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SECTION XXXI.

THE COMMONWEALTH SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

1. **Introductory.**—In Year Books Nos. 4 and 5, information was given in this section as to the events leading to the selection of the Federal Capital Territory, and as to the necessary legislation and the progress of operations in connection with the establishment of the capital city. The physiography of the Territory was dealt with *in extenso*, and topographical and contour maps accompanied the letterpress, as well as reproductions of the premiated designs for the laying out of the city. Considerations of space, however, preclude the repetition of this information. On the 12th March, 1913, the official ceremony to mark the initiation of operations in connection with the establishment of the Seat of Government was carried out. At this ceremony the selection of "Canberra" as the name of the capital city was announced.

2. **Progress of Work.**—The design for the laying out of the capital city having been approved, the survey of the main axial lines has been completed, and the marking on the ground, grading, and construction of portion of the roads are proceeding. Considerable progress has been made with the nursery in connection with the afforestation scheme, and the horticultural work undertaken includes cultivating plants for the Continental Arboretum, red park plantation for Narrabundah, pink park plantation for Mount Ainslie, yellow park plantation for Mount Black, and white forest on Mugga-Mugga, for the extensive redwood, pinetum, cedar, and cork oak economic forests. In addition, the previous pine, wattle, and eucalypt plantations have been maintained, and the propagation of native trees in quantities for parkway embellishment undertaken. The power plant is supplying current to all the important points. Active progress with construction has been restricted for the present, and operations are practically being confined to maintenance work.

The following figures indicate the actual work done in road development since the roads were taken over:—

Forming and finishing	..	..	..	..	93½ miles
Gravelling and metalling	..	..	..	..	95¼ miles
Clearing out, repairing culverts, etc.	..	..	..	..	162½ miles
General road repairs	..	..	..	..	178½ miles
Cutting water tables, drains, etc.	..	..	..	..	146½ miles

3. **Lands in the Territory.**—As a considerable portion of the Commonwealth lands within the Territory is not required in connection with the establishment of the city, such areas are being made available for leasing under certain conditions. A large number of leases have been disposed of under conditions requiring the extermination of rabbits, and the lessees are proceeding with the erection of rabbit-proof fencing in a satisfactory manner. 17,800 sheep and 380 head of large stock are on agistment on land that will be required for departmental use at a later date. Reference has already been made on page 292 to the area of alienated, acquired and leased land within the Territory. All areas are classified into three classes of agricultural and three classes of grazing lands.

4. **Lands at Jervis Bay.**—Sovereign rights over certain lands, comprising about 18,000 acres, and water, at Jervis Bay, to be used for the Naval College and other Federal purposes, have been granted by the New South Wales Government and accepted by the Commonwealth.

5. **Railways.**—The line from Queanbeyan to Canberra, 4 miles 75 chains long, was opened for goods traffic on 25th May, 1914, and is being worked by the New South Wales Railways Commissioners. The construction of a tramway for the carriage of material from the depot yards and power house into the city area is proceeding. The trial survey of the Canberra-Jervis Bay line has been completed, and plans have been prepared sufficient to enable an estimate of the cost of the line to be arrived at. The trial survey from Canberra to the boundary of the Federal Territory (towards Yass), a distance of 11 miles, has been completed, as well as the survey of the line by the New South Wales Government from Yass to the Territory boundary, 32 miles.

6. **Population and Live Stock.**—A complete count of the population was taken on 31st December, 1918, when a total of 1,942 was enumerated. It is estimated that 337 persons were absent from the Territory on the date in question. The live stock in the Territory, according to the latest returns, comprises:—Horses, 1,250; cattle, 8,900; sheep, 155,000; and pigs, 200.

7. **Educational Facilities.**—Arrangements have been made for the New South Wales Education Department to continue, for the time being, the administration of education in the Territory, the expenditure involved to be refunded annually by the Commonwealth to the State. Additions have been made to the public school at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, to accommodate the increased number of children.

8. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The expenditure in the Federal Territory subsequent to the passing of the "Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909," and up to the 30th June, 1918, was for 1910-11 £20,319, 1911-12 £64,772, 1912-13 £135,270, 1913-14 £251,669, 1914-15 £212,506, 1915-16 £166,052, 1916-17 £105,971, 1917-18 £32,111, making a total of £988,670. A detailed statement of the various items of expenditure since 1910 is given in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—EXPENDITURE TO 30th JUNE, 1918.

Item.	Total Expenditure to 30th June, 1917.	Expenditure (or Credit), 1917-18.		Total Expenditure to 30th June, 1918.
		Dr.	Cr.	
	£	£	£	£
Afforestation	12,977	2,871	..	15,848
Bridges, Roads, and Culverts	80,183	2,576	..	82,759
Buildings, Repairs, etc.	113,526	10,613	..	124,139
Brickworks	46,130	..	328	45,802
Cement and Quarrying	5,086	25	..	5,111
Electric Lighting (Mains and Plant only)	77,374	..	2,039	75,335
Fire Brigade	1,268	..	..	1,268
Fencing	3,632	5	..	3,637
General Expenditure (including Administrative Charges)	140,830	11,202	..	152,032
Manufacturing Accounts	5,494	..	10,334	Cr. 4,840
Maintenance Accounts	1,880	..	..	1,880
Motor Cars and Upkeep	8,461	753	..	9,214
Medical Services	10,378	1,464	..	11,842
New South Wales Government (Services Rendered)	12,209	2,830	..	15,039
Plant, Instruments, etc.	19,828	..	55	19,773
Railways	62,409	3,497	..	65,906
Rabbit Destruction	18,118	1,986	..	20,104
Stock (Material)	38,159	5,826	..	43,985
Sewerage, Mains, etc.	39,002	..	573	38,429
Water Supply	253,145	1,400	..	254,545
Wire Netting Lessees	6,470	392	..	6,862
Total	956,559	45,440	13,329	988,670

The revenue of the Federal Territory for the year ended 30th June, 1918, was £31,221, including £754 from rates.

9. **Military College.**—In June, 1911, a Military College was opened at Duntroon for occupation by the cadets and staff. Particulars regarding the establishment of this College may be found in Year Book No. 4 (p. 1159). Previous reference has been made to it in the section of this book dealing with Defence (see page 1006).

10. **Naval College at Jervis Bay.**—See section of this book dealing with Defence, page 1015.

SECTION XXXII.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

§ 1. Area and Population.

1. *Introductory.*—Upon the extension of New South Wales westward to the 129th meridian in 1827, the Northern Territory was comprised within that colony (see Year Book No. 4, page 16), and in 1863 was annexed by Royal Letters Patent to the province of South Australia. With the adjacent islands, it was transferred to the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1911.

2. *Area and Boundaries.*—The total area of this Territory is 523,620 square miles, or 335,116,800 acres. Its length from north to south is about 900 miles, while its breadth from east to west is 560 miles. Its eastern boundary, dividing it from Queensland, is the 138th meridian of east longitude; and its western boundary, separating it from Western Australia, the 129th meridian. Its southern boundary is the 26th parallel of south latitude, dividing it from South Australia. The northern boundary is the coast line of those parts of the Indian Ocean known as the Timor and Arafura Seas. Near the mouth of the Wentworth River, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, the coast line is met by the eastern boundary; at Cape Domett, near Cambridge Gulf, the western boundary cuts the northern coast line. The length of coast line is about 1,040 miles, or 503 square miles of area to one mile of coast line; an exact survey has, however, not yet been made.

3. *Population.*—(i) *Character.* In 1881 there were 670 Europeans in the Territory, and at the end of 1913 the number was estimated at 2,143. The Chinese population, at its maximum during the years of railway construction, 1887 and 1888, has gradually dwindled, the estimate for 1914 being 1,033. Japanese, first recorded in 1884, increased up to the year 1898, falling again after five years. The highest recorded population, excluding aborigines, was 7,533 in 1888; the estimate for 1918 was 4,781. The year 1911 was the first in which the population was dominated by the European race. A thirty years table of population, distinguishing races, will be found on page 1156 of the Commonwealth Official Year Book No. 5. Subsequent to the Census of 1911, a revision of the estimates, back to 1901, was made. The results are incorporated in the following table:—

POPULATION OF NORTHERN TERRITORY (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES),
1901 TO 1918.

Year ended 31st December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Year ended 31st December.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1901 ..	3,999	674	4,673	1910 ..	2,738	563	3,301
1902 ..	3,847	627	4,474	1911 ..	2,662	586	3,248
1903 ..	3,582	652	4,234	1912 ..	2,854	621	3,475
1904 ..	3,514	692	4,206	1913 ..	2,995	677	3,672
1905 ..	3,368	678	4,046	1914 ..	3,252	721	3,973
1906 ..	3,248	656	3,904	1915 ..	3,687	876	4,563
1907 ..	3,095	642	3,737	1916 ..	3,839	928	4,767
1908 ..	2,963	609	3,572	1917 ..	3,886	1,022	4,908
1909 ..	2,927	576	3,503	1918 ..	3,677	1,104	4,781

The census population (3rd April, 1911) was 2,734 males, 576 females; total, 3,310. The estimate for 31st December, 1918, gives 3,677 males, 1,104 females, a total of 4,781.

(ii) *Movement of Population.* The following is a summary of movement of population in 1918 (excluding overland migration):—

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1918.

Inwards	1,259	Outwards	1,417	Excess of immigration over emigration	-158
Births	105	Deaths	74	Excess of births over deaths	31
Increase	1,364	Decrease	1,491	Net result	-127

Note (-) signifies decrease.

The immigration and emigration of the Territory in five-year periods from 1881 to 1910, and for each of the years 1911 to 1918, are shown in the following table:—

MIGRATION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1881 TO 1918.

Year.	Immigra- tion.	Emigra- tion.	Year.	Immigra- tion.	Emigra- tion.	Year.	Immigra- tion.	Emigra- tion.
1881-5 ..	3,683	3,787	1901-5 ..	2,211	2,932	1914 ..	1,102	778
1886-90 ..	9,208	7,250	1906-10	2,559	3,125	1915 ..	1,904	1,278
1891-5 ..	1,958	2,353	1911 ..	412	431	1916 ..	1,389	1,137
1896-1900	2,538	2,259	1912 ..	846	585	1917 ..	1,501	1,366
			1913 ..	1,033	824	1918 ..	1,259	1,417

(iii) *The Aborigines.* An account of the Australian aborigines, by Dr. W. Ramsay-Smith, was given in Year Book No. 3 (pp. 158-176). The interior of the continent is the most thickly populated by the natives, but it is believed that they are rapidly dying out. In these regions, remote from contact with other races, the native has maintained his primitive simplicity, and furnishes an interesting subject of study to the anthropologist and ethnologist. At the census of 1911, full-blooded aboriginals in the employ of whites and those who are living in a civilised or semi-civilised condition in the vicinity of European settlements, were enumerated—the males being 743, females 480; total, 1,223. Estimates of the total black population of the Territory vary from 20,000 to 50,000.

§ 2. Legislation and Administration.

1. *Transfer to Commonwealth.*—(i) *The Northern Territory Acceptance Act.* A short historical sketch is given in Year Book No. 6, pp. 1113-4. On 1st January, 1911, the Territory was transferred by South Australia to the Commonwealth, upon terms previously agreed upon by the respective Cabinets, and ratified by the Commonwealth *Northern Territory Acceptance Act* (No. 20 of 1910). It is enacted that laws and courts of justice remain in operation, powers and functions of magistrates and officials remain vested; estates and interests continue upon the same terms; trade with Australian States is declared free. The Commonwealth assumes responsibility for the State loans in respect of the Territory, paying the interest yearly to the State, providing a sinking fund to pay off the loans at maturity, and paying off the deficit in respect of the Territory. It also purchases the Port Augusta to Oodnadatta railway, and agrees to complete the construction of the transcontinental railway from Port Darwin to Port Augusta.

(ii) *The South Australian Surrender Act.* The State Act approves and ratifies the agreement surrendering the Territory.

(iii) *The Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910.* The Act provides for Government authorising the appointment of an Administrator and officials. South Australian laws are declared to continue in force as laws of the Territory, and certain Commonwealth Acts to apply. Power is given to the Governor-General to make Ordinances having the force of law.

(iv) *Administration.* A Resident Administrator, vested with supreme authority in internal affairs, was appointed in the Department of the Minister for External Affairs in February, 1912. Many other important administrative offices have also been filled.

(v) *Legislation.* The main provisions of the Ordinances passed are as follows :— The powers and duties of the Administrator vested in the appointee, include custody of the public seal, appointment and suspension of officials, and execution of leases of Crown lands. A Supreme Court with original and appellate jurisdiction is instituted, the method of appointment of the Judge is prescribed, and provision is made for trial by jury, and for the registration and summoning of jurors. A Sheriff, a Registrar-General, and a Health Officer are provided for, also the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and of deeds and documents. Custody and control of aborigines, with extensive powers of supervision, are vested in the Chief Protector. Provision is made for the control of fisheries. Birds protected during the whole or part of the year are scheduled. Crown lands are classified, and their mode of acquisition, entry and holding defined. The prevention and eradication of diseases in plants have been provided for. Under the Stock Diseases Ordinance the Chief Inspector of Stock has wide powers in regard to the movements of stock, prevention and control of diseases, etc. Shop assistants are to have a weekly half-holiday, and the establishments must be closed at a certain time. A town council has been constituted for Darwin, and provision made for assessments, rates, etc. Mining is encouraged by the provision of rewards for the invention of new processes, and the discovery of valuable deposits and of new mineral fields; subsidisation of the industry and the issue of prospecting licenses are also provided for. Licenses to search for mineral oil, and leases for working, are available. Provision has been made for the granting of leases for oyster culture. A Board is constituted for the purpose of making advances to settlers who intend to improve and stock their holdings, to purchase farm implements, plant, etc., or to pay off mortgages, the rate of interest and terms of repayment being set out. Reference to the Liquor Ordinance will be found hereunder.

(vi) *Liquor Traffic.* By the Liquor Ordinances of 1915–17–18, the Commonwealth Government assumed the control of the importation, manufacture, and sale of liquor in the Territory. The hotels in Darwin and Pine Creek have been taken over, and a supervisor of hotels has been appointed to oversee the liquor business generally. Extensive additions and improvements to the hotels have been effected. The business as a whole is carried on at a profit, although the Victoria Hotel, which has no public bar, shews a heavy loss. Since the rail head was transferred to the Katherine, the Pine Creek Hotel also failed to meet expenses.

(vii) *Schedule of Ordinances.* A schedule of the ordinances promulgated up to the end of 1918 is given hereunder :—

- 1911.—1, Northern Territory Government; 2, Council of Advice; 3, Sheriff; 4, Tin Dredging; 5, Marine; 6, Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths; 7, Interpretation; 8, Stamp Duties Abolition; 9, Supreme Court; 10, Registration; 11, District Council Assessment; 12, Registration; 13, Fisheries; 14, Lands Acquisition; 15, Interpretation; 16, Aborigines.
- 1912.—1, Native Birds Protection; 2, District Council Assessment; 3, Crown Lands; 4, Supreme Court; 5, Health; 6, Thorngate Estate; 7, Jury; 8, Crown Lands; 9, Early Closing.

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- 1913.—1, Mineral Oil ; 2, Birds Protection ; 3, Registration of Births ; 4, Encouragement of Mining ; 5, Advances to Settlers ; 6, Public Service ; 7, Crown Lands ; 8, Marriage Validating.
- 1914.—1, Brands ; 2, Crown Lands.
- 1915.—1, Licensing ; 2, Birds Protection ; 3, Roads ; 4, District Council ; 5, Health ; 6, District Council Amendment ; 7, Darwin Town Council ; 8, Liquor.
- 1916.—1, Liquor Amendment ; 2, Eradication of Noxious Weeds.
- 1917.—1, Crown Lands Amendment ; 2, Darwin Town Council Amendment ; 3, Marriage ; 4, Appointment of Acting Administrator ; 5, Education ; 6, Crown Lands Amendment ; 7, Prevention and Eradication of Diseases in Plants ; 8, Liquor Amendment ; 9, Stamp ; 10, Darwin Pound ; 11, Crown Lands Amendment.
- 1918.—1, Supreme Court Amendment ; 2, Crown Lands Amendment ; 3, Darwin Town Council Amendment ; 4, Darwin Pound Amendment ; 5, Plant Diseases ; 6, Liquor Amendment ; 7, Oyster Culture Leases ; 8, Liquor Amendment ; 9, Aborigines ; 10, Stock Diseases ; 11, Liquor Amendment ; 12, Supreme Court Amendment ; 13, Real Property ; 14, Crown Lands Amendment ; 15, Closing of Roads.

§ 3. Physiography.

1. **Tropical Nature of the Country.**—The Territory is within the torrid zone, with the exception of a strip $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees wide, which lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

2. **Contour and Physical Characteristics.**—The low flat coast line seldom reaches a height of 100 feet. Sandy beaches and mud flats, thickly fringed with mangroves, prevail. Sandstone, marl, and ironstone form the occasional cliffy headlands. The sea frontage of more than 1,000 miles is indented by bays and inlets and intersected by numerous rivers, many of which are navigable for considerable distances from their estuaries.

The principal features of the coast line are enumerated in Year Book No. 1, p. 66 ; the rivers in Year Book No. 2, p. 76 ; the mountains in Year Book No. 3, p. 67 ; the lakes in Year Book No. 4, p. 77 ; the islands in Year Book No. 5, pp. 71, 72, and the mineral springs in Year Book No. 6, p. 65.

Inland, the country generally is destitute of conspicuous landmarks. From the coast there is a general rise southwards to the vicinity of the 17th or 18th parallel of south latitude, where the higher lands form the watershed between the rivers that flow northwards to the sea, and those that form the scanty supply of the interior systems. Towards the centre of the continent, the land over a wide area is of considerable elevation, and there are several mountain ranges, generally with an east and west trend.

§ 4. Climate, Fauna and Flora.

1. **The Seasons.**—There are two main climatic divisions—the wet season, November to April, and the dry season, May to October, with uniform and regular changes of weather. Nearly the whole of the rainfall occurs in the summer months. Fuller particulars will be found in Year Book No. 6, p. 1116.

2. **Fauna.**—The ordinary types of native Australian fauna inhabit the territory. As elsewhere on the continent, the higher *Theria* are rare, but marsupials, birds, crocodiles, fresh-water tortoises, snakes (mostly non-venomous), and frogs abound. There are many varieties of freshwater fish and littoral mollusca. Butterflies and beetles are strongly represented. The white ant is a pest, anthills in the Territory sometimes attaining great dimensions. Mosquitoes and sandflies are very troublesome, particularly in the wet season. Native fauna are in some cases protected. The domesticated animals have been introduced, and buffalo also exist in large herds.

3. **Flora.**—The vegetation is North Australian in type, but a number of the forms belong to the Malayan and Oceanic regions. The timber trees are not of great commercial value, but in the coastal regions tropical vegetation grows luxuriantly to the water's

edge. On the wide expanses of plain country of the interior, there is little vegetation. The principal orders represented in the Territory are :—*Euphorbiaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Urticæ*.

Fuller particulars regarding fauna and flora are given in Year Book No. 6, pp. 1116-7.

§ 5. Production.

1. **Agriculture.**—Up to the present, agriculture has made little progress in the Territory, although it has been demonstrated that rice may be grown as an ordinary crop suitable for chaff as fodder, and in certain situations for milling; while maize, cowpeas, sorghum, amberscane, millets of various kinds, and sugar-cane can also be cultivated. The drawbacks to success at the present are lack of suitable labour, and deficient means of communication. Purely tropical products such as cotton, tea, coffee, sisal hemp, and cigar tobacco can also flourish, but their profitable cultivation depends on a supply of cheap labour, which is unobtainable. The Commonwealth Government has established demonstration farms at Daly River and Batchelor.

