6	22 1	17 10	21 10	18 11	18 0	22 8

* Basis of Table.

§ 7. Wholesale Prices.

1. **General.**—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne were given in some detail in Report No. 1, from 1871 to the end of September, 1912. In Report No. 2 summarised results were included for the whole of the latter year.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of eighty commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to ninety-two.* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included the units of measurement for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units, indicating the relative extent to which each commodity, in the units of measurement specified, is used or consumed, are shewn in a tabular statement in Report No. 2 (page 61).

2. **Index-Numbers and Graphs.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups together. The index-numbers for the several groups, and for all groups together, are shewn in the following table.

* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities is taken.

(i.) *Table of Index-numbers.*—The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; that is to say, they shew the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1000 in 1911, distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in each group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column it may be seen that the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1000 in 1911, 1170 in 1912, and 1088 in 1913. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1912, and the purchasing power of money in 1911 was, accordingly, greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing power of money in the former year was therefore less.

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX-NUMBERS, 1861 to 1912, COMPUTED TO YEAR 1911 AS BASE.

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All commodities together.
1861 ...	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	...	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ...	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	...	1,044	1,409	1,229
1881 ...	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	...	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ...	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ...	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1902 ...	1,007	756	1,133	1,215	945	1,447	837	881	1,051
1903 ...	923	834	1,209	1,059	936	1,443	875	921	1,049
1904 ...	821	885	754	876	916	1,427	845	875	890
1905 ...	772	850	894	980	942	1,209	801	859	810
1906 ...	882	978	916	972	923	1,110	896	864	848
1907 ...	1,037	1,017	973	1,020	948	1,294	968	951	1,021
1908 ...	1,033	901	1,312	1,198	968	1,335	935	891	1,115
1909 ...	1,014	907	1,000	1,119	978	1,088	911	815	993
1910 ...	1,004	1,052	969	1,100	999	1,008	996	898	1,003
1911 ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ...	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ...	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

(ii.) *Graphs.*—The index-numbers are shewn for each group and for all groups combined in the graphs on page 1026. The heavy line, repeated on each graph, represents the index-numbers for the weighted average for all groups, and is shewn so that comparison may be made between the price levels for all commodities and those for the commodities comprised in each group separately. The index-numbers for the individual groups are represented by the light lines. The broken lines at the commencement of each graph shew the index-numbers for the separate years, 1861 and 1866, the continuous records commencing with the year 1871. The actual index-numbers for the whole period were given in Report No. 1.

