

SECTION XXXIII.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

§ 1. Introductory.

1. **General.**—In Year Book No. 7 (pages 992-3), a *résumé* was given of the functions and scope of the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Owing to considerations of space, that information is not repeated in the present issue of the Year Book.

§ 2. 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 for each quarter since the beginning of the year 1913.

2. **Number Unemployed in Various Industries, 1891 to 1915.**—The following 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 years 1913, 1914 and 1915, 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. For most of the important industries, returns have been available for a considerable number of unions and members since 1912. 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

* 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.

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 1915 (4th QUARTER).

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
1914, 1st	...	...	...	...	462	262,133	15,541	5.9
2nd	...	...	...	...	467	279,318	15,856	5.7
3rd	...	...	...	...	466	283,584	30,367	10.7
4th	...	...	...	...	439	250,716	27,610	11.0
1915, 1st	...	...	...	...	476	279,388	33,465	12.0
2nd	...	...	...	...	456	273,190	26,015	9.5
3rd	...	...	...	...	484	279,133	24,682	8.8
4th	...	...	...	...	465	273,149	18,489	6.8

* For years prior to 1913 the figures refer to the end of the year only, and not to separate quarters. The quarterly figures shew the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

It will be seen that the extent of unemployment was greatest in 1914 and least in 1911. The general trend of the figures shews 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 shews 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. The high percentage during the last half of 1914 was due to the drought and the war. It may be noticed that, though the number of unions reporting in 1896 is the same as in 1891, the number of members shews 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) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau.

3. **Unemployment in Different Industries, 1915.**—The following table shews the percentages unemployed in several of the fourteen industrial groups. 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, shewn 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 1915.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ...	17	11,480	728	6.4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ...	56	39,409	1,714	4.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ...	59	22,924	3,474	15.2
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ...	29	20,756	776	3.7
V. Books, Printing, etc. ...	27	8,916	216	2.4
VI. Other Manufacturing ...	63	25,141	1,054	4.2
VII. Building ...	55	33,032	3,131	9.5
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ...	24	28,627	2,406	8.4
X. Other Land Transport ...	14	9,805	283	2.9
IX., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ...	121	73,109	4,707	6.4
All Groups ...	465	273,149	18,489	6.8

From the above figures it may be seen that the degree of unemployment varies considerably in different industries, ranging from 2.4 per cent. in Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.) to 15.2 per cent. in Group III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.):

4. **Unemployment in each State, 1915.**—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 1045), 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 1915.

State.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales ...	139	119,759	6,594	5.5
Victoria ...	101	79,696	6,270	7.9
Queensland ...	47	27,747	2,782	10.0
South Australia ...	62	20,979	1,144	5.4
Western Australia ...	74	19,523	1,230	6.3
Tasmania ...	42	5,445	469	8.6
Commonwealth...	465	273,149	18,489	6.8

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

§ 3. Variations in Nominal and Effective Wages.

1. **Variations in Wage Index-Numbers in Various Industries, 1901 to 1915.**—The total number of different occupations for which particulars as to wages are available back to 1891 is 652. In 1913 the number of occupations was increased to 3948. 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 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. 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. 5, page 45). In the tables of index-numbers given in this Section, the weighted average wage in 1911 for all States or industries, as the case may be, is taken as base (= 1000). The result is that the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations in wages from year to year in each State or industrial group, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative wages in each State or industry, either in any particular year, or as between one year and another, and one State or industry and another.

VARIATIONS IN NOMINAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1901 to 1915. (WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE FOR ALL GROUPS IN 1911 = 1000).

Particulars.	No. of Occupations included.		1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	1901 to 1912.	1913-15.											
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,024	1,049	1,051	1,055	1,097	1,125	1,144	1,142 [†]	1,161	1,174
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	101	636	945	957	971	989	995	1,006	1,064	1,104	1,113	1,127	1,174
III. Food, Drink, etc.	34	576	871	887	903	905	914	928	991	1,038	1,074	1,085	1,127
IV. Cloth'g, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	124	708	841	856	867	935	976	981	990	1,019	1,034	1,037
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,002	1,010	1,021	1,070	1,102	1,149	1,188	1,234	1,246	1,259
VI. Other Manufactur'g	102	875	907	906	905	915	923	947	1,013	1,037	1,076	1,093	1,25
VII. Building	67	190	1,050	1,070	1,105	1,114	1,130	1,163	1,213	1,245	1,270	1,276	1,285
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	71	161	1,067	1,093	1,117	1,116	1,120	1,168	1,194	1,216	1,270	1,272	1,299
IX. Rail & Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,024	1,027	1,031	1,064	1,074	1,113	1,164	1,165	1,165	1,187
X. Other Land Transp't	9	70	795	795	813	836	836	889	910	993	996	1,026	1,041
XI. Shipping, etc.	74	198	751	778	787	787	856	857	871	942	953	972	1,026
XII. Agriculture, Pastoral, etc.	8	72	627	671	730	736	787	798	839	944	965	965	969
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	606	608	626	727	743	887	894	918	935	948
XIV. Miscellaneous	36	233	759	771	812	820	843	889	929	1,015	1,045	1,054	1,065
All Groups*	652	3,948	848	866	893	900	923	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are comparable both horizontally and vertically. * Weighted average; see graph on page 1065 hereof. † The decrease in this group is due to a reduction in the award rates in the Furniture trade resulting from an appeal made by employers.

It may be seen that the index-numbers increase during the whole period under review. The wage index-number increased from 848 in 1901 to 1000 in 1911, 1051 in

1912, and to 1102 in 1915. It will be observed that the increase from 1901 to 1915 was relatively greatest in Class XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), and least in Classes I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), and VIII. (Mining, Quarries, etc.).

It was pointed out in Report No. 2 (see pages 25 and 26) that the index-numbers given in the preceding 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, 1901 to 1915.—The following table shews the progress in rates of wages for all industries in each State, the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth 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.

It will be seen that the relative increase from 1901 to 1915 was greatest in Tasmania and least in Queensland.

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

**VARIATIONS IN NOMINAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN DIFFERENT STATES,
1901 to 1915.**

(WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE FOR COMMONWEALTH IN 1911=1000.)

States.	No. of Occupations included.		1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	1901 to 1912.	1913-15.											
New South Wales	158	874	858	886	910	913	942	968	1,003	1,058	1,088	1,096	1,124
Victoria ...	150	909	796	807	857	871	887	924	985	1,038	1,058	1,065	1,078
Queensland ...	87	627	901	909	914	925	946	960	997	1,010	1,027	1,042	1,060
South Australia ...	134	567	819	832	858	868	905	951	1,013	1,048	1,061	1,062	1,067
Western Australia	69	489	1,052	1,053	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,116	1,152	1,191	1,214	1,226	1,236
Tasmania ...	54	482	719	749	725	725	732	772	799	934	1,025	1,028	1,039
Commonwealth*	652	3,948	848	866	893	900	923	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102

* Weighted average.

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are comparable both horizontally and vertically.

The significance of the above figures since 1906 can be better appreciated by reference to the graph on page 1066, which shews, of course, not only variations in wages in each State from year to year, but also the difference in wage level as between the several States. From this graph it is clearly seen that, excluding Western Australia, the difference between nominal wages in the several States has decreased very considerably since 1906. This difference is shewn at any point by the vertical distance between the graphs. Wages in Queensland increased during 1914 at a higher rate than in any other State, and though the general level in that State is now only a little higher than in Tasmania, it is gradually approaching South Australia, where the rate of increase in 1914 was slower than in any other State. The graphs for Victoria and South Australia lie very close together throughout the period. In Tasmania the first determination under the Wages Boards Acts 1910 and 1911 came into force in 1911. In 1912 and 1913 wages in that State increased very rapidly, and their general level is now not far below those of the other States, except Western Australia.

Between 1906 and 1915 the increase in wages was greatest in Tasmania (38.7 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (33.6 per cent.), South Australia (28.2 per cent.), New South Wales (26.9 per cent.), Western Australia (17.4 per cent.), and Queensland (16.6 per cent.)

Comparing 1915 with 1901, the increase was greatest in Tasmania (44.5 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (35.4 per cent.), New South Wales (31.0 per cent.), South Australia (30.3 per cent.), Queensland (17.6 per cent.), and Western Australia (17.5 per cent.). As the index-numbers are comparable throughout, it may be seen from the last vertical column that nominal wages are highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.

3. Variations in Effective Wages.—In order to obtain an accurate measure of the progress of wage-earners, regard must be had to the purchasing power of wages, and the index-numbers based merely upon records of rates of wages must consequently be subject to some correction, inasmuch as they take no account of variations in purchasing-power of money. In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the nominal wage index-numbers given in paragraph 2 hereof have been divided by the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in Section IV., paragraph 6 of Report No. 6, p. 26. The resulting index-numbers shew for each State and for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective wages*.

The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers for each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1915.

**VARIATIONS IN EFFECTIVE WAGES IN EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH,
1901 to 1915.***

Particulars.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
New South Wales ...	961	949	983	926	952	973	973	922	924	909	850
Victoria ...	915	919	979	941	980	981	1,037	981	1,007	964	844
Queensland ...	1,172	1,165	1,151	1,081	1,112	1,095	1,090	1,032	1,060	1,045	912
South Australia ...	948	934	960	911	914	943	957	906	947	929	847
Western Australia ...	1,024	1,029	1,068	1,060	1,081	1,091	1,023	1,032	1,076	1,073	1,011
Tasmania ...	827	833	818	788	769	812	838	896	976	943	843
Commonwealth ...	964	960	996	946	974	985	1,000	955	975	952	862

* As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Labour Report No. 6, pp. 20-2, Section IV., par. 3.

The figures in the above table from the year 1906 onwards are shewn in the graph on page 1066. A comparison between this graph and that shewing nominal wages, shews that the difference between nominal and effective wages is very marked. In the first place, the whole nature of the graphs is entirely different. Instead of having a series of lines shewing a practically continuous and rapid upward trend, the effective wages shew (except for Tasmania) a series of fluctuating points, in which no very marked tendency is immediately discernible. It will be seen that, generally speaking, the years 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1913 were marked by increases in effective wages, but that in each of the years 1908, 1912, 1914 and 1915 there were rapid decreases. Each of these years in which effective wages declined were years of severe drought, when there was a rapid increase in cost of living. In 1914 wages increased 0.9 per cent., but cost of food, groceries, and housing accommodation went up 3.1 per cent., with the result that effective wages decreased 2.3 per cent. In 1915 the nominal wage index-number increased 1.6 per cent., while the cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined increased 12.1 per cent., resulting in a decrease of 9.5 per cent. in the effective wage.

One important feature common to both graphs (nominal and effective wages) is the manner in which the graphs for the individual States have, on the whole, approached more closely together. With the adoption of differential rates of wages fixed according to the relative cost of living, it appears probable that this tendency will continue in the future.

The relative positions of the States shewn in the two graphs is also of interest. Queensland is lowest but one in regard to nominal wages, but is higher than any other

State except Western Australia in regard to effective wages. New South Wales, which comes second in nominal wages, is third in effective wages. South Australia occupies the fourth place in each graph. Victoria changes from the third to the fifth place, and Tasmania is the lowest in each case. Western Australia is first in regard to both nominal and effective wages, but its level above the other States is much less with respect to effective than nominal wages.

4. **Variations in Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1915.**—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in purchasing-power of money, though not for unemployment. For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the following table, however, the percentage of unemployment for the whole Commonwealth at the end of the years specified has been used in order to obtain results shewing the variations in unemployment upon effective wages. Column I. shews the nominal rate of wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed. Applying these percentages to the numbers shewn in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then re-computed with the year 1911 as base, and are shewn in Column IV. In Column V. the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers is shewn, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and, secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers shew for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."¹

A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shews the relation between the nominal rates of wages and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. shew variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for increased cost of living, but also for the relative extent of unemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT, PURCHASING-POWER-OF-MONEY AND NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS, 1901 to 1915.†

Year.	I. Nominal Wages Index- Numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wages Index- Numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V. Purchas- ing-power- of-money Index- Numbers.	Effective Wage Index-Numbers.		
			III. Actual.	IV. Re-com- puted. (1911 =1,000).		VI. Full Work.	VII. Allowing for Unemploy- ment.	
1901	...	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906	...	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907	...	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908	...	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909	...	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910	...	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911	...	1,000	4.7	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	...	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913	...	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914	...	1,085	11.0	966	1,014	1,140	952	889
1915	...	1,102	6.8	1,027	1,078	1,278	862	844

† As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Labour Report No. 6, Section iv., par. 3, pp. 20-2.

1. This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort" merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in, or be accompanied by, a change in the "standard of living."

It may be seen that the nominal wage index-number has steadily increased, and that the increase has been at a somewhat greater rate (except in the years 1908, 1912, 1914 and 1915) than the increase in the cost of food, groceries and house rent. Owing to the decreases in these years the effective wage index-numbers (both "Full Work" and "Allowing for Unemployment") do not, on the whole, shew any general increase, but fluctuate between a range which reached its maximum in 1911, and its minimum in 1915. In 1907 there was a large decrease in unemployment, which is reflected in the effective wage index-number for that year. The rise in the cost of commodities in 1908, which was a drought year, caused a considerable fall in effective wages. From that year, however, until the year 1911, the effective wage index-number steadily increased from 934 to 1000, but this increase was almost counterbalanced by the fall in 1912, which was due to the large increase in cost of commodities and the smaller increase in unemployment. In 1913 the purchasing power of money index-number was practically the same as that for 1912, while nominal wages increased and unemployment decreased, with the result that the effective wage index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew an increase. The effective wage index-numbers for 1914 both shew a decrease since the preceding year. This decrease is particularly marked in the case of the index-numbers in which allowance is made for unemployment. In 1915 there was a decrease in unemployment when compared with the preceding year, but on the other hand the cost of food and groceries shews a very substantial increase, so that while nominal wages increased slightly, effective wages index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew a large decrease, and are, in fact, lower than for any other year covered by the investigation.

§ 4. Changes in Rates of Wages.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wages throughout the Commonwealth dates from the 1st January, 1913.

(i.) *Definition of a Change in Rate of Wages.* For the purpose of these statistics a change in rate of wages is defined as a change in the weekly rates of remuneration of a certain class of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) changes in rates of pay due to promotion, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes.

(ii.) *Sources of Information.* Primary information merely as to the fact that a change in rate of wages has occurred is obtained through the following channels:—(a) the Industrial Registrar or Chief Inspector of Factories in each State; (b) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents; (c) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions; (d) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wages; (e) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iii.) *Collection of Particulars concerning Changes.* On the occurrence of a change in rate of wages, forms* (prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905) are issued to employers and employers' associations (if any) and also to the secretaries of the trade unions, the members of which are affected by the change. In certain cases forms are also issued, if necessary, to individual employers. The particulars which have to be inserted in these forms furnish information regarding the occupations of the workers affected, the number of workers in each occupation, the rates of wages paid before and

* Since these forms are issued under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

after the change, the locality affected, and the date on which the change took effect. Information must also be furnished regarding employers and employers' associations concerned (if any), and the method by which the change was effected.¹

When the forms are returned from the various persons who are required to fill them in, the returns are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases when the information furnished on the forms is incomplete or unsatisfactory, further inquiries are made, and the figures checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

2. Comparative Summary of Changes in Rates of Wages in each State during 1914 and 1915.—The following table gives particulars of changes which occurred in each State of the Commonwealth during the years 1914 and 1915 respectively. As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars given refer to the total number of persons ordinarily engaged in the various industries. The results as to the amount of increase in wages are computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the several industries and occupations affected, and in cases of changes in existing minimum rates under awards, or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the employees in each occupation received the minimum rates of wages before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that the figures given in the third division of the following table (amount of increase per week) do not relate to the increase each week, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change were employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment, and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN EACH STATE.—SUMMARISED RESULTS FOR YEARS 1914 and 1915.

State.	No. of Changes.		No. of Persons Affected.		Total Net Amount of Increase per Week.		Average Increase per Head per W'k.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
					£	£	s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales...	185	169	55,469	109,260	13,558	29,525	4 10	5 5
Victoria ...	69	87	29,876	39,087	6,688	8,078	4 6	4 2
Queensland ...	50	60	20,198	22,864	5,128	6,398	5 1	5 7
South Australia ...	18	31	5,624	10,206	1,941	3,539	6 11	6 11
Western Australia ...	42	25	5,399	2,661	2,423	562	5 9	4 3
Tasmania ...	19	24	4,262	3,147	804	778	3 9	4 11
N. Territory ...	...	3	...	185	...	87	...	9 5
Commonwealth...	*384	†401	*125,218	†197,410	*30,685	†51,905	*4 11	†5 3

* Including one change brought about by agreement made pursuant to Section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the particulars relating to which in respect to the numbers of workpeople who were affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.

† Including two changes (common to all States) which resulted in an increase in wages of £2938 per week to 10,000 workpeople. The particulars relating to the numbers of workpeople who were affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.

1. In each of the Quarterly Bulletins since the beginning of the year 1915 a summary is included, giving the following particulars with respect to each change in rate of wage:—(a) Locality, industry and occupations affected; (b) date from which change took effect; (c) approximate number of workpeople affected (male and female separately); (d) method by which change brought about; and (e) brief information as to the extent of the change.

Included in the particulars contained in the foregoing table are those relating to five decreases during the year 1914 and seven during the year 1915. The States in which these decreases were recorded were, in 1914: New South Wales three, Victoria one, and Tasmania one, affecting 272 persons in all, and a decrease of £59 per week; and in 1915: New South Wales two, Tasmania two, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia one each, affecting in all 494 workers to the extent of a decrease of £81 per week. It may be observed that not only were the changes in rates of wages recorded greater in number in 1915 than in 1914, but were also of greater magnitude in the average number of persons affected and in the average increase per head per week.

3. Number and Magnitude of Changes in Rates of Wages in the Commonwealth, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1914 and 1915.—In the following table particulars are given of the number of changes, the number of persons affected, the total amount of increase per week, and the average increase per head per week, classified according to Industrial Groups throughout the Commonwealth during the years 1914 and 1915.

**CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH, CLASSIFIED IN
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1914 and 1915.***

Industrial Groups.	No. of Changes.		No. of Persons Affected.		Total Net Amount of Increase per week.		Average Increase per Head per week.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	14	18	10,762	4,912	£ 2,516	£ 1,131	s. d. 4 8	s. d. 4 7
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	30	51	9,582	32,322	1,834	8,835	3 10	5 6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ...	58	48	22,692	18,214	4,958	4,204	4 6	4 7
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ...	10	7	14,970	1,023	2,461	339	3 3	6 8
V. Books, Printing, etc. ...	17	7	2,686	1,724	523	539	3 11	6 3
VI. Other Manufacturing ...	41	61	9,061	15,451	2,481	2,921	4 10	3 9
VII. Building ...	19	13	8,380	6,616	2,471	1,173	5 11	3 7
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. ...	25	37	7,776	19,925	1,581	5,507	4 1	5 6
IX. Rail and Tramway Services...	15	19	5,313	27,140	1,334	4,629	5 1	3 5
X. Other Land Transport ...	10	15	4,020	5,468	716	2,062	3 7	7 7
XI. Shipping, etc. ...	26	21	16,758	13,154	6,933	3,702	8 3	5 8
XII. Pastoral, etc. ...	2	3	590	2,300	120	852	4 1	7 5
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ...	4	11	939	5,011	188	1,095	4 0	4 4
XIV. Miscellaneous ...	94	54	11,689	44,150	2,869	14,896	4 11	6 9
Total, Commonwealth ...	365	365	125,218	197,410	30,685	51,905	4 11	5 3

* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act is counted as one change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State.

In point of number of persons affected by changes in 1915, Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), with 54 changes, affecting 44,150 persons, comes first. This is followed in the order named by Groups II. (Engineering, etc.); IX. (Rail and Tramway Services); VIII. (Mines, Quarries, etc.); III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.); VI. (Other Manufacturing), down to Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), with seven changes, affecting 1023 persons only. In point of individual increase per head per week, Industrial Group X. (Other Land Transport), with an average increase of 7s. 7d. per week, comes first, followed closely by Group XII. (Pastoral, etc.). Other increases above 5s. per week per worker were recorded for the following Groups:—II., IV., V., VIII., XI., and XIV. respectively.

4. **Changes in Rates of Wages in Female Occupations.—Number and Effect of Changes in each State, 1914-1915.**—Included in the changes in rates of wages recorded in the tables on pages 1053-4 are those which in the whole or part thereof affected female occupations. Particulars in respect to these changes in so far as they relate to the numbers of female workers affected, etc., are set out hereunder.

(i.) *Changes in Rates of Wages according to States.* In the following table, particulars are given of the effect of changes in rates of wages to female workers, as recorded for each State during the years 1914 and 1915 inclusive:—

**CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.—FEMALE OCCUPATIONS.—EFFECT OF CHANGES
IN EACH STATE, 1914-1915.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wealth.
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NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED.

1914	...	7,696	4,232	570	...	783	30	13,311
1915	...	11,588	3,065	1,033	399	73	360	16,518

NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	...	1,400	542	73	...	266	7	2,288
1915	...	2,550	506	148	108	17	48	3,377

AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK.

		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1914	...	3	8	2	7	2	7	...	6	9	4	8	3	5	
1915	...	4	5	3	4	2	10	5	5	4	8	2	8	4	1

It will be seen that during the past two years the greatest movement in any State in wages in female occupations has taken place in New South Wales. In view of the chief industries (millinery, dressmaking, shirtmaking, and whitework) in which females are employed not being subject to any award of an industrial board in this State, the results are notable.

(ii.) *Changes in Rates of Wages in Female Occupations according to Industrial Groups.* The particulars set out in the immediately preceding table are further analysed and classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State. It should be observed that with respect to the figures for the year 1915 for Victoria and South Australia, particulars as to a change in the rate of wage for fruit harvesters is included in the totals set out under Group XIV. (Miscellaneous).

**CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN FEMALE OCCUPATIONS IN EACH STATE,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1914-1915.**

PARTICULARS.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.							All Groups
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Cloth- ing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Print- ing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	XIII. Dom- estic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscel- lane'us		
1914.								
NEW SOUTH WALES—								
Number of Persons affected	...	719	6,800	...	83	33	61	7,696
Amount of Increase per week	£	100	1,261	...	20	7	12	1,400
VICTORIA—								
Number of Persons affected	...	1,270	1,800	820	112	...	230	4,232
Amount of Increase per week	£	184	152	161	20	...	25	542
QUEENSLAND—								
Number of Persons affected	...	120	300	150	...	...	...	570
Amount of Increase per week	£	12	49	12	...	...	...	73
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—								
Number of Persons affected	230	553	783
Amount of Increase per week	£	90	176	266
TASMANIA—								
Number of Persons affected	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
Amount of Increase per week	£	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
COMMONWEALTH—								
Number of Persons affected	...	2,139	8,900	970	195	263	844	13,311
Amount of Increase per week	£	303	1,462	173	40	97	213	2,288
1915.								
NEW SOUTH WALES—								
Number of Persons affected	...	992	...	48	120	3,659	6,769	11,588
Amount of Increase per week	£	136	...	8	7	833	1,566	2,550
VICTORIA—								
Number of Persons affected	...	940	...	90	1,643	...	*392	3,065
Amount of Increase per week	£	83	...	18	271	...	134	506
QUEENSLAND—								
Number of Persons affected	...	30	...	...	20	8	975	1,033
Amount of Increase per week	£	7	...	...	3	1	137	148
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—								
Number of Persons affected	150	...	...	145	†104	399
Amount of Increase per week	£	...	52	...	...	15	41	108
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—								
Number of Persons affected	67	6	73
Amount of Increase per week	£	16	1	17
TASMANIA—								
Number of Persons affected	...	329	23	...	...	8	...	360
Amount of Increase per week	£	41	6	...	...	1	...	48
COMMONWEALTH—								
Number of Persons affected	...	2,291	173	138	1,783	4,287	7,846	16,518
Amount of Increase per week	£	267	58	26	281	1,026	1,719	3,377

* Including 300 workers in Group XII. (Fruit Harvesters). Amount of weekly increase £120.

† Including 100 workers in Group XII. (Fruit Harvesters). Amount of weekly increase, £40.

5. **Methods by which Changes were Effected.**—In the following table particulars are given for the Commonwealth of the number of changes in rates of wages, the number of workpeople affected, and the total net amount of increase to the weekly wage distribution, brought about either without, or after, stoppage of work, during the years 1914 and 1915 respectively, as a result of the application of one or other of the methods set out in the tables:—

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.—METHODS BY WHICH EFFECTED, 1914 and 1915.

Methods by which Changes were Effected.	Without Stoppage of Work.			After Stoppage of Work.			All Changes.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
1914.									
By voluntary action of employers ...	11	3,032	£ 480	1	10	£ 2	12	3,042	£ 478
By direct negotiations ...	29	6,613	2,030	28	1,744	473	57	8,357	2,503
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of a third party ...	...	...	...	1	60	18	1	60	18
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ...	22	21,412	7,451	...	...	...	22	21,412	7,451
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ...	33	3,180	953	...	...	...	33	3,180	953
By award or determination under State Acts ...	194	85,991	18,449	3	1,140	270	197	87,131	18,719
By agreement registered under State Acts ...	62	2,036	563	...	...	...	62	2,036	563
Total ...	351	122,264	29,926	33	2,954	759	384	125,218	30,685

* Decrease.

1915.									
By voluntary action of employers ...	21	17,727	3,941	...	...	...	21	17,727	3,941
By direct negotiations ...	38	9,969	2,415	25	1,624	457	63	11,593	2,872
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ...	10	784	207	10	1,803	386	20	2,587	593
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ...	29	16,236	4,239	1	150	78	30	16,386	4,317
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ...	28	10,680	2,812	1	940	268	29	11,620	3,080
By award or determination under State Acts ...	201	128,251	34,244	1	280	46	202	128,531	34,290
By agreement registered under State Acts ...	31	5,937	2,469	5	3,029	343	36	8,966	2,812
Total ...	358	189,584	50,327	43	7,826	1,578	401	197,410	51,905

Comparing the annual results for 1914 and 1915, it will be seen that in the latter year there was an increase in the number of changes effected "after a stoppage of work," also that the increased numbers were brought about almost entirely by negotiations involving the intervention or assistance of a third party not under any Commonwealth or State Act. Other notable features of these results are (a) the increase in the number of changes due to awards of the Commonwealth Court, and (b) the decrease in the number due to agreements registered under State Acts.

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

1. **Comparative Table of Time Rates of Wages, 31st December, 1915.**—The particulars of wages given hereafter relate to some only of the principal industries and occupations which comprise the basis upon which weighted average wages are computed, and 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 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.

2. **Weighted Average Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 31st December, 1915.**—The following table shews the weighted average weekly rates of wages payable to adult male workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. Taking the average for the whole Commonwealth as the base (=1000), index-numbers for each State are also shewn. The number of occupations upon which these results are based amounts in the aggregate to no fewer than 3948.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES PAYABLE TO ADULT MALE WORKERS FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Number of Occupations included ...	874	909	627	567	499	492	3,948
Weighted Average Weekly Rates of Wages	57s. 7d.	55s. 3d.	54s. 4d.	54s. 8d.	63s. 4d.	53s. 3d.	56s. 6d.
Index-Numbers	1,019	978	960	968	1,121	942	1,000*

* Weighted average.

The results shew that nominal rates of wages are highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.

3. Weighted Average Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, 31st December, 1915.—The following table gives similar particulars in regard to the several industrial groups and to the weighted average for all groups combined. In computing the index-numbers the weighted average for all groups is taken as base (=1000).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES PAYABLE TO ADULT MALE WORKERS FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Wage (for Full Week's Work).	Index-Numbers.
		s. d.	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ...	270	60 2	1,065
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ...	636	60 2	1,066
III. Food, Drink, etc. ...	576	57 9	1,023
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ...	124	53 2	942
V. Books, Printing, etc. ...	205	64 6	1,141
VI. Other Manufacturing ...	875	57 8	1,020
VII. Building ...	190	65 10	1,166
VIII. Mining, etc. ...	161	66 7	1,179
IX. Rail and Tram Services, etc. ...	224	60 10	1,077
X. Other Land Transport ...	70	53 4	944
XI. Shipping, etc.† ...	198	52 7	931
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.* ...	72	49 8	880
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.* ...	114	48 7	860
XIV. Miscellaneous ...	233	54 7	966
All Groups ...	3,948	56 6	1,000†

* The value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week for Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart, and at 14s. per week for Melbourne) is included where supplied, in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries. † Weighted average.
 ‡ The value of victualling and accommodation (estimated at 45s. per month) included where supplied.

From the above table it may be seen that the highest average wage was that paid in Group VIII. (Mining), 66s. 7d. per week, or approximately 18 per cent. above the weighted average for all groups. The rates of wage range from 66s. 7d. per week down to 48s. 7d. per week, the lowest being in Group XIII. (Hotels, etc.), which is nearly 14 per cent. below the average of all groups.

4. Weighted Average Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 31st December, 1915.—The following table shews the weighted average weekly rates of wages payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. Taking the average for the whole Commonwealth as the base (=1000), index-numbers for each State are also shewn:—

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES PAYABLE TO ADULT FEMALE WORKERS FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Number of Occupations included ...	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
Weighted Average Weekly Rates of Wages ...	27s. 5d.	26s. 11d.	26s. 11d.	24s. 6d.	37s. 5d.	23s. 0d.	27s. 4d.
Index-Numbers ...	979	985	985	896	1,369	1,026	1,000*

* Weighted average.

It will be seen that nominal rates of wages for female workers are highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland equal, and South Australia. The average wage in Victoria, compared with that at the 31st December, 1914, shews a decrease of 10d. brought about mainly by a substantial reduction in the weekly wage for female cashiers and clerical assistants, awarded by the Court of Industrial Appeals, on an appeal against the Determination of the Commercial Clerks Wages Board.

5. Weighted Average Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 31st December, 1915.—The following table gives separate particulars regarding the nominal rates of wages of females in the chief industrial groups in which they are employed, and also shews the weighted average for all groups combined. Index-numbers based on the average for the Commonwealth as the base (=1000) are also given :—

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES PAYABLE TO ADULT FEMALE WORKERS FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE-INDEX NUMBERS IN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Average Weekly Wage (for Full Week's Work).		Index-Numbers.
		s.	d.	
III. Food, Drink, etc.	35	24	9	892
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	114	25	1	917
I., II., V., VI., Other Manufacturing	84	27	4	999
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ...	57	30	9*	1,126
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. ..	18	30	1	1,100
All Groups	308	27	4	1,000†

* Including the value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week for Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart, and 14s. per week for Melbourne), where supplied, in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries. † Weighted average.

6. Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wages, 1914 and 1915.—The rates of wages referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this section relate to the minimum rates payable for a full week's work. It should be observed, however, that the number of hours which constitute a full week's work differs in many instances, not only as between various trades and occupations in each individual State, but also as between the same trades and occupations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, it is desirable to reduce the comparison to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour. Particulars are given in the following table, classified according to States, for male and female occupations separately, at 30th April and 31st December, 1914, and at 31st December, 1915.† These particulars relate to (a) the weighted average nominal weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. It should be observed that the weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in land occupations, and the value of victualling in marine occupations,‡ whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all

† Details with respect to particulars in industrial classes have been published as follows:—To 30th April, 1914 (Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-6); to 31st December, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 256-8), to 31st March, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 68-71); to 30th June, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 170-6); to 30th September, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 11, pp. 264-5); and to 31st December, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 413-4). § In Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart the value of board and lodging has been assessed by Awards and Determinations at 15s. per week. In Melbourne it has been determined by a Wages Board at 14s. per week. The value of victualling in ships has been assessed by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court at 45s. per month.

industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour in these occupations are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

The general effect of reducing the rates of wages to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to decrease the amount of the difference shewn when comparing the weekly wage in the several States. In Western Australia, however, the fact that the average working hours per week, in male occupations, are less than in any other State causes a corresponding increase in the hourly rate of wage as compared with the other States.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY AND HOURLY RATES OF WAGE PAYABLE TO ADULT WORKERS, AND WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, 30th APRIL, 1914, 31st DECEMBER, 1914, and 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'w'ith.
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MALE WORKERS.

		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914.	{ Weekly Wage*...	55 9	54 3	52 8	54 4	62 2	52 6	55 1
	{ Working Hours†	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	{ Hourly Wage† ...	13.93d.	13.68d.	13.45d.	13.84d.	16.33d.	13.02d.	13.96d.
31st Dec., 1914.	{ Weekly Wage*...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Working Hours†	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
	{ Hourly Wage† ...	49.35	48.66	48 64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
31st Dec., 1915.	{ Weekly Wage*...	14.11d.	13.82d.	13.75d.	13.86d.	16.37d.	13.07d.	14.09d.
	{ Working Hours†	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Hourly Wage† ...	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
		49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
		14.50d.	14.05d.	14.07d.	13.98d.	16.50d.	13.20d.	14.38d.

FEMALE WORKERS.

		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914.	{ Weekly Wage ...	26 9	27 4	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
	{ Working Hours ...	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	{ Hourly Wage ...	6.51d.	6.78d.	6.43d.	5.85d.	9.20d.	6.11d.	6.64d.
31st Dec., 1914.	{ Weekly Wage ...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Working Hours ...	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
	{ Hourly Wage ...	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	49.44	50.76	49.11
31st Dec., 1915.	{ Weekly Wage ...	6.53d.	6.87d.	6.53d.	5.85d.	9.06d.	6.11d.	6.70d.
	{ Working Hours ...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Hourly Wage ...	27 5	26 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	28 0	27 4
		49.45	48.46	49.84	49.35	49.86	50.14	49.12
		6.65d.	6.67d.	6.43d.	5.96d.	9.01d.	6.71d.	6.68d.

* Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial classes combined. † Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial classes excepting Classes XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in industrial Classes XI. and XII.

From the foregoing table it may be seen that with the exception of Western Australia, there has been a steady diminution in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work in male occupations. On the other hand, excepting in Victoria and Tasmania, the hours of work in female occupations have shown a slight increase. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, as base (=1000).

RELATIVE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR WEEKLY AND HOURLY WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE, 30th APRIL, 1914, 31st DECEMBER, 1914, AND 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

NOTE.—Weighted Average for the Commonwealth at 30th April, 1914, as base (=1000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'w'lth
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MALE WORKERS.

30th April, 1914 ...	Weekly Wage ...	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
	Hourly Wage ...	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st Dec., 1914 ...	Weekly Wage ...	1,019	990	969	988	1,140	956	1,008
	Hourly Wage ...	1,010	990	985	993	1,173	936	1,009
31st Dec., 1915 ...	Weekly Wage ...	1,044	1,002	986	992	1,149	965	1,023
	Hourly Wage ...	1,039	1,006	1,008	1,001	1,182	946	1,030

FEMALE WORKERS.

30th April, 1914 ...	Weekly Wage ...	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
	Hourly Wage ...	950	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st Dec., 1914 ...	Weekly Wage ...	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
	Hourly Wage ...	983	1,035	983	881	1,364	920	1,009
31st Dec., 1915 ...	Weekly Wage ...	1,007	990	990	901	1,376	1,031	1,005
	Hourly Wage ...	1,002	1,005	976	898	1,357	1,011	1,006

Comparing the index-numbers for the Commonwealth for the weekly and hourly wage at the 30th April, 1914, and at the 31st December, 1915, in male occupations, it may be seen that the former increased 2.3 per cent. in contrast with the latter, which increased 3 per cent.; the difference, 0.7 per cent., being due to the effect of the shorter working hours. In New South Wales and Victoria this difference amounted to 0.8 per cent.; in Queensland, 1.4 per cent., and in South Australia, 0.1 per cent. In Tasmania conditions remained normal, whereas in Western Australia the increase in working hours made a difference of 0.9 per cent. depreciation in the relative hourly wage.

7. Rates of Wages of Adult Males and Females.—In the tabular statement on pages 1063 to 1089 particulars are shewn for adult males and females separately of the minimum rates of wages fixed by awards, determinations, or agreements, at 31st December, 1915. (See paragraph 1 of this section.)

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR ADULT MALE WORKERS IN THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS IN THE CAPITAL TOWN OF EACH STATE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK AT 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wages are distinguished from Award, Determination, or Industrial Agreement rates of wages by an asterisk (*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination, or Agreement rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements made, but which were not invariably in force on the 31st December, 1915. It is found, however, that in those States in which Awards, Determinations, or Industrial Agreements are made for a specified period, pending further review of the rates of wages and hours of labour, those previously determined or agreed upon are usually maintained. Where two or more Award, Determination, or Agreement rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wages have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. It will be seen that in certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form, say, 50s. to 57s., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 54s. and 60s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes and grades of work, and that there are, of course, no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopers ...	80 0	72 0†	*67 6 & 72 0	66 0||	80 0	*70 0
Furniture and Bedding.†						
Bedding Makers ...	63 0	60 0	*51 4	54 0	60 0	48 0
Boults Carver Operator ...	*69 0	69 0	*60 6	*61 6	75 0	63 0
Cabinet Makers ...	67 0	65 0	*60 6	56 0	69 0	57 0
Carpet Cutters ...	73 0	65 0	...	...	...	*57 0
„ Layers ...	60 0	60 0	*60 0	*56 0	...	57 0
„ Planners ...	60 0	65 0	...	...	...	57 0
Chair Makers ...	67 0	65 0	*60 6	56 0	69 0	57 0
French Polishers ...	67 0	65 0	*56 10	56 0	66 0	57 0
Upholsterers ...	67 0	65 0	*56 10	56 0	66 0	57 0
Wood Carvers ...	67 0	65 0	*60 6	56 0	75 0	57 0
„ Machinists ...	67 0	63 0	*47 8	56 0	72 0	50 0
„ Turners ...	67 0	65 0	*60 6	56 0	69 0	57 0
Mattress Making (Wire).†						
Finishers ...	57 6	55 0	*53 2	48 0	...	48 0
Makers ...	57 6	58 0	*53 2	50 0	66 0	48 0
Varnishers ...	57 6	55 0	*53 2	43 0	...	48 0
Saw Milling and Timber Yards.§						
Box and Case Makers ...	60 0	59 0	54 0	51 0	...	46 6
Labourers... ..	54 0	53 0	52 0	48 0	54 0	46 6
Machinists—						
Box Printing ...	54 0	55 0	...	*51 6	...	...
Boults Carver ...	69 0	69 0	*66 0	...	...	66 0
Buzzer or Jointer ...	63 0	63 0	*52 0	51 0	57 0	54 0
General Joiner ...	69 0	66 0	...	...	72 0	51 0

† Coopers employed in Breweries, 78s. † Rates quoted for Melbourne in force from 1st January, 1916. § Rates quoted for Melbourne from 14th January, 1916. || Coopers in breweries, 72s., from 1st January, 1916.

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

(1) 18 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (4) 36 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43½ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (11) 46½ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (28) 56 hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39c) 112 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer). 46 hours (winter). (43a) 50 hours (summer). 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer). 45 hours (winter). (45) 54 hours (summer). 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer). 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer). 46 hours (winter). (47a) 55 hours (summer). 50 hours (winter). (47b) 55 hours (summer). 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer). 54 hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer). 48 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer). 44 hours (winter). (50a) 57 hours (summer). 48 hours (winter). (50b) 57 hours (summer). 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer). 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer). 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer). 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer). 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer). 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer). 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours four months each in each year. (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer). 54 hours (winter).

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

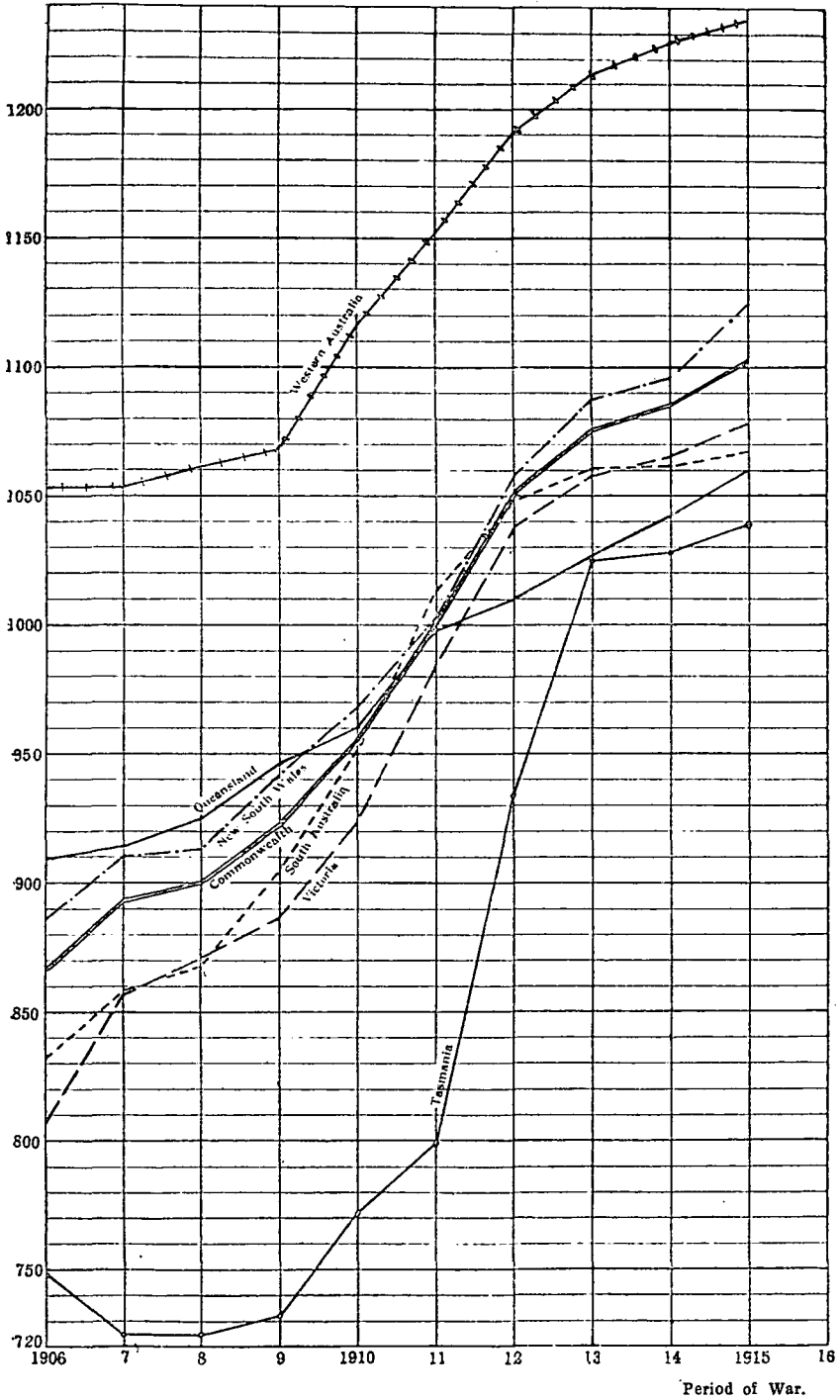
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER WORKS—Continued.						
Saw Milling, &c.—cont.						
Machinists—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Mortising or Boring ...	55 0	56 0	54 0	54 0	57 0	51 0
Moulding ...	62 0	63 0	68 0	57 0	60 0	53 0
„ own Grinder ...	68 0	68 0	...	61 6	& 66 0	63 0
Nailing ...	54 0	59 0	52 0	49 6	...	...
Planing... ...	63 0	63 0	60 0	49 6	72 0	54 0
Sandpapering ...	56 0	57 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	51 0
Shaping ...	69 0	69 0	78 0	57 0	75 0	66 0
Tenoning ...	63 0	63 0	*60 0	54 0	60 0	57 0
Ordermen... ..	58 0	60 0	56 0	54 0	*60 0	54 0
Pullers and Tailors Out ...	54 0	50 0	52 0	45 0	57 0	49 6
Saw Doctors ...	78 0	75 0	74 0	69 0	80 0	69 0
Saw Sharpeners ...	66 0	63 0	64 0	60 0	*72 0	54 0
Sawyers—Band or Jig ...	63 0	63 0	66 0	54 0	63 0	51 0
„ Circular... ..	54 0	59 0	60 0	54 0	60 0	53 0
„ Gang Frame ...	56 0	63 0	56 0	63 0	63 0	51 0
„ Re-Cut Band ...	54 0	63 0	62 0	63 0	63 0	51 0
Stackers ...	66 0*	60 0	64 5 10*	67 0	57 0	46 6
Tallymen ...	58 0	60 0	60 0	54 0	57 0	51 0
Wood Turners ...	69 0	63 0	66 0	56 0	*72 0	57 0