2. **Stock.**—(i) The spacious, well-grassed “runs” of the Territory are, with adequate water supply, suitable for horse and cattle breeding. Large numbers of cattle are overlanded to neighbouring States, which also take considerable quantities of horse hides. The Government has a small experimental sheep station at Mataranka on the head waters of the Roper River, the flock consisting of about 3,000 merino sheep. The total area fenced in with dingo and marsupial proof fencing is about 8,000 acres, including two small home paddocks. The fencing of a large horse and cattle paddock comprising about 45 square miles has also been completed. The total area of the Mataranka Station is about 770 square miles. The estimated number of stock in the Territory on 31st December, 1917, is given in the appended statement :—

LIVE STOCK, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 31st DECEMBER, 1917.

Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
26,231	638,431	54,709	500

In addition there were 8,686 goats, 314 camels, 29 mules, and 316 donkeys.

The dairying industry has not been developed, although it has been shewn that it is possible to make butter of good quality. A sample from Oenpalli has been very favourably reported on by the Chief Dairy Produce Expert. Fresh milk is procurable in Darwin from the Government dairy, which was leased to a private supplier in 1914. It is found that the rank indigenous grasses in some localities are greatly improved by constant stocking, and become largely replaced by shorter and sweeter varieties.

Herds of wild buffaloes are found on the mainland and on Melville Island, and are descendants of swamp buffaloes, introduced in the early part of last century. They have no value beyond that of their hides, of which large quantities are exported annually.

(ii) *Meat Preserving Works.* Extensive Meat Preserving works capable of dealing with all the stock available for export have been established in the vicinity of Darwin. Although the works are privately owned, the Government has arranged with the proprietors to treat stock from other station holders. In his Report for 1918, however, the Administrator states that owing to cost of treatment private owners find it more advantageous to overland their cattle to Queensland or even to South Australia. The works commenced operations in April, 1917. For further information see section XIII. § 8, 12, page 515.

3. **Mining.**—Small quantities of the precious and commercial metals are mined. The discovery of gold and tin in various localities, and the measure of success that has attended their working, indicate scope for development. An important discovery of tin at Maranboy Springs was made in 1913, and this field is now the most productive in the Territory. The workings up to date have, however, not gone beyond the 50 foot level.

At Coronet Hill copper mine values are being tested below the oxidised zone, and should the property prove payable at the deep levels it is intended to instal a smelter and other modern appliances.

Wolfram is produced at the Wauchope and Hatches Creek fields in the Davenport Ranges near the centre of the continent.

(i) *Mineral Production.* Both alluvial and reef gold are found, and there are several batteries and cyanide plants. Other minerals are also raised. The following table shews the total mineral production for the last five years :—

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1913 TO 1917-8.

Year.	Gold.	Tin Ore.	Wolfram.	Silver-Lead Ore.	Copper Ore.	Total Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	13,250	25,526	3,140	2,228	482	44,626
1914	10,757	15,200	4,025	545	4,860	35,807*
1915	4,182	13,245	5,278	1,073	10,710	34,498†
1916	2,554	27,120	20,269	275	5,517	55,780‡
1917-18	2,229	41,432	38,788	200	9,648	92,730§

* Includes mica valued at £420. † Molybdenite, £10. ‡ Molybdenite, £45.
§ Scheelite, £350 ; molybdenite, £58 ; bismuth, £25.

(ii) *Employment of Miners, 1913 to 1917-18.* The following table shews the average number employed in mining during the last five years, distinguishing Chinese :—

MINERS, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1913 TO 1917-18.

Year.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Total.
1913	90	530	620
1914	136	462	598
1915-16	137	371	508
1916-17	141	350	491
1917-18	194	282	544*

* Including 68 aboriginals and other coloured men.

(iii) *Mining Accidents, 1900 to 1917-8.* In 1911 five mining accidents were recorded, four resulting in death. There were no serious accidents in 1910, 1912, and 1913, and only one, resulting in death, in 1914, and one in each of the years 1915, 1916, and 1917-18. During the nine years preceding (1901-1909), nine fatal accidents and seven cases of serious injury were recorded. The majority of the victims were Chinese.

4. *Pearl Fishing.*—In 1884 mother-of-pearl shell was discovered in the harbour of Port Darwin. Difficulty in working, principally through heavy tides and muddy water, retarded the development of the industry for many years. Latterly, however, the opening up of new patches led to a revival, but the outbreak of war has given the industry a setback for a time. The latest figures available refer to the year ended 30th June, 1918, when 20 boats were engaged, and 115 men were employed, including 55 Japanese and 60 Timorese. Forty-six tons of pearl shell were obtained, valued at £6,319. About 43 tons of bêche-de-mer, valued at £3,500, were also obtained.

§ 6. Commerce and Shipping.

1. *Trade.*—The following table shews the total trade of the Territory for 10 years from 1901 to 1910 :—

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1901 TO 1910.

Items.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ..	108,886	107,217	125,244	113,461	86,878	74,659	78,996	68,905	57,994	52,398
Exports ..	302,931	191,558	178,266	235,630	216,279	254,222	345,721	241,028	278,555	269,063
Total Trade	411,817	298,775	303,510	349,111	303,157	328,881	424,717	309,933	336,549	321,461

No record is now kept of the direction of trade between the Commonwealth States and Territories. It is, therefore, impossible to give the total imports and exports of the Northern Territory for years later than 1910. The value of the direct oversea trade for 1901, and for each of the years 1913 to 1917-18, is given hereunder:—

**VALUE OF DIRECT OVERSEA TRADE, NORTHERN TERRITORY,
1901 AND 1913 TO 1916-17.**

Items.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	37,539	20,977	83,708	74,424	82,775	32,287
Exports	29,191	67,911	13,319	20,953	13,251	268,419
Total	66,730	88,888	97,027	95,377	96,026	300,706

The principal items of oversea export in 1917-18 were beef, preserved by cold process, £116,464; tinned meats, £98,380; potted meats, £15,435; meats, other, £14,509; tallow, £12,030; and pearl shell, £4,951. The large increase as compared with previous years is due to the operations of the meat preserving works at Darwin.

2. *Shipping.*—Shipping facilities are at present somewhat irregular, as three lines have ceased making Darwin a port of call. The Territory is now dependent chiefly on the services of the "Montoro" and "Mataram," trading between Sydney and Singapore. During the season the "Victoria," chartered by the Meat Company, made regular trips between Sydney and Darwin.

SHIPPING, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1881 TO 1917-18.

Period.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1881-1885 (Annual Average) ..	72	71,814	72	71,692
1886-1890	95	94,452	103	94,724
1891-1895	75	81,128.	73	81,090
1896-1900	71	88,284	70	88,244
1901-1905	63	93,751	63	91,556
1906-1910	87	128,502.	88	128,408
1911	71	130,178	71	130,178
1912	74	138,052.	74	133,052
1913	83	171,504.	84	171,594
1914-15	82	173,943	81	172,482
1915-16	91	208,441	91	208,441
1916-17	70	161,636	68	161,313
1917-18	51	115,288	50	107,497

§ 7. Internal Communication.

1. *Railways.*—Under the agreement ratified by the Act, the Commonwealth is to construct the Northern Territory portion of the transcontinental railway line (connecting Adelaide and Darwin, *via* Port Augusta).

The Northern line from Adelaide terminates at Oodnadatta, about 100 miles south of the southern boundary of the Territory. The only line at present in the Territory is one from Darwin to Katherine, a length of 200 miles, of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. The line to connect Katherine River with Oodnadatta (about 1,010 miles) has been surveyed, the greater part of the survey being exploratory in character. It is stated that this transcontinental railway would bring London within seventeen days of Adelaide. The Commonwealth also acquired on 1st January, 1911, the property in the line from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta (478 miles).

2. Posts.—The principal mail services are as follows :—

(i) *Marine.* Postal communication is maintained between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, *via* North Queensland ports. There is also a service four times a year between Darwin and Boroloola by Government auxiliary vessel, calling at Roper River (this is not largely availed of owing to the more frequent inland service); and a service every two months between Darwin and Wyndham, on the estuary of Ord River, in the north-east of Western Australia, by the Western Australian Government steamers.

(ii) *Inland.* Posts are also despatched into the interior of the Continent. One route is from the Katherine Telegraph Station southwards as far as Alice Springs; others are from Katherine to Boroloola, from Camooweal to Boroloola, from Katherine to Victoria River and Wave Hill, and from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs.

3. *Telegraphs.*—The transcontinental telegraph line, covering a length of 2,230 miles, was completed on 2nd August, 1872, at a cost of nearly half-a-million sterling. The line runs in a northerly direction from Adelaide to Darwin, whence telegraphic communication is provided with Asia and Europe, *via* Banjoewangie (Java), Singapore, and Madras.

Between Darwin and Banjoewangie the submarine cable is duplicated.

§ 8. Finance.

1. *Revenue and Expenditure, 1917-18.*—In the Commonwealth finance statement for 1917-18, separate accounts are given for Northern Territory administration. The following shews the receipts and expenditure for the financial year named :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1917-18.

REVENUE.	£	EXPENDITURE (CHIEF ITEMS)— <i>continued.</i>	£
Customs and Excise ..	13,919	Port Augusta Railway Loans (Interest, etc.)	116,492
Postal, Telegraph, & Telephone Darwin-Katherine River Railway	10,711	New Works	26,227
Territorial	35,172	Darwin-Katherine River Railway—	
Land and Income Tax	19,545	Salaries, etc.	56,144
Miscellaneous	13,344	Gold Fields and Mining—	
Quarantine	6,732	Salaries, etc.	17,678
Lighthouses and Light Dues ..	61	Lands and Surveys—	
Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway	972	Salaries, etc.	10,174
Deficiency on year's transactions ..	1,027	Postal Department	20,769
	389,339	Interest and Sinking Fund on Stock and Treasury Bills in aid of Loans and Railways	56,739
	490,822	Miscellaneous	11,751
EXPENDITURE (CHIEF ITEMS).	£	Total	490,822
Northern Territory Loans (excluding Port Augusta Railway)	112,925		
Administrator's Office	61,923		

The amounts hereunder were expended from the loan funds :—

	£
Construction of Railway Pine Creek to Katherine River and southwards ..	16,317
Darwin-Katherine River Railway	25,861
New Lighthouses	2,456
Total	44,634

2. **Loans.**—The first loan on Northern Territory account was floated in London in 1876; the nominal amount was £75,000, at 4 per cent., due date 1st January, 1916. The public debt on 30th June, 1918, was £2,772,516, distributed as follows:—

PUBLIC DEBT, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1918.

Principal. £	Rate: %	Annual Interest. £
27,216	3	816
154,992	3½	5,425
1,394,008	3½	52,275
1,196,300	4	47,852
Total .. 2,772,516	—	106,368

Of the principal sum, the amounts redeemable in London and Australia are £1,405,400 and £1,367,116 respectively.

§ 9. Land Tenure.

1. **Present Policy.**—A description of the system of land settlement in force in the Territory will be found in the chapter "Land Tenure and Settlement," see pages 259 and 260 *supra*. Prior to the transfer of the Territory to the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1911, the sale and occupation of lands were regulated by the South Australian Legislature in Statutes applying particularly to the Territory. Under the Commonwealth Government a complete reorganisation was effected, and the system adopted was embodied in the Crown Lands Ordinances of 1912 to 1918. A leasehold system only is provided for, and no further alienation of Crown lands is permitted, except in pursuance of existing agreements. The land is classified and appraised, and leased in blocks, the maximum areas ranging from 300 square miles of first class pastoral, to 1,280 acres of first class agricultural land. The terms for pastoral leases are for Class 1, 21 years; Classes 2 and 3, 42 years; and for any miscellaneous lease, 21 years. All other leases are to be in perpetuity, making them almost equivalent to freeholds, but with re-appraisal of rent values every 14 years in the case of town lands, and every 21 years in the case of agricultural and pastoral lands. The conditions are of a very favourable nature, with low rents and elastic conditions of tenure. In order to provide for cases where allottees on inspection of their blocks have reasonable grounds for preferring another block, the Administrator is empowered to revoke leases, under certain conditions. Under the Advances to Settlers Ordinance 1913, provision was made for giving settlers financial assistance in the pioneering years. Repayment of loans can be extended over a period of 30 years. Loans granted during the year amounted to £695, of which £116 was repaid. Up to the 30th June, 1918, the total amount outstanding was £7,765. Owing to the high evaporation rate, the surface waters in the Territory dwindle rapidly during the dry season, and, except in favoured localities, sub-artesian supplies must be resorted to where obtainable. In order to encourage the provision of water supply, it is proposed, in granting leases, to allow minimum rentals in the case of lessees who make satisfactory provision by means of bores, wells, or dams.

The revenue from pastoral leases and permits for the year 1917-18 was about £14,000.

2. **Number of Holdings.**—The table on page 259 *supra* shews the total area under lease, license, and permit in 1901 and in each year from 1913 to 1918. At the end of 1918 there were in existence, under South Australian Acts, 224 pastoral leases covering 63,998,080 acres, and 54 pastoral permits covering 9,034,240 acres. Under the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1912, there were 86 grazing licenses covering 16,465,280 acres, and 115 pastoral leases covering 24,703,360 acres.

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, this 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 1918.**—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 to 1918 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. 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 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 1918 (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
1916, 1st " " ..	475	291,525	17,178	5.9
2nd " " ..	476	298,675	15,741	5.3
3rd " " ..	472	278,047	14,649	5.3
4th " " ..	470	292,051	19,562	6.7
1917, 1st " " ..	455	290,849	21,892	7.5
2nd " " ..	453	303,507	19,257	6.3
3rd " " ..	432	255,949	18,197	7.1
4th " " ..	459	296,937	21,989	7.4
1918, 1st " " ..	466	290,048	16,089	5.5
2nd " " ..	478	294,725	18,385	6.2
3rd " " ..	494	305,550	18,752	6.1
4th " " ..	475	308,850	16,919	5.5

* 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.

The figures shew that the percentage of unemployment was lower in the fourth than in the third quarter of the current year, and also lower than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

3. Unemployment in Different Industries, 1918.—The following table shews the percentages unemployed in several of the fourteen industrial groups. It may be observed that for those industries in which employment 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, 1918.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	18	16,926	395	2.3
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	55	39,762	2,655	6.7
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	66	29,865	2,164	7.2
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	23	26,998	1,172	4.3
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	29	10,586	213	2.0
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	76	26,758	1,302	4.9
VII. Building ..	57	33,019	925	2.8
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	22	28,518	1,691	5.9
X. Other Land Transport ..	13	10,819	159	1.5
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	116	85,599	6,243	7.3
All Groups ..	475	308,850	16,919	5.5

4. Unemployment in each State, 1918.—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 1084), 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, 1918.

State.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	143	132,232	4,779	3.6
Victoria	106	84,207	5,218	6.2
Queensland	57	48,577	5,648	11.6
South Australia	54	18,686	417	2.2
Western Australia	72	17,426	729	4.2
Tasmania	43	7,722	128	1.7
Commonwealth	475	308,850	16,919	5.5

§ 3. Variations in Nominal and Effective Wages.

1. Variations in Wage Index-Numbers in Various Industries, 1901 to 1918.—The total number of different occupations for which particulars as to wages are available back to 1901 is 652. In 1913 the number of occupations was increased to 3,948. These wages relate generally to award rates, but in a few cases, more especially for the earlier years, when there were no award 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. 9, page 81). 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 (= 1,000). 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 1918. (WEIGHTED AVERAGE FOR ALL GROUPS IN 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	Number of Occupations included.		1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	1901 to 1912.	1913 to 1917.											
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,055	1,097	1,125	1,144	1,142	1,161	1,174	1,245	1,288	1,345
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . . .	101	636	945	995	1,006	1,064	1,104	1,113	1,127	1,174	1,211	1,268	1,340
III. Food, Drink, etc.	34	576	871	914	928	991	1,038	1,074	1,085	1,127	1,194	1,241	1,288
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . . .	13	124	708	935	976	981	990	1,019	1,034	1,037	1,104	1,163	1,198
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,070	1,102	1,149	1,188	1,234	1,246	1,259	1,328	1,376	1,446
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	907	923	947	1,013	1,037	1,076	1,093	1,125	1,203	1,245	1,289
VII. Building	67	190	1,050	1,130	1,163	1,213	1,245	1,270	1,276	1,285	1,359	1,413	1,449
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	71	161	1,067	1,120	1,168	1,194	1,216	1,270	1,272	1,299	1,420	1,528	1,532
IX. Rail and Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,064	1,074	1,113	1,164	1,165	1,165	1,187	1,236	1,286	1,345
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	795	836	889	910	993	996	1,026	1,041	1,128	1,210	1,237
XI. Shipping, etc.	74	198	751	856	857	871	942	953	972	1,026	1,153	1,194	1,257
XII. Agriculture, Pastoral, etc.	8	72	627	787	798	839	944	965	965	969	1,073	1,192	1,231
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	727	743	887	894	918	935	948	995	1,052	1,104
XIV. Miscellaneous	36	233	759	843	889	929	1,015	1,045	1,054	1,065	1,137	1,185	1,234
All Groups*	652	3,948	848	923	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102	1,184	1,252	1,296

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

* Weighted average: see graph on page 1103 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 increased during the whole period under review from 848 in 1901 to 1,000 in 1911, 1,051 in 1912, 1,184 in 1916, 1,252 in 1917, and to 1,296 in 1918.

It was pointed out in Labour 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 1918.**—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 (=1,000). 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.

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

VARIATIONS IN NOMINAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN DIFFERENT STATES, 1901 TO 1918.

(WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE FOR COMMONWEALTH IN 1911=1,000.)

States.	Number of Occupations included.		1901.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	1901 to 1912.	1913 to 1917.												
New South Wales	158	874	858	913	942	968	1,003	1,058	1,088	1,096	1,124	1,208	1,257	1,286
Victoria ..	150	909	796	871	887	924	985	1,038	1,058	1,065	1,078	1,148	1,229	1,278
Queensland ..	87	627	901	925	946	960	997	1,010	1,027	1,042	1,060	1,177	1,273	1,356
South Australia ..	134	567	819	868	905	951	1,013	1,048	1,061	1,062	1,067	1,151	1,231	1,278
Western Australia	69	489	1,052	1,061	1,068	1,116	1,152	1,191	1,214	1,226	1,236	1,272	1,345	1,372
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	725	732	772	799	934	1,025	1,028	1,039	1,112	1,163	1,193
Commonwealth*	652	3,948	848	900	923	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102	1,184	1,252	1,296

* 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 1103, 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 since 1914 at a higher rate than in any other State, and the general level in that State is now higher than in any other State except Western Australia. 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. Since then wages in that State have increased rapidly, and their general level is now not far below those of the other States, except Western Australia.

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 modification, inasmuch as they take no account of variations in the purchasing-power of money. In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the

nominal wage index-numbers given in sub-section 2 hereof have been divided by the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in Section IV., paragraph 5 of Labour Report No. 9, p. 28. The resulting index-numbers shew for each State and for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages.

The following table shews the effective wage index-numbers for each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1918 :—

VARIATION IN EFFECTIVE WAGES IN EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 1901 TO 1918.*

Particulars.	1901.	1907.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918
New South Wales	961	983	952	973	973	922	924	909	850	867	893	902
Victoria	915	979	980	981	1,037	981	1,007	964	844	877	950	947
Queensland	1,172	1,151	1,112	1,095	1,090	1,032	1,060	1,045	912	991	1,078	1,083
South Australia	948	960	914	943	957	906	947	929	847	896	989	957
Western Australia	1,024	1,068	1,081	1,091	1,023	1,032	1,076	1,073	1,011	1,005	1,079	1,107
Tasmania	827	818	769	812	838	896	976	943	843	870	894	880
Commonwealth	964	996	974	985	1,000	955	975	952	862	894	950	952

* 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 1907 onwards are shewn in the graph on page 1104. A comparison between this graph and the succeeding one 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 showing 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, 1913, 1916, 1917 and 1918 were marked by increases in effective wages, but that in each of the years 1908, 1912, 1914 and 1915, there were rapid decreases. In each of these years in which effective wages declined there was a rapid increase in cost of food and groceries. In 1914 wages increased 0.9 per cent., but the purchasing-power-of-money index-number went up to 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 purchasing-power of money index-number increased 12.1 per cent., resulting in a decrease of 9.5 per cent. in the effective wage. In 1916 the nominal wage index-number increased 7.4 per cent., and the purchasing-power-of-money index-number only 3.6 per cent., which resulted in the effective wage index-number shewing an increase of 3.7 per cent. In 1917 the nominal wage index-number increased 5.7 per cent., and the purchasing-power-of-money index-number decreased 0.5 per cent., resulting in an increase in the effective wage index-number of 6.3 per cent. In 1918 the nominal wage index-number increased 3.5 per cent., and the purchasing-power-of-money index-number 3.3 per cent. The effective wage index-number, therefore, shews a small increase of 0.2 per cent.