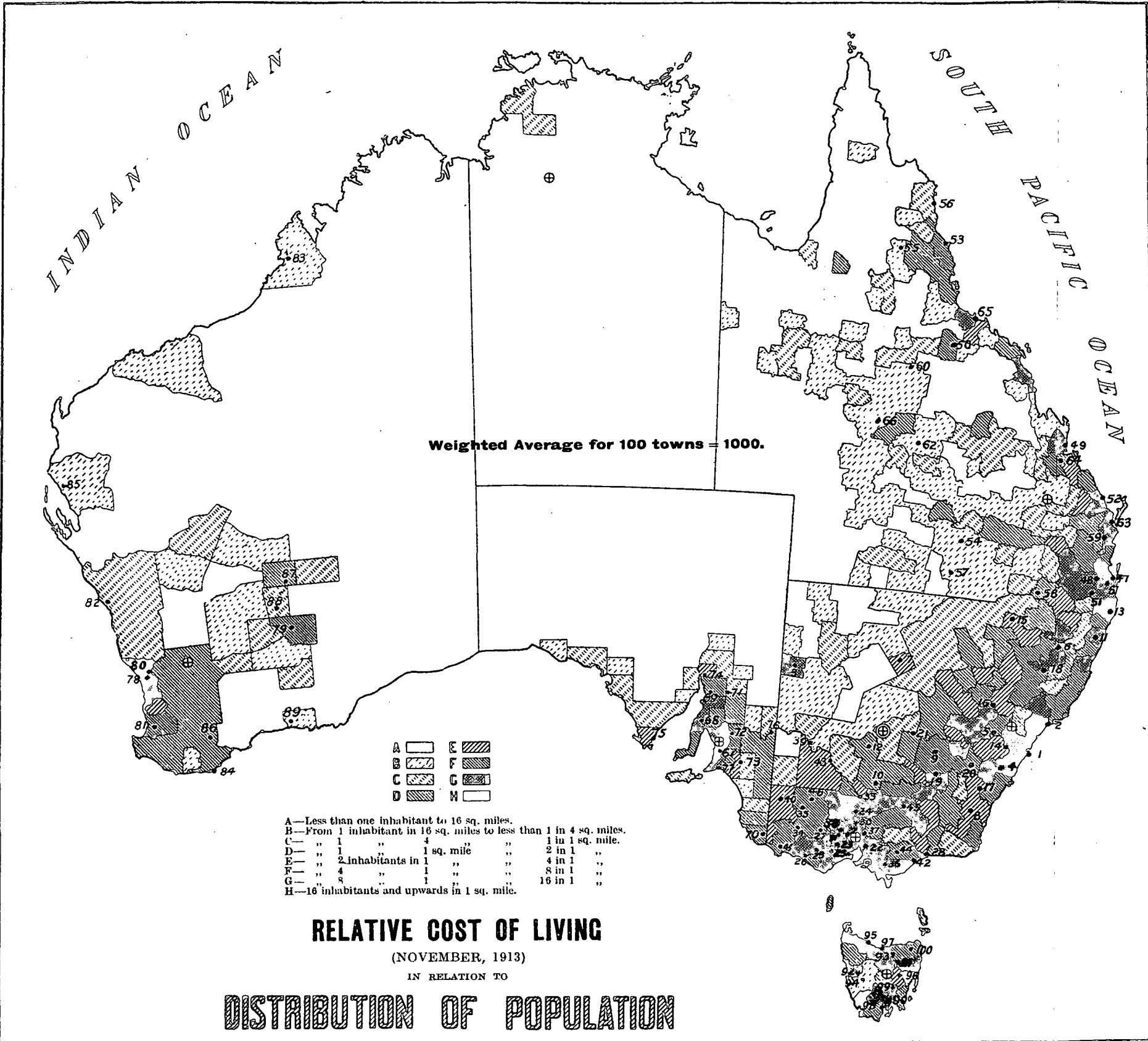
3. *Seasonal Fluctuations and Tables of Prices.*—Information as to seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices was given in Report No. 2 (page 64) and tables of prices of each commodity were given in Appendixes to Reports Nos. 1 and 2.

8. Miscellaneous.

1. **General.**—The year 1913 is the first complete year for which records as to various labour and industrial matters have been collected. Statistics relating to such matters as strikes and lockouts, changes in rates of wages, labour organisations, unemployment, assisted and nominated immigrants, operations of employment bureaux, industrial accidents, distribution of wages, nominal and effective wages, and operations under various Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts, may be found in the Quarterly Labour Bulletins and other Labour Reports.

2. **Map shewing relative Cost of Living.**—In November, 1913, a special inquiry was made as to the relative cost of living in 100 towns in the Commonwealth. On the map on page 1025 each town is shewn by means of a number, the reference list at the side of the map indicating the town corresponding to each number and its relative cost-of-living index-numbers. The figures in black type relate to the cost of food, groceries and rent of 5-roomed houses, while those in light type refer to food and groceries only. A glance at the map shews that the distribution of the 100 towns selected is in close approximation to the density of population (indicated by hatching). The weighted average cost for all the 100 towns is taken as the base.

Reference to Numbers on Map.



Weighted Average for 100 towns = 1000.

A	□	E	▨
B	▤	F	▩
C	▥	G	▪
D	▦	H	□

A—Less than one inhabitant to 16 sq. miles.
 B—From 1 inhabitant in 16 sq. miles to less than 1 in 4 sq. miles.
 C— " 1 " " 4 " " " 1 in 1 sq. mile.
 D— " 1 " " 1 " " " 2 in 1 " "
 E— " 2 inhabitants in 1 " " " 4 in 1 " "
 F— " 4 " " 1 " " " 8 in 1 " "
 G— " 8 " " 1 " " " 16 in 1 " "
 H—16 inhabitants and upwards in 1 sq. mile.