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

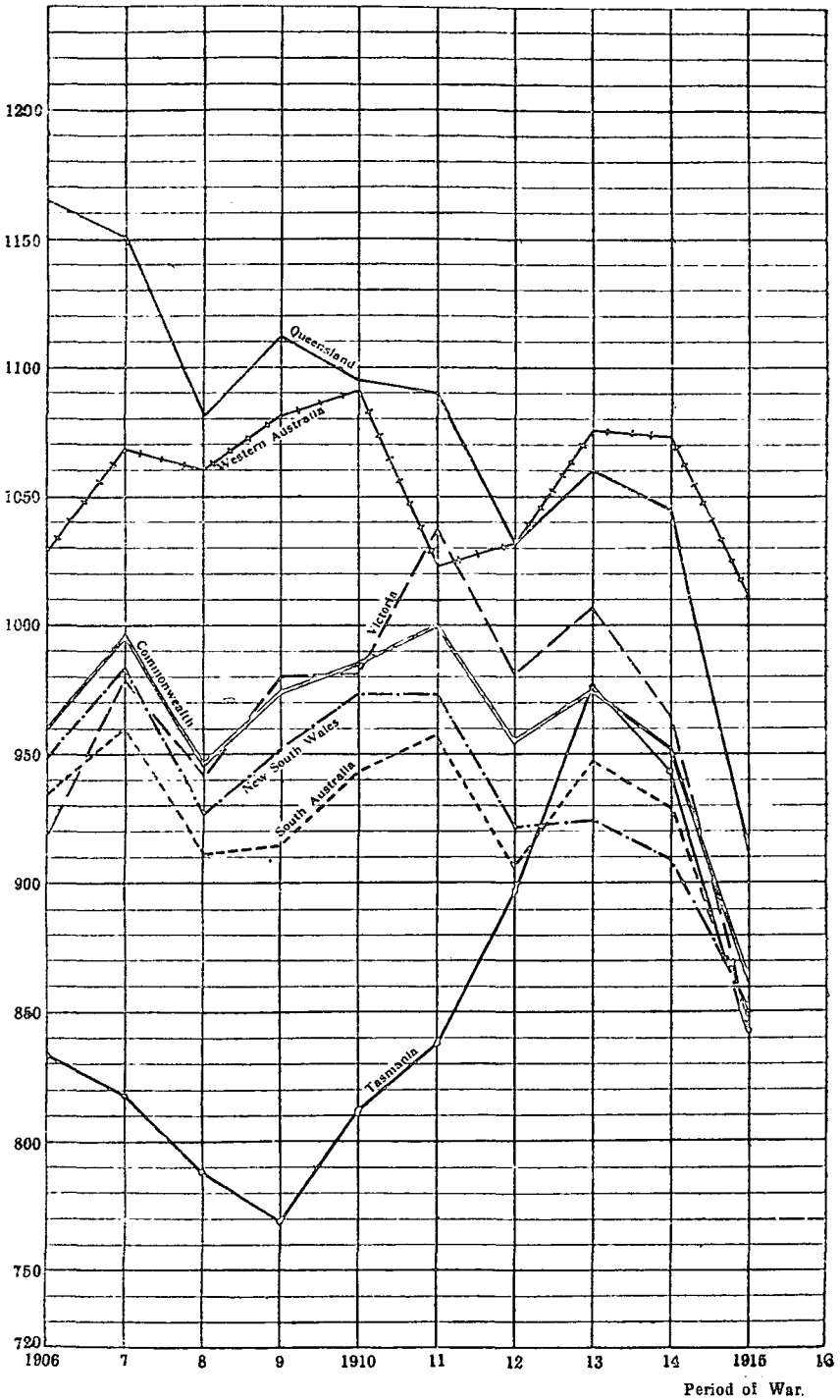
Agricultural Implements.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Assemblers ...	54 0	55 0	...	48 0	57 0	...
Blacksmiths ...	64 0	64 0	...	60 0	69 0	...
Bulldozermen ...	52 6	61 0	...	...	69 0	...
Carpenters ...	72 0	64 0	...	60 0	...	...
Drillers ...	52 6	55 0	...	48 0	57 0	...
Engine Drivers ...	66 0	48 0	...	54 0	...	...
Fitters ...	56 0	58 0	...	60 0	72 0	...
Grinders ...	52 6	58 0	...	48 0	...	...
Labourers (Unskilled) ...	52 6	52 0	...	45 0	54 0	...
Machinists, Iron ...	52 6	58 0	...	48 0	...	...
„ Wood ...	52 6	61 0	...	48 0	...	...
Painters (Brush) ...	54 0	55 0	...	51 0	...	...
„ (Scroll) ...	63 0	64 0	...	60 0	...	...
Patternmakers ...	74 0	70 0	...	66 0	81 0	...
Sheet Iron Workers ...	52 6	58 0	...	54 0	...	...
Storemen ...	52 6	52 0	...	45 0	...	...
Strikers ...	54 0	55 0	...	48 0	57 0	...
Turners ...	64 0	64 0	...	60 0	72 0	...
Wheelwrights ...	63 0	64 0	...	60 0	...	...

See also notes page 1063.

NOMINAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE, AND COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1915.



EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE, AND COMMONWEALTH,
1906 to 1915.



WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—Continued.						
Bedstead Making (Metal).	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Blacksmiths ...	59 0 to 65 0	58 0	55 0	48 0	...	...
Chillfitters (Modellers) ...	67 6	73 0	67 6	*56 0	...	...
„ (Other) ...	60 0	61 0	52 6	56 0	...	...
Chippers ...	55 0	55 0	51 0	43 0	...	...
Cutters, etc. ...	55 0	56 0	51 0	48 0	...	...
Electroplaters ...	60 0	69 0	*50 0*	63 0	...	...
Fitters-up ...	56 0	58 0	52 6	51 0	...	...
Foundry Hands ...	55 0	& 61 0	51 0	...	...	...
Frame Setters ...	58 0	59 0	57 6	54 0	...	...
Furnacemen ...	60 0	56 0	53 0	*43 0	...	...
Japanners ...	54 0	58 0	50 0	43 0	...	...
Lacquers ...	59 0	56 0	*48 0	& 51 0	...	...
Mounters ...	54 0	58 0	50 0	48 0	...	...
Polishers ...	57 0	56 0	*48 0	& 51 0	...	...
Boiler Making.						
Journeymen ...	72 0	†72 0	*66 0	72 0	72 0	60 0
Railway Men ...	68 0	63 0	& 71 6	*64 6	72 0	63 0
		to 72 0	to 70 6	to 78 0		to 69 0
Brass Working.						
Coremakers ...	68 0	58 0	*44 0	48 0	*72 0	...
	& 72 0				& 84 0	...
Dressers ...	59 0	52 0	*44 0	43 0	...	...
Finishers ...	60 0	64 0	*60 6*	*60 0	*72 0	51 0
Furnacemen ...	59 0	54 6	*49 6	43 0	66 0	42 0
Moulders ...	68 0	64 0	*66 0	60 0	*72 0	60 0
	& 72 0				to 84 0	...
Polishers ...	60 0	57 0	...	45 0	...	...
Cycles and Motors.						
Assemblers ...	56 0	57 6	...	...	*58 6	48 0
		& 60 0				
Cleaners ...	52 0	57 6	...	...	...	48 0
Filers ...	52 0	57 6	...	...	*57 0	48 0
Fitters ...	60 0	55 0	...	...	*72 0	60 0
Frame Builders ...	56 0	57 6	...	...	...	52 0
	& 60 0	& 62 0				
Repairers ...	56 0	57 6	...	...	...	48 0
	& 60 0	& 60 0				
Turners (Cycle) ...	60 0	...	...	...	*72 0	...
„ (Motor) ...	70 0	70 0	...	...	...	60 0
Wheel Builders ...	52 0	57 6	...	...	...	52 0
Electrical Installation.						
Armature Winders ...	72 0	66 0	63 0	66 0	72 0	63 0
Cable Jointers ...	72 0	69 0	69 0	60 0	...	60 0
Fitters ...	74 0	66 0	69 0	66 0	72 0	63 0
Linemen ...	66 0	63 0	60 0	60 0	63 0	54 0
						& 57 0
Mechanics ...	66 0	63 0	69 0	60 0	72 0	63 0
Wiremen ...	*64 0	63 0	...	51 0	66 0	57 0

† From 13th January, 1916. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—Continued.						
Electrical Supply.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Armature Winders ...	72 0	54 0 & 63 0	63 0	66 0	72 0	63 0
Cable Jointers ...	74 0	63 0	69 0	60 0	...	60 0
Carboner (Arc Lamp Attend.)	54 0	54 0	57 0	48 0	...	54 0
Instrument Makers ...	70 0	63 0	69 0	60 0	*72 0	63 0
Linemen ...	66 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	63 0	54 0 & 57 0
Switchboard Attendants ...	60 0	54 0	...	48 0	...	51 0
Electrical Trades.						
Fitters ...	74 0	66 0	69 0	66 0	72 0	63 0
Mechanics ...	66 0	63 0	69 0	60 0	72 0	63 0
Wiremen ...	*64 0	63 0	*60 0	51 0	66 0	57 0
Electroplating.						
Makers-up ...	58 0	52 0	...	*51 0	...	...
Platers ...	66 0	70 0	*650 0	66 0	66 0	...
Polishers ...	58 0 & 61 0	60 0	*650 0	*48 0	...	...
Engineering.†						
Blacksmiths ...	78 0	70 0	*75 2	63 0 & 69 0	78 0	60 0
Bolt and Nut Machinists ...	62 0	58 0	...	...	*66 0	...
Borers and Slotters ...	68 0 & 76 0	70 0	*66 0	60 0 & 66 0	66 0	60 0
Brass Finishers ...	76 0	64 0	*71 6	60 0	72 0	51 0
Coppersmiths ...	78 0	70 0	*71 6	69 0	78 0	60 0
Drillers (Radial) ...	...	*58 0	*655 0	58 0	66 0	60 0
„ (Other) ...	59 0	54 0	*660 6	52 0	60 0	60 0
Drophammer Smiths ...	72 0	70 0	*71 6	...	72 0	...
Fitters ...	76 0	70 0	*71 6	69 0	72 0	60 0
Lappers and Grinders ...	59 0	58 0	*71 6	66 0	...	...
Millers (Universal) ...	...	70 0	*71 6	69 0	72 0	60 0
„ (Other) ...	68 0 & 76 0	58 0	*71 6	66 0	66 0	60 0
Oliversmiths ...	72 0	70 0	*71 6	...	72 0	...
Pattern Makers ...	80 0	76 0	*77 0	69 0	81 0	60 0
Planers (Rail and Plate Edge)	68 0 & 76 0	58 0	*60 6	54 0	66 0	...
„ (Other) ...	68 0 & 76 0	70 0	*66 0	60 0	66 0	60 0
Shapers ...	68 0 & 76 0	58 0 & 70 0	*66 0	60 0	66 0	60 0
Springsmiths ...	70 0	70 0	...	...	*78 0	...
Turners ...	76 0	70 0	*71 6	69 0	72 0	60 0
Farrying.						
Firemen ...	72 0	60 0	¹ 252 6*	60 0	*66 0	*45 0
Floormen ...	66 0	55 0	¹ 247 6*	54 0	*60 0	*40 0
Shoeing Smiths...	72 0	60 0	¹ 252 6*	60 0	*66 0	*45 0
Ironworkers' Assistants.						
Boilermakers' Helpers ...	57 0	‡58 0	*46 9	51 0	57 0 to 60 0	48 0
„ Labourers ...	54 0	‡52 0	*49 6	51 0	54 0	45 0
Engineers' Labourers ...	54 0	52 0	*45 10	51 0	57 0	45 0
Furnacemen (Assistant)	57 0	55 0	*45 10	50 0	*54 0	...

† In Melbourne the current Wages Board Determination provides for special rates of wages for night shifts. ‡ From 13th January, 1916. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—Continued.						
Ironworkers Assistants.—Cont.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
General Labourers ...	51 0	48 0	45 10	51 0	54 0	45 0
Moulders' „ ...	54 0	48 0	45 10	48 0	*54 0	42 0
Strikers ...	59 0	54 0	45 10 & 49 6	51 0	57 0	48 0
Moulding, Iron.						
Coremakers (Machine)	72 0	60 0	46 9	60 0	66 0	60 0
„ (Other)	72 0	66 0 & 72 0	46 9	60 0	66 0	60 0
Dressers and Fettleers	56 0	56 6	44 0	50 0	*54 0	42 0
Furnacemen ...	62 0	58 0	52 3	54 0	*66 0	42 0
	to 68 0					
Moulders (Machine)	68 0	60 0	66 0	54 0	66 0	60 0
„ (Other) ...	72 0	66 0 & 72 0	66 0	60 0	66 0	60 0
Moulding, Pipe (Bank).						
Casters and Finishers	60 0	57 0	...	*66 0	66 0	...
					to 84 0	
Coremakers	60 0	66 0 & 72 0	...	...	60 0	...
Footmen (4-in. and under)	66 0	60 0	60 6	*60 0	66 0	...
„ (5 and 6-ins.)	68 0	63 0	60 6	*60 0	72 0	*60 0
Headmen (4-in. and under)	72 0	66 0	66 0	*66 0	72 0	...
„ (5 and 6-ins.)	74 0	72 0	66 0	*66 0	78 0	*60 0
Moulding, Pipe (Vertical).						
Casters	60 0	57 0	57 9	...	*66 0	*60 0
Coremakers	60 0	57 0	46 9	*66 0	*66 0	*60 0
Corers	60 0	57 0	57 9	...	*60 0	...
Rammers	60 0	57 0	52 3	*60 0	*66 0	*60 0
Moulding, Steel.						
Coremakers	72 0	60 0 to 72 0	55 0	60 0	*72 0	...
Moulders	72 0	60 0 to 72 0	66 0	54 0 & 60 0	*84 0	...
Moulding, Stove.						
Moulders	62 0 to 67 0	66 0	55 0	60 0	*66 0	...
Sheet Metal Working.						
Canister Makers	51 0	57 0	52 0	50 0	*57 6	...
Japanners (Coating or Brush-work)	...	51 0	54 0	45 0	...	...
Japanners (Grainers, Liners, etc.)	...	55 0	54 0	50 0	...	...
Japanners (Ornamental)	...	60 0	54 0	54 0	...	...
Machinists	51 0 & 56 0	56 0	52 0	46 6	57 6	...
Solderers	54 0	54 0 & 56 0	54 0	50 0	57 6	*51 0
Tinsmiths	66 0	60 0	54 0	52 0	65 0	*54 0

See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.						
Aerated Waters and Cordials.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bottlers ...	60 0	47 6	*50 0	44 8 0	54 0	45 0
		& 50 0				
Bottle Washers ...	58 0	43 6	*40 0	44 8 0	51 0	*49 0
Drivers (Motor) ...	1863 0	49 54 0	2847 6	1755 6	...	...
„ (One Horse) ...	1958 0	49 50 0	3845 0	1948 0	55 0	47 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	1961 0	49 52 6	3850 0	1950 0	55 0	52 0
Grooms or Stablemen ...	1958 0	50 44 5 0	3845 0	1948 0	2850 0	...
Loaders ...	58 0	43 6	*50 0	44 8 0	51 0	45 0
Packers ...	58 0	43 6	*50 0	44 8 0	54 0	45 0
Wirers ...	58 0	43 6	*32 6	44 8 0	51 0	45 0
					& 54 0	
Baking (Bread)						
Board Hands ...	60 0	76 0	60 0	60 0	63 0	52 6
			& 65 0			
Carters (One Horse) ...	2560 0	3151 0	3847 6	1948 0	2556 0	2547 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	2560 0	3151 0	3852 0	1950 0	2566 0	2552 0
Doughmen ...	60 0	76 0	65 0	60 0	63 0	52 6
Fore Hands ...	65 0	84 0	70 0	60 0	68 0	66 0
	& 70 0		to 75 0			
Ovenmen ...	65 0	76 0	65 0	60 0	68 0	52 6
			& 70 0			
Single Hands ...	65 0	84 0	70 0	60 0	68 0	66 0
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes).						
Adult Males ...	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...
			to 50 0			
Bakers ...	62 6	58 0	60 0	...	...	65 0
Brakesmen ...	55 0	51 0	45 0	...	...	48 0
			to 50 0			
Mixers ...	50 6	54 0	60 0	...	...	55 0
	& 53 0					
Oven Firemen ...	55 0	51 0	45 0	...	...	52 6
			to 50 0			
Storemen ...	60 0	51 0	1252 6*	...	...	...
Brewing.†						
Adult Males ...	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	56 0
Bottle Packers ...	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	56 0
Bottlers and Washers ...	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	56
Cellarmen ...	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	60 0	59 0
Drivers (One Horse) ...	1960 0	1960 0	1960 0	1760 0	60 0	1956 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	1963 0	1963 0	1963 0	1763 0	60 0	1956 0
„ (Motor under 3 tons) ...	1963 0	1963 0	1963 0	1763 0	...	59 0
„ („ 3 tons & over) ...	1966 0	1966 0	1966 0	1766 0	67 6	62 0
					& 70 0	
Engine Drivers ...	66 0	66 0	56 0	72 0	*75 0	*47 6
	& 72 0	& 78 0	to 72 0			& 60 0
Firemen ...	60 0	60 0	54 0	66 0	63 0	48 0
		& 66 0				
Greasers and Trimmers ...	54 0	54 0	48 0	60 0	*63 0	48 0
			& 60 0			
Malt Hands ...	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	60 0	56 0
Stablemen and Grooms ...	1960 0	1960 0	1960 0	1760 0	2860 0	1956 0
Towermen ...	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	60 0	56 0
Butchering (Carcase).						
Carters (One horse) ...	3058 6†	...	1953 0	2548 0	3355 0	2547 0
„ (Two horses) ...	3063 6†	3155 0	1955 0	2549 0	3355 0	2552 0
Chilling Room Hands ...	54 0	66 0	1957 6	...	1960 0	...
			to 70 0			

† From 28th January, 1916. † Hobart rates from 1st January, 1916.
See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—Continued.						
Butchering (Carcase).—cont.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Labourers (Beef) ...	60 0	48 0	1 ⁹ 52 6	45 0	54 0	52 6
„ (Mutton) ...	1 ⁶ 52 6	48 0	1 ⁹ 52 6	45 0	54 0	52 6
Scalders ...	1 ⁶ 60 0	1 ⁹ 57 0	1 ⁹ 55 0	2 ⁵ 55 0	1 ⁹ 54 0	2 ⁷ 52 6
Slaughtermen (Beef) ...	85 0	80 0	75 0	60 0	70 0	65 0
„ (Mutton) ...	†	80 0	75 0	58 0	70 0	65 0
Butchering (Retail).						
Carters (Cash Cutting) ...	...	1 ⁹ 57 0	1 ⁹ 70 0	...	1 ⁹ 60 0	2 ⁵ 60 0
„ (One Horse) ...	50 0	1 ⁹ 50 0	1 ⁹ 53 0	1 ⁷ 50 0	1 ⁹ 50 0	2 ⁵ 47 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	...	1 ⁹ 50 0	1 ⁹ 55 0	1 ⁷ 51 0	1 ⁹ 50 0	2 ⁵ 52 0
General Hands ...	55 0	1 ⁹ 57 0	1 ⁹ 70 0	1 ⁹ 58 0	1 ⁹ 60 0	2 ⁷ 52 6
Salters ...	65 0	1 ⁹ 57 0	1 ⁹ 60 0	1 ⁹ 58 0	1 ⁹ 70 0	2 ⁷ 52 6
			& 70 0			
Shopmen ...	60 0	1 ⁹ 65 0	1 ⁹ 60 0	1 ⁹ 58 0	2 ⁷ 60 0	2 ⁷ 52 6
	& 65 0		& 70 0	& 65 0	& 70 0	& 60 0
Smallgoodsmen ...	65 0	1 ⁹ 65 0	70 0	1 ⁹ 65 0	1 ⁹ 70 0	2 ⁷ 60 0
„ (Assistant) ...	60 0	1 ⁹ 57 0	60 0	1 ⁹ 58 0	1 ⁹ 60 0	2 ⁷ 52 6
Cold Storage and Ice.						
Carters (Motor) ...	4 ⁸ 59 0	50 0	2 ⁵ 47 6	...	...	...
	& 61 0†					
„ (One Horse) ...	4 ⁸ 54 6	5 ¹ 50 0	2 ⁸ 47 6	1 ⁹ 48 0	1 ⁷ 54 0*	47 0
	& 56 6‡					
„ (Two Horses) ...	4 ⁸ 57 0	5 ¹ 55 0	2 ⁸ 52 0	1 ⁹ 50 0	1 ⁷ 60 0*	52 0
	& 59 0‡					
Chamber Hands ...	60 0	66 0	4 ⁶ 62 6	...	...	...
Confectionery.§						
Journeyman ...	68 0	57 6	52 6	54 0	60 0	*50 0
Labourers ...	48 0	45 0	36 0	48 0	50 0	...
Storemen (Head) ...	53 0*	50 0	*50 0	50 0	60 0	...
	to 67 6		& 55 0			
„ (Other) ...	50 0	45 0	*42 6	45 0	50 0	...
			to 48 0			
Ham and Bacon Curing.						
Casing Cleaners (Foreman) ...	58 0	63 0	70 0	...	...	60 0
Curers (First Hand) ...	75 0	67 6	70 0	...	...	57 6
„ (Assistant) ...	65 0	54 0	56 0	...	...	...
		& 58 0				
Cutters-up (First Hand) ...	67 6	67 6	65 0	...	...	52 6
„ (Assistant) ...	60 0	60 0	57 6	...	...	52 6
Ham Baggers ...	...	53 0	60 0	...	...	...
Lardmen ...	50 0	51 0	60 0	...	...	52 6
		& 62 6				
Rollers and Trimmers ...	60 0	60 0	55 0	...	...	52 6
Scalders ...	55 0	60 0	62 6	...	56 0	52 6
Shavers ...	55 0	60 0	52 6	...	...	52 6
Slaughtermen ...	65 0	67 6	70 0	...	56 0	55 0
„ (Assistant) ...	55 0	60 0	65 0	...	...	52 6
Smallgoodsmen (First Hand) ...	65 0	67 6	70 0	...	...	57 6
„ (Assistant) ...	52 6	55 0	60 0	...	...	52 6
Smokers (First Hand) ...	60 0	62 6	65 0	...	...	52 6
„ (Assistant) ...	52 6	51 0	52 6	...	...	...
Washers (First Hand) ...	60 0	...	60 0	...	...	52 6
„ (Assistant) ...	52 6	51 0	55 0	...	...	...