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 purchasing-power of money, it appears probable that this tendency will continue in the future.

4. Variations in Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1918.—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. Attention has also been drawn to the limitations to which they are subject in abnormal times.

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 subjoined

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 are 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."*

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 variations in purchasing-power of money, but also for the relative extent of unemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT, PURCHASING-POWER-OF-MONEY AND NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGE-INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1918.†

Year.	I. Nominal Wage Index- Numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wages Index- Numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V. Purchasing- 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
1916 ..	1,184	6.7	1,105	1,159	1,324	894	875
1917 ..	1,252	7.4	1,159	1,216	1,318	950	923
1918 ..	1,296	5.5	1,225	1,285	1,362	952	943

† As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

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 1916, 1917 and 1918 the effective wage index-numbers both for "Full Work" and "Allowing for Unemployment" exhibit an increase. This is due to the fact that the increase in the nominal wage index-number has been greater than the increase in the index-number which embraces cost of food, groceries, and house rent.

* 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."

§ 4. Changes in Rates of Wage.

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

(i) *Definition of a Change in Rate of Wage.* For the purpose of these statistics a change in rate of wage 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. Bonuses to employees have not been taken into account in the tabulations. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes any and all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the different number of separate occupations or trades affected. Further, it should be observed that in some instances a change may relate to the employees of a single employer or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change.

(ii) *Sources of Information.* Primary information merely as to the fact that a change in rate of wage 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 wage ; (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 wage, 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 union, 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 wage paid before and 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.

When the forms are returned from the various persons who are required to complete them, 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 Wage in each State for 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.**—The following table gives particulars of changes which occurred in each State of the Commonwealth during the years specified. 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

* 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.

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 wage 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.

It should be observed that changes brought about by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-18 and the Commonwealth Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911 are necessarily included hereunder as changes in each State to which such awards and agreements apply. The average increase per head per week is computed to the nearest penny.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.—NUMBER AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 1913 TO 1918.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	C'wealth.	
No. of Changes	1913	149	81	41	26	20	12	..	..	329
	1914	185	69	50	18	42	19	..	..	384*
	1915	169	87	60	31	25	24	3	..	401†
	1916	377	168	134	98	42	37	4	4	870‡
	1917	201	106	142	78	55	38	16	..	637§
	1918	229	201	236	113	63	46	4	..	896||
No. of Persons Affected	1913	89,618	49,254	16,645	4,574	3,036	3,005	..	..	166,132
	1914	56,469	29,876	20,198	5,624	8,399	4,262	..	..	125,218*
	1915	109,260	39,087	22,864	10,206	2,661	3,147	185	..	197,410†
	1916	242,564	119,878	72,079	40,925	5,848	7,232	258	157	492,487‡
	1917	101,158	68,272	72,843	20,209	12,997	5,288	1,143	..	292,910§
	1918	146,399	110,027	74,174	16,239	9,871	3,631	624	..	361,581||
Total Net Amount of Increase per Week	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	1913	21,789	9,880	3,702	1,279	428	635	..	..	37,713
	1914	13,558	6,688	5,128	1,941	2,423	804	..	..	30,685*
	1915	29,525	8,078	6,398	3,539	562	778	87	..	51,905†
	1916	56,835	30,566	40,451	9,930	1,440	1,980	88	40	142,923‡
	1917	28,896	15,129	20,083	6,070	3,407	1,987	635	..	81,007§
1918	32,194	25,514	19,699	3,885	2,133	1,323	273	..	85,260||	
Average Increase per Head per Week	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
	1913	4 10	4 0	4 5	5 7	2 10	4 3	..	..	4 6
	1914	4 10	4 6	5 1	6 11	5 9	3 9	..	..	4 11*
	1915	5 5	4 2	5 7	6 11	4 3	4 11	9 5	..	5 3†
	1916	4 8	5 1	11 3	4 10	4 11	5 6	6 10	5 1	5 10‡
	1917	5 9	4 5	5 6	6 0	5 3	7 6	11 1	..	5 6§
1918	4 5	4 8	5 4	4 9	4 4	7 3	8 9	..	4 9||	

* Including one change (common to all States) of £143 per week to 390 workpeople. † Including two changes (common to all States) which resulted in an increase in wages of £2,938 per week to 10,000 workpeople. ‡ Including six changes (common to all States), which resulted in an increase in wages of £1,593 per week to 3,546 workpeople. § Including one change (common to all States) which resulted in an increase in wages of £4,800 per week to 11,000 workpeople. || Including four changes (common to all States), which resulted in an increase in wages of £239 per week to 616 workpeople. The particulars relating to the numbers of workpeople who were affected by these changes, and the net amount of increase per week in each State, were not ascertainable.

In point of number of changes in each State, New South Wales was first, Victoria second, and Queensland third, in each of the years 1913 to 1916. During the year 1917 the number of changes in Queensland exceeded the number recorded in Victoria, while during the year 1918 the number of changes in Queensland was greater than the number recorded as having taken place in New South Wales. It will be seen from the table that, with the exception of New South Wales, the number of changes in rates of wage recorded during the year 1918 is higher in each State than during any previous year. The relative position of the States in point of the numbers of changes effected, and also in regard to the numbers of workers affected in each year is, of course, largely due to the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

The number of workpeople who were affected by changes in rates of wage during the year 1918 was 361,581, and the total net amount of increase per week was £85,260. The corresponding figures for the year 1917 were 292,910 workpeople and £81,007 net amount of increase per week. Only four decreases in rates of wage were recorded during 1918, so that 892 of the changes recorded gave increased rates of pay. The average increase per head per week during the year 1918 was 4s. 9d., as compared with 5s. 6d. during the previous year, and 5s. 10d. during 1916, during which year the highest average increase per head per week was recorded.

Included in the particulars contained in the foregoing table are those relating to five decreases during the year 1914, seven during the year 1915, eight during the year 1916, eleven during the year 1917, and four during the year 1918. 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, with a decrease of £59 per week; in 1915, New South Wales two, Tasmania two, and in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia one each, affecting in all 494 workers to the extent of a decrease of £81 per week. Of the eight decreases recorded during 1916 in rates of wage, six affected workpeople in New South Wales, one in Victoria, and one in Western Australia. The total number of persons affected was 1,730, and the amount of decrease per week was £286. In 1917, eleven decreases, affecting 12,828 workpeople, were recorded. Seven of these decreases occurred in New South Wales, two in Queensland, and one each in Victoria and South Australia. The total amount of decrease per week was £3,267. In 1918, four decreases, affecting 1,525 workpeople to the extent of £284 per week, were recorded. Of these four decreases two occurred in Queensland and one each in New South Wales and Victoria.

3. Number and Magnitude of Changes in Rates of Wage in the Commonwealth Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913 to 1918.—(i) *Total Workpeople (Male and Female) affected by Changes.* In the following table particulars are given of the number of changes, the number of persons (males and females) affected, and the total amount of increase per week, classified according to Industrial Groups throughout the Commonwealth during the six years 1913 to 1918.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE IN THE COMMONWEALTH ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1913 TO 1918.

Particulars.	Industrial Group.							
	I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.
1913.								
Number of Changes ..	10	20	45	15	11	55	21	17
Number of Persons affected ..	7,975	6,594	17,428	11,727	4,602	17,110	19,237	6,112
Amount of increase per week £	1,569	1,607	4,255	2,082	1,128	3,480	5,696	1,210
1914.								
Number of Changes ..	14	30	58	10	17	41	19	25
Number of Persons affected ..	10,762	9,582	22,692	14,970	2,686	9,061	8,380	7,776
Amount of increase per week £	2,516	1,834	4,958	2,461	523	2,181	2,471	1,581
1915.								
Number of Changes ..	18	51	48	7	7	61	13	37
Number of Persons affected ..	4,912	32,322	18,214	1,023	1,724	15,451	6,616	19,925
Amount of increase per week £	1,131	8,835	4,204	339	539	2,921	1,173	5,507
1916.								
Number of Changes ..	35	74	107	21	27	108	37	63
Number of Persons affected ..	16,111	27,412	38,171	30,918	10,210	34,037	37,536	63,308
Amount of increase per week £	4,255	6,894	16,383	6,858	2,270	9,172	12,400	17,827
1917.								
Number of Changes ..	14	60	66	21	31	53	38	28
Number of Persons affected ..	10,495	16,994	30,515	25,652	6,386	12,585	11,426	25,022
Amount of increase per week £	2,568	3,394	2,015	6,104	1,981	4,046	3,477	12,544
1918.								
Number of Changes ..	61	42	93	26	24	78	30	25
Number of Persons affected ..	14,651	31,804	32,411	23,215	8,707	15,160	17,419	14,285
Amount of increase per week £	4,343	10,565	9,025	5,252	1,804	3,944	5,420	2,988

Particulars.	Industrial Group—continued.						
	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	ALL GROUPS.*
1913.							
Number of Changes ..	16	12	19	3	9	59	312
Number of Persons affected ..	20,046	7,335	1,839	828	6,481	38,818	166,132
Amount of increase per week £	3,219	2,324	543	436	1,922	8,264	37,713
1914.							
Number of Changes ..	15	10	26	2	4	94	365
Number of Persons affected ..	5,313	4,020	16,753	590	939	11,689	125,218
Amount of increase per week £	1,334	716	6,933	120	188	2,869	30,685
1915.							
Number of Changes ..	19	15	21	3	11	54	365
Number of Persons affected ..	27,140	5,468	13,154	2,300	5,011	44,150	197,410
Amount of increase per week £	4,629	2,082	3,702	852	1,095	14,896	51,905
1916.							
Number of Changes ..	64	31	44	11	13	186	821
Number of Persons affected ..	83,526	19,232	12,898	16,266	9,832	92,980	492,487
Amount of increase per week £	17,450	5,282	3,411	16,858	2,016	21,847	142,923
1917.							
Number of Changes ..	50	19	25	10	15	144	574
Number of Persons affected ..	37,264	10,261	12,613	3,440	15,359	74,988	292,910
Amount of increase per week £	12,711	3,054	5,629	1,096	3,720	18,668	81,007
1918.							
Number of Changes ..	38	25	38	6	23	270	779
Number of Persons affected ..	59,625	12,782	1,990	1,717	9,230	118,585	361,581
Amount of increase per week £	10,320	2,185	719	350	2,167	26,178	85,260

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

(ii) *Changes in Rates of Wage in Female Occupations, according to Industrial Groups, 1913 to 1918.* Included in the changes in rates of wage recorded in the immediately preceding table 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, etc., are set out hereunder:—

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE IN FEMALE OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.—COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1918.

Particulars.	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. IX.							
	Wood, Furniture, etc.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	Food, Drink, etc.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	Books, Printing, etc.	Other Manufacturing.	Rail and Tram Services.	
1913.								
Number of Persons affected	1,100	6,802	555	748	..	
Amount of increase per week	£	133	1,052	70	90	..	
1914.								
Number of Persons affected	2,139	8,900	970	195	..	
Amount of increase per week	£	303	1,462	173	40	..	
1915.								
Number of Persons affected	2,291	173	138	1,783	..	
Amount of increase per week	£	267	58	26	281	..	
1916.								
Number of Persons affected	..	393	49	2,334	18,345	3,695	2,331	12
Amount of increase per week	£ ..	76	8	337	3,690	573	336	3
1917.								
Number of Persons affected	..	70	6	2,059	23,115	962	599	844
Amount of increase per week	£ ..	11	1	269	5,356	185	78	191
1918.								
Number of Persons affected	..	609	320	4,612	13,675	3,140	1,344	219
Amount of increase per week	£ ..	179	15	877	2,658	392	175	44

Particulars.	X. XI. XII. XIII. XIV. ALL GROUPS.						
	Other Land Transport.	Shipping, etc.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous.		
1913.							
Number of Persons affected	2,693	1,800	13,698	
Amount of increase per week	£	411	244	2,000	
1914.							
Number of Persons affected	263	844	13,311	
Amount of increase per week	£	97	213	2,238	
1915.							
Number of Persons affected	400	3,887	7,846	16,518	
Amount of increase per week	£	160	866	1,719	3,377	
1916.							
Number of Persons affected	13	100	2,550	13,132	42,954
Amount of increase per week	£	1	22	543	2,388	7,977
1917.							
Number of Persons affected	..	50	10,310	14,556	52,573
Amount of increase per week	£ ..	40*	2,259	2,852	11,162
1918.							
Number of Persons affected	6,720	24,380	55,019
Amount of increase per week	£	1,584	4,170	10,094

* Decrease.

4. Changes in Rates of Wage in Male and Female Occupations—Number and Effect of Changes in each State, 1913–1918.—Included in the changes in rates of wage recorded in the tables on pages 1092 to 1099 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 male and female workers affected, etc., are set out hereunder.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.—MALE AND FEMALE OCCUPATIONS.—EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 1913 TO 1918.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	N. Terr.	C'wealth.
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NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

1913 ..	83,470	44,692	16,095	3,616	3,036	1,525	..	152,434
1914 ..	48,773	25,644	19,628	5,624	7,616	4,232	..	111,907*
1915 ..	97,672	36,022	21,831	9,807	2,588	2,787	185	180,892†
1916 ..	225,806¶	99,667	68,125	39,586	5,669	6,885	249	449,553‡
1917 ..	82,601	48,136	63,066	16,844	12,788	4,759	1,143	240,337§
1918 ..	128,728	91,857	59,909	12,889	8,452	3,487	624	306,562||

NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913 ..	20,682	9,317	3,647	1,127	428	512	..	35,713
1914 ..	12,158	6,146	5,055	1,941	2,157	797	..	28,397*
1915 ..	26,975	7,572	6,250	3,431	545	730	87	48,528†
1916 ..	53,395	26,877	39,874	9,774	1,414	1,937	82	134,946‡
1917 ..	25,773	11,080	17,106	5,244	3,329	1,878	635	69,845§
1918 ..	29,410	22,574	16,186	3,311	1,889	1,284	273	75,166||

AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.

	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1913 ..	4 11	4 2	4 6	6 3	2 10	6 9	..	4 8
1914 ..	5 0	4 10	5 2	6 11	5 8	3 9	..	5 1
1915 ..	5 6	4 2	5 9	7 0	4 3	5 3	9 5	5 4
1916 ..	4 9	5 5	11 8	4 11	5 0	5 8	6 7	6 0
1917 ..	6 3	5 7	5 5	6 3	5 2	7 11	11 1	5 10
1918 ..	4 7	4 11	5 5	5 2	4 6	7 4	8 9	4 11

NUMBER OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

1913 ..	6,148	4,562	550	958	..	1,480	..	13,698
1914 ..	7,696	4,232	570	..	783	30	..	13,311
1915 ..	11,588	3,065	1,033	399	73	360	..	16,518
1916 ..	16,915	20,211	3,954	1,339	179	347	9	42,954
1917 ..	18,557	20,136	9,777	3,365	209	529	..	52,573
1918 ..	17,671	18,170	14,265	3,350	1,419	144	..	55,019

Note.—For continuation of Table see next page.

* Including one change (common to all States) of £143 per week to 390 workpeople. † Including two changes (common to all States) which resulted in an increase in wages of £2,938 per week to 10,000 workpeople. ‡ Including six changes (common to all States) which resulted in an increase in wages of £1,593 per week to 3,546 workpeople. § Including one change (common to all States) which resulted in an increase in wages of £4,800 per week to 11,000 workpeople. || Including four changes (common to all States) which resulted in an increase in wages of £239 per week to 616 workpeople. The particulars relating to the numbers of workpeople who were affected by these changes and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable. ¶ Including effect of one change affecting 157 workpeople in the Federal Capital Territory.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.—MALE AND FEMALE OCCUPATIONS.—
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 1913 TO
1918—*continued.*

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	N. Terr.	C'wealth.
NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913 ..	1,107	563	55	152	..	123	..	2,000
1914 ..	1,400	542	73	..	266	7	..	2,288
1915 ..	2,550	506	148	108	17	48	..	3,377
1916 ..	3,480	3,689	577	156	26	43	6	7,977
1917 ..	3,123	4,049	2,977	826	78	109	..	11,162
1918 ..	2,784	2,940	3,513	574	244	39	..	10,094

AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1913 ..	3 7	2 6	2 0	3 2	..	1 8	..	2 11
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
1916 ..	4 1	3 8	2 11	2 4	2 11	2 6	13 4	3 9
1917 ..	3 4	4 0	6 1	4 11	7 6	4 1	..	4 3
1918 ..	3 2	3 3	4 11	3 5	3 5	5 5	..	3 8

5. Methods by which Changes were Effected.—(i) *Changes in Rates of Wage and Methods by which Effected—Commonwealth, 1917–1918.* In the following table particulars are given for the Commonwealth of the number of changes in rates of wage, 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 1917 and 1918 respectively, as a result of the application of one or other of the methods set out in the tables :—

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.—METHODS BY WHICH EFFECTED,
1917 AND 1918.

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.
1917.									
By voluntary action of employers	24	9,531	£ 3,097	..	..	£ ..	24	9,531	£ 3,097
By direct negotiations ..	49	13,727	4,465	26	2,100	964	75	15,827	5,429
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	7	3,583	1,634	7	15,917	9,362	14	19,500	10,996
By award of Court under Commonwealth Act*	35	20,759	7,654	..	..	..	35	20,759	7,654
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act*	28	16,443	5,579	..	..	..	28	16,443	5,579
By award or determination under State Acts ..	306	197,941	44,439	4	782	38	310	198,723	44,477
By agreement registered under State Acts ..	86	11,777	3,659	2	350	116	88	12,127	3,775
Total* ..	535	273,761	70,527	39	19,149	10,480	574	292,910	81,007

* In this section of the table an Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act or an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board is counted as one change only, although such Award, Agreement, or Order may be operative in more than one State.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.—METHODS BY WHICH EFFECTED,
1917 AND 1918—*continued.*

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.

1918.

			£			£			£
By voluntary action of employers	14	12,916	2,396	..	..	..	14	12,916	2,396
By direct negotiations ..	103	41,085	8,579	29	2,343	894	132	43,428	9,473
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1	544	287	2	47	47	3	591	334
By award of court under Commonwealth Act* ..	39	20,502	4,481	..	..	..	39	20,502	4,481
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act* ..	142	6,764	1,683	..	..	..	142	6,764	1,683
By award or determination under State Acts ..	353	266,977	63,502	1	3,800	1,140	354	270,777	64,642
By agreement registered under State Acts ..	90	6,337	2,114	5	266	137	95	6,603	2,251
Total* ..	742	355,125	83,042	37	6,456	2,218	779	361,581	85,260

* In this section of the table an Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act or an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board is counted as one change only, although such Award, Agreement, or Order may be operative in more than one State.