RELATIVE COST OF LIVING

(NOVEMBER, 1913)

IN RELATION TO

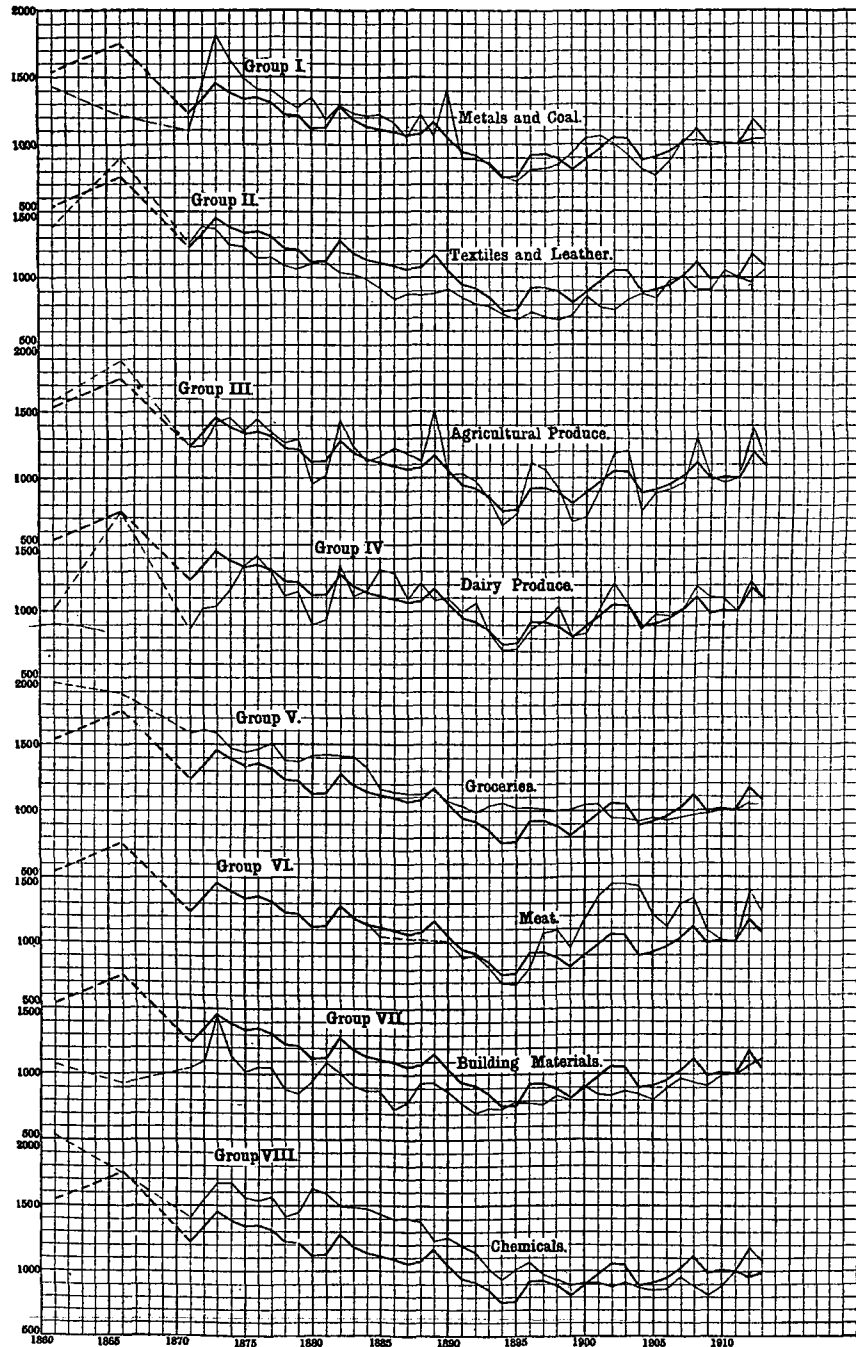
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