† Piecework rates. ‡ From 28th January, 1916. § Adelaide rates from 8th January, 1916.
See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—Continued.						
Jam Making and Preserving.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adult Males ...	54 0	54 0	*50 0	45 0	...	48 0
Solderers ...	57 0	54 0	*56 0	48 0	...	51 0
Malting.						
Maltsters ...	56 0	60 0	54 0	...	60 0	*56 0
Milk Delivery.						
Carters (One Horse) ...	²⁵ 59 0	⁶¹ 50 0	²⁵ 47 6	¹⁷ 50 6	²⁵ 56 0	²⁸ 47 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	²⁷ 58 0	⁶¹ 55 0	...	¹⁷ 50 6	...	²⁸ 52 0
Milling (Flour).						
Engine Drivers ...	65 0†	64 6	56 0	60 0	*66 0	47 6
Firemen ...	59 0†	57 0	54 0	54 0	...	...
Millers (Head) ...	80 0	73 6	80 0	70 0	68 0	65 0
„ (Shift) ...	71 0	68 0	62 6	63 0	*68 0	52 6
Millwrights ...	74 0	69 6	...	66 0	...	...
Packermen ...	57 6	57 6	60 0	51 0	54 0	42 0
Purifiermen ...	59 0	59 0	60 0	52 6	...	42 0
Silksmen ...	59 0	59 0	60 0	52 6	...	42 0
Smuttermen ...	57 6	57 6	60 0	51 0	*54 0	...
Storemen (Head) ...	59 0	59 0	62 6	52 0	51 0	50 0
Topmen ...	59 0	59 0	60 0	52 6	...	42 0
Truckers and others ...	57 6	57 6	...	51 0	48 0	42 0
Wheat Carriers ...	†80 0	†72 0	†72 0	†72 0	†72 0	50 0
Pastrycooking.						
Carters ...	²⁵ 52 6	¹⁹ 40 0	³⁸ 47 6	48 0	...	²⁵ 42 0
Packers ...	52 0	50 0	...	...	...	...
Pastrycooks ...	to 63 0	56 0	²⁵ 70 0	60 0	60 0	66 0
„ (Assistant) ...	¹⁸ 48 0	50 0	²⁵ 60 0	...	...	52 6

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Bootmaking.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmakers ...	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
Tailoring (Order).						
Cutters ...	75 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... ..	65 0	52 6	50 0	51 0	...	...
Tailoring (Ready-made).						
Brushers ...	50 0	36 0	42 6	36 0	...	...
Cutters ...	65 0	60 0	57 6	60 0	70 0	...
Folders ...	50 0	45 0	42 6	45 0	...	...
Machinists ...	...	55 0	50 0	50 0	65 0	...
Pressers (Coat Hands) ...	60 0	55 0	52 6	55 0	60 0	60 0
„ (Trousers & Vest Hands) ...	60 0	55 0	52 6	50 0	60 0	60 0
Tailors ...	60 0	60 0	65 0	60 0	70 0	...

† Computed on the hourly rate for 48 hours. ‡ From 28th January, 1916. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—Continued.						
Tailoring (Ready-made)—cont.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Trimmers... ..	65 0	52 6	50 0	50 0	...	...
Under Pressers (Coat Hands)	50 0	36 0	42 0	36 0	60 0	*45 0
" " (Trouser and Vest Hands)...	48 0	36 0	42 0	36 0	50 0	*45 0
Textile Working (Woolen Mills).						
Carders	48 0	48 0	*45 0	*48 0	...	1054 0*
Dyehousemen	48 0	48 0	*45 0	...	...	1040 0*
Foremen	65 0	60 0	...	*60 0	...	...
Labourers (General) ...	48 0	48 0	*45 0	*48 0	...	1048 0*
" " (Willyhouse) ...	48 0	48 0	*45 0	*48 0	...	...
Milling Hands	48 0	50 0	*45 0	*48 0	...	...
Other Adults	48 0	48 0	*45 0	*48 0	...	1042 0*
Pattern Weavers	48 0	54 0	...	...	...	...
Scourers	48 0	50 0	*48 0	*48 0	...	1036 0*
Spinners	48 0	50 0	...	...	...	1045 0*
Tuners	56 0	52 0	*65 0	...	...	1055 0*
Twisters in	48 0	48 0	...	...	...	1046 0*
Warpers	48 0	48 0	...	...	...	1045 0*
GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.						
Bookbinding.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feeders	*30 0	36 0	42 0	45 0	...	...
Finishers	65 0	64 0	60 0	56 0	*65 0	*70 0
Journeymen Bookbinders	65 0	64 0	60 0	56 0	*65 0	*60 0
Marblers	65 0	64 0	60 0	56 0	*65 0	*60 0
Paper Rulers	65 0	64 0	60 0	56 0	*65 0	*60 0
	to 77 6					
Lithographing.						
Printers	62 6	60 0	65 0	58 0	...	...
Rotary Machinists ...	67 6	67 6	65 0	*60 0	...	...
Stone Polishers ... ..	...	45 0	42 0	45 0	...	...
Printing (Daily Newspapers).						
Compositors ... Day	88 0	90 0	*73 4	76 0	67 6	*63 0
" " Night	104 0	100 0	*73 4	80 0	*80 0	*70 0
Linotype Attendants Day	...	42 0	*50 0	50 0	*55 0	*50 0
		to 50 0				
" " Night	...	*55 0	*50 0	55 0	*560 0	*60 0
Linotype Operators Day	†	†	*84 0	*72 0	*80 0	†
" " Night	†	†	*84 0	†	*90 0	†
Machinists, 1st Hand Day	75 0	1069 0	*90 0*	70 0	65 0	*70 0
" " Night	*85 0	*77 0	*100 0*	70 0	*65 0	*570 0
Publishers	57 6	46 0	*60 0	57 0	*60 0	*660 0
	& 60 0	to 58 8				
Readers Day	80 0	85 0	*65 0	76 0	*75 0	*63 0
" " Night	100 0	90 0	*65 0	80 0	*85 0	*570 0
Reader's Assistant Day	45 0	*52 5	*40 0	45 0	*57 0	*45 0
" " Night	55 0	*60 0	*40 0	50 0	*57 0	*550 0
Stereotypers (1st Class) Day	67 6	1069 0	*75 0	58 0	*70 0	*70 0
" " Night	72 6	*77 0	*75 0	64 0	*870 0	*570 0
					to 80 0	

† Piecework rates. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Continued.						
Print'g (Daily Newspapers) cont.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stereotypers (Assists.) Day	60 0	¹⁰ 57 6	⁶ 40 0	45 0	*55 0	*50 0
„ „ Night	65 0	⁶ 66 0	⁶ 40 0	50 0	*55 0	*50 0
Printing (Jobbing Offices).						
Compositors ...	65 0	66 0	60 0	60 0	*65 0	*63 0
Electrotypers ...	70 0	66 0	60 0	*60 0	...	...
General Hands ...	*48 0	42 0	42 0	45 0	*55 0	...
Linotype Operators ...	⁸ 75 0	⁵ 75 3	⁶ 65 0	⁸ 72 0	*58 0	†
			& 73 4		& 90 0	
Machinists ...	60 0	66 0	52 0	56 0	*65 0	*63 0
	& 65 0		& 60 0			
Monoline Operators ...	⁸ 71 3	⁵ 75 3	⁶ 65 0	⁸ 72 0	*58 0	†
			& 73 4		& 90 0	
Monotype Operators ...	⁸ 63 9	⁵ 75 3	⁶ 60 0	⁸ 72 0	*58 0	†
			& 66 0			
„ Casting Machinists	*48 0	⁵ 45 6	⁶ 47 6	52 0	...	...
Readers ...	65 0	70 0	65 0	60 0	*70 0	*63 0
Stereotypers ...	60 0	66 0	52 0	60 0	*70 0	*70 0
			& 60 0			
Typograph Operators ...	⁸ 75 0	⁵ 75 3	⁶ 65 0	⁸ 72 0	*65 0	...
			& 73 4			
GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.						
Brickmaking.†	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Burners ...	61 6	³ 75 0	² 67 8	³ 60 0	² 70 0	49 6
	& 63 0		& 70 0			
Carters (One Horse) ...	² 51 0	¹ 49 0	* ⁵ 647 6	48 0	54 0	² 42 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	² 56 0	¹ 55 0	* ⁵ 652 0	50 0	60 0	² 47 0
Clayholemen ...	62 0	54 0	56 0	51 0	60 0	*48 0
Drawers ...	64 0	65 0	56 0	54 0	†	49 6
Labourers ...	58 0	48 0	52 0	*51 0	56 0	*48 0
				& 54 0		
Loaders Out ...	58 0	...	54 0	...	...	*48 0
Loftsmen ...	54 0	48 0	52 0	48 0	52 0	48 0
Machinememen ...	60 0	¹ 59 6	¹ 60 8	52 0	58 0	48 0
					& 62 0	
Panmen ...	58 0	¹ 59 6	52 0	*51 0	58 0	48 0
				& 54 0		
Pit Foremen ...	70 0	*73 0	60 0	*60 0	66 0	*57 0
„ Men ...	62 0	57 0	56 0	51 0	60 0	48 0
„ Shooters ...	66 0	61 0	60 0	...	66 0	51 0
Setters ...	64 0	61 0	54 0	56 0	62 0	54 0
			& 56 0		& 64 0	
Truckers ...	...	52 0	52 0	34 0	56 0	43 0
Wheelers ...	58 0	52 0	52 0	48 0	60 0	48 0
			& 56 0			
Yardmen ...	58 0	48 0	52 0	48 0	56 0	48 0
Candle Making.§						
Acidifiers ...	57 6	57 0	*53 0	53 0	...	...
General Hands ...	52 6	52 0	45 0	48 0	...	...
Glycerine Distillers ...	60 0	57 0	...	53 0	...	...
Moulders ...	54 6	55 0	48 0	50 0	...	...
Press Room Gangers ...	55 0	55 0	47 0	51 0	...	...
Stillmen ...	57 6	57 0	50 0	53 0	...	...

† Piecework rates. ‡ Brisbane rates from 22nd January, 1916. § Sydney rates from 7th January, 1916, and Melbourne rates from 14th January, 1916. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—Continued.						
Coachmaking (Road).	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bodymakers ...	60 0	63 0	651 4	60 0	63 0	60 0
Labourers... ..	45 0	42 0	639 5	45 0	*54 0	*45 0
Painters ...	60 0	63 0	651 4	60 0	63 0	60 0
„ Labourers... ..	46 0	42 0	639 5	51 0	...	...
Smiths ...	60 0	63 0	651 4	60 0	63 0	60 0
„ Strikers ...	45 0	42 0	635 9	45 0	60 0	...
Trimmers... ..	60 0	63 0	651 4	60 0	63 0	60 0
Vycemen ...	51 0	48 0	...	45 0	*63 0	45 0
Wheelmaking Machinists	60 0	63 0	651 4	60 0	63 0	*64 0
Wheelwrights ...	60 0	63 0	651 4	60 0	63 0	60 0
Fellmongering.						
Bate Hands ...	54 0	50 0	*48 0	...	...	...
Green Hands ...	52 6	50 0	*48 0	...	...	...
Labourers ...	52 6	50 0	48 0	53 0*	...	...
Limepit Men ...	54 0	50 0	51 0	53 0*	...	...
Machinists (Burring)	57 0	50 0	*54 0	...	...	...
„ (Fleshing)	57 0	50 0	51 0	...	...	...
„ (Scouring)	52 6	51 0	51 0	...	...	...
„ (Setting Out)	57 0	50 0	48 0	...	...	...
Soakhole Men ...	57 0	50 0	*51 0	...	...	...
Sweathouse Men ...	54 0	51 0	54 0	...	...	...
Wool Sorters ...	57 0	55 0	*48 0	53 0*	...	...
Gas Making and Supply.†						
Blacksmiths ...	*72 0	71 0	*660 6	*63 0	*78 0	67 6
Coke Trimmers ...	60 0	2 ^s 66 5	...	...	*54 0	*60 0
Engine Drivers ...	66 0	70 0	56 0	2 ^s 75 0*	*66 0	*69 0
		to 80 0	to 72 0		& 69 0	
Gas Fitters ...	72 0	*73 4	60 6	62 0	78 0	*69 0
Labourers ...	54 0	56 0	2 ^s 56 0	54 0	54 0	52 6
Mainlayers ...	70 0	...	10 ^s 56 10	...	72 0	...
	& 78 0		to 66 0			
Metermakers ...	60 0	72 0	...	...	72 0	...
Meter Testers ...	54 0	60 0	...	...	...	...
	& 60 0					
Service Layers ...	60 0	59 0	10 ^s 56 10	*66 0	66 0	58 0
			& 62 0			
„ „ (Labourers) ...	55 6	57 6	10 ^s 52 3	54 0	54 0	54 0
			to 57 0			
Stokers ...	66 0	68 0	2 ^s 79 4	2 ^s 82 6	66 0	64 6
				& 73 6		
Yardmen ...	54 0	56 0	10 ^s 49 6	54 0	54 0	52 6
			& 54 0			
Glassworking and Glazing.						
Bevellers ...	63 0	55 0	...	56 0	...	60 0
	& 64 0					
Cementers ...	*35 0	42 0	...	36 0	...	...
	to 48 0					
Cutters and Glaziers (Other)...	62 0	50 0	...	48 0	...	...
„ „ (Plate)...	62 0	52 6	...	56 0	...	...
Lead Light Glaziers ...	63 0	52 6	...	56 0	...	...
Packers ...	*48 0	48 0	...	48 0	...	...
Silverers (using Own Recipe)	66 0	...	...	60 0	...	...
„ (Others) ...	63 0	55 0	...	56 0	...	...

† Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1916. Working hours per week for main and service layers and yardmen are 44 in North Brisbane and 48 in South Brisbane. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—Continued.						
Jewellery, Clock and Watch Making.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Chainmakers ...	65 0	57 6	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
Engravers ...	70 0	65 0	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
Mounters ...	65 0	60 0	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
Setters ...	70 0	65 0	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
Watch and Clock Makers ...	1170 0	1170 0	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
„ „ Repairers ...	1170 0	1170 0	*60 0	60 0	*70 0	*60 0
Masons (Marble and Stone).						
Carvers ...	80 0	82 6	662 4	70 0	...	...
Machinists (Carborundum) ...	64 0	62 0	*662 4	56 0	*78 0	...
„ (Other) ...	...	70 0	*662 4	51 0	*78 0	...
Masons ...	72 0	671 6	667 10	60 0	*78 0	66 0
Polishers (Machine—Granite) ...	64 0	62 0	662 4	*51 0	...	...
„ „ (Marble) ...	64 0	62 0	662 4	51 0	...	...
„ (Other—Granite) ...	64 0	660 0	666 0	*51 0	54 0	...
„ („ Marble) ...	64 0	658 1	666 0	51 0	54 0	...
					& 60 0	
					& 60 0	
Mason, Monumental Workers.						
Carvers ...	684 4	677 0	662 4	70 0	*78 0	66 0
Fixers ...	76 0	60 0	662 4	60 0	*66 0	66 0
					to 78 0	
Labourers ...	52 0	58 0	647 8	48 0	*54 0	48 0
Letter Cutters ...	671 6	669 8	662 4	66 0	*78 0	66 0
		& 78 6				
Masons ...	669 8	666 0	662 4	60 0	*66 0	66 0
					to 78 0	
Potteries (General).†						
Burners (Head) ...	58 0	3370 0	2860 8	...	...	48 0
„ (Assistant) ...	*55 0	3365 0	2860 8	...	...	...
Hollowware Pressers ...	63 0	54 0	54 0	...	...	51 0
Labourers ...	52 0	50 0	52 0	...	...	45 0
Sagger Makers ...	55 0	50 0	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Pressers ...	69 0	56 0	54 0	...	...	51 0
Throwers (1st Class) ...	69 0	60 0	70 0	...	...	54 0
„ (2nd Class) ...	...	50 0	62 0	...	...	...
		to 57 6				
Turners ...	60 0	54 0	...	...	...	...
Potteries (Pipemaking).†						
Burners (Head) ...	63 0	3370 0	2870 0	3360 0*	...	54 0
„ (Assistant) ...	...	3365 0	2863 0	...	...	45 0
Drawers ...	*58 0	51 0	52 0	*54 0	...	...
Junction Stickers ...	60 0	52 0	54 0	...	...	48 0
Moulders ...	62 0	54 0	52 0	...	...	49 6
Mould Makers ...	58 0	63 0	56 0	*66 0	...	...
Setters ...	62 0	54 0	54 0	...	...	48 0
Saddlery and Harnessmaking.†						
Collarmakers ...	60 0	60 0	58 0	60 0	65 0	*58 0
Harnessmakers ...	60 0	60 0	58 0	60 0	60 0	*58 0
Machinists ...	60 0	60 0	58 0	60 0	60 0	*58 0
Saddlers ...	60 0	60 0	58 0	60 0	60 0	*58 0

† Brisbane rates from 22nd January, 1916. † Melbourne and Adelaide rates from 1st January, and Hobart rates from 3rd January, 1916. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—Continued.						
Ship Workers.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carpenters and Joiners ...	72 0	*66 0	66 0	72 0 to 84 0	...	*66 0
Dockers ...	60 0 & 68 0	*60 0	65 0 & 60 6	...	...	*48 0
Painters ...	72 0 & 80 0	*60 6	65 0 & 60 6	52 0	...	...
Shipwrights (New Work) ...	78 0	*69 8	69 8	*72 0 to 84 0	78 0	*66 0
„ (Old Work) ...	82 0	*71 6	73 4	*72 0 to 84 0	84 0	*66 0
Soap Making.						
Foremen ...	55 0	57 6	*60 0	57 6	...	...
General Hands ...	48 0	48 0	*42 0	48 0	...	...
Mixers ...	48 0	51 0	...	48 0	...	...
Soap Makers ...	60 0	65 0	*60 0	62 6	...	...
„ (Assistant) ...	50 0	57 6	*55 0	*57 6	...	...
Tallow Making.						
Tallowmen ...	59 0	*60 0	60 0	48 0 & 53 0	54 0	27 52 6
Tanning and Currying.						
Beamsmen ...	63 0	63 0	63 0	60 0	60 0	*65 0
Curriers ...	68 0	68 0	68 0	65 0	65 0	*68 0
Fancy Leather Finishers ...	58 0	58 0	58 0	55 0	55 0	...
Japanners or Enamellers ...	58 0	58 0	58 0	55 0	55 0	...
Jiggers and Grainers (Book-binding Leather) ...	61 0	61 0	61 0	58 0	58 0	*61 0
Labourers ...	54 0	54 0	54 0	51 0	51 0	...
Limemen and Yardmen ...	55 0	55 0	55 0	51 0	52 0	...
Machinists (Fleshing) ...	63 0	63 0	63 0	60 0	60 0	*63 0
„ (Scouring) ...	56 0	56 0	58 0	...	...	...
„ (Scudding) ...	58 0	58 0	58 0	55 0	55 0	*58 0
„ (Shaving) ...	61 0	58 0	61 0	58 0	58 0	*63 0
„ (Splitting) ...	68 0	68 0	68 0	65 0	65 0	*66 6
„ (Unhairing) ...	58 0	58 0	58 0	55 0	55 0	*58 0
„ (Whitening) ...	61 0	61 0	61 0	65 0	65 0	*61 0
„ (Other) ...	56 0	56 0	56 0	...	52 0	...
Rollers and Strikers ...	60 0	60 0	60 0	57 0	57 0	*60 0
Tablemen ...	58 0	58 0	58 0	55 0	55 0	*58 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making.						
Cutters (1st Hand) ...	60 0	70 0	*60 0	*60 0	...	*70 0
„ (2nd „) ...	50 0	58 6	*60 0	...	...	*48 0
Dressers ...	54 0	50 0	...	...	...	...
Machinists ...	52 6	50 0	*64 9 6	...	...	...
Sewers (Hand) ...	60 0	58 6	*64 9 6	*60 0	57 0	...
Tentmakers ...	60 0	58 6	*64 9 6	*60 0	...	...
Wickerworking.						
Bamboo or Wickerworkers ...	63 0	57 6	65 3 2	55 0	60 0	52 0
Basket Makers and Repairers ...	66 0	56 0	*65 5 0	55 0	...	...
Upholsterers ...	*67 0	56 0	*65 5 0	50 0	...	...