The total number of changes recorded during the year 1918 was 779, of which 354 or 45 per cent. of the total number were brought about by award or determination under State Industrial Acts. The number of workpeople who were affected by these changes was 270,777, and the total amount of increase per week in wages was £64,642. Of these 354 changes, 100 occurred in New South Wales, 68 in Victoria, 137 in Queensland, 29 in South Australia, 7 in Western Australia, and 13 in Tasmania. The number of changes in rates of wage which were recorded as having been made by awards or variations of awards under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 39, as compared with 35 during the previous year. Direct negotiations between representatives of employers and employees brought about 132 changes in rates of wage during the year. A large number of industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth and State Acts during the twelve months under review. Thirty-seven changes in rates of wage were arranged after stoppages of work. The number of workpeople affected by these changes was 6,456.

(ii) *Changes in Rates of Wage and Methods by which Effected—Commonwealth, 1913-1918.* Comparative particulars are contained in the following table of the total number and effect of all changes in rates of wage brought about throughout the

Commonwealth during the years indicated, as a result of the application of one or other of the specified methods :—

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO METHODS BY WHICH EFFECTED—COMMONWEALTH, 1913-1918.

Particulars.	By Voluntary Action of Employers.	By Direct Negotiations.	By Negotiations, Intervention or Assisance of Third Party.	By Award of Court under C'wealth Act.	By Agreement Registered under C'wealth Act.	By Award or Determination under State Act.	By Agreement Registered under State Act.	TOTAL.*
1913.								
Number of Changes	2	30	4	3	24	213	36	312
Number of Workpeople affected	12,011	4,336	101	4,487	3,387	136,702	5,108	166,132
Amount of Increase per week £	1,543	1,120	20	1,679	831	31,328	1,192	37,713
1914.								
Number of Changes	12	57	1	5	31	197	62	365
Number of Workpeople affected	3,042	8,357	60	21,412	3,180	87,131	2,036	125,218
Amount of Increase per week £	478	2,503	18	7,451	953	18,719	563	30,685
1915.								
Number of Changes	21	63	20	9	14	202	36	365
Number of Workpeople affected	17,727	11,593	2,587	16,386	11,620	128,531	8,966	197,410
Amount of Increase per week £	3,941	2,872	593	4,317	3,080	34,290	2,812	51,905
1916.								
Number of Changes	51	175	9	17	30	467	72	821
Number of Workpeople affected	55,560	46,633	4,984	40,978	25,081	305,340	13,911	492,487
Amount of Increase per week £	10,831	12,114	1,518	14,965	6,800	94,005	2,690	142,923
1917.								
Number of Changes	24	75	14	35	28	310	88	574
Number of Workpeople affected	9,531	15,827	19,500	20,759	16,443	198,723	12,127	292,910
Amount of Increase per week £	3,097	5,429	10,996	7,654	5,579	44,477	3,775	81,007
1918.								
Number of Changes	14	132	3	39	142	354	95	779
Number of Workpeople affected	12,916	43,428	591	20,502	6,764	270,777	6,603	361,581
Amount of Increase per week £	2,396	9,473	334	4,481	1,683	64,642	2,251	85,260

* See footnote to table on page 1098.

It will be seen from the preceding table that, during each year for which particulars are furnished, the most frequent method by which changes in rates of wage were arranged was by award or determination under State Industrial Acts. Direct negotiations between employers and employees, or their representatives, were responsible for numerous changes during each of the years. Awards and agreements made and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act brought about large numbers of changes during the last three years. It must be mentioned that, so far as possible, the effect of awards or agreements are recorded in the figures for the year in which such awards or agreements are made and filed. In certain cases, however, the awards or agreements are made retrospective as to the date on which the increased rate of wage has to be paid, while in others the particulars as to the number of workpeople affected and the effect of the change are difficult to ascertain. In this regard it may be mentioned that the effect of the award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration regulating the wages, hours and working conditions of shearers, station hands and others in the pastoral industry, is not recorded in the tables. Further efforts are to be made to obtain reliable data as to the effect of this award, and in all probability, now that the rates have been in operation for some time, sufficient information will be obtained from the parties affected to enable summaries as to the effect of the change in rates of wage to be prepared.

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

1. **Comparative Table of Minimum Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1918.**—The collection of material respecting the current rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State of the Commonwealth was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. The particulars acquired were 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 is 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. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups, and in each State and all States.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages contained in the tables on p. 1107 *et seq.* include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to that date by industrial tribunals or from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or as a result of direct enquiry.

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 tables on p. 1107 *et seq.* 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 Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 31st December, 1918.**—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage 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 (=1,000), 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 3,948.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATE OF WAGE PAYABLE TO ADULT MALE WORKERS FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Number of Occupations included	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	65s. 11d.	65s. 6d.	69s. 6d.	65s. 6d.	70s. 4d.	61s. 2d.	66s. 5d.*
Index-Numbers	993	986	1,046	986	1,058	921	1,000*

* Weighted average.

The results shew that the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage was highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria (equal), and Tasmania.

3. **Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, 31st December, 1918.**—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 (=1,000).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATE OF WAGE PAYABLE TO ADULT MALE WORKERS FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

Industrial Group.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Average Weekly Wage (for Full Week's Work).		Index Numbers.
		s.	d.	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	270	68	11	1,038
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	636	68	8	1,033
III. Food, Drink, etc.	576	66	0	994
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	124	61	5	925
V. Books, Printing, etc.	205	74	1	1,115
VI. Other Manufacturing	875	66	1	995
VII. Building	190	74	3	1,118
VIII. Mining	161	78	6	1,181
IX. Rail and Tram Services	224	68	11	1,038
X. Other Land Transport	70	63	5	954
XI. Shipping, etc.	198	64	5†	970
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.: ..	72	63	1‡	950
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	114	56	7§	852
XIV. Miscellaneous	233	63	3	952
All Groups	3,948	66	5	1,000*

* Weighted average. † Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied. ‡ Including the value of board and lodging where supplied as follows:—In the pastoral industry, 15s. in Western Australia, 17s. in Tasmania, and 20s. in the remaining States. § Including the value of board and lodging where supplied as follows:—In Sydney 11s. to 19s., according to class of establishment; in Melbourne 14s.; in Perth 22s.; in Adelaide 14s. (Restaurants) and 15s. (Hotels); and in Brisbane and Hobart 15s. per week.

From the above table it may be seen that the highest weighted average wage was that paid in Group VIII. (Mining), 78s. 6d. per week, or approximately 18 per cent. above the weighted average for all groups. The rates of wage range from 78s. 6d. per week down to 56s. 7d. per week, the lowest being in Group XIII. (Hotels, etc.), which is nearly 15 per cent. below the average of all groups.

4. **Weighted Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 31st December, 1918.**—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage 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 (=1,000), index-numbers for each State are also shewn:—

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATE OF WAGE PAYABLE TO ADULT FEMALE WORKERS FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Number of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	31s. 10d.	31s. 3d.	32s. 10d.	29s. 5d.	38s. 10d.	28s. 9d.	31s. 9d.*
Index-Numbers	1,004	985	1,034	928	1,224	906	1,000*

* Weighted average.

It will be seen that the weighted average nominal rate of wage for adult female workers was highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

5. **Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 31st December, 1918.**—The following table gives separate particulars regarding the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage of females in the chief industrial groups in which they are employed, and also shows the weighted average for all groups combined. Index-numbers based on the average for the Commonwealth as the base (=1,000) are also given :—

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE PAYABLE TO ADULT FEMALE WORKERS FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

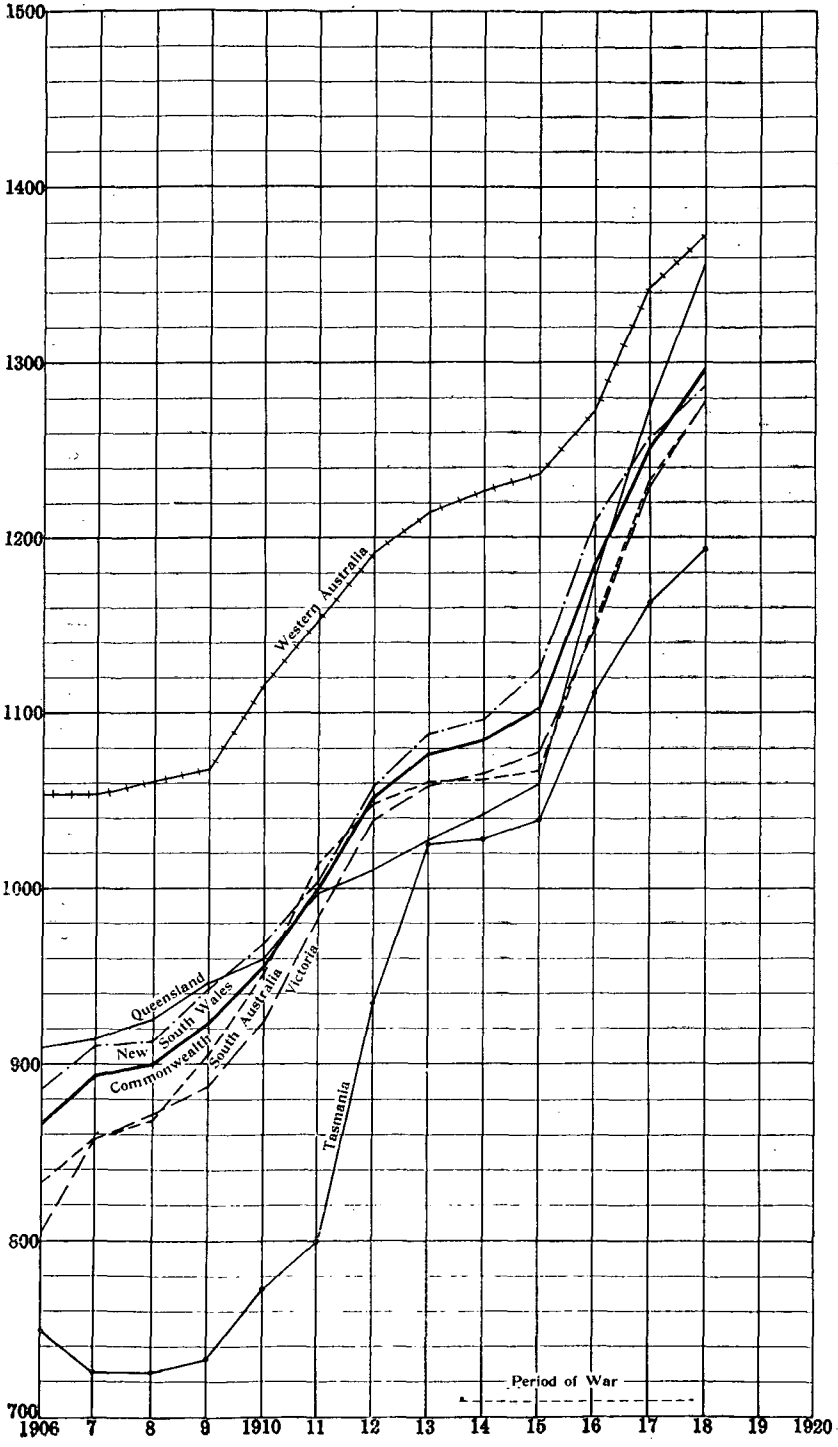
Industrial Group.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Average Weekly Wage (for Full Week's Work).		Index-Numbers.
		s.	d.	
III. Food, Drink, etc.	35	29	3	922
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	114	30	9	968
I., II., V., VI., All Other Manufacturing combined	84	32	0	1,008
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	57	34	1*	1,074
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	18	32	4	1,018
All Groups	308	31	9	1,000†

* Including the value of board and lodging where supplied as follows :—In Sydney, 11s. to 19s., according to class of establishment ; in Melbourne, 14s. ; in Brisbane, 15s. ; in Adelaide, 14s. (Restaurants), and 15s. (Hotels) ; in Perth, 22s. ; and in Hobart, 15s. per week. † Weighted average.

6. **Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1918.**—The rates of wage 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 constitutes 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, 1914, and at the end of the years 1914 to 1918. 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 groups 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 industrial groups

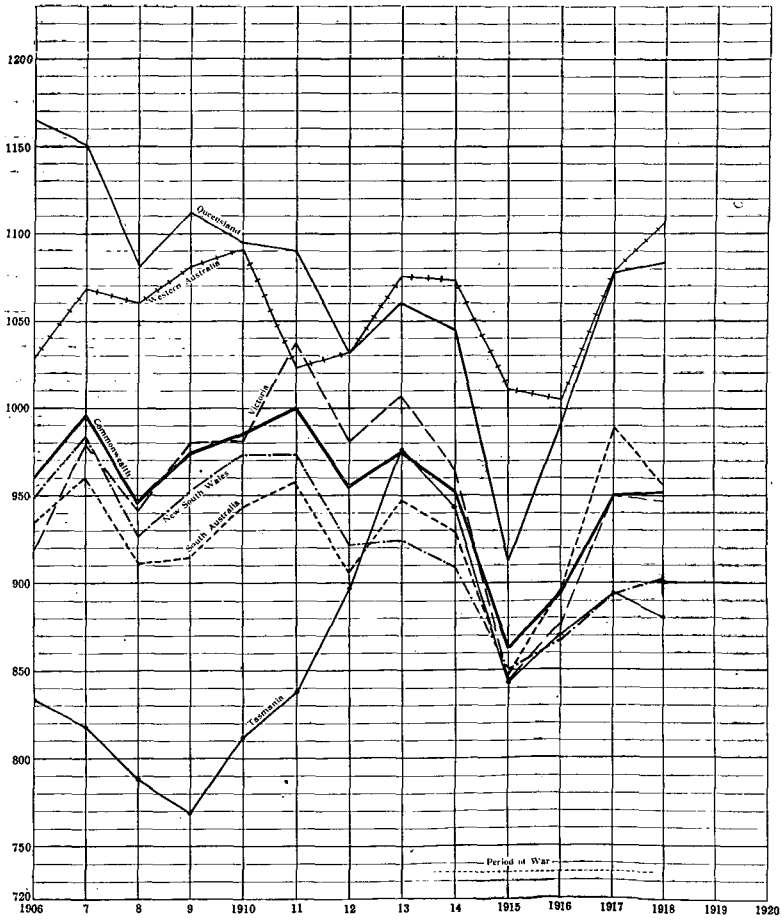
‡ See footnote to table on page 1101.

NOMINAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 1906 TO 1918.



(See page 1088.)

EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH,
1906 TO 1918.



(See page 1089.)

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 wage 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.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY AND HOURLY RATES OF WAGE PAYABLE TO ADULT WORKERS, AND WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, 30th APRIL, 1914, 31st DECEMBER, 1914 TO 1918.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
	Working Hours†	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage‡	1/2	1/1¼	1/1½	1/1½	1/4½	1/1	1/2
31st Dec., 1914	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 56 2	s. d. 54 7	s. d. 53 5	s. d. 54 5	s. d. 62 10	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 55 7
	Working Hours†	49.35	48.66	48.64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
	Hourly Wage‡	1/2	1/1¼	1/1½	1/1½	1/4½	1/1	1/2
31st Dec., 1915	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 57 7	s. d. 55 3	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 53 2	s. d. 56 6
	Working Hours†	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	Hourly Wage‡	1/2½	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/4½	1/1½	1/2½
31st Dec., 1916	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 61 11	s. d. 58 10	s. d. 60 4	s. d. 59 0	s. d. 65 2	s. d. 57 0	s. d. 60 8
	Working Hours†	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
	Hourly Wage‡	1/3½	1/3	1/3½	1/3	1/4½	1/2	1/3½
31st Dec., 1917	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 64 5	s. d. 63 0	s. d. 65 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 68 11	s. d. 59 7	s. d. 64 2
	Working Hours†	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
	Hourly Wage‡	1/3½	1/4	1/5	1/4	1/5½	1/3	1/4½
31st Dec., 1918	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 65 11	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 69 6	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 70 4	s. d. 61 2	s. d. 66 5
	Working Hours†	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	Hourly Wage‡	1/4½	1/4½	1/6	1/4½	1/6	1/3½	1/5
FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914	Weekly Wage	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Working Hours	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/5½	-/9½	-/6	-/6½
31st Dec., 1914	Weekly Wage	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 5
	Working Hours	49.34	48.54	49.82	49.33	49.44	50.76	49.11
	Hourly Wage	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/5½	-/9	-/6	-/6½
31st Dec., 1915	Weekly Wage	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 27 4
	Working Hours	49.45	48.46	49.84	49.35	49.86	50.14	49.12
	Hourly Wage	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/6	-/9	-/6½	-/6½
31st Dec., 1916	Weekly Wage	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 24 10	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 3	s. d. 28 5
	Working Hours	49.44	48.36	49.85	49.02	49.08	49.83	49.02
	Hourly Wage	-/7	-/7	-/6½	-/6	-/9½	-/6½	-/7
31st Dec., 1917	Weekly Wage	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 30 5
	Working Hours	48.98	48.32	48.99	48.73	48.78	49.83	48.71
	Hourly Wage	-/7½	-/7½	-/7½	-/7½	-/9½	-/6½	-/7½
31st Dec., 1918	Weekly Wage	s. d. 31 10	s. d. 31 3	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 31 9
	Working Hours	48.35	48.32	48.37	48.73	48.78	49.83	48.42
	Hourly Wage	-/8	-/7½	-/8½	-/7½	-/9½	-/7	-/7½

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

From the foregoing table it may be seen that there has been a diminution in each of the States in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male occupations, and (with the exception of Western Australia) for female occupations also. 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 (=1,000).

RELATIVE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR WEEKLY AND HOURLY WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE, 30th APRIL, 1914, 31st DECEMBER, 1914 TO 1918.

NOTE.—Weighted Average for the Commonwealth at 30th April, 1914, as base (=1,000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
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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
31st Dec., 1916 ..	{ Weekly Wage ..	1,123	1,067	1,095	1,071	1,182	1,034	1,100
	{ Hourly Wage ..	1,127	1,074	1,097	1,075	1,206	1,011	1,105
31st Dec., 1917 ..	{ Weekly Wage ..	1,168	1,143	1,183	1,144	1,250	1,081	1,164
	{ Hourly Wage ..	1,162	1,138	1,209	1,145	1,252	1,079	1,164
31st Dec., 1918 ..	{ Weekly Wage ..	1,196	1,189	1,261	1,188	1,276	1,110	1,205
	{ Hourly Wage ..	1,196	1,192	1,297	1,176	1,282	1,120	1,210

FEMALE WORKERS.

30th April, 1914 ..	{ Weekly Wage ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
	{ Hourly Wage ..	980	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
31st Dec., 1916 ..	{ Weekly Wage ..	1,050	1,047	1,004	915	1,429	1,041	1,047
	{ Hourly Wage ..	1,044	1,063	991	916	1,431	1,027	1,048
31st Dec., 1917 ..	{ Weekly Wage ..	1,119	1,116	1,120	1,020	1,430	1,045	1,121
	{ Hourly Wage ..	1,122	1,134	1,122	1,027	1,440	1,029	1,130
31st Dec., 1918 ..	{ Weekly Wage ..	1,173	1,151	1,208	1,084	1,430	1,059	1,168
	{ Hourly Wage ..	1,191	1,169	1,226	1,092	1,426	1,044	1,185

7. Rates of Wage of Adult Males and Females.—In the tabular statement on page 1107 *et seq.* particulars are shown for adult males and females separately of the minimum rates of wage fixed by awards, determinations, or agreements, etc., at 31st December, 1918. (See §5, 1.)

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE FOR ADULT MALE WORKERS IN THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS IN THE CAPITAL TOWN OF EACH STATE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AT 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage 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, 1918. It is found, however, that in those States in which Awards, Determinations or Industrial Agreements are made for a specified period, that pending further review of the rates of wage 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 wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. It will be seen that in certain cases of this nature the wages are shewn in the form, say, 60s. to 67s., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shewn in the form 60s. and 65s., 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.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
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GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD.