1	SYDNEY,	1,109,	1,022.
2	Newcastle,	960,	1,026.
3	Broken Hill,	1,116,	1,238.
4	Goulburn,	974,	1,015.
5	Bathurst,	892,	939.
6	Armidale,	875,	968.
7	Cobar,	987,	1,066.
8	Cooma,	881,	1,028.
9	Cootamundra,	877,	1,019.
10	Deniliquin,	836,	976.
11	Grafton,	819,	1,018.
12	Hay,	818,	1,109.
13	Lismore,	831,	1,120.
14	Lithgow,	815,	1,012.
15	Moree,	831,	1,097.
16	Mudgee,	824,	817.
17	Queanbeyan,	1,052,	1,047.
18	Tamworth,	902,	966.
19	Wagga Wagga,	967,	942.
20	Yass,	943,	1,026.
21	West Wyalong,	966,	1,017.
22	MELBOURNE,	984,	915.
23	Ballarat,	767,	913.
24	Bendigo,	815,	923.
25	Geelong,	872,	932.
26	Warrnambool,	865,	937.
27	Ararat,	833,	930.
28	Bairnsdale,	798,	933.
29	Camperdown,	868,	922.
30	Castlemaine,	778,	881.
31	Creswick,	730,	929.
32	Daylesford,	778,	950.
33	Echuca,	811,	977.
34	Hamilton,	871,	958.
35	Horsham,	849,	956.
36	Korumburra,	839,	961.
37	Kyneton,	786,	908.
38	Maryborough,	745,	923.
39	Mildara,	872,	980.
40	Nhill,	887,	955.
41	Portland,	798,	954.
42	Sale,	784,	883.
43	Swan Hill,	976,	996.
44	Walhalla,	780,	1,108.
45	Wangaratta,	825,	948.
46	Warracknabeal,	810,	894.
47	BRISBANE,	878,	940.
48	Toowoomba,	840,	971.
49	Rockhampton,	863,	995.
50	Charters Towers,	907,	1,061.
51	Warwick,	822,	951.
52	Bundaberg,	851,	1,001.
53	Cairns,	1,087,	1,134.
54	Charleville,	1,089,	1,135.
55	Chillagoe,	1,153,	1,344.
56	Cooktown,	937,	1,201.
57	Cunnamulla,	992,	1,166.
58	Goondiwindi,	958,	1,030.
59	Gympie,	781,	966.
60	Hughenden,	1,145,	1,218.
61	Ipswich,	874,	976.
62	Longreach,	1,047,	1,173.
63	Maryborough,	782,	941.
64	Mount Morgan,	880,	1,027.
65	Townsville,	996,	1,024.
66	Winton,	1,147,	1,294.
67	ADELAIDE,	1,056,	997.
68	Kadina-Moonta,	862,	1,024.
69	Port Pirie,	972,	1,038.
70	Mt. Gambier,	816,	915.
71	Petersburg,	996,	988.
72	Kapunda,	847,	995.
73	Murray Bridge,	911,	995.
74	Port Augusta,	931,	1,063.
75	Port Lincoln,	993,	1,085.
76	Renmark,	985,	1,072.
77	Victor Harbour,	924,	1,026.
78	PERTH,	1,118,	1,159.
79	Kalgoorlie,	1,277,	1,469.
80	Midland Junct'n,	1,079,	1,177.
81	Bunbury,	1,113,	1,219.
82	Geraldton,	1,317,	1,262.
83	Broome,	1,147,	1,518.
84	Albany,	1,147,	1,277.
85	Carnarvon,	1,345,	1,548.
86	Katanning,	1,154,	1,206.
87	Leonora,	1,265,	1,679.
88	Menzies,	1,153,	1,653.
89	Ravensthorpe,	1,147,	1,642.
90	HOBART,	975,	1,039.
91	Launceston,	911,	960.
92	Zeehan,	934,	1,155.
93	Beaconsfield,	789,	1,054.
94	Queenstown,	988,	1,167.
95	Burnie,	956,	976.
96	Campbell Town,	701,	966.
97	Devonport,	899,	1,003.
98	Franklin,	909,	1,054.
99	Ostlands,	820,	1,012.
100	Scottsdale,	788,	918.

* House rent not available.

Heavy figures denote index-numbers for Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-roomed Houses.
 Light figures denote index-numbers for Food and Groceries only.

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, 1861 TO 1913.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The scale for each graph is shown by the figures on the left of the diagram, the line marked 1000 shewing the base line (for the year 1911) in each case. The heavy line in each graph represents the index-numbers for all groups combined, the light line indicating in each case the index-numbers for the separate group.