† Melbourne and Adelaide rates from 1st January, 1916, and Hobart rates from 3rd January, 1916. ‡ Brisbane rates from 22nd January, 1916. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VII.—BUILDING.						
Bricklaying.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bricklayers (Surface) ...	78 0	671 6	671 6	*66 0	*84 0	72 0
„ (Sewer & Tunnel) ...	84 0	677 0	677 0	*66 0	*84 0	78 0
Carpentering.†						
Carpenters ...	72 0	669 8	671 6	70 0	72 0	66 0
Joinery.						
Machinists (1st Class) ...	63 0	63 0	671 6	57 0	...	54 0
„ (2nd „) ...	60 0	60 0	*66 0	51 0	...	51 0
„ (3rd „) ...	54 0	53 0	*60 6	49 6	...	48 0
Labouring (Builders).‡						
Bricklayers' Labourers ...	62 0	658 8	655 0	60 0	*54 0 to 60 0	656 10
Carpenters' „ ...	54 0	658 8	655 0	60 0	*54 0 to 60 0	656 10
Concrete Workers ...	58 0	655 8	655 0	60 0	*60 0	656 10
Earth Excavators ...	54 0	658 8	655 0	54 0	*54 0	656 10
Gear Workers ...	62 0	658 8	655 0	66 0	*72 0	656 10
Masons' Labourers ...	62 0	658 8	655 0	60 0	*54 0 to 60 0	656 10
Plasterers' „ ...	58 0	658 8	655 0	60 0	*54 0 to 60 0	656 10
Scaffold Hands ...	62 0	658 8	655 0	66 0	*72 0	656 10
Lathing and Ceiling.						
Lathers ...	*78 0	672 0	*64 2	*72 0	*78 0	*68 0
Metal Ceilings ...	60 0	684 0	...	...	...	*48 0
Masons.						
Masons ...	669 8 to 73 4	671 6	667 10	60 0	*78 0	666 0
Painting (House) and Glazing.						
Glaziers ...	68 0	660 6	662 4	60 0	66 0	54 0
Painters ...	68 0	660 6	662 4	60 0	66 0	54 0
Paperhangers ...	68 0	660 6	662 4	60 0	66 0	54 0
Signwriters ...	76 0	660 6	662 4	60 0	72 0	60 0
Plastering.						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers ...	78 0	660 6	671 6	...	...	...
Plasterers (Surface) ...	76 0	669 8 to 73 4	671 6	72 0	78 0	68 0
Plumbing and Gasfitting.§						
Galvanised Iron Workers ...	72 0	673 4	660 6	62 0	78 0	*60 0
Gasfitters ...	72 0	673 4	660 6	62 0	78 0	*60 0
Plumbers ...	72 0	673 4	660 6	68 0	78 0	*60 0
Roofing.						
Shinglers ...	78 0	677 0	...	...	...	...
Slaters ...	78 0	677 0	...	*72 0	*72 0	*66 0
Tilers ...	78 0	677 0	...	*72 0	*72 0	*66 0
Tuckpointing.						
Tuckpointers ...	72 0	664 2	*666 0	*72 0	*72 0	...

† Brisbane rates from 29th January, 1916. ‡ The rates of wages quoted for Builders' Labourers for Sydney, Melbourne, 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 and Brisbane are the rates fixed by the award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, which also awarded the following:—Sydney and Adelaide 60s. 6d., and Melbourne 56s. 10d., per week of 44 hours. § Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1916. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania
GROUP VIII.—MINING.						
Coal Mining. †§	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Blacksmiths ...	56 0 & 72 0	60 0	*68 3	...	...	54 0 to 66 0
Bracemen ...	63 0	50 0 & 60 0	*54 0 & 69 0	...	...	*48 0 to 54 0
Carpenters ...	56 6 to 72 0	60 0	*58 9 & 62 6	...	...	*54 0 to 66 0
Deputies ...	72 6 to 78 6	*75 0	*69 0 & 75 0	...	...	*63 0 to 69 0
Engine Drivers (Winding and Loco.) ...	66 0 to 80 0	66 0 to 75 0	66 0	...	...	66 0 to 78 0
Engine Drivers (Other) ...	60 0 to 75 0	60 0 to 69 0	60 0	75 6	...	60 0 to 80 0
Labourers (Surface) ...	54 6 to 60 0	45 0 to 54 0	*48 0 & 57 0	...	...	48 0
„ (Underground) ...	56 6 to 60 0	49 0 & 54 0	*51 0 & 60 0	60 6	...	...
Miners (Machine) ...	69 0 to 81 0	63 0 & 78 0	*63 0 to 72 0	†	...	...
„ (Manual, Dry Work) ...	71 4 to 77 6	60 0 & 72 0	*63 0 & 72 0	†	75 0	...
„ („ Wet Work) ...	77 4 to 83 6	65 0 & 78 0	*69 0 & 78 0	...	...	...
Platmen or Banksmen ...	60 0 & 61 0	60 0 & 66 0	*54 0 & 63 0	Not Mined.	*68 6	50 0
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work) ...	*76 6 to 76 6	66 0 & 75 0	*69 0 & 76 6		...	...
„ (Wet Work) ...	*76 6	*66 0 & 81 0	*75 0 & 92 6		...	...
Shiftmen (Dry Work) ...	54 6 to 77 6	61 0 & 66 0	*63 0 & 72 0		†	64 6
„ (Wet Work) ...	63 0 to 80 0	67 0 & 72 0	*69 0 & 78 0		...	...
Shotfirers ...	68 6 to 72 6	...	...		83 6	...
Shovellers ...	51 0 to 63 0	48 0 & 54 0	...		72 6	...
Skip Repairers ...	55 0 to 55 0	51 0 & 54 0	...		...	54 0
Strikers ...	54 0	45 0	...		...	54 0
Timbermen ...	69 6 to 77 6	60 0 & 75 0	...		83 6	56 0
Weighmen ...	64 0 to 82 0	50 0	...		...	...
Wheelers ...	56 0 to 60 0	50 0 & 60 0	*52 6 & 61 6		71 6 & 78 6	51 0
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal). ††						
Battery Feeders ...	54 0 to 60 0	48 0 & 51 6	55 11 to 60 0	...	1265 0 to 77 0	45 0 to 54 0
Bracemen ...	57 0 to 69 0	55 0 to 59 0	63 3 to 78 0	63 0 to 66 0	1270 0 to 78 0	48 0 to 60 0
Engine Drivers (Stationary) ...	60 0 to 78 0	60 0 to 69 0	66 0 to 87 0	79 6 to 83 0	85 0	60 0 to 78 0
„ (Winding & Loco.) ...	72 0 & 90 0	66 0 to 75 0	80 0 to 93 0	92 6	89 0	78 0 & 84 0

† Contract work. ‡ Victoria.—Highest rates from 1st January, 1916, in State Coal Mine Wonthaggi. § Underground and surface labourers, platemen or banksmen, shiftmen and wheelers employed in the West Group Collieries work 51 hours per week, five days of nine hours and six hours on Saturday constitute a full shift. †† The number of working hours constituting a full week's work in Queensland have been fixed either by industrial agreement or award, as follows:—Mount Morgan and Cooktown, 48 hours; Gympie and Cloncurry, 44 hours. South Australian rates include a bonus, paid on a sliding scale regulated according to the price of copper, to workers engaged in copper mining. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VIII.—MINING—Continued.						
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal).—Cont.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Firemen ...	54 0	51 0	54 0	69 6	72 0	60 0
	to 78 0	to 69 0	to 75 0	to 76 0		to 66 0
Labourers ...	55 0	49 0	55 11	57 0	12 65 0	48 0
	& 60 0	& 54 9	to 66 0		& 70 0	to 60 0
Miners (Dry Work)	60 0	58 0	75 2	†	12 74 0	50 0
	to 72 0	& 64 0	to 78 0		& 90 0	to 66 0
„ (Machine) ...	60 0	60 0	75 2	†	12 80 0	50 0
	to 72 0	& 67 6	to 87 0		& 96 0	to 66 0
„ (Wet Work)	63 0	64 0	80 8	†	12 79 0	54 0
	to 75 0	& 70 6	to 87 0		to 96 0	to 72 0
Platmen ...	57 0	55 0	63 3	63 0	12 70 0	48 0
	to 69 0	& 59 0	to 78 0	to 66 0	to 81 0	to 54 0
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work)	63 0	62 0	75 2	†	12 75 0	54 0
	to 84 0	& 74 0	to 78 0		to 92 0	to 66 0
„ (Wet Work)	69 0	68 0	80 8	†	12 80 0	60 0
	to 90 0	& 80 0	to 87 0		to 96 0	to 72 0
Shift Bosses	63 0	64 0	80 0	83 0	90 0	66 0
	to 84 0	& 70 0		to 87 0	to 120 0	to 80 0
Timbermen	63 0	59 0	75 2	69 6	12 80 0	54 0
	to 78 0	& 69 10	to 87 0	to 73 0	to 93 0	to 69 0

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Railways.†	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Engine Drivers (Loco).—§	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
„ (1st class) ...	96 0	87 0	84 0	90 0	90 0	75 0
			to 93 0			
„ (2nd „) ...	90 0	81 0	79 6	84 0	84 0	69 0
			to 85 6			& 72 0
„ (3rd „) ...	84 0	69 0	72 0	78 0	78 0	66 0
		to 75 0	to 78 0			& 69 0
„ (4th „) ...	78 0	69 0	67 6	72 0	72 0	63 0
			to 73 6			
„ (5th „) ...	72 0	...	63 0	...	66 0	60 0
			to 69 0			
Firemen (1st class)§	66 0	57 0	58 6	66 0	66 0	54 0
			to 64 6			
„ (2nd „)...	60 0	54 0	54 0	61 6	60 0	51 0
			to 60 0			
„ (3rd „)...	57 0	51 0	49 6	57 0	57 0	46 6
			to 52 6			& 48 0
Guards (1st class) ...	72 0	69 0	78 0	69 0	60 0 to 75 0	66 0
		& 72 0	to 90 0	& 73 6		& 72 0
„ (2nd „) ...	57 0	57 0	66 0	57 0		57 0
	to 69 0	to 66 0	to 81 0	to 70 6		& 63 0
„ (3rd „) ...	54 0	51 0	54 0	51 0		48 0
	to 60 0	& 54 0	to 69 0	to 58 6		to 54 0
Porters ...	52 6	51 0	49 6	48 0	54 0	45 0
	to 57 0	to 57 0	to 55 6	& 51 0		to 51 0

† Contract work.

‡ 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. § In N.S.W. the rates of wages for 1st class Locomotive Drivers correspond to those fixed for Drivers driving express passenger or mail trains; 2nd to 5th class correspond to the rates of wages fixed for different lengths of service. The classification of Locomotive Drivers and Firemen employed in the Victorian Railway Service fixes different rates of wages for the following grades of service:—(1) Country Passenger Service; (2) First-grade Suburban Passenger Service; (3) Second-grade Passenger Service; and (4) Goods or Switching Service. The rates of wages for these services have been taken as corresponding to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class classification in the other States, with the exception that firemen for only three classes of service are graded. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—Continued.						
Railways—Cont.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Shunters (1st class) ...	69 0 to 78 0	66 0 & 69 0	69 0 to 78 0	57 0	69 0 to 75 0	54 0 to 57 0
„ (2nd „) ...	66 0 to 72 0	60 0 & 63 0	58 6 to 64 6	54 0	63 0 & 66 0	52 6
„ (3rd „) ...	57 0 to 63 0	...	52 6 & 55 6	51 0	...	49 6
„ (Ordinary) ...	54 0	51 0 to 57 0	48 0	...	57 0 & 60 0	...
Signalmen (Special) ...	...	72 0 & 75 0	63 0	...	78 0 & 81 0	...
„ (1st class) ...	75 0 & 78 0	66 0 & 69 0	57 0 & 60 0	60 0 & 66 0	69 0 to 75 0	54 0 & 57 0
„ (2nd „) ...	72 0	60 0 & 63 0	51 0 & 54 0	54 0	63 0 & 66 0	46 6 to 51 0
„ (3rd „) ...	69 0	57 0	48 0	51 0	57 0 & 60 0	...
„ (4th „) ...	66 0	54 0	...	...	54 0 & 57 0	...
Tramways (Electric and Cable)†						
Car Washers or Cleaners ...	52 6	51 0 & 54 0	1749 3	51 0	54 0 to 60 0	48 0
Conductors—1st year ...	52 6	51 0 & 54 0	1745 0	50 0	54 0	45 0
„ 2nd year ...	55 6	54 0 & 57 0	1748 0	52 0	57 0	48 0
„ 3rd year ...	58 0	57 0 & 60 0	1760 0	*54 0	60 0	51 0
Firemen (four fires) ...	*59 0	*60 0 & 63 0	61 0	60 0	*63 0	...
„ (less than four fires) ...	57 0	57 0 & 60 0	57 0	...	*60 0	...
Horse Drivers ...	52 6	51 0 & 57 0	48 0	55 6	2560 0	48 0
Labourers ...	52 6	51 0 & 57 0	48 0	51 0	54 0 & 57 0	48 0
Lamp Trimmers ...	52 6	54 0	...	...	...	...
Maintenance men ...	52 6	51 0 & 54 0	48 0	51 0 & 60 0	54 0 & 57 0	48 0
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st year ...	58 0	51 0 & 54 0	1745 0 & 48 0	54 0	54 0	51 0
2nd year ...	60 0	54 0 & 57 0	1748 0 & 52 6	56 0	57 0	54 0
3rd year ...	62 0	57 0 & 60 0	1760 0	58 0	60 0	57 0
Night Watchmen ...	56 0	48 0	4253 6	48 0	2554 0 to 67 6	50 0
Overhead Wiremen (Leading)	*75 0	63 0	1760 6	*63 0	66 0	...
„ „ (Other) ...	*57 0 to 66 0	57 0	1749 9 to 53 0	*60 0	57 0	48 0
Pitmen ...	60 0	60 0	48 0	*57 0	57 0 & 60 0	...
Signalmen ...	62 0 to 66 0	57 0 & 63 0	2557 0	54 0 to 58 0	...	...
Tower Wagon Drivers (Horse)	52 6	51 0	1753 0	*48 0	2560 0	...
„ „ (Motor)	60 0	...	...	*54 0	...	...
Track Cleaners ...	52 6	51 0 & 54 0	1744 6	51 0	54 0 & 57 0	48 0
Trimmers or Fuel Men ...	*52 6 & 54 0	...	54 0	*48 0	*54 0	...

† For Sydney the wages quoted are those determined by State Awards. For Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide, and Hobart the rates are those specified in agreements registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. For Brisbane ruling or predominant rates are quoted. The higher rate quoted for Melbourne was granted voluntarily by one company until 30th June, 1916. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.						
Carrying (Merchandise).§	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carriers (One Horse) ...	2 ⁹ 50 0	2 ⁵ 50 0	5 ⁸ 47 6	1 ⁷ 50 0	54 0	2 ⁵ 47 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	2 ⁹ 55 0	2 ⁵ 55 0	5 ⁸ 52 0	1 ⁷ 52 0	60 0	2 ⁵ 52 0
„ (Three Horses) ...	2 ⁹ 58 0	2 ⁵ 59 0	5 ⁸ 55 0	1 ⁷ 53 0	...	...
Corporation Carters—						
(One Horse) ...	55 0	2 ⁵ 50 0	2 ⁵ 48 0||	*50 0	60 0	47 0
(Two Horses) ...	...	2 ⁵ 55 0	& 52 6	*52 0	66 0	52 0
Jinkers (One Horse) ...	2 ⁸ 54 0	2 ⁵ 55 0	5 ⁶ 47 6	1 ⁷ 50 0	65 0	2 ⁵ 53 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	2 ⁸ 59 0	2 ⁵ 60 0	5 ⁶ 52 0	1 ⁷ 52 0	65 0	2 ⁵ 58 0
Sanitary Carters ...	60 0	2 ⁵ 55 0	2 ⁷ 57 6	...	72 0	52 0
						& 57 0
Stable Hands ...	3 ¹ 49 0	2 ⁵ 50 0	...	...	...	...
	& 54 0					
Tip Dray Drivers ...	2 ⁹ 50 0	2 ⁵ 49 0	...	...	60 0	52 0
	& 54 0					& 57 0
Motor Lorries and Waggon—						
Under 3 tons carrying						
capacity ...	2 ⁴ 52 6	60 0	3 ¹ 50 0	57 6	...	52 0
3 tons carrying capacity...	2 ⁴ 61 6	60 0	3 ¹ 57 6	57 6	...	55 0
Carrying (Passenger).						
Bus or Coach Drivers (Horse) ...	...	2 ⁵ 54 0	...	54 0	...	3 ⁰ 42 0
						& 47 0
Chauffeurs ...	5 ⁷ 45 0	3 ³ 52 6	3 ⁹ 50 0	...	...	...
Lift Attendants.						
Goods ...	1 ⁷ 50 0	1 ⁷ 48 0	1 ⁷ 45 0	*50 0	...	3 ³ 45 0*
Passenger ...	1 ⁷ 42 0	3 ¹ 45 0	...	*50 0	...	3 ³ 45 0*
	& 45 0					

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Towing (Tug Boats).	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Engineers... ..	3 ⁶ 55 0	...	2 ⁵ 67 6	2 ⁵ 64 6	...	...
	to 83 5			to 80 0		
Firemen	57 6	56 6	2 ⁵ 60 0	...	...	...
		& 57 8				
Masters	3 ⁶ 55 0	78 6	2 ⁵ 67 6	2 ⁵ 64 6	1 ⁹ 75 0	...
	to 83 5	to 87 8		to 80 0	& 77 6	
Waterside Working.						
Coal Lumpers per hour	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
Lightermen	66 0	*50 0	2 ⁸ 56 0	6 ⁶ 6 0	1 ² 60 0	*50 0
Wharf Labourers† per hour	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
Passenger Vessels (Intra-state).†						
Cooks (Chief) ... per month	160 0	290 0*	240 0	...	240 0	160 0
	to 270 0					
„ (Second)	130 0	200 0*	140 0	...	140 0	130 0
	to 170 0					
„ (Third)	130 0	150 0*	100 0	...	100 0	...
„ (Ship's)	170 0	130 0*	...	...	...	...
Nightwatchmen ...	130 0	...	140 0	...	140 0	...
Pantrymen	140 0	170 0*	130 0	...	130 0	...
„ (Assistant) ...	110 0	140 0*	110 0	...	110 0	...

† Rates of wages quoted are in addition to victualling. ‡ Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. § Adelaide rates from 6th January, 1916. || Lower rate for contractors' employees. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—Continued.						
Passenger Vessels (Intra-state) —Cont.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stewards (Second) per month	150 0	180 0*	150 0	...	150 0	110 0
„ (2nd Saloon) „	140 0	...	150 0	...	150 0	...
„ (Asst. „) „	110 0	...	110 0	...	110 0	...
„ (Steerage) „	130 0	140 0*	130 0	...	130 0	...
„ (Bedroom) „	130 0	140 0*	110 0	...	110 0	...
„ (Bath and Mess Room) „	120 0	...	100 0	...	100 0	...
Passenger Vessels (Interstate).†		s.			s.	
Bakers ... per month		240			220	
Barmen ... „		140			140.	
Butchers ... „	4000	180		4000 tons	160	
Cooks (Chief) ... „	Gross Register.	320		Gross Register and under.	290	
„ (Second) ... „		200			200	
„ (Third) ... „		150			150	
„ (Ship's) ... „		180			180	
Pantrymen ... „		160			160	
Scullerymen ... „		160			160	
Stewards—1st Saloon						
„ (Chief) ... „		150			150	
„ (Second) ... „		180			180	
„ (Second Saloon) ... „		180			180	
„ (Fore cabin) ... „		160			160	
„ (Bedroom and other) ... „		140			140	
All Vessels (Interstate).†	s.			
A.B. Seamen ... per month	185			
Boatswains ... „	205			
Donkeymen ... „	245			
Firemen ... „	225			
Greasers ... „	225			
Lamp Trimmers ... „	205			
Fuel ... „	185			
Marine Engineers.††		LOWEST CLASS. Under 100 N.H.P.			HIGHEST CLASS. 600 or more N.H.P.	
Chief ... per month		s. 440			s. 680	
Second ... „		350			440	
Third ... „		310			360	
Fourth ... „		...			300	
5th, 6th, 7th, 8th ... „		...			240	
		INTERSTATE			INTERSTATE	
		PASSENGER VESSELS.			CARGO VESSELS.	
		Lowest Class, 250 tons & under.	Highest Class, over 4000 tons.		Lowest Class, 250 tons & under.	Highest Class, over 4000 tons.
Merchant Service.††						
Masters ... per month		420s.	860s.		400s.	720s.
Officers, Chief ... „		300s.	400s.		280s.	360s.
„ Second ... „		240s.	340s.		240s.	300s.
„ Third ... „		...	280s.		...	360s.
„ Fourth & Fifth ... „		...	200s.		...	200s.

† Rates quoted are exclusive of value of victualling and accommodation. ‡ 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 Award are classified for Interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for Interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.
GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.						
Farming:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
General Hands† ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	20 0
Harvesters† ...	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Milkers† ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Ploughmen† ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Chaff Cutters (Portable)	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	3060 0
„ (Stationary)	52 0	52 0	...	...	...	3056 0
Thresher (Feeders)	...	...	...	...	...	3065 0
„ (Machinists)	...	...	...	...	...	3056 0
Gardening.						
Gardeners ...	54 0	48 0	*48 0	2548 0*	60 0	*54 0
„ (Labourers)	48 0	45 0	*42 0	2548 0*	*48 0	*48 0
Nurserymen ...	54 0	48 0	*48 0	2548 0*	60 0	*54 0
„ (Labourers)	48 0	42 0	*42 0	2542 0*	*48 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
Rural Workers.						
Fruit Harvesters per hour	...	1 3½	...	1 3½	...	...