	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coopering.						
Coopers	81 0	81 0	*81 0	81 0	81 0	81 0
	& 85, 0	& 85 0	& 85 0			
Furniture and Bedding.						
Bedding Makers	75 0	66 0	*69 8	62 6	69 0	60 0
Boults Carver Operators	75 0	73 0	*77 11	62 6*	78 0	72 0
Cabinetmakers	79 0	70 0	*77 11	67 6	72 0	68 0
Carpet Cutters	86 0	75 0	..	..	..	68 0
„ Layers	72 0	70 0	47 6	56 0*	..	68 0
			to 68 0			
„ Planners	72 0	75 0	..	..	..	68 0
Chairmakers	79 0	70 0	*77 11	67 6	72 0	68 0
Drape Cutters	86 0	70 0	..	..	..	..
French Polishers	79 0	70 0	*71 6	67 6	69 0	68 0
Upholsterers	79 0	70 0	*71 6	67 6	69 0	68 0
Wood Carvers	79 0	70 0	*77 11	67 6	78 0	68 0
„ Machinists	79 0	67 0	*66 0	67 6	75 0	61 0
			to 77 11			to 65 0
„ Turners	79 0	70 0	*77 11	67 6	72 0	68 0

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

(1) 18 hours. (1a) 15 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4a) 41½ hours. (4b) 40 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43 hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (5c) 43¾ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10a) 46½ hours. (11) 46½ hours. (11a) 46¾ 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. (18a) 51½ 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. (26a) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (27a) 55½ hours. (27b) 55½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (28a) 50½ hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33a) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38a) 88 hours per fortnight. (38b) 86 hours per fortnight. (38c) 84 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39c) 112 hours per fortnight. (39d) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (40a) 120 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43a) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (44a) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47a) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47b) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (47c) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48) 56 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48a) 56 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49a) 56 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49b) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50a) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50b) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 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). (62) 176 hours per month. (63) 200 hours per month.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Mattress Making, (Wire).†						
Finishers	67 6	65 0	69 8	60 0	..	60 0
Makers	67 6	65 0	69 8	60 0	69 0	60 0
Varnishers	67 6	65 0	69 8	56 0	..	60 0
Organ Building.						
Journeymen	80 0	58 0	60 0 to 72 6	66 0*	..	..
Overmantels and Mantelpieces.						
Journeymen	67 0	70 0	66 0 to 77 11	65 0	72 0	68 0
Piano Making.						
Cabinet Makers	67 0	65 0	60 0 to 72 6	67 6*	..	..
Framemakers, Iron	72 0	66 0	..	..	..	..
" Wood	67 0	65 0	..	..	..	..
French Polishers	67 0	65 0	67 6	67 6*	..	..
Veneerers	67 0	50 0	72 6	..	..	..
		& 60 0				
Wood Carvers	67 0	60 0	..	67 6*	..	..
" Turners	67 0	60 0	..	67 6*	..	..
Picture Framing.						
Compo. Workers	60 0	59 0	71 6	..	..	..
Fitters Up	60 0	59 0	71 6	60 0*	1760 0	..
					to 66 0*	
General Hands	60 0	57 0	60 0	50 0	1760 0	*60 0
				to 60 0*	to 66 0*	
Gilders	65 0	64 0	71 6	63 0*	..	..
Joiners	65 0	64 0	71 6	60 0	1760 0	..
				to 70 0*	to 66 0*	
Mount Cutters	65 0	64 0	71 6	60 0	1760 0	..
				to 70 0*	to 66 0*	
Sawyers (Band or Jig)	60 0	63 0	71 6	60 0	..	..
		& 69 0		to 68 6*		
Saw Milling and Timber Yards.						
Box and Case Makers	66 0	65 0	70 0	61 0	66 0	..
Labourers	60 6	61 0	69 0	58 0	57 6	55 6
Machinists—						
Box Printing	60 6	62 6	70 0	59 6	..	60 0
Boults Carver	75 0	74 0	76 0	67 0*	..	72 0
Buzzer or Jointer	69 0	68 0	71 0	67 0	60 6	63 0
General Jointer	75 0	71 0	..	67 0*	75 6	72 0
Mortising or Boring	61 6	64 0	70 0	64 0	60 6	60 0
Moulding	68 0	68 0	76 0	67 0	63 6	63 0
					& 69 6	& 67 6
" own Grinder	74 0	73 0	..	71 6	..	72 0
Nailing	60 6	65 0	70 0	59 6	63 0	60 0
Planing	66 0	68 0	71 0	62 6	75 6	63 0
Sandpapering	62 6	65 0	70 0	64 0	60 0	63 0
					& 63 6	
Shaping	75 0	74 0	90 0	67 0	78 6	72 0
Tenoning	69 0	68 0	71 0	64 0	63 6	63 0
Ordermen	64 6	66 0	72 0	64 0	66 6	61 6

† Sydney rates from 7th January, 1919.

‡ 44 and 48 hours per week.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD.—<i>continued.</i>						
Saw Milling and Timber Yards. <i>—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Pullers or Tailors Out ..	60 6	61 0	69 0	58 0	60 6	57 0
		& 62 0	to 72 0	& 61 0		& 58 6
Saw Doctors ..	84 0	80 0	86 0	79 0	80 0	75 0
					to 90 0*	
„ Sharpeners ..	72 0	68 0	77 0	70 0	72 0*	63 0
Sawyers, Band or Jig ..	74 0	66 0	79 0	64 0	66 6	64 6
		to 71 0				
„ Circular ..	60 6	65 0	75 0	64 0	63 6	60 0
	to 72 0	& 68 0		& 70 0	& 69 6	to 66 0
„ Gang Frame ..	62 6	66 0	72 0	73 0	66 6	61 6
		& 68 0				
„ Recut Band ..	60 6	66 0	76 0	73 0	66 6	64 6
	to 72 0	to 72 0				
Stackers ..	67 0*	66 0	78 10	80 8	60 6	55 6
Talleymen ..	64 6	66 0	75 0	64 0	60 6	60 0
Wood Turners ..	75 6	70 0	79 0	69 0	72 0	63 0
Undertaking.						
Coachmen ..	2 62 6	1 62 0	75 0†	1 55 0	2 86 0	50 0*
Coffin Makers or Trimmers	72 0	66 0	75 0†	64 0	60 0†	..
		& 70 0			& 70 0	
Venetian Blind Making.						
Journeyman ..	63 0	60 0*	69 8	60 0*	..	65 0
	& 65 0					

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Agricultural Implements.						
Assemblers ..	60 6	61 0	1 65 0	57 0	62 0	..
Blacksmiths ..	68 0	72 0	..	66 0	78 0	..
Bulldozermen ..	59 0	67 0	..	63 0	69 6	..
Carpenters ..	67 6	71 0	..	66 0	..	..
Drillers ..	59 0	61 0	..	56 0	63 6	..
					& 69 6	
Engine Drivers ..	67 0	57 0	..	60 0	..	..
	& 71 6	to 69 0				
Fitters ..	62 0	60 0	..	66 0	75 6	..
	& 68 0	& 66 0				
Grinders ..	59 0	64 0	..	56 0	..	..
Labourers (unskilled)	57 0	58 0	..	54 0	57 6	..
Machinists, Iron	59 0	64 0	..	57 0	..	..
	to 68 0			& 60 0		
„ Wood	59 0	67 0	..	57 0	..	..
	to 68 0			& 60 0		
Painters (Brush)	60 6	61 0	..	56 0	..	..
„ (Scroll)	67 6	71 0	..	66 0	..	..
Patternmakers ..	76 0	78 0	..	72 0	84 6	..
Sheet Iron Workers	59 0	65 0	..	60 0	..	..
Storemen ..	58 6	58 0	1 65 0	54 0	..	..
Strikers ..	60 6	61 0	..	57 0	60 6	..
Turners ..	68 0	71 0	..	66 0	75 6	..
Wheelwrights ..	67 6	71 0	..	66 0	..	..

† 44 and 48 hours per week.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bedstead Making (Metallic).						
Blacksmiths	57 0 to 69 0	62 0	60 6	62 0	..	..
Chillfitters (Modellers) ..	65 0	77 0	74 3	77 0	..	..
„ (Other)	65 0	65 0	57 9 to 66 0	65 0	..	..
Chippers	61 0	59 0	56 3	59 0	..	..
Cutters, etc.	61 0	60 0	56 3	60 0	..	..
Electroplaters	65 0	73 0	71 6	73 0	..	..
Fitters Up	62 0	62 0	57 9	62 0	..	..
Foundry Hands	61 0	60 0	54 0 & 56 3	63 0	..	..
Frame Setters	64 0	63 0	63 3	63 0	..	..
Furnacemen	65 0	60 0	58 6	60 0	..	..
Japanners	60 6	62 0	55 0	56 0 & 62 0	..	..
Lacquerers	64 0	60 0	55 0	60 0	..	..
Mounters	60 6	62 0	55 0	60 0 & 62 0	..	..
Polishers	61 0	60 0	49 6	60 0	..	..
Boiler Making.						
Journeymen	85 6	77 0	78 10	84 0	72 0	80 0
Railway Men	78 0 to 86 0	75 0 to 81 0	81 0	75 0 to 81 0*	78 6	69 0 to 72 0*
Brass Working.						
Coremakers	68 0 & 72 0	63 0	78 10	63 0	72 0	..
Dressers	59 0	57 0	55 0	57 0	72 0	..
Finishers	70 0	69 0	78 10	69 0	72 0	80 0
Furnacemen	63 0	59 6	62 4	60 0	66 0	63 0
Moulders	68 0 & 72 0	69 0	78 10	69 0	72 0	72 0 & 80 0
Polishers	60 0	62 0	78 10	62 0	..	..
Cycles and Motors.						
Assemblers	63 6	61 0 & 63 6	78 10	55 0 to 70 0*	75 6	52 0
Cleaners	60 0	61 0	60 6	50 0*	..	52 0
Filers	61 0	61 0	60 6	50 0*	75 6	52 0
Fitters	65 6	63 6	78 10	60 0 to 75 0*	75 6	65 0
Frame Builders	63 6 & 65 6	61 0 & 66 0	78 10	60 0 to 65 0*	..	55 0
Repairers	63 6 & 65 6	61 0 & 63 6	78 10	60 0 to 70 0*	..	50 0 & 52 0
Turners (Cycle)	65 6	..	..	84 0	75 6	65 0
„ (Motor)	74 6	73 6	..	84 0	..	65 0
Wheel Builders	61 0	61 0	60 6	..	..	55 0

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelalde.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Electrical Installation.†						
Armature Winders ..	82 0	79 0	89 0	81 0	75 6	80 0
Cable Jointers ..	82 0	86 0	86 0	81 0	..	73 6
Fitters ..	82 0	79 0	89 0	81 0	75 6	80 0
Linesmen ..	74 0	79 0	77 0	73 0	66 6	66 0
						& 72 0
Mechanics ..	74 0	79 0	86 0	79 0	75 6	80 0
Patrolmen ..	..	66 0	..	79 0	..	73 6
Wiremen ..	74 0	79 0	77 0	74 0	69 6	67 6
„ Assistant ..	..	66 0	65 0	..	..	60 0
Other Adults ..	..	66 0	65 0	63 0	57 6	60 0
Electrical Supply.						
Armature Winders ..	82 0	72 0	89 0	81 0	75 6	80 0
Cable Jointers ..	82 0	75 0	86 0	81 0	..	73 6
Carboner (Arc Lamp Attend.)	62 0	65 0	71 0	69 0	..	66 0
Instrument Makers ..	70 0	72 0	89 0	79 0	75 6	80 0
Linesmen ..	74 0	72 0	77 0	73 0	66 6	66 0
						& 72 0
Meter Fixers ..	74 0	65 0	..	69 0	..	63 0
„ Testers ..	72 0	72 0	89 0	75 0	..	65 0
Patrolmen (Night)	57 0*	75 0	..	79 0	..	73 6
Shift Electricians ..	82 0	75 0	79 0	..	..	87 0
			to 93 0			
Sub-Station Attendants ..	..	69 0	..	..	..	70 0
Switchboard Attendants	60 0	63 0	65 0	67 0	..	60 0
Switchmen ..	..	61 6	..	73 0	..	..
Other Adults ..	..	60 0	65 0	63 0	..	60 0
Electrical Trades.						
Fitters ..	82 0	79 0	89 0	81 0	75 6	80 0
Mechanics ..	74 0	79 0	86 0	79 0	75 6	80 0
Wiremen ..	74 0	79 0	77 0	74 0	69 6	67 6
Electroplating.						
Makers Up ..	64 0	59 0	..	63 0*	..	..
Platers ..	70 0	76 0	71 6	66 0	66 0	60 0
Polishers ..	64 0	67 0	63 3	60 0*	..	..
	& 66 0		& 71 6			
Engineering.†						
Blacksmiths ..	87 6	83 0	82 6	72 0	81 6	80 0
Bolt and Nut Machinists	66 6	68 0	..	60 0*	63 6*	..
		& 71 0				
Borers and Slotters ..	75 6	83 0	73 4	75 0	69 6	80 0
	& 83 6			& 78 0		
Brassfinishers ..	85 6	69 0	78 10	75 0	75 6	80 0
Coppersmiths ..	87 6	83 0	82 6	86 0	81 6	80 0
Drillers (Radial) ..	83 6	68 0	66 0	67 0	63 6*	80 0
„ (Other) ..	66 6	68 0	66 0	67 0	63 6	80 0
Drophammer Smiths	81 6	83 0	78 10	..	81 6	..
Fitters ..	85 6	83 0	78 10	84 0	75 6	80 0
Lappers and Grinders	66 6	71 0	78 10	80 0	..	..

† In Melbourne the current Wages Board Determination provides for special rates for night shifts.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
Engineering†—<i>continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Millers (Universal) ..	83 6	83 0	..	84 0	75 6	80 0
„ (Other) ..	75 6	71 0	£78 10	80 0	69 6	80 0
	& 83 6					
Oliversmiths ..	81 6	83 0	£78 10	..	81 6	..
Patternmakers ..	89 6	89 0	£84 4	87 0	84 6	80 0
Planers (Rail & Plate Edge)	75 6	71 0	£66 0	68 0	69 6	..
	& 83 6					
„ (Other) ..	75 6	83 0	£73 4	75 0	69 6	80 0
	& 83 6					
Shapers ..	75 6	71 0	£73 4	75 0	69 6	80 0
	& 83 6	& 83 0				
Springsmiths ..	79 6	83 0	..	75 0*	81 6	..
Turners ..	85 6	83 0	£78 10	84 0	75 6	80 0
Farriery.‡						
Firemen ..	80 0	77 0	1 ² 67 6	69 0	66 0*	50 0*
Floormen ..	75 0	71 0	1 ² 67 6	63 0	60 0*	44 0*
Shoemsmiths ..	80 0	77 0	1 ² 67 6	69 0	66 0*	50 0*
Ironworking (Assistants).						
Boilermakers' Helpers ..	66 0	60 0	£55 0	69 0	57 0	63 0
					to 60 0	
„ Labourers ..	63 0	57 0	£55 0	69 0	54 0	60 0
Engineers' Labourers ..	63 0	63 0	£55 0	69 0	57 0	60 0
Furnacemen's Assistants ..	68 0	66 0	£55 0	63 0	60 6*	..
General Labourers ..	63 0	57 0	£55 0	69 0	54 0	60 0
		to 63 0			to 60 0	
Moulders' Labourers ..	63 0	63 0	£55 0	60 0	54 0	60 0
		& 64 6				
Strikers ..	68 0	66 0	£55 0	69 0	57 0	63 0
Moulding (Iron).§						
Coremakers (Machine) ..	72 0	71 0	£78 10	78 0	66 0	80 0
„ (Other) ..	72 0	77 0	£78 10	78 0	66 0	80 0
		& 83 0				
Dressers and Fettleers ..	68 0	66 0	£55 0	63 0	60 6*	60 0
Furnacemen ..	72 0	69 0	£62 4	70 0	69 6*	63 0
	& 74 0					
Moulders (Machine) ..	68 0	71 0	£75 2	69 0	66 0	80 0
			& 78 10			
„ (Other) ..	72 0	77 0	£78 10	78 0	66 0	80 0
		& 83 0				
Moulding (Piano Frames).						
Moulders ..	67 0	77 0	..	..	..	..
	& 71 0					
Moulding (Pipes, Bank).§						
Casters and Finishers ..	68 0	68 0	..	72 0*	66 0	..
					to 84 0	
Coremakers ..	68 0	77 0	£78 10	72 0*	60 0	..
		& 83 0				
Footmen (4-in. and under)	74 0	71 0	£78 10	69 0*	66 0	..
„ (5 and 6-ins.) ..	76 0	74 0	£78 10	69 0*	72 0	80 0
Headmen (4-in. and under)	80 0	77 0	£78 10	78 0*	72 0	..
„ (5 and 6-ins.) ..	82 0	83 0	£78 10	78 0*	78 0	80 0

† In Melbourne the current Wages Board Determination provides for special rates of wage for night shifts.
 § Melbourne rates from 14th January, 1919. § Hobart rates from 1st January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Moulding (Pipes, Machine).						
Coremakers (Faucet) ..	68 0	77 0	..	..	..	..
<i>& 83 0</i>						
" (Spigot) ..	68 0	71 0	..	..	..	..
<i>& 74 0</i>						
Finishers and Casters ..	68 0	77 0	°57 9	..	..	..
<i>& 83 0</i>						
Moulding (Pipes, Vertical).†						
Casters	68 0	68 0	°57 9	..	69 6	80 0
Coremakers	68 0	68 0	°78 10	78 0*	69 6	80 0
Corers	68 0	68 0	°57 9	..	63 6	..
Rammers	68 0	68 0	°52 3	78 0*	69 6	80 0
Moulding (Steel).						
Coremakers	72 0	71 0	..	78 0	75 6*	..
<i>to 83 0</i>						
Moulders	72 0	71 0	°78 10	69 0	75 6*	..
<i>to 83 0</i>				<i>& 78 0</i>		
Moulding (Stove).						
Moulders	67 0	77 0	°69 8	60 0	72 0*	..
<i>& 71 0</i>						
Ovenmaking.						
Blacksmiths	65 0	61 0	..	52 0	66 0	..
<i>to 72 0</i>						
Grinders and Polishers ..	64 0	63 0	°55 0	54 0	70 0*	..
<i>& 65 0</i>						
Ovenmakers	67 0	65 0	°69 8	52 0	60 0	..
<i>& 71 0</i>					<i>to 72 0*</i>	
Sheet Metal Working.						
Canister Makers	60 0	56 0	64 0	63 0	57 6	..
<i>& 63 0</i>						
Japanners (Coating or Brushwork) .. ..	..	56 0	66 0	56 0	..	..
Japanners (Grainers, Liners, etc.) .. ..	..	60 0	66 0	60 0	..	..
Japanners (Ornamental) ..	..	66 0	66 0	66 0	..	..
Machinists	60 0	62 0	66 0	56 0	57 6	..
<i>& 65 0</i>				<i>& 62 0</i>		
Solderers	60 0	59 0	66 0	55 0	57 6	51 0
<i>& 63 0</i>		<i>& 63 0</i>				
Tinsmiths	73 0	66 0	66 0	66 0	68 0	63 0
Wireworking (Barbed Wire).						
Toolsharpenor or Machinist	66 0	57 0	..	57 0	..	..
<i>& 63 0</i>						
Galvanising.						
Galvanisers	63 0	66 0	80 0	60 0*	..	..
Picklers	63 0	61 0	66 0	60 0*	..	..
" (Assistant)	63 0	56 0	..	..	..	..

† Hobart rates from 1st January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes *re* hours, etc. on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Nailmaking.						
Case Wires	59 0	51 0	..	57 0	..	..
Labourers	57 0	51 0	..	57 0	..	..
Setters Up	66 0	60 0	..	60 0	..	..
				to 72 0		
Storemen	57 0	56 0	..	60 0	..	..
Toolmakers	78 0	63 0	..	60 0	..	..
Wire Netting Working.						
Hand-loom Weavers ..	64 0	57 0	..	50 0	..	..
Power-loom Weavers ..	55 6	57 0	..	50 0	..	..
Strikers	57 0	51 0	..	..	..	..
Wire Working.						
Journeymen	64 0	63 0	..	60 0	60 0 to 70 0*	65 0*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Aerated Waters and Cordials.						
Bottlers	62 6	54 0	62 6	54 0	62 0	45 0
Bottlewashers	60 6	50 0	60 0	54 0	58 6	45 0*
Drivers (Motor)	65 0	66 0	65 0	65 0	..	66 0
	& 68 0		& 69 0	& 70 0		
„ (One Horse)	60 6	1761 0	1961 0	4361 0	63 0	61 0
„ (Two Horses)	63 6	1766 0	1966 0	4364 0	63 0	66 0
Grooms or Stablemen ..	60 6	1860 0	2860 0	4360 0	2858 6	1860 0
Loaders	60 6	50 0	60 0	54 0	58 6	45 0
Packers	60 6	50 0	60 0	54 0	62 0	45 0
Wires	60 6	50 0	..	54 0	58 6	45 0
					& 62 0	
Baking (Bread).						
Board Hands	70 0	84 0	87 6	71 0	67 6	60 0
			& 70 0			
Carters (One Horse) ..	2560 0	2560 9	1761 0	2560 0	2560 0	1761 0
„ (Two Horses)	2560 0	2560 9	1766 0	2560 0	2560 0	1766 0
Doughmen	72 6	84 0	972 6	71 0	67 6	60 0
	& 75 0					
Forehands	75 0	92 0	875 0	71 0	68 0	70 0
	& 80 0		& 80 0			
Ovenmen	75 0	84 0	870 0	71 0	68 0	60 0
			& 75 0			
Singlehands	75 0	92 0	875 0	71 0	68 0	65 0

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes).†						
Adult Males	56 0	60 0	63 0	60 0*	60 0*	..
Bakers	67 6	66 0	72 6	60 0	60 0	57 6
				to 70 0*	to 75 0*	
Brakesmen	60 0	62 0	65 0	55 0	50 0	52 0
				to 60 0*	to 60 0*	
Mixers	60 0	66 0	72 6	65 0	60 0	60 0
				to 70 0*	to 70 0*	
Oven Firemen	56 0	62 0	65 0	63 0	60 0	57 6
				to 66 0*	to 75 0*	
Storemen	60 0	60 0	68 6	60 0*	60 0	..
					to 70 0*	
Brewing.						
Adult Males	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	60 0
Bottle Packers	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	60 0
Bottlers and Washers	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	60 0
Cellarmen	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 0	63 0	63 0
Drivers (One Horse)	1 ⁹ 60 0	1 ⁷ 60 1 ⁹ 0	1 ⁹ 61 0	1 ⁷ 60 0	63 0	1 ⁷ 61 0
„ (Two Horses)	1 ⁹ 63 0	1 ⁷ 60 1 ⁹ 0	1 ⁹ 66 0	1 ⁷ 63 0	63 0	1 ⁷ 66 0
		& 61 0				
		& 66 0				
„ (Motor, under 3 tons)	1 ⁹ 63 0	63 0	65 0	1 ⁷ 63 0	..	66 0
		to 70 0 ||	to 70 0			& 70 0
„ („ 3 tons & over)	1 ⁹ 66 0	66 0	73 0	1 ⁷ 66 0	70 6	74 0
		& 74 0 ||	& 75 0		& 73 0	
Engine Drivers	75 0	75 0	71 0	81 0	75 0*	72 0*
			to 91 0			
Firemen	72 0	69 0	71 0	75 0	66 0	66 0*
Greasers and Trimmers	63 0	63 0	69 0	69 0	66 0*	..
Malt Hands	66 0	66 0	63 0	66 0	63 0	60 0
Stablen and Grooms	1 ⁹ 60 0	1 ⁸ 60 1 ⁹ 0	2 ⁸ 60 0	1 ⁷ 60 0	2 ⁸ 63 0	1 ⁸ 60 0
Towermen	65 0	63 0	66 0	66 0	63 0	60 0
		& 66 0				
Butchering (Carcase).						
Carters (One Horse)	2 ⁵ 62 6	..	65 0	1 ⁷ 61 0	3 ³ 70 0	1 ⁷ 61 0
„ (Two Horses)	2 ⁵ 70 0	1 ⁹ 60 0	65 0	1 ⁷ 64 0	3 ³ 70 0	1 ⁷ 66 0
Chilling Room Hands	60 0	66 0	72 6	..	66 0	..
	& 72 0					
Labourers (Beef)	72 0	1 ² 60 0	62 6	1 ² 60 0	6 ⁷ 0 0	52 6
„ (Mutton)	60 0	1 ² 60 0	62 6	1 ² 60 0	6 ⁶ 0 0	52 6
Scalders	60 0	70 0	72 6	7 ² 6 6	6 ⁷ 0 0	52 6
	& 72 0					
Slaughtermen (Beef)†	100 0	1 ² 80 0	82 6	7 ⁸ 7 6	6 ⁸ 0 0	52 6
						& 65 0
„ (Mutton)	§	1 ² 80 0	82 6	7 ⁸ 5 0	6 ⁸ 0 0	52 6
						& 65 0
Butchering (Retail).						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	77 6	1 ⁹ 70 0	72 6	..	67 6	2 ⁵ 57 6
„ (One Horse)	60 0	1 ⁹ 60 0	62 6	1 ⁹ 60 0	60 0	1 ⁷ 61 0
„ (Two Horses)	60 0	1 ⁹ 60 0	65 0	1 ⁹ 60 0	60 0	1 ⁷ 66 0
General Hands	65 0	70 0	72 6	70 0	67 6	2 ⁵ 57 6
Salters	77 6	70 0	72 6	70 0	67 6	2 ⁵ 57 6
Shopmen	70 0	70 0	72 6	70 0	67 6	2 ⁵ 57 6
	& 77 6				& 78 9	to 65 0
Smallgoodsmen	77 6	70 0	72 6	70 0	78 9	2 ⁵ 65 0
„ (Assistant)	70 0	70 0	62 6	70 0	67 6	2 ⁵ 57 6

† Melbourne rates from 17th January, 1919. † Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919.

§ Piece-work rates. || 48 and 52 hours per week.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
Butter Making.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Buttermakers	73 0	63 0	75 0	} 75 0*	..	..
Cream Graders	65 0	70 0	70 0		..	..
Cream or Milk Testers	60 0	66 0	70 0		..	..
Machinists (Milk Drying, etc.) .. ..	..	60 0	..	..	..	..
„ (Pasteurizer)	60 0	58 0	..	..	..	..
„ (Separator, Weighing, etc.)	60 0	58 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	60 0	57 0	60 0	61 0	..	..
Storemen or Packers	60 0	58 0	..	to 63 0* 65 0	..	..
Cheesemaking.						
Journeymen .. ..	..	² 567 6	75 0	75 0*	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	..	² 557 0	60 0	..	..	..
Cold Storage and Ice.†						
Carters (Motor)	⁴ 561 0 & 63 0	50 0	65 0	65 0 & 70 0	66 0	66 0 & 70 0
„ (One Horse)	⁴ 560 0	⁴ 563 0 & 65 0	¹ 961 0	¹ 761 0	¹ 761 0	¹ 761 0
„ (Two Horses)	⁴ 561 0 & 60 0	⁴ 568 0 & 70 0	¹ 966 0	¹ 764 0	¹ 766 0	¹ 766 0
Chamber Hands	68 6 & 71 6	78 0	72 0	60 0 & 65 0*	66 0*	64 0*
Pullers and Stackers	62 6	72 0	64 0	60 0 & 65 0*	66 0*	64 0*
Rabbit Packers	60 0	68 0	..	..	..	..
Confectionery.						
Journeymen	75 0	72 0	70 0	67 6	60 0	65 0*
Labourers	57 0	54 0	62 6	55 0	50 0	..
Storemen (Head)	60 0	68 0	70 0	65 0	60 0	..
„ (Other)	to 70 0* 57 0	60 0	to 95 0 68 6	57 6	50 0	..
Ham and Bacon Curing.						
Casing Cleaners (Foreman)	66 0	75 0	⁹ 92 0	68 0	..	60 0
Curers (First Hand)	85 0	79 6	⁹ 92 0	72 6	..	57 6
„ (Assistant)	70 0	69 6	⁹ 75 0	62 6	..	..
Cutters Up (First Hand)	72 6	79 6	⁹ 86 0	72 6	..	52 6
„ (Assistant)	65 0	72 0	⁹ 77 0	65 0	..	52 6
Ham Baggers .. ..	..	63 0	⁹ 80 0	56 0	..	..
Lardmen	60 0	63 0 & 74 6	⁹ 80 0	56 0 & 67 6	..	52 6
Rollers and Trimmers	65 0	72 0	⁹ 71 0	65 0	..	52 6
Scalders	60 0	72 0	⁹ 82 6	65 0	70 0	52 6
Shavers	60 0	72 0	⁹ 71 0	65 0	..	52 6
Slaughtermen	100 0	79 6	⁹ 96 0	72 6	80 0	55 0
„ (Assistant) .. ..	..	72 0	⁹ 72 0	65 0	60 0	52 6
Smallgoodsmen (First Hand)	72 6	79 6	⁹ 92 0	72 6	..	57 6
„ (Assistant)	60 0	67 0	⁹ 71 0	60 0	..	52 6
Smokers (First Hand)	65 0	74 6	⁹ 86 0	67 6	..	52 6
„ (Assistant)	60 0	63 0	⁹ 71 0	56 0	..	..
Washers (First Hand)	65 0	..	⁹ 73 9	56 0	..	52 6
„ (Assistant)	60 0	63 0	⁹ 71 0	..	..	..

† Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes *re* hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Jam Making and Preserving.						
Adult Males	61 0	61 0	60 0	54 0	70 0*	48 0
Solderers	63 0	61 0	66 0	55 0	67 6*	51 0
Malting.						
Maltsters	65 0	66 0	63 0	66 0	60 0	56 0
Meat Packing.†						
Cappers	70 0	65 0	678 0	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers	60 6	65 0	671 0 & 73 9	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands	60 6	65 0	678 0	..	..	..
Jokermen	70 0	65 0	682 0	..	..	..
Lacquerers	70 0	65 0	671 0	..	..	..
Margarine Makers	60 0 & 65 0	78 0	..	..	..	..
Packers	60 6	65 0	671 0	..	..	..
Seamers	70 0	65 0	686 0	..	..	..
Milk Delivery.						
Carters (One Horse)	1 ^s 62 0	1 ^s 61 0	2 ^s 57 6	1 ^s 761 0	3 ^s 60 0	1 ^s 861 0
„ (Two Horses)	1 ^s 62 0	1 ^s 66 0	..	1 ^s 764 0	..	1 ^s 866 0
Milling (Condiments).						
Grinders	71 6	66 0	1 ^s 060 0	66 0	..	..
Mixers or Blenders	64 6	66 0	1 ^s 060 0	66 0	..	..
Other Adults	64 6	57 6	1 ^s 060 0	57 6	..	..
Stone Dressers	72 0	63 0	1 ^s 060 0	63 0	..	..
Milling (Flour).						
Engine Drivers	69 0 & 72 0	69 0 & 72 0	72 0 to 88 0	69 0 & 72 0	69 0 to 75 0	69 0
Firemen	63 0 to 67 0	63 0	70 0	63 0	63 0	..
Millers (Head)	83 6	79 0	83 6	79 0	79 0	77 6
„ (Shift)	74 6 to 82 6	69 0 to 78 0	74 6 to 82 6	69 0 to 78 0	69 0 to 78 0	67 6
Millwrights	77 6	75 0	..	75 0	75 0	72 0
Packermen	62 0	62 0	63 0	62 0	62 0	60 0
Purifiers	62 6	61 0	63 0	61 0	61 0	60 0
Silksmen	62 6	61 0	63 0	61 0	61 0	60 0
Smuttermen	62 0	62 0	65 0	62 0	62 0	..
Storemen (Head)	65 0 & 66 6	65 0	68 0	65 0	65 0	65 0
Topmen	62 6	61 0	63 0	61 0	61 0	60 0
Truckers and Others	61 0	60 0	..	60 0	60 0	60 0
Wheat Carriers	84 0†	84 0†	84 0†	72 0†	72 0†	84 0†
Milling (Oatmeal).						
Kilnmen	67 0	60 0	1 ^s 060 0	60 0	..	60 0
Millers (Head)	77 6	66 0	1 ^s 064 0 to 79 0	66 0	..	77 6

† Computed on the hourly rate for 48 hours. ‡ Rates quoted for Brisbane are those paid in ham and bacon curing and packing establishments. Higher rates prevail in the meat export industry.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
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GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Milling (Rice).						
Dryingroom Hands	70 6	57 6	1 ⁰ 60 0	57 6
Millers (Head)	77 6	66 0	1 ⁰ 64 0	66 0	..	..
Other Adults	64 6	57 6	1 ⁰ 60 0	57 6	..	..
Stonedressers	72 0	63 0	1 ⁰ 60 0	63 0	..	..
Pastrycooking.						
Carters	2 ⁵ 57 6	1 ⁷ 61 0	1 ⁰ 61 0	1 ⁷ 61 0	..	1 ⁷ 61 0
Packers	57 6	48 0	..	..	..	..
Pastrycooks	66 0	69 0	75 0	67 6	61 6	60 0
„ (Assistant)	1 ⁸ 55 6	63 0	67 6	..	& 69 0	50 0
Poulterers.						
Bench Hands (1st Rate) ..	65 0	57 6	..	..	..	..
„ (2nd Rate)	60 0	50 0	..	..	..	..
Foremen	72 6	65 0	..	..	..	..
Tea Packing.						
Foremen	66 6	67 6	1 ⁰ 64 0	..	..	..
Headmen	to 91 0*	61 6	to 79 0	78 0	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	..	56 0	1 ⁰ 60 0	65 0	..	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Bootmaking.						
Bootmakers	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0
Dyeing and Cleaning.						
Clothes Cleaners	60 0	58 0	..	60 0*	55 0	60 0*
Dyers (Black)	to 65 0*	75 0	..	65 0*	& 63 6**	..
„ (Colour)	80 0*	75 0	..	65 0*	80 0	..
Dye-house Labourers ..	50 0*	57 0	..	..	& 85 0**	..
Hatmaking (Straw).						
Bleachers .. ..	..	58 6	..	..	..	..
Blockers	1 ⁰ 55 7	64 6	12a55 0*	1 ⁰ 60 0	..	..
Foremen	1 ⁰ 60 0	71 6	12a60 0*	to 65 0*	..	..
Stiffeners	1 ⁰ 55 7	64 6	12a55 0*	1 ⁰ 70 0*	..	..
				to 65 0*	..	..

† 44 and 48 hours per week.

See also explanatory notes *re* hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Tailoring (Order).						
Cutters	82 6	75 0	80 0	75 0	70 0	70 0
Pressers	64 0	60 0	65 0	60 0	60 0	& 75 0*
Tailors	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	70 0	60 0
						65 0
Trimmers	72 6	57 6	65 0	57 6	..	& 70 0
						60 0
Tailoring (Ready-made).						
Brushers	54 0	52 0	1 ² 60 0	55 0	..	50 0
Cutters	72 6	65 0	1 ² 65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0
Folders	54 0	52 0	1 ² 60 0	55 0	..	50 0
Machinists .. .. .	..	60 0	1 ² 60 0	60 0	..	60 0
Pressers (Coat Hands) ..	64 0	60 0	1 ² 65 0	57 6	60 0	55 0
				& 60 0		& 57 6
„ (Trousers and Vest Hands) ..	64 0	60 0	1 ² 65 0	57 6	60 0	55 0
				& 60 0		& 57 6
Tailors	67 6	65 0	1 ² 65 0	62 6	70 0	65 0
Trimmers	72 6	57 6	1 ² 65 0	56 0	60 0	57 0
Under Pressers (Coat Hands)	54 0	52 0	1 ² 60 0	55 0	58 6	55 0
„ (Trousers and Vest Hands)	54 0	50 0	1 ² 60 0	55 0	58 6	55 0
Textile Working (Woollen Mills).†						
Carders	60 0	63 0	60 0	55 0	..	37 6
				to 60 0*		
Dyehousemen	60 0	63 0	60 0	54 0*	..	47 6
Labourers (General) ..	60 0	63 0	60 0	54 0*	..	42 6
„ (Willyhouse)	60 0	63 0	60 0	54 0*	..	42 6
Milling Hands	60 0	63 0	60 0	54 0	..	..
				to 65 0*		
Other Adults	60 0	63 0	60 0	54 0*	..	42 6
Pattern Weavers	60 0	63 0	..	54 0	..	..
				& 58 0*		
Scourers	60 0	66 0	63 0	54 0	..	42 0
				to 65 0*		
Spinners	60 0	69 0	70 0	57 0	..	45 0
				to 65 0*		
Tuners	60 0	65 0	60 0	55 0	..	55 0
	to 71 0	to 73 0	& 65 0	to 65 0*		
Twisters in	60 0	63 0	..	54 0*	..	45 0
Warpers	60 0	64 0	..	55 0*	..	52 6
Hatmaking.						
Cutters (Lining) .. .. .	..	40 0	..	..	..	..
„ (Silk)	60 0*	47 6	..	..	..	..
Waterproof Clothing.						
Cutters (Rubber Material)	75 0	65 0	..	..	..	..
	& 77 6*					
„ (Other) .. .. .	..	60 0	..	..	..	..
Garment Makers .. .. .	..	60 0	..	..	..	..