† Rates of wages quoted are in addition to Board and Lodging provided.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified the rates of wages specified for Employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are provided. If Board and Lodging are not provided, payment has to be made, in lieu thereof, upon an estimated value, fixed by Industrial Determinations for the Capital Towns as follows: Sydney, 15s.; Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s.; Adelaide, 15s.; Perth, 15s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week. Of this sum 10s. per week is allocated as value of Board in each instance.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Clubs (Residential).	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Barmen ...	4027 0	2541 0	3330 0	1955 0*	2565 0*	3135 0
Billiard Markers ...	4024 0	3128 6	3350 0	2825 0	...	3130 0
Cooks (Hotels, Clubs, etc.).						
Chefs ...	4052 6	3141 0	3455 0	2847 6	2845 0	3140 0
Cooks (Second) ...	4042 6	3133 6	3445 0	2845 0	2840 0	3127 6
„ (Third) ...	4035 0	3133 6	3445 0	2840 0	2835 0	3127 6
Kitchenmen ...	4026 6	3126 0	3325 0	2825 0	2825 0	3120 0
Lift Attendants ...	3122 6	3145 0†	2820 0	2825 0	...	...
Porters (Day) ...	4025 0	3126 0	3335 0	2830 0	2825 0	3120 0
„ (Night) ...	4125 0	3126 0	3325 0	2825 0	2830 0	3122 6

† Not in addition to Board and Lodging. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.—Continued.						
Hairdressing.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Full Hands ...	2760 0	1965 0	...	...	...	...
Hairdressers ...	2755 0	1955 0	2255 0	1955 0	2560 0	...
Hotels.						
Barmen ...	2541 0	3141 0	3330 0 to 42 6	2555 0*	2565 0†	3130 0 & 35 0
Billiard Markers ...	3125 0	3128 6	3325 0	2825 0	...	3122 6
Handy Men ...	3333 0	3121 0	3322 6	2825 0	2825 0	3115 0 to 20 0
Kitchenmen ...	3338 0	3126 0	3325 0	2825 0 & 30 0	2825 0	3120 0
Lift Attendants ...	3122 6	3145 0†	3325 0	...	...	...
Porters (Day) ...	3138 0	3126 0	2820 0	2830 0	2825 0	3120 0
„ (Night) ...	2838 0	3126 0	3325 0	2825 0	2830 0	3122 6
Waiters (Head) ...	2845 0	3136 0	3335 0	2842 6	...	3125 0 to 40 0
„ (Other) ...	2838 0	3131 0	3320 0	2830 0	2832 6	3120 0 to 30 0
Restaurants.						
Pantrymen ...	3132 6 & 37 6	3126 0	2830 0	2825 0 & 30 0	2825 0	3125 0
Waiters ...	3135 0 & 40 0	3131 0	2840 0	2830 0	2832 6	3120 0
GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.						
Bill Posting.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Billposters ...	50 0	51 0	* 48 0	* 48 0	...	* 50 0
Factory Engine Driving.						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st class ...	66 0	63 0	72 0	* 72 0	72 0	* 63 0
2nd class ...	63 0	54 0	64 0	* 66 0	66 0	* 60 0
3rd class ...	60 0	48 0	56 0	* 60 0	60 0	* 57 0
Firemen (1st Class) ...	58 0	54 0	54 0	* 66 0	* 60 0	* 51 0
„ (2nd Class) ...	54 0	48 0	...	* 60 0	* 54 0	* 48 0
Greasers ...	54 0	48 0	60 0	* 54 0	* 54 0	* 42 0
Trimmers ...	54 0	48 0	48 0	* 54 0	* 54 0	* 45 0
Fuel Distribution (Coal & Coke).†						
Baggers and Loaders ...	2448 0	64 0	...	48 0	...	* 49 6
Carters (One Horse) ...	2852 0	1952 0 & 52 6	3147 6	48 0	60 0	1947 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	2855 0	1957 0 & 57 6	3152 0	50 0	60 0	1952 0
Trimmers ...	2448 0	84 0	...	48 0	...	* 49 6
Fuel Distribution (Firewood).						
Carters (One Horse) ...	2852 0	2550 0	2547 6	48 0	54 0	1947 0
„ (Two Horses) ...	2855 0	2555 0	2552 0	50 0	54 0	1952 0
Other Adults ...	2554 0*	1748 0	* 42 0	49 0	...	...
Sawyers ...	2254 0*	1757 0	48 0	57 6	...	* 51 0
Yardmen ...	54 0	1748 0 to 52 0	* 42 0	48 0	...	* 46 6
Municipal.						
Labourers ...	60 0	* 55 0	* 51 0	* 54 0	54 0	* 48 0
Street Sweepers ...	55 0	* 55 0	* 48 0	* 54 0	54 0	* 48 0

† Not in addition to Board and Lodging.

‡ Melbourne rates from 8th January, 1916.

See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—Continued.						
Musicians.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Orchestral ...	160 0 & 80 0	160 0	160 0	*160 0	160 0	*160 0
Shop and Other Assistants.						
Boot Salesmen ...	1748 0 to 62 6	1752 6	1440 0 to 60 0	1757 6*	57 6	*40 0 to 60 0
Chemists' Assistants ...	58 6	...	2240 0 to 70 8	...	...	...
Clerks ...	1735 0 to 50 0	52 0 to 56 0	1740 0 to 1960 0	...	...	...
Clothing (Men's) Salesmen ...	1748 0 to 62 6	1742 6 to 60 0	1440 0 to 60 0	1757 6	57 6	*40 0 to 60 0
Confectionery Salesmen ...	2552 6	...	1440 0 to 60 0	...	...	...
Drapery Salesmen ...	1748 0 to 62 6	60 0	1440 0 to 60 0	1757 6	57 6	40 0 to 60 0
Fruit Salesmen ...	2552 6	...	1440 0 to 60 0	...	...	...
Furniture Salesmen ...	1748 0 to 62 6	60 0	1440 0 to 60 0	1755 0*	62 6	*40 0 to 60 0
Grocery Salesmen ...	2348 0 to 52 6	1755 0	1440 0 to 60 0	1855 0	57 6	52 0
HARDWARE.						
Managers (Branch) ...	1775 0	1780 0	...	1790 0*	...	...
„ (Departmental) ...	1765 0	1780 0 & 90 0	...	1780 0 to 90 0	...	1590 0
Salesmen (Junior) ...	1735 0 to 50 0	1740 0 to 55 0	14 40 0 to 60 0	1737 6 to 52 6	...	1540 0 to 55 0
„ (Outside) ...	...	1770 0	to 60 0	1745 0 to 65 0	...	...
„ (Senior) ...	1748 0 to 62 6	1760 0	60 0	1755 0 & 57 6	62 6	1560 0
Storemen—Packing, Cleaning, etc.†						
Night Watchmen ...	4250 0	3757 0	3742 0	2856 0	56 0	3740 0* & 45 0
Office Cleaners ...	49 0	1742 0	...	...	...	...
Packers (General) ...	56 0 to 60 0	56 6	1255 0	1750 0	55 0	*30 0 to 40 0
Storemen (General) ...	54 6 to 60 0	56 6	1255 0	1750 0	55 0	*30 0 to 40 0
WHOLESALE GROCERY.						
Packers (Head) ...	60 0 to 80 0	55 0	1259 0 to 84 0	1755 0	*60 0	48 0
„ (Other) ...	55 6	50 0	1255 0	1749 0*	55 0	*48 0
Storemen (Head) ...	60 0 to 80 0	60 0	1259 0 to 84 0	1755 0	*60 0	*48 0
„ (Other) ...	54 6	57 6	1255 0	1749 0*	55 0	*48 0
WHOLESALE HARDWARE.						
Packers ...	1357 6	1747 6	1440 0 to 55 0	50 0	55 0	1545 0 to 55 0
Storemen ...	1354 6	1747 6	1440 0 to 55 0	50 0	55 0	1545 0 to 55 0

† Melbourne rates from 24th January, 1916. Brisbane rates from 17th January, 1916.
See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

**MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR ADULT FEMALE WORKERS IN THE MAIN
OCCUPATIONS IN THE CAPITAL TOWN OF EACH STATE FOR A FULL
WEEK'S WORK AT 31st DECEMBER, 1915.**

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Biscuitmaking ...	23 0	25 0	*25 0	...	...	...
Buttermaking ...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...
Cheesemaking ...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...
Confectionery—Chocolate Dippers	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	*20 0 to 22 6	...
" Other Adults ...	20 0 & 24 0	20 0	17 6	21 0	*20 0 to 22 6	...
Jam Making and Preserving— Fillers ...	25 0 & 33 0	31 6	*17 6	21 0	...	27 0
Other Adults ...	23 0	25 0	*17 6	21 0	...	22 6
Pastrycooks ...	22 0 to 43 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
Tea Packing—Headwomen ...	*27 6 to 30 0	28 6	...	...	...	...
" Other Adults ...	*24 0	17 6 to 22 6	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Working (Cigars)— Ringers ...	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
Wrapper Leaf Strippers...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking— Machinists (Wax Thread) ...	35 0	35 0	28 0	*30 0	...	35 0
Other Adults ...	28 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	*30 0	28 0
Dressmakers ...	*20 0 to 25 0	21 6	*20 0 to 25 0	16 0	*25 0 to 30 0	*20 0
Dyers and Cleaners ...	*30 0	*25 0	...	...	...	...
Hatmaking (Straw)—Finishers	10 25 0	*25 0	...	...	...	...
" Machinists	10 30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
Milliners ...	*25 0	25 0	*21 0	*20 0	*25 0 to 30 0	*20 0
Shirtmakers ...	*25 0	22 6	*20 0	16 0	...	...
Tailoring (Order)— Machinists (Coat Hands) ...	28 6	25 6	26 0	25 6	40 0	*25 0 to 35 0
" (Trouser, Vest Hands)	24 0	25 6	26 0	25 6	40 0	...
Tailoresses (Coat Hands) ...	30 0 & 35 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	45 0	35 0
" (Trouser, Vest Hands)	25 0 & 29 0	24 0	23 6	24 0	35 0	29 0
Tailoring (Ready Made)— Machinists (Coat Hands) ...	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 6	40 0	5s 35 0
" (Trouser, Vest Hands)	23 0 25 0	24 0	21 6 21 0	22 6 22 6	40 0 45 0	5s 35 0 5s 35 0
Tailoresses (Coat Hands) ...	23 0 & 24 0	22 6	21 0	20 0	35 0	5s 35

See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—Continued.						
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Comb Minders ...	21 0	22 6	*15 0	20 0	...	*20 0
Drawers and Menders ...	30 0	22 6	*22 0	20 0	...	*20 0
Gillbox Minders ...	21 0	22 6	*17 6	20 0	...	*20 0
Other Adults ...	21 0	21 0	...	20 0	...	*20 0
Warpers ...	30 0	30 0	20 0	25 0*	...	*25 0
Weavers, Loom ...	35 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	...	*25 0
Tiemaking—			to 30 0*	to 32 0*		
Machinists ...	*22 6	20 0	...	...	...	...
Needlewomen ...	*25 0	22 6	...	...	...	...
Boxers, Pressers and other ...	*20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Underclothing ...	*20 0	20 0	*20 0	16 0	*25 0	*16 0
Waterproof Clothing—						
Garmentmakers ...	*20 0	27 6	...	...	...	...
Needlewomen ...	to 25 0	22 6	...	...	...	...

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

Bedding and Furniture—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bedding Machinists ...	30 0	†30 0	*27 6	25 6	...	27 6
Mattress (Wire) Workers ...	36 0	†36 0	...	25 6	...	27 6
Picture Frame Workers ...	*25 0	*22 6	...	...	...	...
Bookbinding—						
Folders ...	*23 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	20 0 to	...
„ Sewers ...	*25 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	25 0*	...
Brassworking—						
Coremakers ...	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
„ Other Adults ...	*20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers ...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...
Bench Drawers ...	...	21 0	...	21 0	...	...
Machinists (Treadle Knot) ...	...	21 0	...	21 0	...	...
Candlemaking—Forewomen ...	30 0	27 6	21 6	...	...	...
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ...	*25 0	25 0	...	*20 0	...	...
Other Adults ...	*20 0	23 0	...	*20 0	...	...
Jewellery—						
Chainmakers ...	36 0	35 0	...	35 0	...	...
Enamel Fillers ...	20 0	...	...	35 0	...	...
Gilders ...	36 0	45 0	...	35 0	...	...
Polishers ...	36 0	45 0	...	35 0	...	...
Scratch Brushers ...	35 0	35 0	...	35 0	...	...
Workers, n.e.i. ...	40 0	55 0	...	35 0	...	...
Leather Small Goods—						
Hand Stitchers ...	26 0	†28 0	...	...	...	...
Other Adults ...	26 0	†22 6	...	...	...	...
Paper Makers ...	22 6	21 0	...	...	...	...
Paper Bag Makers ...	22 6	20 0	...	...	...	...
Polish Makers ...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...
Potteries ...	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...

† From 1st January, 1916. ‡ From 21st January, 1916. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melb.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUPS I., II., V. AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES—Continued.						
Printing—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jobbing Office Assistants ...	23 0	22 0	20 0	22 6	...	...
Lithographic Feeders ...	25 0	22 0	20 0	22 6	...	...
Rubber Workers ...	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...
Saddlery and Harness Makers ...	28 0	28 0	27 6	30 0	30 0	...
Sail Making ...	30 0	27 6	20 0	...	...	...
			& 25 0*			
Soap Making ...	21 0	27 6	...	...	...	...
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Machinists ...	27 6	27 6	21 0*	...	...	...
	to 32 6					

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified the rates of wages specified for Employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are provided. If Board and Lodging are not provided, payment has to be made in lieu thereof, upon an estimated value, fixed by Industrial Determinations for the Capital Towns as follows: Sydney, 15s.; Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s.; Adelaide, 15s.; Perth, 15s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week. Of this sum 10s. per week is allocated as value of Board in each instance.

Hotels—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Barmaids ...	17 26 0	17 26 0	27 25 0	25 55 0*	25 65 0†	31 20 0
						& 25 0
Housemaids ...	33 14 0	28 16 0	33 15 0	28 18 6	19 20 0	31 12 0
				& 20 0		& 15 0
Laundresses ...	33 20 0	28 21 0	20 0	28 27 6*	...	...
Waitresses (Head) ...	28 20 0	28 16 0	...	28 20 0	...	31 20 0
				& 25 0		& 25 0
„ (Other) ...	38 17 6	28 15 0	28 15 0	28 18 6	19 22 6	31 15 0
				& 20 0		& 20 0
Laundries—						
General Hands ...	21 0	24 0	...	20 0	36 0	24 0*
Machinists (Shirt and Collar) ...	25 0	27 0	21 0*	20 0	42 0	24 0*
Sorters ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	24 0*
			to 25 0*			
Starchers ...	25 0	24 0	...	20 0	36 0	24 0*
Washers ...	25 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	36 0	24 0*
			to 36 0*			
Office Cleaners ...	32 1 0	22 6	...	...	...	...
Restaurants—Pantry Maids ...	31 18 0	31 15 0	28 16 0	28 22 6	28 20 0	31 15 0
	& 21 0					
„ Waitresses ...	31 17 6	31 15 0	28 16 0	28 18 6	28 22 6	31 15 0
	to 24 0					

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Saleswomen, Clerks, etc.—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cashiers ...	17 25 0	32 0	22 6	...	...	...
	to 35 0		to 35 0			
Clerical Assistants ...	17 25 0	36 0	22 6	...	...	...
	to 35 0		to 35 0			
Saleswomen—						
Boot ...	17 25 0	17 30 0	22 6	17 22 6	34 6	...
	to 36 0		to 35 0	to 27 6		
Drapery ...	17 25 0	32 0	22 6	17 22 6	34 6	...
	to 36 0		to 35 0	to 27 6		
Fruit and Confectionery ...	35 20 0	...	22 6	...	34 6	...
			to 35 0			
News Agent and Bookstall ...	25 25 0	...	22 6	...	...	...
	& 32 6		to 35 0			
Tobacconist ...	25 35 0	...	22 6	...	...	...
	& 40 0		to 35 0			

† Not in addition to Board and Lodging. † From 1st January, 1916. See also explanatory notes on page 1063.

§ 6. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The systematic collection of information regarding industrial disputes throughout the Commonwealth was initiated at the beginning of the year 1913. An examination of the available data for previous years contained in official reports, newspapers, and other publications, shewed that there was insufficient material available for the compilation of anything like complete or comprehensive information regarding industrial disputes in the Commonwealth. In the State of New South Wales, a considerable amount of information regarding industrial disputes is available from the 1st July, 1907, and has been published in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette (April, 1913, and January, 1914). The particulars given are, however, stated to be incomplete for the period from July, 1907, to April, 1912.

(i.) *Collection of Particulars.* Under the system initiated in 1913, information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important:—(a) Reports by labour agents and correspondents who have been appointed in all the most important industrial centres of the Commonwealth; (b) monthly reports sent in by secretaries of trade unions, and (c) newspaper, trade and labour journals, and other publications.

Upon information being obtained as to the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organisations, and individual employers. The first parts of these forms are required to be returned immediately, and provide for the insertion of information as to (a) the locality in which the dispute exists, (b) its cause or object, (c) the date of commencement, and (d) the number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second parts of the forms, which are required to be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for information regarding (a) the date of termination, (b) the conditions or terms on which work was resumed, (c) the method of settlement, (d) the estimated loss in wages, and (e) particulars as to the number affected, etc., if the result involves a change in rates of wages or hours of labour.

(ii.) *Methods of Tabulation.* If the information given by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special enquiries are instituted, ordinarily through labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then determined as judiciously as possible, making the summarised result to agree not necessarily with the testimony of a single individual, but to harmonise with the concurrent evidence of the majority, or of those whose returns appear to be the most reliable. It may, therefore, happen that the particulars, as presented in the reports concerning certain disputes, will not agree with the returns as submitted by participants in such disputes. Certain stoppages of work are, however, excluded from the tabulations for the reason that they are not of sufficient magnitude.† In tabulating the particulars thus received and compared, the information is divided under four headings:—(a) number of establishments involved; (b) number of workpeople involved, (i.) directly, and (ii.) indirectly; (c) number of working days lost; and (d) estimated loss in wages.

(iii.) *Definitions and Explanations of Terms.* Industrial disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three main headings, viz., (a) a strike; (b) a lockout; or (c) a sympathetic strike. For the purposes of these investigations the following definitions have been accepted:—

* As these forms have been prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required. † Disputes involving an aggregate loss of less than ten working days.

- (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
- (b) A lockout is a refusal on the part of an employer or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees.
- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some *other* establishment or establishments, on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may often occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lockout, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages* coming within the definitions adopted are grouped under the generic term "industrial disputes."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute"† includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand, and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lockout, the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute caused by certain other employees going on strike, or through an employer or employers locking-out certain other employees, whose absence from work rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. It often occurs also, that when one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute the effect of such dispute is to cause loss of time to other employees following occupations which are dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

"Working days lost" refers to working time lost in consequence of the dispute, and is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the duration of the dispute in working days.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short-time work, due to slackness of trade, etc. This course is not precisely correct, but until a complete investigation can be made as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be computed and allowed.

"Estimated loss in wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. It is admitted that the element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (*e.g.*, shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the amount of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages, in executing

* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions, such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, *e.g.*, rabbit trappers who refused to continue to supply certain freezing companies with rabbits owing to the companies refusing to pay an advanced price; and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppage is not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. † The same persons may, of course, be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case the number would be included on each occasion in the statistics of the number of workpeople involved in dispute. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of employment.

the work, is not reduced by reason of it not being entered upon and finished within a certain reasonable period. For some purposes, therefore, it may be contended that a loss in wages is not necessarily incurred if only the commencement or completion of the work is delayed through a stoppage of work.

In all quarterly tabulations particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter, but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual tabulations particulars are included only with respect to the industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year.† This course requires the elimination of such data as relate to disputes which commenced during an earlier period, but which remained unsettled during some portion of the succeeding year. On the other hand it necessitates the inclusion of the number of working days and wages lost during the following year in connection with disputes commenced during the calendar year to which the statistics relate.§

2. Comparative Summary of Disputes in 1914 and 1915.—The systematic collection of information as to industrial disputes throughout the Commonwealth was first undertaken as from the 1st January, 1913, and particulars concerning disputes occurring during the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 5. The following table gives particulars of the number of industrial disputes which began in the years 1914 and 1915 respectively, together with the number of workpeople involved, the number of working days lost, and the total estimated loss in wages in each State and Territory comprising the Commonwealth:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.—COMPARATIVE PARTICULARS FOR 1914 AND 1915.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.*	N.T.†	C'w'ith.
No. of disputes, 1914 ...	235	44	18	13	18	6	1	2	337
1915 ...	272	38	17	15	6	2	1	7	358
No. of workpeople involved ...	1914 56,281	7,051	1,686	1,191	4,409	313	50	68	71,049
1915 69,614	6,243	2,066	1,483	646	922	20	298	81,292	
No. of working days lost ...	1914 836,948	84,106	25,703	15,275	124,175	3,286	350	553	1,090,395
1915 464,343	64,878	19,334	19,877	4,068	4,808	80	5,237	593,225	
Total estimated loss in wages ...	1914 £ 419,656	39,619	11,747	7,677	70,552	1,459	170	348	551,228
1915 £ 240,322	28,476	9,505	14,442	2,294	2,174	55	2,365	299,633	

* Federal Capital Territory.

† Northern Territory.

During the year 1914 a very protracted dispute occurred in the Northern Colliery area in New South Wales. The employees demanded the abolition of the afternoon shift, which involved 2930 workers in a loss of 522,967 working days, and an estimated loss of £258,750 in wages. It should be observed that a complete stoppage of work at the collieries did not occur, but the refusal of the miners and others to work the afternoon shift materially affected the output of coal. The presence of these abnormal figures preclude any direct comparison of the results for the year 1914 with either the preceding or the succeeding year.

It may be seen, however, from the foregoing table that industrial disputes throughout the Commonwealth were more frequent during 1915 than during the year 1914. In point of magnitude, i.e., average number of persons involved in each dispute, the disputes which occurred during the year 1914 (omitting 2930 workers involved in the abnormal dispute on the northern coalfields of New South Wales, referred to in a preceding paragraph) averaged 203 persons involved, whereas those which occurred during 1915 averaged 227 persons involved. In contradistinction to these results, the average

† Any tabulations as to causes, duration, etc., based on disputes which were in existence in any given year, and not on those which commenced in that year, would inevitably result in confusion, seeing that particulars relating to the same dispute would probably occur in two successive years. § For this reason the aggregate of the particulars relating to each quarter of any year will not necessarily agree with the annual results.

duration of the disputes shews (omitting the figures—522,567—in connection with the dispute on the northern coalfields in 1914) a decrease in 1915 as compared with 1914. The average duration of each dispute in each of the years 1914 and 1915 was approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ working days respectively. The estimated loss in wages entailed in each dispute averaged for 1914 (omitting the figures in connection with the particular dispute beforementioned, viz., £258,750) £4 2s., and for 1915 £3 14s. per worker involved.