† Melbourne rates from 6th January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes *re* hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.						
Bookbinding.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Feeders .. ..	.. ..	57 6	60 0	54 0	.. ..	50 0
Finishers	70 0	76 0	72 0	68 0	70 0	70 0
Journeyman Bookbinders ..	70 0	76 0	72 0	68 0	70 0	70 0
Marblers	70 0	76 0	72 0	68 0	70 0	70 0
Paper Rulers	70 0	76 0	72 0	68 0	70 0	70 0
	to 82 6					
Engraving (Process).†						
Engravers	£73 6	£65 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Etchers (Half-tone)	£78 6	£70 0	.. ..	£75 0*	.. ..	.. ..
„ (Line)	£73 6	£65 0	5a65 0	£65 0*	.. ..	.. ..
			to 70 0*			
Mounters	£66 0	£50 0	5a65 0*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Operators	£78 6	£65 0	5a70 0*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Printers	£73 6	£55 0	5a60 0*	£62 6*	.. ..	.. ..
Routers	£66 0	£60 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Lithographing.						
Printers	70 0	78 0	77 0	68 0	.. ..	70 0
Rotary Machinists	75 0	80 0	77 0	68 0	80 0*	80 0
		& 82 0				
Stone Polishers	70 0	61 0	60 0	54 0	.. ..	70 0
Printing (Daily Newspapers).						
Compositors (Day Work) ..	£90 0	£98 0	£84 4	84 0	£80 0	70 0
„ (Night Work)	£100 0	108 0	£91 8	88 0	£90 0	£75 3
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work	70 0	1060 4	£65 0	63 0	£60 0*	66 0
						& 70 0
Night Work	80 0	£64 2	£70 0	78 0	£65 0*	£66 0
						& 70 0
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work	†	†	£95 4	†	£90 0	†
Night Work	†	†	£102 8	†	£100 0	†
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work	£90 0	1084 4	£95 0	80 0	65 0	.. ..
Night Work	£100 0	£91 8	£100 0	86 0	£65 0	£70 0
Publishers	£570 0	£65 2	£60 0	63 0	1260 0	£70 0
	& 75 0	to 73 4	to 75 0		& 65 0	
Readers—						
Day Work	£95 0	92 6	£67 6	83 0	£80 0	70 0
			& 82 6			
Night Work	£110 0	97 6	£72 6	87 0	£90 0	£75 3
			& 87 6			
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work	£65 0	60 0	£60 0	54 0	£60 0	.. ..
Night Work	£75 0	67 6	£65 0	58 0	£65 0	£60 0
Stereotypers (1st Class)—						
Day Work	£82 6	1078 7	£72 6	66 0	1270 0	.. ..
			& 82 6			
Night Work	£87 6	£86 2	£77 6	70 6	£75 0	£70 0
			& 87 6			
Stereotypers' Assistants—						
Day Work	£75 0	1067 1	£62 6	54 0	1260 0	.. ..
Night Work	£80 0	£75 2	£67 6	58 0	£63 0	£55 0

† Other than in newspaper offices. ‡ Piece-work rates.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
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GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Printing (Jobbing Offices).						
Compositors	73 6	78 0	72 0	68 0	70 0	70 0
Electrotypers	74 0	78 0	64 0	72 0*	..	70 0
General Hands .. .. .	..	57 6	60 0	54 0	860 0*	50 0
Linotype Operators	873 4	855 9	77 0	875 0	890 0*	81 0
			& 85 4			
Machinists	56 0	78 0	60 0	68 0	70 0	70 0
	to 70 0		& 72 0			
Monoline Operators	873 4	855 9	77 0	875 0	890 0*	81 0
			& 85 4			
Monotype Operators	873 4	855 9	72 0	875 0	890 0*	†
			& 78 0			
„ Casting Machinists .. .. .	..	57 6	60 0	58 0	..	..
Readers	65 0	82 0	72 0	68 0	880 0*	70 0
Stereotypers	67 6	78 0	60 0	68 0	70 0	70 0
			& 72 0			
Typograph Operators	873 4	855 9	77 0	875 0	65 0*	..
			& 85 4			

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Asphalting.						
Layers (Cold Work)	66 0	60 6	..	63 0	..	848 0
				to 67 6*		to 66 0*
„ (Hot Work)	66 0	66 0	..	..	..	848 0
						to 66 0*
Mastic Boilers .. .. .	..	380 0	..	..	..	848 0
Potmen	66 0	55 0	..	..	..	to 66 0*
Rubbers Down .. .. .	..	60 6	..	..	..	848 0
Yardmen and Labourers	64 0	55 0	..	63 0*	..	848 0
						to 66 0*
Boatbuilding.						
Boatbuilders	80 0	70 0	1270 6	84 0*	90 0	80 0*
	& 84 0	to 80 0*	to 76 4			
Brickmaking. †						
Burners	72 0	382 6	65 0	382 6	2874 8	55 6
	& 73 6		to 71 0			
Carters (One Horse)	2760 0	1761 0	1961 0	1761 0	54 0	1761 0
„ (Two Horses)	2765 0	1766 0	1966 0	1764 0	60 0	1766 0
Clayholemen	72 6	65 0	67 0	68 0	64 0	49 6
Drawers	74 0	72 0	67 0	74 0	†	55 6
Labourers	68 6	61 0	65 0	63 0	60 0	49 6
Loaders Out	68 6	..	65 0	..	..	55 6
Loftsmen	65 6	61 0	65 0	63 0	56 0	54 0
Machinemmen	70 6	1866 11½	67 0	66 0	62 0	54 0
				& 69 0	& 66 0	
Panmen	68 6	1866 11½	65 0	1870 11½	62 0	54 0
				& 73 3¼		
Pit Foremen	79 0	80 0*	71 0	73 0	70 0	..
„ Men	72 6	66 0	67 0	68 0	64 0	54 0
„ Shooters	75 6	70 0	71 0	73 0	70 0	57 0

† Piece-work rates. ‡ Adelaide rates from 2nd January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.—<i>continued.</i>						
Brickmaking†—<i>continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Setters	74 0	70 0	65 0	74 0	66 0	54 0
			& 67 0		& 68 0	& 60 0
Truckers	68 6	61 0	65 0	63 0	60 0	54 0
Wheelers	68 6	61 0	65 0	63 0	64 0	54 0
			& 67 0			
Yardmen	68 6	61 0	65 0	63 0	60 0	55 6
Broom-making (Millet).						
Sorters (Head)	66 9	80 0	67 6	..	..	70 0*
„ (Other)	57 9	68 6	67 6	..	..	50 0*
	& 61 0					
Varnishers, Ringers, and Sizers .. (per 1,000)	2 10	3 0	..	..	..	..
Brushmaking.‡						
Bass Broom Drawers	66 0	63 0	} 65 0	52 6	..	..
Finishers	66 0	60 0		60 0	..	..
Machinists (Boring)	66 0	60 0		60 0	..	..
„ (Boults Carver)	75 0	74 0		64 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers	70 0	77 6		67 6	..	..
Pan Workers (Hair & Bass)	66 0	72 0		55 0	..	..
			& 60 0			
Candle Making.						
Acidifiers	62 0	63 0	67 0	63 0	..	..
General Hands	60 0	57 6	63 0	57 6	60 0*	..
Glycerine Distillers	64 6	63 0	63 0	63 0	..	..
Moulders	60 0	61 6	67 0	61 6	60 0	61 0*
					to 65 0*	
Press-room Gangers	62 0	60 6	64 0	63 6	..	..
Stillmen	65 0	63 0	67 0	63 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers.§						
Guillotine and other Cutters	67 6	71 0	62 6	68 0	..	..
	& 70 0		to 66 0*			
Other Adults	60 0	57 6	62 6	..	..	..
			to 66 0*			
Coachmaking (Road).||						
Bodymakers	67 6	72 0	673 4	66 0	69 0	60 0
Labourers	55 6	58 0	58 8	54 0	..	..
Painters	67 6	72 0	673 4	66 0	69 0	60 0
„ Labourers	56 6	58 0	66 0	54 0	59 6*	..
Smiths	67 6	72 0	673 4	66 0	69 0	60 0
„ Strikers	55 6	58 0	58 8	57 0	57 0	..
Trimmers	67 6	72 0	673 4	66 0	69 0	60 0
Vycemen	58 6	63 0	..	54 0	60 0*	45 0
Wheelmaking Machinists	67 6	72 0	673 4	66 0	69 0	65 0*
Wheelwrights	67 6	72 0	673 4	66 0	69 0	60 0
Coachmaking (Axlemaking).||						
Centre Turners	67 6	58 0	..	66 0	..	..
Faceplate Workers	67 6	66 0	..	66 0	..	..

† Adelaide rates from 2nd January, 1919. ‡ Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1919. § Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919. || Melbourne rates from 11th January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coachmaking (Springmaking).†						
Fitters	67 6	72 0	..	66 0	..	..
Spring Makers	67 6	70 0	..	66 0	..	..
Fellmongering.						
Bate Hands	68 0	63 0	68 6	57 0*	..	..
				& 65 0		
Green Hands	66 0	63 0	65 6	65 0	..	..
Labourers	62 0	63 0	64 0	57 0*	..	..
				& 65 0		
Limepit Men	68 0	63 0	68 6	65 0	..	..
			& 71 6			
Machinists (Burring) ..	68 0	68 0	74 6	65 0	..	..
„ (Fleshing) ..	68 0	68 0	71 6	60 0*	..	..
				& 65 0		
„ (Scouring) ..	66 0	68 0	65 6	65 0	..	..
				& 65 0*		
„ (Setting Out) ..	68 0	68 0	71 6	57 0*	..	..
				& 65 0		
Soakholemen	68 0	63 0	71 6	57 0*	..	..
				& 65 0		
Sweathouse Men	68 0	63 0	71 6	65 0	..	..
Wool Sorters	70 0	70 0	71 6	65 0	..	..
Fibrous-Plaster Working.						
Fixers' Assistants	66 0	54 1	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	66 0	54 0	..	..	..	..
Shop Hands	84 0	66 0	..	..	..	..
Gas Making and Supply.						
Blacksmiths	87 6	78 0	82 6	76 6	82 0*	76 6
Coke Trimmers	67 6	66 0	58 8	64 6	65 0	64 6
Engine Drivers	68 6	75 0	72 0	78 7	72 0*	73 6
	to 76 6		to 88 0			
Gas Fitters	72 0	81 0	75 2	79 6	78 0	79 6
Labourers	61 6	63 0	58 8	61 6	60 0	61 6
		& 66 0		& 64 6		& 64 6
Mainlayers	76 6	75 0	63 3	73 6	72 0	73 6
	& 84 0		& 67 10			
Metermakers	75 0	72 0	71 6	79 6	72 0	79 6
		& 81 0				
Meter Testers	63 0	69 0	..	..	..	..
	& 69 0					
Service Layers	67 6	75 0	63 3	73 6	69 0	73 6
„ (Labourers)	61 6	66 0	58 8	64 6	60 0	64 6
Stokers	73 6	75 0	87 6	78 7	69 0	73 6
		& 76 6		to 81 10	& 76 6	& 75 0
Yardmen	61 6	63 0	58 8	61 6	57 0	61 6

† Melbourne rate from 11th January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Glassfounding.						
Bottlestoppers	63 0	63 0	63 0*	63 0	..	..
Furnacemen	2 ⁸ 87 0	2 ⁸ 87 0	2 ⁸ 87 0*	2 ⁸ 87 0	2 ⁵ 75 0	..
„ (Assistants)	2 ⁸ 76 0	2 ⁸ 76 0	2 ⁸ 76 0*	2 ⁸ 76 0	..	..
Labourers	63 0	63 0	63 0*	63 0	60 0*	..
Lehrman	1 ² a63 0	1 ² a63 0	1 ² a63 0*	1 ² a63 0	..	..
Packers	63 0	63 0	63 0*	63 0	60 0*	..
Sorters	63 0	63 0	63 0*	63 0	60 0*	..
Glassworking and Glazing.†						
Bevellers	80 6	70 0	70 0*	68 0	..	60 0
	& 81 6			& 70 0*		
Cementers	60 0	55 0	..	55 0*	..	..
Cutters & Glaziers (Other)	79 6	60 0	71 6	65 0*	..	..
„ „ (Plate)	79 6	70 0	71 6	70 0*	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers	80 6	60 0	..	70 0*	..	..
Packers	60 0*	60 0	..	65 0*	..	..
Silverers (using Own Recipe)	83 6	..	..	73 0*	..	..
„ (Others)	83 6	70 0	70 0*	60 0	..	..
				& 68 0*		
Horsehair Working.						
Curlers	63 0*	69 0	..	..	..	..
Drafting Hands	63 0*	69 0	..	..	..	..
Wet Hacklers and Others	58 0	61 6	..	..	..	..
	& 60 0*	to 69 0				
Jewellery, Clock and Watch Making.						
Chainmakers	73 6	63 0	75 0	63 0	70 0*	50 0
	& 76 0			& 67 6§		to 70 0*
Engravers	76 0	1 ¹ 75 0	75 0	70 0§	70 0*	50 0
			& 77 6			to 70 0*
Mounters	73 6	70 0	75 0	75 0§	70 0*	50 0
						to 70 0*
Setters	76 0	70 0	77 6	75 0§	70 0*	50 0
						to 70 0*
Watch and Clock Makers ..	1 ¹ 75 0	1 ¹ 75 0	80 0	72 6§	70 0*	..
„ „ Repairers	1 ¹ 75 0	1 ¹ 75 0	80 0	72 6§	70 0*	70 0
						to 80 0*
Leather (Small Goods).						
General Hands	66 0	66 0	78 0	66 0	66 0	66 0
Manures (Animal).‡						
Fertiliser Hands	66 6	54 0	56 6	..	..	..
Manures (Artificial).						
Acid Retortmen	61 0	63 0	..	63 0	63 0	..
Bagging Men	58 0	60 0	..	60 0	60 0	..
Bin Workers	64 0	60 0	..	60 0	60 0	..
Bone Mill Feeders .. ..	..	60 0	..	60 0	60 0	..
Chamber Burners	66 0	63 0	..	63 0	63 0	..
Crushers and Mixers	60 0	63 0	..	63 0	63 0	..
	to 66 0					
Labourers	60 0	60 0	..	60 0	60 0	..

† Sydney rates from 7th January, 1919. ‡ Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919. § Hours of labour per week—48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Masonry (Marble and Stone).						
Carvers	£110 0	£99 0	£80 8	84 0	78 0*	..
Machinists (Carborundum)	70 0	68 0	£80 8	64 0	70 0*	..
„ (Other) .. .. .	..	74 0	£80 8	64 0	70 0*	..
Masons	£77 11 to 81 7	£71 6	£80 8	68 0	78 0*	72 0
Polishers (Machine-Granite)	70 0	68 0	£80 8	54 0	78 0*	..
„ („ Marble)	70 0	66 0	£80 8	54 0	78 0*	..
„ (Other-Granite) ..	70 0	£62 4	£80 8	54 0	78 0*	..
„ („ Marble) ..	70 0	£60 6	£80 8	54 0	78 0*	..
Masonry, Monumental Workers						
Carvers	£88 11	£84 4	£79 9	84 0	78 0*	72 0
Fixers	81 0	64 0	£79 9	64 0	72 0*	72 0
Labourers	60 0	64 0	£64 2	54 0	66 0*	60 0
Letter Cutters	£78 10	£77 0	£79 9	74 0	78 0*	72 0
Masons	£77 0	£66 0 & 77 0	£79 9	68 0	78 0*	72 0
Opticians.						
Journeymen	1173 0	1172 0	1075 0	67 6 to 80 0	..	..
Paper Bag Making.						
Guillotine Cutters	70 0	57 6	68 0	68 0	..	..
Machinists .. .. .	..	57 6 & 68 6	68 0	70 0*	..	..
Paper Making.						
Beatermen	76 0	78 0	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant)	58 0	57 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen	57 6	63 0	..	..	..	..
Cutters	58 0	60 0 & 63 0	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men	58 0	60 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists	76 0	81 0	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant)	55 0	57 0	..	..	..	..
Packers	57 6	57 0	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen	60 0	60 0	..	..	..	..
Rippers	57 6	60 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	55 0	57 0	..	..	..	..
Polish Making.						
Foremen .. .. .	..	60 0	..	..	..	..
Grinders .. .. .	..	60 0	..	60 0	..	..
Millhands .. .. .	..	60 0	..	..	..	..
Mixers .. .. .	..	60 0	..	60 0	..	..
Other Adults .. .. .	..	57 6	..	57 6	..	..
Portmanteau Making.						
Journeymen	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 0

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Potteries (General).						
Burners (Head) ..	70 0	³ 30 0	60 0	60 0*	..	52 6
„ (Assistant) ..	65 0	³ 76 3	60 0	55 0*	..	49 6
Hollow-ware Pressers ..	79 0	61 0	60 0	..	..	55 6
Labourers ..	65 0	60 0	60 0	51 0	..	49 6
Sagger Makers ..	67 6	60 0	..	& 55 0*	..	..
Sanitary Pressers ..	80 0	64 0	60 0	51 0	..	55 6
Throwers (1st Class) ..	80 0	70 0	76 0	& 55 0*	..	58 6
„ (2nd Class) ..	..	60 0	68 0	..	..	49 6
Turners ..	72 0	61 0	..	..	..	..
Potteries (Pipemaking).						
Burners (Head) ..	69 0	³ 80 0	66 0	66 0*	66 0*	58 6
„ (Assistant) ..	..	³ 76 3	60 0	..	60 0*	49 6
Drawers ..	64 0	60 0	60 0	66 0*	66 0*	..
Junction Stickers ..	66 0	62 0	60 0	..	66 0*	52 6
Moulders ..	70 0	63 6	60 0	..	75 0*	54 0
Mould Makers ..	64 0	70 0	62 0	66 0*	75 0*	..
Setters ..	68 0	63 0	60 0	..	66 0*	52 6
Potteries—Tile Making (other than Roofing).						
Labourers ..	65 0	60 0	60 0	..	..	49 6
Moulders or Pressers ..	66 0	63 6	60 0	..	..	..
Setters (Head) ..	71 0	63 6	60 0	..	..	..
„ (Other) ..	66 0	63 6	60 0	..	..	..
Quarrying.†						
Borers (Hand or Machine) ..	†73 4	72 0	72 0	75 0	66 0	66 0
„ (Assistant) ..	67 6	63 0	65 6	66 0	..	60 0
Dressers ..	†84 4	80 0	65 6	..	..	63 0
Facemen ..	78 6	72 0	72 0	..	..	57 0
Gutterers ..	†89 10	..	76 0	..	..	63 0
Hammermen ..	74 6	80 0	72 0	67 6	60 0	63 0
Labourers or Strippers ..	67 6	63 0	65 6	66 0	54 0	57 0
Loaders, Pluggers, or Truckers ..	67 6	63 0	65 6	66 0	54 0	57 0
Machine Feeders ..	78 6	63 0	71 6	64 6	& 60 0	60 0
Quarrymen ..	†84 4	..	76 0	66 0	60 0	†66 0
Spallers ..	71 6	72 0	70 0	67 6	& 66 0	63 0
Rope Making.						
Clothes Line Lappers ..	60 0	54 0	42 0	..	..	..
Feeders for First Spreader ..	63 0	57 0	42 0	63 0	..	..
Foremen (Head) ..	72 0	62 6	60 0	73 0	..	..
„ (Jenny) ..	& 75 0	to 67 6	48 0	& 78 0	..	..
	72 0	62 6		68 0		

† Sydney rates from 7th January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
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GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.—*continued.*

	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Rope Making—<i>continued.</i>						
Knockers Out and Dampers						
Down	60 0	54 0	42 0	60 0	..	..
Oilers	60 0	57 0	..	57 0	..	..
Packers	63 0	54 0	42 0	57 0	..	..
Reelers (Hand)	60 0	55 0	42 0	60 0	..	..
„ (Steam)	60 0	58 0	..	& 63 0 70 0	..	..
	& 63 0					
Rubber Working.						
Calender Hands	75 0	71 6	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers	63 0	62 6	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers	60 0	62 6	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers	63 0	62 6	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists	63 0	60 0	..	..	..	..
Heaters	63 0	61 6	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers	63 0	62 6	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands	63 0	62 6	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands	66 0	65 6	..	..	..	..
Moulders (Other)	63 0	61 6	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	60 0	57 6	..	..	..	..
Press Hands	63 0	61 6	..	..	..	..
Spreaders	63 0	62 6	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing, and other						
Makers	63 0	62 6	..	..	..	..
Textile Cutters	60 0	60 0	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers	63 0	62 6	..	55 0 to 62 6*	..	..
„ Joiners	60 0	59 0	..	55 0 to 62 6*	..	..
Tyre Moulders	66 0	71 6	..	..	..	..
Vulcanisers	63 0	57 6	..	55 0 to 62 6*	..	..
Wrappers	60 0	59 0	..	55 0 to 62 6*	..	..
Saddlery and Harnessmaking.						
Collarmakers	66 0	66 0	78 0	66 0	65 0	66 0
Harnessmakers	66 0	66 0	78 0	66 0	60 0	66 0
Machinists	66 0	66 0	78 0	66 0	60 0	66 0
Saddlers	66 0	66 0	78 0	66 0	60 0	66 0
Sail Making.						
Sailmakers	78 0	66 0	63 0	66 0	¹ 260 0 to 70 0*	..
Ship Workers.						
Carpenters and Joiners	80 0	73 4	66 0	84 0*	..	80 0*
Dockers	73 4	73 4	73 4	..	..	..
Painters	73 4	73 4	73 4	..	..	..
	& 79 9					
Shipwrights (New Work)	80 0	82 6	82 6	84 0	90 0	80 0*
„ (Old Work)	84 0	82 6	82 6	84 0	90 0	80 0*

See also explanatory notes *re* hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
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GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.—*continued.*

	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Soap Making.						
Foremen	67 0	64 6	68 0	64 6
General Hands	60 0	57 6	63 0	57 6	60 0*	62 6*
Mixers	60 0	62 6	63 0	62 6	60 0*	..
Soap Makers	72 0	67 0	63 0	67 0	60 0*	..
„ (Assistant)	62 0	66 6	63 0	66 6	..	..
Tallow Making.†						
Tallowmen	71 6	60 0	60 0	66 0*	70 0	2752 6
Tanning and Currying.						
Beamsmen	70 6	70 6	70 6	70 6	70 6	70 6
Curriers	75 6	75 6	75 6	75 6	75 6	75 6
Fancy Leather Finishers	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6
Japanners or Enamellers	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6
Jiggers and Grainers (Book-binding Leather)	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6
Labourers	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6
Limemen and Yardmen	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6
Machinists (Fleshing)	70 6	70 6	70 6	70 6	70 6	70 6
„ (Scouring)	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6
„ (Scudding)	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6
„ (Shaving)	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6
„ (Splitting)	75 6	75 6	75 6	75 6	75 6	75 6
„ (Unhairing)	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6
„ (Whitening)	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6
„ (Other)	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6
Rollers and Strikers	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6
Tablemen	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6
Tent and Tarpaulin Making.						
Cutters (1st Hand)	60 0	72 0	67 6	66 0	1260 0*	12a70 0*
„ (2nd Hand)	50 0	54 0	67 6	..	1260 0*	12a55 0*
Dressers	54 0	54 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists	52 6	54 0	63 0	66 0	..	..
Sewers (Hand)	60 0	66 0	63 0	66 0	1260 0*	..
Tent Makers	60 0	66 0	63 0	66 0	1260 0*	..
Wickerworking.						
Bamboo or Wickerworkers	66 0	67 6	69 8	60 0	67 0	60 0
Basket Makers & Repairers	69 0	65 0	69 8	60 0	..	..
„ & 72 0						
Upholsterers	79 0	67 6	69 8	60 0	..	..