The prevalence of industrial disputes in New South Wales as compared with the other States is best expressed in percentage of the aggregates recorded for all States and Territories. Thus the disputes in New South Wales represented no less than 61 per cent. in 1914 and 76 per cent. in 1915. The disputes in Victoria equalled 13 and 11 per cent. of the total industrial disputes in the respective years, and Queensland approximately 5 per cent. in each year. South Australia and the Northern Territory records shew a slight increase in point of number of disputes recorded in the later year, but Western Australia and Tasmania shew a comparatively large decrease. In each instance, however, the numbers form but a small proportion of the aggregate.

The position which New South Wales occupies in comparison with the other States is practically wholly due to the prevalence of disputes in connection with coal mining. Apart from these the number of disputes in all other industries, whilst still in excess of that for each of the other States, does not compare unfavourably when the number of workpeople in each State is taken into consideration.

3. Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, Classified according to Industrial Groups.—Comparative Particulars for 1914 and 1915.—The following table gives particulars of disputes in the Commonwealth during the years 1914 and 1915, classified according to industrial groups. The system of classification selected is similar to that adopted in connection with labour organisations, unemployment, rates of wages, etc. (see Report No. 5, Labour and Industrial Branch, page 6).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE COMMONWEALTH, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1914 AND 1915.

Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.		No. of Work-people involved in Disputes.		No. of Working Days Lost.		Total Estimated Loss in Wages.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	5	7	556	620	3,086	14,382	1,345	7,444
II. Engineering, Metal Wks., etc.	29	23	8,039	3,016	118,679	35,983	63,039	19,314
III. Food, Drink, etc.	9	14	2,670	3,756	43,972	31,312	20,151	10,881
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	1	2	54	565	25	8,742	5	2,315
V. Books, Printing, etc.	3	...	163	...	2,148	...	1,029	...
VI. Other Manufacturing	14	21	1,535	7,223	13,668	38,950	6,554	18,805
VII. Building	16	8	4,321	301	140,581	801	72,715	462
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	186	204	48,735	54,315	698,725	357,757	350,568	192,948
IX. Rail and Tramway Services	23	33	1,994	5,731	44,310	44,982	24,495	25,871
X. Other Land Transport	6	7	580	474	2,612	2,453	1,176	1,130
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour	11	14	682	2,345	8,783	13,550	4,282	6,243
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	5	4	359	213	6,942	1,611	2,815	683
XIII. Domestic, Hotel, etc.	1	2	48	94	48	4,553	12	1,354
XIV. Miscellaneous	28	19	1,263	2,639	6,516	28,149	3,042	12,183
Commonwealth, All Groups	337	358	71,049	81,292	1,090,395	583,225	551,228	290,633

Comparison as to the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can only be reasonably made after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1914 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 55 per cent. of the total number recorded. During the year 1915 this proportion rose to 57 per cent. Attention has frequently been drawn to the preponderating influence contributed in this direction by the coal-mining industry in New South Wales. In making any comparison as to the number of disputes in this

industrial class in each State, it should be observed that the number of workers engaged in the mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States. The number of disputes recorded are, however, in excess of a similar proportion.

4. **Industrial Disputes, Classified as to Causes and Results.**—The following table shews the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes which commenced in a State or Territory of the Commonwealth during the years 1914 and 1915, classified according to principal cause and result:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES AND RESULTS.

PARTICULARS.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days Lost by Disputes.			
	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	In Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	In Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	In Compromise.	Indefinite.
1914.												
Wages—												
(a) For increase	21	16	13	...	3,468	1,733	2,161	...	44,602	18,674	36,175	...
(b) Against decrease	3	...	...	...	534	...	...	...	32,965	...	...	...
(c) Other wage questions	18	18	29	2	1,765	2,975	10,274	229	6,130	36,696	124,431	2,590
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	...	1	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	9,240	...	...
(b) Other disputes re hours	...	5	7	1	...	1,192	2,015	30	...	3,726	11,809	1,320
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	10	1	1	1	2,607	70	3,039	91	5,963	70	85,030	1,657
(b) Other union questions	5	3	3	...	676	607	310	...	1,636	1,630	3,702	...
Employment of particular classes or persons	34	27	19	3	6,336	6,111	2,344	72	14,349	28,966	17,518	3,534
Working conditions	20	21	31	...	4,392	4,086	8,575	...	21,376	19,141	543,772	...
Sympathy	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	675	...	...	...	2,125
Other causes	7	6	7	1	1,446	1,248	1,678	90	2,974	1,676	6,828	90
TOTAL	118	98	110	11	21,224	18,242	30,366	1,187	129,995	119,819	829,265	11,316
1915.												
Wages—												
(a) For increase	44	15	9	5	13,879	1,452	2,238	1,224	142,321	30,283	16,613	1,428
(b) Against decrease	4	...	6	...	525	...	588	...	4,230	...	8,325	...
(c) Other wage questions	24	9	12	1	5,431	2,835	3,696	28	41,483	31,862	60,233	28
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	2	...	...	1	522	...	...	374	462	...	...	374
(b) Other disputes re hours	1	2	2	1	50	510	583	1,500	12	510	3,352	19,500
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	15	3	1	...	3,521	330	22	...	7,503	23,422	220	...
(b) Other union questions	8	2	6	...	1,335	301	2,103	...	1,703	325	5,406	...
Employment of particular classes or persons	39	21	13	3	6,542	3,397	2,856	1,039	16,425	24,287	32,375	4,775
Working conditions	42	16	16	2	9,667	3,968	2,359	120	24,756	34,551	22,175	840
Sympathy	2	2	...	2	259	305	...	386	3,386	1,460	...	1,158
Other causes	9	8	3	7	2,409	2,229	415	2,294	3,344	8,959	2,945	2,294
TOTAL	190	78	68	23	44,140	15,327	14,860	6,965	245,625	155,659	151,544	30,397

In comparison with 1914, the results of disputes commenced during 1915 would appear to have been substantially more in favour of the employees. This characteristic would be borne out by a comparison of the results in the first column "in favour of workpeople" in the above tables. To these figures, however, should be added those under the third heading, "Compromise." The whole of a demand made by a body of employees may not be conceded, but so much may be agreed upon between the disputants that the compromise actually represents a substantial concession, and for practical purposes the result might be classified as being in favour of the workpeople. In some instances one only of two demands is conceded, which might rightly be termed a compromise, but the result would be influenced by the character of the concession. If the claim conceded related to the principal cause, the result might be taken as in favour of the workpeople.

§ 7. —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 Reports Nos. 2, 5 and 6, results of further investigations were given, and in those Reports, and in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 12, information was given as to variations in retail and wholesale prices, house-rent, and purchasing power of money up to the end of 1915.

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 are divided into four groups, viz.:—(i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, and (iv.) house rent. These items cover about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family. There are very cogent reasons for the restriction of the inquiries to the items mentioned. If the comparisons made are to be satisfactory, no confusion must arise between changes in the standard of living and changes arising from a variation of the purchasing-power of money. In order to avoid such confusion the items selected are such as are sensibly identical and identifiable in the various localities. The most important group of expenditure which is not included is clothing, the cost of which amounts to about 13 per cent. of the total expenditure. Owing to influences of individual taste, fashion, and the enormous variety of production, articles included in this group are practically not comparable and identifiable. As regards fuel and light, the cost of which amounts to about 4 per cent. of the total expenditure, while these commodities are comparable and identifiable, the usage or relative consumption in the towns included in the inquiries varies to such an extent that their inclusion on an assumed constant regimen would tend to produce a fictitious result in so far as variations in the purchasing-power of money are concerned.

In Report No. 6 (pages 22-23) 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 Purchasing-Power of Money in each Metropolitan Town, 1901 to 1915.—In Reports Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6, and Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 12, 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 in each table 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.

(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 and 1904 to 1915.**

TOWN.	1901.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Sydney ...	917	877	972	964	936	1,030	1,012	1,000	989	1,124	1,131	1,156	1,396
Melbourne ...	965	916	952	945	925	995	949	960	935	1,082	1,024	1,091	1,411
Brisbane ...	965	892	945	959	947	1,023	983	1,000	1,018	1,102	1,042	1,078	1,373
Adelaide ...	1,028	940	993	982	951	1,010	1,025	1,001	1,020	1,154	1,119	1,215	1,487
Perth ...	1,184	1,210	1,258	1,237	1,197	1,226	1,212	1,251	1,346	1,345	1,267	1,302	1,483
Hobart ...	1,011	981	1,030	1,047	1,010	1,055	1,093	1,073	1,058	1,190	1,164	1,219	1,445
Weighted Average*	972	924	986	980	955	1,031	1,006	1,005	1,000	1,129	1,095	1,144	1,416

* 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 £1411 in Melbourne in 1915.

(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 1915, 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, 2, 5 and 6, 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 and 1904 to 1915.**

TOWN.	1901.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Sydney ...	858	866	887	891	911	922	955	988	1,090	1,183	1,246	1,279	1,220
Melbourne ...	733	764	771	782	804	828	842	916	970	1,016	1,089	1,126	1,085
Brisbane ...	488	508	519	524	575	616	662	700	767	804	863	882	859
Adelaide ...	629	629	702	761	812	872	940	1,018	1,112	1,160	1,125	1,040	932
Perth ...	801	798	739	716	684	678	667	696	810	880	928	914	848
Hobart ...	667	674	681	686	708	727	749	776	805	829	887	914	928
Weighted Average*	751	766	782	793	816	839	867	919	1,000	1,063	1,118	1,135	1,081

* 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 was a uniform increase in each metropolitan town from 1901 to 1914. The increase was 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 Brisbane, and were comparatively low in Adelaide (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. In 1914 rents fell slightly in Adelaide and Perth, but rose in the other towns. During 1915, there was a decrease in house rents in all the capital towns except Hobart.

(iii.) *Food, Groceries, and House Rent combined.* The weighted averages for all four groups are of importance, as indicating the general results of this investigation so far as the purchasing-power of money 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) —

**PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY IN METROPOLITAN TOWNS—INDEX-NUMBERS
SHEWING WEIGHTED AVERAGE RESULTS FOR ALL GROUPS (GROCERIES,
DAIRY PRODUCE, MEAT, AND HOUSE RENT), 1901 and 1904 to 1915.**

TOWN.	1901.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Sydney ...	893	872	937	934	926	986	989	995	1,031	1,148	1,178	1,206	1,333
Melbourne	870	854	878	878	875	926	905	942	950	1,055	1,051	1,105	1,277
Brisbane	769	734	770	780	794	856	851	877	915	979	969	997	1,162
Adelaide	864	812	873	891	894	953	990	1,008	1,058	1,157	1,121	1,143	1,259
Perth ...	1,027	1,041	1,045	1,023	986	1,001	988	1,023	1,126	1,154	1,128	1,143	1,222
Hobart ...	869	855	886	899	886	920	952	951	954	1,042	1,050	1,090	1,233
Weighted Average*	880	858	901	902	897	951	948	970	1,000	1,101	1,104	1,140	1,278

* For all capital towns.

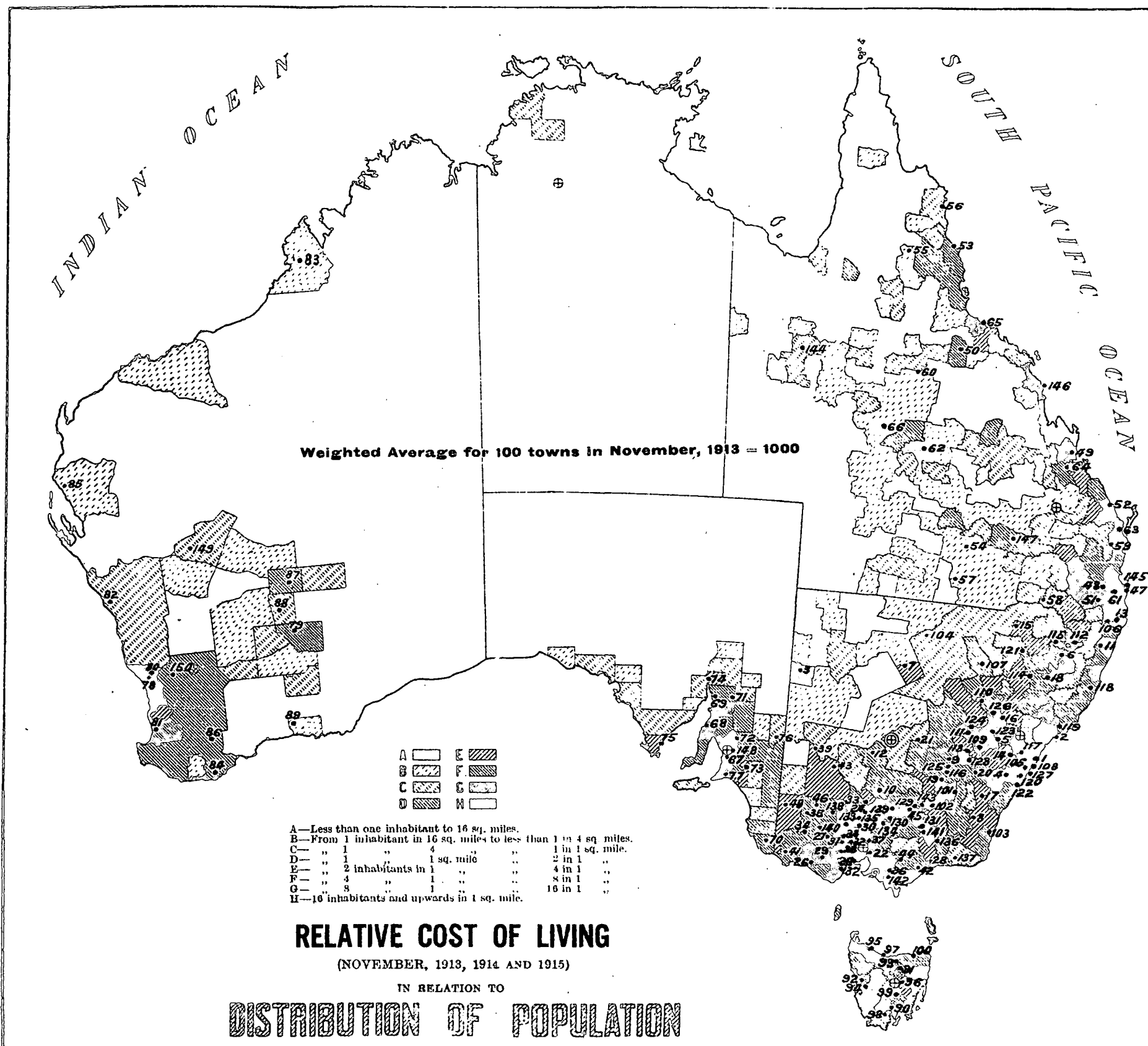
NOTE.—The above figures are directly comparable in every respect.

Generally speaking, prices were low in 1904, high in 1902 and 1908, and rose steadily each year since 1909. 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 the index-number was only 0.3 per cent. higher in 1913 than in 1912. The index-number for 1914 was 3.3 per cent. higher than for 1913. There was a further increase in 1915 in each of the towns, the weighted average index-number shewing an increase of 12.1 per cent. compared with 1914.

5. Relative Cost of Food, Groceries, and House Rent in Different Towns, 1915.—

The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs shew *changes in the cost of food, groceries, and house rent separately for each individual town during the years 1901 to 1915.* The figures given in the table below shew *the relative cost of food, groceries, and house rent in 1915 in the thirty towns for which particulars are now being collected.* The weighted aggregate expenditure for the six capital towns for the year 1911 has been taken as base and made equal to 1000, hence the columns are comparable both horizontally and vertically.

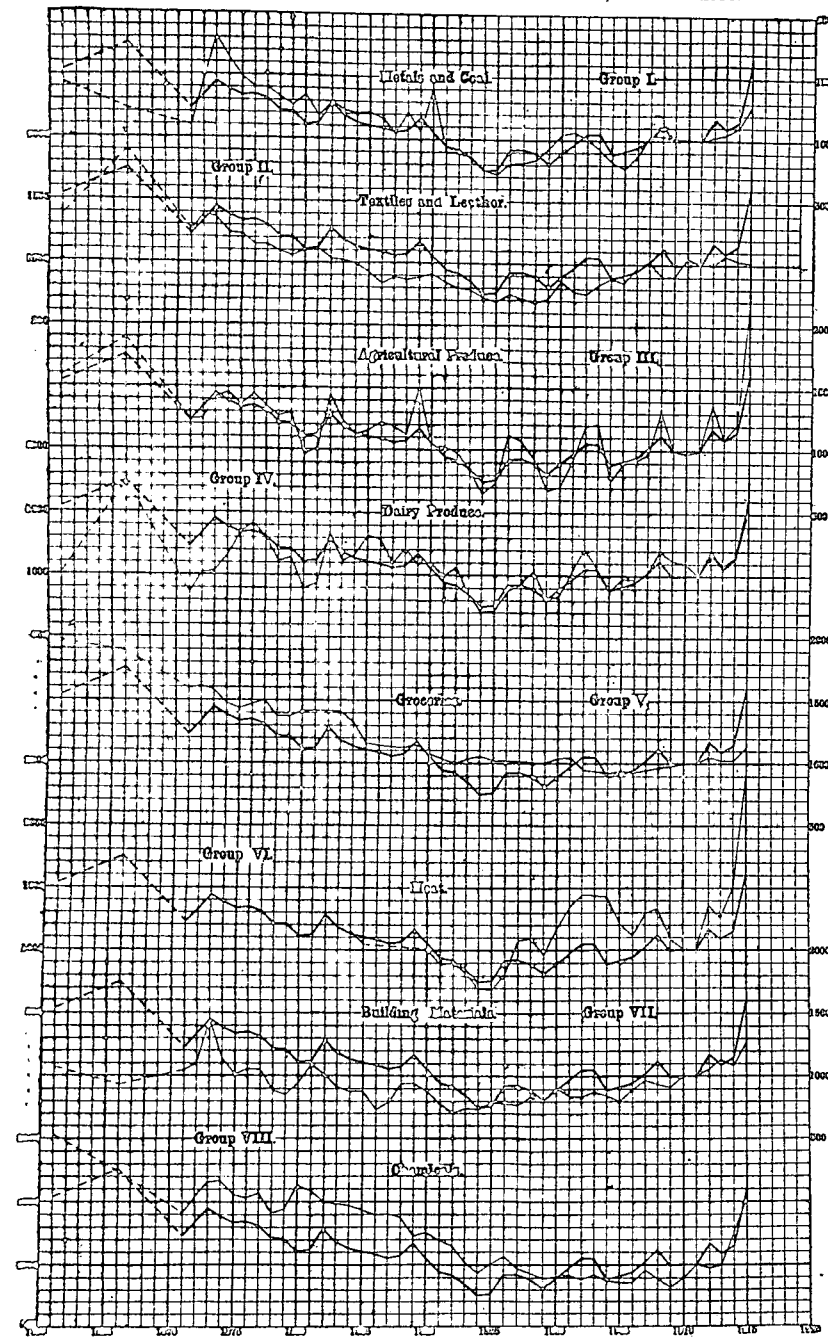


	1913.		1914.		1915.			1915.	
	A	B	A	B	A	B		A	B
1 SYDNEY	1,109	634	1,124	651	1,321	861	N. S. Wales—		
2 Newcastle	980	637	972	648	1,228	847	101 Adelong	1,110	922
3 Broken Hill	1,116	768	849	773	1,192	1,013	102 Albury	1,174	868
4 Goulburn	974	629	1,035	667	1,271	854	103 Bega	1,137	873
5 Bathurst	892	583	909	608	1,102	825	104 Bourke	1,146	920
6 Armidale	875	601	948	618	1,148	863	105 Bowral	1,135	841
7 Cobar	987	661	881	742	996	907	106 Casino	1,185	884
8 Cooma	861	638	975	662	1,221	962	107 Coonamble	1,202	883
9 Cootamundra	977	632	990	653	1,290	892	108 Corral	1,078	854
10 Deniliquin	836	606	943	675	1,199	924	109 Cowra	1,217	854
11 Grafton	919	632	922	654	1,181	913	110 Dubbo	1,190	887
12 Hay	918	688	989	740	1,277	1,006	111 Forbes	1,131	886
13 Lismore	931	695	1,042	723	1,213	860	112 Glen Innes	1,101	859
14 Lithgow	915	628	938	625	1,227	894	113 Grenfell	1,221	902
15 Moree	981	681	1,041	696	1,256	937	114 Gunnedah	1,252	870
16 Mudgee	824	569	895	640	1,131	863	115 Inverell	1,201	841
17 Queanbeyan	1,052	650	980	635	1,213	906	116 Junee	1,223	885
18 Tamworth	902	599	1,066	649	1,231	874	117 Katoomba	1,225	847
19 Wagga Wagga	987	584	949	670	1,172	834	118 Kempsey	1,120	862
20 Yass	943	637	1,040	676	1,251	948	119 Maitland	1,087	822
21 West Wyalong	966	631	952	669	1,130	890	120 Moss Vale	1,258	869
22 MELBOURNE	964	568	1,019	628	1,240	852	121 Narrabri	1,190	877
23 Ballarat	787	566	845	636	1,084	874	122 Nowra	1,060	856
24 Bendigo	815	573	873	641	1,088	843	123 Orange	1,210	834
25 Geelong	872	579	943	639	1,145	849	124 Parkes	1,153	879
26 Warrnambool	865	581	914	620	1,152	868	125 Temora	1,262	911
27 Ararat	832	577	915	641	1,179	895	126 Wellington	1,197	859
28 Bairnsdale	796	579	838	615	1,155	903	127 Wollongong	1,141	838
29 Camperdown	866	572	915	625	1,101	818	128 Young	1,180	874
30 Castlemaine	773	547	911	636	1,137	862	VICTORIA—		
31 Creswick	730	577	808	636	1,056	883	129 Beechworth	1,059	893
32 Daylesford	779	590	817	638	1,073	885	130 Benalla	1,153	879
33 Echuca	811	607	857	672	1,061	876	131 Bright	1,118	921
34 Hamilton	871	594	926	636	1,275	924	132 Colac	1,161	856
35 Horsham	849	534	938	670	1,202	921	133 Dunnolly	1,045	853
36 Korumburra	839	596	892	625	1,162	907	134 Euroa	1,071	857
37 Kyneton	766	562	790	611	1,114	887	135 Maldon	996	875
38 Maryborough	745	573	808	626	1,029	844	136 Omeo	1,158	1,005
39 Mildura	972	608	1,053	696	1,272	930	137 Orbost	1,162	890
40 Nhill	867	593	905	656	1,121	887	138 St Arnaud	1,188	946
41 Portland	796	592	904	624	1,220	928	139 Shepparton	1,149	859
42 Sale	784	551	874	634	1,070	824	140 Stawell	1,186	942
43 Swan Hill	975	618	1,000	649	1,279	874	141 Wandiligong	1,081	954
44 Walhalla	790	687	808	693	1,025	897	142 Wonthaggi	1,236	917
45 Wangaratta	825	589	885	662	1,173	876	143 Yackandandah	1,038	873
46 Warracknabeal	810	555	877	647	1,082	814	QUEENSLAND—		
47 BRISBANE	878	583	919	627	1,166	878	144 Cloncurry	1,447	1,032
48 Toowoomba	840	603	898	646	1,119	894	145 Hamilton	1,279	896
49 Rockhampton	863	617	920	668	1,184	945	146 Mackay	1,227	895
50 Charters Towers	907	658	997	752	1,188	942	147 Roma	1,286	937
51 Warwick	822	590	863	635	1,077	863	S. AUSTRALIA		
52 Bundaberg	851	621	893	650	1,123	873	148 Gawler	1,180	873
53 Cairns	1,067	704	1,140	809	1,248	913	W. AUSTRALIA		
54 Charleville	1,069	704	1,041	722	1,396	1,001	149 Cus	1,315	1,092
55 Chillagoe	1,153	834	1,052	892	1,319	1,000	150 Northam	1,259	879
56 Cooktown	937	745	1,003	799	1,125	959			
57 Cunnamulla	992	724	1,047	779	1,321	1,065			
58 Goonawindi	958	639	968	680	1,190	935			
59 Gympie	791	600	819	653	1,088	890			
60 Hughenden	1,145	756	1,269	803	1,334	951			
61 Ipswich	874	606	900	632	1,180	899			
62 Longreach	1,047	728	1,123	823	1,209	945			
63 Maryborough	762	584	830	624	1,133	913			
64 Mount Morgan	880	637	951	696	1,204	949			
65 Townsville	996	636	1,123	769	1,343	952			
66 Winton	1,147	803	1,136	817	1,443	997			
67 ADELAIDE	1,056	619	1,078	698	1,243	876			
68 Kadina-Moonta	862	636	941	690	1,150	891			
69 Port Pirie	972	644	973	729	1,189	922			
70 Mount Gambier	816	568	894	614	1,100	838			
71 Petersburg	996	613	1,099	742	1,214	895			
72 Kapunda	847	618	901	690	1,066	866			
73 Murray Bridge	811	618	1,004	640	1,210	856			
74 Port Augusta	931	680	1,115	770	1,300	892			
75 Port Lincoln	993	674	1,034	716	1,220	901			
76 Renmark	985	666	1,041	696	1,222	897			
77 Victor Harbour	924	637	1,103	720	1,192	863			
78 PERTH	1,116	719	1,131	762	1,186	836			
79 Kalgoorlie	1,277	912	1,344	988	1,451	1,030			
80 Midland Junction	1,079	731	1,106	777	1,171	847			
81 Bunbury	1,113	757	1,155	819	1,155	894			
82 Geraldton	1,317	783	1,344	856	1,413	941			
83 Broome	942	942	943	943	943	944			
84 Albany	1,147	793	1,184	817	1,268	901			
85 Carnarvon	1,343	960	1,316	965	1,296	961			
86 Katanning	1,154	748	1,160	774	1,218	844			
87 Leonora	1,265	1,042	1,324	1,069	1,381	1,139			
88 Menzies	1,153	1,026	1,286	1,133	1,395	1,242			
89 Ravensthorpe	1,147	1,019	1,150	1,010	1,260	1,119			
90 HOBART	975	645	1,042	702	1,231	876			
91 Launceston	811	596	999	668	1,209	868			
92 Zeehan	934	717	928	758	1,141	975			
93 Beaconsfield	769	654	806	710	1,083	987			
94 Queenstown	988	724	1,062	746	1,314	982			
95 Burnie	956	606	1,011	633	1,220	870			
96 Campbell Town	701	599	756	660	+	+			
97 Devonport	899	623	879	633	1,228	903			
98 Franklin	909	654	919	703	+	+			
99 Oatlands	820	628	874	682	961	788			
100 Scottsdale	768	570	844	632	1,032	846			

Weighted Average .. *1,000 *621 *1,035 *665 *1,234 *872

* Weighted average of 100 Towns.
† Weighted average of 150 Towns.
‡ Not available.

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, 1861 TO 1915.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The scale for each of the graphs for groups 1, 3, 5, and 7 is shown by the figures on the right of the diagram, and that of the graphs for groups 2, 4, 6, and 8 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.

1915.—INDEX-NUMBERS, SHEWING RELATIVE COST IN EACH OF THIRTY TOWNS, OF FOOD AND GROCERIES AND HOUSE RENT (INCLUDING 4, 5, AND 6 ROOMED HOUSES, AND ALL HOUSES), COMPARED WITH WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON GROCERIES, FOOD, AND RENT IN THE SIX CAPITAL TOWNS IN 1911 AS BASE (=1000).

Town.	Groceries and Food.	HOUSE RENT.				FOOD, GROCERIES, 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. Weightd Average.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	All Houses. Weightd Average.
N. S. WALES—									
Sydney ...	892	383	474	549	501	1,205	1,296	1,371	1,323
Newcastle ...	818	228	321	410	329	1,046	1,139	1,228	1,147
Broken Hill*	967	106	144	178	120	1,073	1,111	1,145	1,087
Goulburn ...	817	265	401	531	457	1,082	1,218	1,348	1,274
Bathurst ...	987	197	257	329	317	984	1,044	1,116	1,104
Weighted Average	827	354	444	519	468	1,181	1,271	1,346	1,295
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne ...	831	314	404	499	446	1,145	1,235	1,330	1,277
Ballarat ...	850	145	216	292	261	995	1,066	1,142	1,111
Bendigo ...	842	178	236	334	268	1,020	1,078	1,176	1,110
Geelong ...	821	200	284	402	361	1,021	1,105	1,223	1,182
Warrnambool ...	839	229	301	363	318	1,068	1,140	1,202	1,157
Weighted Average	833	287	373	468	416	1,120	1,206	1,301	1,249
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane ...	809	228	298	378	353	1,037	1,107	1,187	1,162
Toowoomba ...	828	199	247	291	306	1,027	1,075	1,119	1,133
Rockhampton ...	842	209	253	327	312	1,051	1,095	1,169	1,154
Charlton Towers	911	187	253	299	240	1,098	1,164	1,210	1,151
Warwick ...	808	146	224	277	259	954	1,032	1,085	1,067
Weighted Average	823	217	282	355	332	1,040	1,105	1,178	1,155
S. AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide ...	876	295	375	456	383	1,171	1,251	1,332	1,259
Moonta, etc. ...	887	170	258	330	252	1,057	1,145	1,217	1,139
Port Pirie*	919	216	258	319	253	1,135	1,177	1,238	1,172
Mt. Gambier ...	814	213	270	353	295	1,027	1,084	1,167	1,109
Petersburg ...	886	279	358	414	348	1,165	1,244	1,300	1,234
Weighted Average	877	282	359	439	366	1,159	1,236	1,316	1,243
W. AUSTRALIA—									
Perth ...	874	293	365	448	348	1,167	1,239	1,322	1,222
Kalgoorlie, etc. ...	1,066	344	404	487	332	1,410	1,470	1,553	1,398
Mid. Junc., etc. ...	893	242	333	419	311	1,135	1,226	1,312	1,204
Bunbury ...	931	253	312	330	263	1,184	1,243	1,311	1,194
Geraldton ...	977	382	497	596	409	1,359	1,474	1,573	1,386
Weighted Average	918	303	374	458	343	1,221	1,292	1,376	1,261
TASMANIA—									
Hobart ...	851	301	362	421	382	1,152	1,213	1,272	1,233
Launceston ...	828	253	351	417	362	1,081	1,179	1,245	1,190
Zeehan ...	925	134	171	218	123	1,059	1,096	1,143	1,048
Beaconsfield ...	891	92	98	125	100	983	989	1,016	991
Queenstown ...	931	293	342	372	277	1,224	1,273	1,303	1,208
Weighted Average	854	269	337	395	345	1,123	1,191	1,249	1,199
Commonwealth									
Weighted Average ...	841	304	387	469	414	1,145	1,228	1,310	1,255

* See remarks on p. 40, Labour Report No. 6, with reference to House Rents.

6. Variation in Purchasing-Power of Money, 1901 to 1915.—The tables in paragraph 4 give the relative cost of food, groceries, and house rent in the six capital towns from 1901 to 1915 in the form of index-numbers. In the following tables similar information is given as regards variations in cost of food, groceries, and house rent, the base being taken as 20s. for the weighted average in the six capital towns in 1911. The figures therefore shew the sums which would have to be paid in each town and in each year in order to purchase such relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities, and to pay such sums for house-rent as would in the aggregate cost £1, according to the weighted average prices and rents in the six capital towns in 1911.

PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.—AMOUNT NECESSARY ON THE AVERAGE IN EACH YEAR FROM 1901 TO 1915 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	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 5	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
1914	24 1	22 1	19 11	22 10	22 10	21 10	22 10
1915	26 6	25 6	23 3	25 2	24 5	24 8	25 7
1915 { 1st Quarter	24 7	22 11	21 1	23 3	23 10	22 10	23 6
1915 { 2nd "	25 2	25 3	22 8	25 4	24 8	24 3	24 11
1915 { 3rd "	28 1	27 6	24 2	26 6	25 1	25 10	27 2
1915 { 4th "	28 0	26 5	25 1	25 8	24 1	25 9	26 8

* Basis of Table.

(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 1915 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 1
1913	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
1914	23 1	21 10	21 7	24 4	26 0	24 3	22 11
1915	27 11	28 3	27 6	29 9	29 8	28 11	28 4
1915 { 1st Quarter	24 7	23 9	23 11	26 4	28 5	25 10	24 8
1915 { 2nd "	25 9	27 8	26 4	30 2	30 2	28 3	27 3
1915 { 3rd "	30 0	31 8	29 0	32 0	30 11	30 10	31 1
1915 { 4th "	30 7	29 10	30 8	30 6	29 2	30 8	30 3

* Basis of Table.

(ii.) *House Rent only.* The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six capital 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 1915 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
1914 ...	25 7	22 6	17 8	20 10	18 3	18 3	22 8
1915 ...	24 5	21 8	17 2	18 8	17 0	18 7	21 7
1915 { 1st Quarter	24 7	21 10	17 1	18 10	17 5	18 6	21 9
1915 { 2nd „	24 5	21 9	17 4	18 6	16 11	18 7	21 7
1915 { 3rd „	24 5	21 7	17 2	18 7	16 10	18 7	21 7
1915 { 4th „	24 3	21 7	17 2	18 7	16 10	18 7	21 6

* Basis of Table.

7. Monthly Fluctuations in Retail Prices of Food and Groceries, July, 1914, to May, 1916.—The following table has been prepared in order to shew the variations in retail prices of food and groceries since July, 1914, the last month prior to the outbreak of war. Particulars for each town are given in the form of index-numbers for food and groceries in each of the months specified. In the last column the percentage increase or decrease is shewn for each town in May, 1916, compared with July, 1914.

The aggregate result for the thirty towns covered by the investigations shews that prices were 30.9 per cent. higher in May, 1916, than in July, 1914. Prices of the 46 commodities included were 35.3 per cent. higher in May last than in May, 1912, or May, 1913, 30.5 per cent. higher than in May, 1914, and 11.1 per cent. higher than in May, 1915.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX-NUMBERS (FOOD AND GROCERIES) FOR EACH OF THIRTY TOWNS FOR THE MONTHS SPECIFIED, WITH WEIGHTED AVERAGE FOR SIX CAPITAL TOWNS IN 1911 AS BASE (=1000).†

Particulars.	1914.	1915.				1916.					Increase from July, 1914, to May, 1916.
	July.	Mar.	April.	May.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.		
NEW SOUTH WALES—											
Sydney	1,153	1,231	1,252	1,268	1,529	1,597	1,570	1,512	1,509	30.9	
Newcastle	1,147	1,246	1,262	1,285	1,513	1,544	1,539	1,493	1,507	31.4	
Broken Hill	1,468	1,505	1,576	1,575	1,737	1,751	1,864	1,820	1,817	23.9	
Goulburn	1,183	1,225	1,250	1,312	1,502	1,543	1,568	1,543	1,550	31.1	
Bathurst	1,097	1,192	1,221	1,243	1,431	1,480	1,453	1,474	1,479	34.8	
*Weighted Average	1,165	1,243	1,265	1,283	1,535	1,597	1,578	1,523	1,522	30.5	
VICTORIA—											
Melbourne	1,106	1,216	1,282	1,386	1,442	1,547	1,541	1,484	1,485	34.2	
Ballarat	1,103	1,237	1,307	1,424	1,458	1,531	1,519	1,496	1,506	36.6	
Bendigo	1,107	1,244	1,313	1,390	1,465	1,505	1,543	1,475	1,482	33.9	
Geelong	1,089	1,207	1,264	1,350	1,435	1,526	1,537	1,500	1,514	39.1	
Warrnambool	1,087	1,223	1,278	1,404	1,455	1,510	1,541	1,475	1,493	37.4	
*Weighted Average	1,105	1,219	1,285	1,388	1,444	1,542	1,540	1,485	1,488	34.7	
QUEENSLAND—											
Brisbane	1,057	1,193	1,289	1,326	1,547	1,573	1,531	1,486	1,491	41.1	
Toowoomba	1,041	1,239	1,323	1,371	1,554	1,573	1,536	1,506	1,457	40.1	
Rockhampton	1,156	1,268	1,306	1,378	1,647	1,681	1,661	1,642	1,613	39.6	
Charters Towers	1,246	1,468	1,510	1,588	1,692	1,676	1,666	1,650	1,644	32.1	
Warwick	1,083	1,237	1,312	1,379	1,534	1,532	1,502	1,467	1,462	35.1	
*Weighted Average	1,082	1,230	1,313	1,359	1,570	1,592	1,556	1,517	1,512	39.9	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—											
Adelaide	1,250	1,354	1,427	1,485	1,506	1,572	1,574	1,549	1,584	26.6	
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo	1,230	1,369	1,446	1,488	1,540	1,609	1,625	1,592	1,612	31.0	
Port Pirie	1,291	1,448	1,476	1,530	1,618	1,672	1,656	1,640	1,643	27.3	
Mt. Gambier	1,064	1,253	1,315	1,382	1,425	1,495	1,522	1,532	1,504	41.4	
Petersburg	1,340	1,396	1,433	1,536	1,513	1,638	1,642	1,621	1,622	21.1	
*Weighted Average	1,247	1,357	1,427	1,485	1,511	1,577	1,580	1,557	1,586	27.3	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—											
Perth	1,340	1,471	1,495	1,502	1,462	1,521	1,528	1,513	1,550	15.7	
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,664	1,765	1,758	1,806	1,774	1,842	1,851	1,792	1,814	9.0	
Mid. Junction & Guildford	1,354	1,501	1,511	1,532	1,461	1,549	1,586	1,529	1,534	13.2	
Bunbury	1,418	1,524	1,575	1,593	1,555	1,637	1,639	1,630	1,608	13.3	
Geraldton	1,445	1,642	1,671	1,689	1,632	1,682	1,719	1,663	1,675	15.9	
*Weighted Average	1,412	1,539	1,556	1,573	1,533	1,596	1,605	1,578	1,608	14.0	
TASMANIA—											
Hobart	1,211	1,313	1,391	1,401	1,519	1,645	1,615	1,588	1,551	27.9	
Launceston	1,144	1,245	1,314	1,345	1,460	1,600	1,573	1,564	1,538	34.5	
Zeehan	1,292	1,391	1,420	1,531	1,629	1,736	1,711	1,698	1,683	30.3	
Beaconsfield	1,230	1,319	1,368	1,436	1,533	1,678	1,673	1,674	1,647	33.9	
Queenstown	1,315	1,453	1,467	1,519	1,653	1,715	1,694	1,678	1,697	29.1	
*Weighted Average	1,201	1,305	1,372	1,399	1,515	1,641	1,613	1,595	1,566	30.4	
†Weighted Aver. for C'wealth	1,164	1,269	1,318	1,372	1,504	1,577	1,566	1,520	1,524	30.9	

* Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns.

† See Remarks on page 31 of Labour Report No. 6, with reference to change of base period.

—NOTE.—Corresponding index-numbers for the intervening months are given in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 33 to 35.

§ 8. Investigation into Purchasing-Power of Money in 150 Towns in Commonwealth.

1. **Introduction.**—In order to supplement the information as to variations in the purchasing-power of money, which is collected each month for the thirty towns specified in the preceding section, a special investigation was initiated in November, 1913, as to the purchasing-power of money in seventy additional towns in the Commonwealth. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and November, 1915. At the latter period the number of towns from which returns are collected annually was increased to 120. It is intended to carry it out in that month each year, thus making information available annually in all for 150 towns.

2. **Map shewing relative Purchasing-Power of Money.**—On the map on page 1099 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 index-numbers for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915. 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 150 towns selected is in close approximation to the density of population (indicated by hatching). The weighted average cost for all the 150 towns in 1913 is taken as base, as the index-numbers are comparable in all respects.

§ 9. 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; in Report No. 5 those for the year 1913, and in Report No. 6, those for the years 1914 and 1915.

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.

(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, 1088 in 1913, 1149 in 1914, and 1604 in 1915. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871, 1914, or 1915, and the purchasing power of money in 1911 was, accordingly, greater. Again, prices were lower in 1901 than in 1911, and the purchasing power of money in the former year was therefore greater.

* 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.

**MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX-NUMBERS, 1861 to 1915, COMPUTED
TO YEAR 1911 AS BASE.**

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agri- cultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Ma- terials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All com- modities 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	45
1901 ...	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1902 ...	1,007	756	1,193	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	890	980	942	1,209	801	859	910
1906 ...	882	978	916	972	923	1,110	896	864	948
1907 ...	1,037	1,017	973	1,020	948	1,294	963	961	1,021
1908 ...	1,033	901	1,312	1,198	968	1,335	835	891	1,115
1909 ...	1,014	907	1,000	1,119	978	1,068	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	1,179
1913 ...	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088
1914 ...	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ...	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604

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 1099. 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, 2 and 5.

4. *Fluctuations in Wholesale Prices, July, 1914, to May, 1916.*—Since the outbreak of war, prices of many commodities have increased considerably. This is shewn in the following table in which the index-numbers are given for each group for the month of May, 1916, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1000) for each group :—

**MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICES.—VARIATIONS BETWEEN JULY, 1914,
and MAY, 1916.**

Particulars.	I. Metals and Ccal.	II. Jute, Leather, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce, etc.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mater- ials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups.
July, 1914 ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
May, 1916 ...	1,574	1,200	1,130	1,313	1,285	1,550	1,344	1,853	1,315

It may be seen that there has been an aggregate increase in prices during the period specified of no less than 31.5 per cent. The greatest increase, 85.3 per cent., is recorded in Group VIII. (Chemicals), and the least, 13.0 per cent., in Group III. (Agricultural, Produce, etc.).

§ 10. Control of Trade and Prices during War.

1. **General.**—Shortly after the outbreak of war, a conference of Federal and State Ministers met to discuss the financial position and other matters, and it was decided that for the purpose of controlling the prices of foodstuffs, each State should introduce *uniform* legislation, since it was obvious that this was necessary in view of all the circumstances.

Particulars of the various Acts passed by the State Governments will be found in Labour Bulletin No. 6, September, 1914, pages 132-147.

As a further outcome of the conference, in addition to the various State Boards and Commissions, a Federal Royal Commission, consisting of the Hon. Alfred Deakin (chairman), the Hon. Dugald Thomson, formerly Minister for Home Affairs, and Mr. G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., Commonwealth Statistician, was appointed to collect information and report upon such matters as the supply of foodstuffs and other necessities required by and available for Australia during the war; the amount then available and likely to be so for export, having due regard to the requirements of Australia; the development of fresh sources of supply; and any other important matters relating to conditions of trade and industry arising from the war. This commission ceased to exercise its functions after the 30th October, 1914.

There has been great diversity in regard to the operations of the various authorities created in the different States. In New South Wales and Queensland prices have been fixed for a large number of commodities, whereas in Victoria only a comparatively few commodities were dealt with, and these only during the latter half of 1914 and early in 1915. In South Australia it was not until the latter part of 1915 that the Necessary Commodities Commission began to fix prices. In Western Australia the Food Stuffs Commission fixed the price of some commodities, and refused to sanction proposed advances in others. The commission was revoked in October, 1915. In Tasmania the Legislative Council rejected the Bill creating a Necessaries of Life Control Bill, and consequently no action has been taken in that State to deal with prices of commodities in the manner adopted by the other States.

2. **Federal Control of Prices.**—In March, 1916, the Federal Government created a Prices Adjustment Board with authority to fix the prices of flour, bread, bran, and pollard. The Board made investigations, and fixed the prices of flour, bran, and pollard in every milling centre of Australia. Prices of bread were fixed in upwards of 1000 separate towns, after investigations had been made as to the cost of manufacture, distribution, etc. An important judgment of the High Court, as to the powers of Government to fix prices, was obtained as the result of the conviction of a Melbourne suburban baker, by the local magistrate, for selling bread at a higher rate than that fixed by the Prices Adjustment Board. This conviction was appealed against, but the High Court, by a majority decision, affirmed that in matters affecting the safety of Australia the Government, under the War Precautions Act, had plenary powers, and that the decision as to what is necessary rests with the Executive and not with the judicial authority.

After this judgment, the scope of the investigations and activities of the Prices Adjustment Board were considerably enlarged, and an exhaustive list of commodities were declared to be necessary commodities. Later, a Commissioner was appointed in each State to make investigations, and to make recommendations to the Minister as to the necessity for fixing maximum selling prices of various commodities. At the time of going to press prices have been fixed in Victoria for certain invalid and infants' foods and for fresh milk.