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Bricklaying.						
Bricklayers (Surface)	84 0	82 6	85 3	77 0	90 0*	76 0
„ (Sewer and Tunnel)	90 0	88 0	85 3	77 0	90 0*	84 0
Carpentering.						
Carpenters	80 0	80 8	82 6	71 6	76 6	72 0

† Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes *re* hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VII.—BUILDING.— <i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Joinery.						
Machinists (1st Class) ..	74 0	73 0	°82 6	71 6	..	72 0
„ (2nd Class) ..	69 0	71 0	°73 4	64 0	..	63 0
„ (3rd Class) ..	62 6	64 0	°73 4	62 6	..	60 0
Labouring (Builders).†						
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	72 0	°66 0	°64 2	°66 0	72 0*	°66 0
Carpenters' Labourers ..	68 0	°66 0	°64 2	°66 0	66 0*	°66 0
Concrete Workers ..	68 0	°66 0	°64 2	°66 0	66 0*	°66 0
Earth Excavators ..	68 0	°66 0	°64 2	°66 0	°66 0*	°66 0
Gear Workers ..	68 0	°66 0	°64 2	°66 0	72 0*	°66 0
Masons' Labourers ..	68 0	°66 0	°64 2	°66 0	72 0*	°66 0
Plasterers' Labourers ..	68 0	°66 0	°64 2	°66 0	72 0*	°66 0
Scaffold Hands ..	68 0	°66 0	°64 2	°66 0	78 0*	°66 0
Lathing and Ceiling.						
Lathers ..	78 0*	°75 2*	°79 9*	°73 4*	84 0*	68 0*
Metal Ceilings ..	68 0	°74 0*	°79 9*	..	..	50 0*
Masonry.						
Masons ..	°77 11 to 81 7	°71 6*	°80 8	°77 0	84 0*	°72 0
Painting (House) and Glazing.						
Glaziers ..	79 6	°73 4	°74 3	°66 0	72 0	66 0
Painters ..	79 6	°73 4	°74 3	°66 0	72 0	66 0
Paperhangers ..	79 6	°73 4	°74 3	°66 0	72 0	66 0
Signwriters ..	87 6	°73 4	°74 3	°66 0	72 0	66 0
Plastering.						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers ..	84 0	°66 0	°79 9	..	..	..
Plasterers (Surface) ..	84 0	°80 8 to 84 4	°79 9	°73 4	78 0	76 0
„ (Sewer or Tunnel) ..	88 0	°89 10	°88 11 to 93 6	°85 4	..	..
Plumbing and Gasfitting.						
Galvanized Iron Workers ..	80 0	°80 8	°75 2	76 0	78 0	63 0 to 78 0
Gasfitters ..	80 0	°80 8	°75 2	°69 8	78 0	78 0
Plumbers ..	80 0	°80 8	°75 2	°73 4	78 0	69 0 to 80 0
Roofing.						
Shinglers ..	84 0	°93 6	°79 9*	..	..	..
Slaters ..	84 0	°93 6	°79 9*	72 0*	72 0*	66 0*
Tilers ..	84 0	°93 6	°79 9*	72 0*	72 0*	66 0*
Tile Laying.						
Tile Layers ..	78 0	°77 0	°79 9	°84 0*	..	77 0*
Tuckpointing.						
Tuckpointers ..	72 0	°71 6	°85 3	°84 0*	72 0*	°71 6*

† The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Sydney are those payable under State Award. The rates quoted for Perth are the ruling or predominant rates, while those for Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart are the rates fixed by the Award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP VII.—BUILDING.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Water Supply and Sewerage.						
Carpenters	80 0	80 8	..	78 0*	72 0	66 0 & 78 0*
Concrete workers	69 0	72 0	71 6	57 0	63 6	63 0*
Labourers	63 0	57 0*	to 78 10 & 67 10	to 63 0* 54 0 & 60 0*	57 6	60 0 & 63 0*
Miners (Sewer)	4 ^s 77 11 & 85 6	68 0 & 72 0	88 0	..	66 6	69 0*
Pipejoints and Setters ..	66 0 & 70 6	68 0	66 0	60 0	66 6	69 0*
Timbermen	70 6 & 75 6	..	88 0	to 66 0* & 67 10	66 6	66 0*
Toolsharpeners	66 0	68 0	78 0	57 0 & 63 0*	66 6	66 0*

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coal Mining.†						
Blacksmiths	70 0	77 4	88 0		..	65 0
Bracemen	to 84 0	to 80 6	& 91 0		..	to 79 6
Carpenters	72 0	64 9	71 3		..	..
Deputies	to 73 9	to 77 5	& 86 10½		..	65 0
Engine Drivers (Winding and Loco.)	72 0	77 4	82 0		..	83 0
Engine Drivers (Other) ..	to 88 0	to 82 9	& 83 0		..	& 84 0
Labourers (Surface)	to 99 0	to 104 6	& 94 4½		1 ^s 81 0 & 84 0	69 0 to 87 0
„ (Underground)	76 0	75 5	84 0	Not Mined.	73 0	60 0
Miners (Machine)	to 88 0	to 84 0	75 10		..	to 65 0
„ (Manual) Dry Work ..	69 0	69 0	75 10		..	..
„ „ Wet Work	to 80 0	65 5	65 4½		..	..
Platmen or Banksmen	to 69 0	to 64 9	& 71 9		84 0	60 0
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work) ..	65 6	64 9	67 6		..	..
„ (Wet Work)	to 72 0	..	& 75 7½		..	..
Shiftmen (Dry Work)	†	†	†		†	†
„ (Wet Work)	†	†	†		..	†
Platmen or Banksmen	72 0	79 0	65 4½		84 0	60 0
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work) ..	to 75 6	to 85 1	to 79 4½		†	†
„ (Wet Work)	†	†	91 0		†	†
Shiftmen (Dry Work)	65 6	79 0	& 96 4½		†	†
„ (Wet Work)	to 93 0	to 85 1	& 104 3		96 0	77 6
„ (Wet Work)	65 6	86 5	91 0		..	..
„ (Wet Work)	to 93 0	..	& 98 3		..	..

† Piece-work rates. ‡ The rates of wage quoted are those awarded by the special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act. The rates came into force on the 1st January, 1917. The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by the tribunal as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half hour for meal time, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half hour for meal time, on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
GROUP VIII.—MINING.—<i>continued.</i>						
Coal Mining†—<i>continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Shotfirers	78 0 to96 6	..	83 0	..	96 0	..
Shovellers	65 6 to69 0	64 9	..	..	85 0	..
Skip Repairers	65 6 to73 0	61 6 to64 9	..	..	..	65 0
Strikers	60 0 to68 6	61 6 to64 9	..	..	..	..
Timbermen	78 8 to85 6	79 2 to90 0	83 0	..	84 0	..
Weighmen	73 2 to80 0	69 7 to86 4	..	..	84 0	72 0
Wheelers	63 0 to75 6	72 0 to75 6	72 0 & 77 4½	..	84 0 to91 0	61 6
Gold and Other Mining (Except Coal).§||						
Battery Feeders	54 0 to72 0	54 0 & 58 0	61 5 to84 4	..	69 0 to79 6	48 0 to60 0
Bracemen	57 0 to76 6	59 0 & 60 6	63 3 to89 10	69 0 & 78 0*	72 0 to82 6	54 0 to69 0
Engine Drivers (Stationary)	66 0 to81 0	60 0 to75 0	67 4 to110 0	79 6 & 82 6*	79 6 to93 0	60 0 to78 0
Engine Drivers (Winding and Loco.)	78 0 to90 0	72 0 to78 0	78 1 to121 0	91 6	85 6 to96 0	69 0 to84 0
Firemen	60 0 to78 0	57 0 to72 0	67 4 to95 4	70 6 & 75 0*	69 0 to84 0	60 0 to66 0
Labourers	54 0 to72 0	54 0 to59 0	54 1 to84 4	60 0 & 63 0*	67 6 to78 0	48 0 to69 0
Miners (Dry Work)	60 0 to81 0	68 0 to72 0	73 4 to89 10	..	73 6 to87 0	54 0 to78 0
„ (Wet Work)	66 0 to87 0	69 0 to78 0	80 8 to98 1	..	79 6 to93 0	60 0 to84 0
„ (Machine).. ..	60 0 to94 6	60 0 to74 0	73 4 to98 1	..	76 6 to91 6	63 0 to78 0
Platmen	57 0 to76 6	59 0 & 60 6	63 3 to89 10	69 0 & 78 0*	72 0 to82 6	54 0 to69 0
Shaft Sinkers (Dry Work)	63 0 to81 0	66 0 to74 0	73 4 to98 1	..	76 6 to91 6	60 0 to78 0
„ „ (Wet Work)..	69 0 to87 0	72 0 to80 0	80 8 to98 1	..	82 6 to97 6	66 0 to84 0
Shift Bosses	63 0 to88 6	64 0 to70 0	90 0 to109 1	84 0 & 87 0*	90 0 to120 0	66 0 to90 0
Timbermen	63 0 to90 0	64 6 to72 6	73 4 to98 1	78 0 & 93 0*	78 0 to93 0	64 6 to81 0

† The rates of wage quoted are those awarded by the special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act. The rates came into force on the 1st January, 1917. The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by the tribunal as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half hour for meal time, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven the collieries not working on pay Saturdays.

‡ Contract work. § South Australian rates from 1st January, 1919. ¶ The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows:—N.S.W., Victoria and W. Australia—Miners and others underground, 44 hours; engine-drivers and workers aboveground, 48 hours. Queensland—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, etc., 46 hours; engine-drivers, etc., 44 and 48 hours. Other Districts—Miners, etc., 44 hours; engine-drivers, etc., 44 and 48 hours. South Australia—Miners and others underground, 44½ hours day shift, 40 hours night shift; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Tasmania—Miners, etc., 44 and 48 hours; engine-drivers, etc., 48 hours.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.						
Railways.†	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—‡						
(1st Class)	96 0	96 0	98 0	96 0	96 0	79 6
.. (2nd ..)	90 0	84 0	to 108 0 92 0	90 0	90 0	73 6
.. (3rd ..)	84 0	to 90 0 75 0	to 102 0 86 0	84 0	84 0	to 76 6 70 6
.. (4th ..)	79 0	to 84 0 75 0	to 96 0 80 0	78 0	78 0	& 73 6 67 6
.. (5th ..)	74 6	to 84 0 ..	to 90 0 80 0	75 0	72 0	64 6
Firemen (1st Class)‡	.. 70 0	69 0	to 90 0 70 0	72 0	72 0	57 0
.. (2nd ..)	.. 65 6	66 0	to 80 0 70 0	67 6	66 0	54 0
.. (3rd ..)	.. 60 6	60 0	to 80 0 66 0	63 0	60 0	51 0
Guards (1st Class)	.. 75 0	& 63 0 78 0	to 76 0 88 0	75 0	} 66 0 }	69 0
.. (2nd ..)	.. 62 6	66 0	to 100 0 80 0	63 0		& 72 0
.. (3rd ..)	.. 60 0	to 72 0 60 0	to 94 0 76 0	to 72 0 60 0		63 0
Porters .. ..	.. 60 0	to 66 0 60 0	to 86 0 64 0	60 0		& 66 0
Shunters (1st Class)	.. 75 0	to 66 0 78 0	to 76 0 90 0	69 0		57 0
.. (2nd ..)	.. 63 0	to 84 0 72 0	to 100 0 82 0	66 0	66 6	54 0
.. (3rd ..)	.. 60 0	to 69 0 66 0	to 92 0 78 0	63 0	..	51 0
.. (Ordinary)	.. 60 0	& 63 0 60 0	to 88 0 72 0	60 0	60 6	..
Signalmen (Special)	.. ..	78 0	to 82 0 86 0	..	84 6	..
.. (1st Class)	.. 75 0	to 89 0 72 0	to 89 0 84 0	78 0	75 6	57 0
.. (2nd ..)	.. 72 0	& 78 0 69 0	to 94 0 79 0	66 0	69 6	& 60 0 51 0
.. (3rd ..)	.. 69 0	66 0	to 89 0 73 0	to 72 0 60 0	63 6	& 54 0
.. (4th ..)	.. 65 0	60 0	to 83 0 68 0	60 0	60 6	..
		& 63 0	to 78 0			

† The hours of labour for railway employees are 48 per week (in N.S.W. 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases:—Victoria—Porters, 54 hours. S. Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours; and Tasmania—Guards, porters, shunters and signalmen, 54 hours. 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 wage 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 wage fixed for different lengths of service. The classification of locomotive drivers and firemen employed in the Victorian Railway Service fixes different rates of wage for the following grades of service:—(1) Country Passenger Service; (2) First-grade Suburban or Mixed Train Service; (3) Second grade Suburban or Mixed Train Service; and (4) Goods or Switching Service. The rates of wage 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 *re* hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.—<i>continued.</i>						
Tramways (Electric and Cable).†	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Car Washers or Cleaners ..	60 0	60 0	64 0	60 0	57 6	57 0
Conductors (1st Year) ..	60 0	to 66 0 & 63 0	60 0	60 0	& 63 6 63 6	57 0
" (2nd ") ..	61 0	63 0 & 66 0	63 0	63 0	63 6	57 0
" (3rd ") ..	62 6	66 0 & 69 0	72 6	66 0	63 6	57 0
Firemen (Four Fires) ..	67 0	72 0	70 0	66 0	67 6*	..
" (Less than 4 Fires)	62 6	69 0	70 0	..	64 6*	..
Horse Drivers ..	to 67 0 60 0	63 0 & 66 0	63 0	64 0	2 ^s 63 6	57 0
Labourers ..	60 0	to 66 0 66 0	66 0	60 0	57 6	57 0
Lamp Trimmers ..	60 0	66 0	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	60 0	to 66 0 60 0	66 0	63 0	57 6	60 0
Motormen or Gripmen						
1st Year ..	62 6	60 0 & 63 0	60 0	60 0	57 6 & 63 6	57 0
2nd " ..	65 0	63 0 & 66 0	63 0	63 0	63 6	60 0
3rd " ..	67 6	66 0 & 69 0	72 6	66 0	63 6	63 0
Night Watchmen ..	60 0	60 0 & 72 0	3 ⁷ 69 3	60 0	67 6‡	57 0
Overhead Wiremen—						
(Leading) ..	83 0	69 0	80 0	73 0	69 6	63 0
(Other) ..	& 89 0 74 0	66 0	68 3	63 0	57 6	60 0
Pitmen ..	& 80 0 68 0	69 0	71 6 & 83 0	69 0	60 6	63 0
Signalmen ..	66 0	72 0	63 3	66 0	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers—	to 72 0		to 69 3	& 69 0		
(Horse) ..	2 ^s 61 6	63 0 & 66 0	63 0	64 0	2 ^s 63 6	61 0
(Motor) ..	2 ^s 67 0	..	..	69 0	..	..
Track Cleaners ..	60 0	60 0	60 6	60 0	57 6	57 0
Trimmers or Fuelmen ..	60 0	to 66 0 ..	64 0	60 0	60 0*	..

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Carrying (Merchandise).						
Carriers (One Horse) ..	4 ^s 60 6	1 ⁷ 61 0	2 ² 61 0	1 ⁷ 61 0	61 0	1 ⁷ 61 0
" (Two Horses) ..	4 ^s 65 6	1 ⁷ 66 0	2 ² 66 0	1 ⁷ 64 0	66 0	1 ⁷ 66 0
" (Three Horses) ..	4 ^s 69 6	1 ⁷ 68 0	2 ² 69 0	1 ⁷ 65 0	68 0	1 ⁷ 68 0
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	57 0	1 ⁷ 61 0	60 0	61 0	61 0	65 0
Two Horses ..	..	1 ⁷ 66 0	60 0	64 0	66 0	70 0
Jinkers (One Horse) ..	4 ^s 60 6	1 ⁷ 69 0	2 ² 69 0	61 0	69 0	1 ⁷ 69 0
" (Two Horses) ..	4 ^s 65 6	1 ⁷ 74 0	2 ² 74 0	64 0	74 0	1 ⁷ 74 0
Sanitary Carters ..	65 0	1 ⁷ 65 0	1 ⁷ 65 0	..	65 0	65 0
		to 75 0			to 75 0	to 75 0

† For Sydney and Perth the wages quoted are those determined by State Awards. For Melbourne, Adelaide, and Hobart the rates are those specified in agreements registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. For Brisbane the rates quoted are those specified in an unregistered agreement. ‡ Number of hours per week not regulated.

See also explanatory notes *re* hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.—<i>continued.</i>						
Carrying (Merchandise)—<i>continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Stable Hands	2 ⁹ 60 6 & 65 6	1 ⁸ 60 0	2 ⁵ 60 0	1 ⁷ 60 0	60 0	1 ⁸ 60 0
Tip Dray Drivers	2 ⁹ 60 0 & 65 0	1 ⁷ 61 0	2 ² 61 0	..	61 0	61 0 & 66 0
Motor Lorries and Waggon under 3 tons carry capacity	1 ⁸ a65 0 to 74 0	66 0 & 70 0	65 0 to 70 0	65 0 & 70 0	66 0 & 70 0	66 0 & 70 0
3 tons & over carry capacity	1 ⁸ a79 0	74 0	73 0 & 75 0	65 0 & 70 0	74 0	74 0
Carrying (Passenger). Bus or Coach Drivers (Horse) .. ..	..	2 ⁵ 57 0	..	54 0	..	3 ⁸ c42 0
Chauffeurs .. ..	..	3 ³ 55 0	2 ⁸ 60 0	..	..	..
Lift Attendants.						
Goods	60 0	56 0	65 0	54 0*	61 0*	3 ³ 45 0*
Passenger	60 0	56 0	63 0 & 65 0	54 0*	61 0*	3 ³ 45 0*

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Shipping (Ferryboats).						
Deck Hands	55 6 & 58 0	..	..	..	..	1 ⁴ 44 11
Engineers	72 0 to 97 6	..	2 ⁵ 80 0 & 85 0	..	..	1 ⁸ 72 3
Firemen	58 0 & 61 7	..	2 ⁵ 70 0	..	..	1 ⁹ 52 0
Masters	72 0 to 97 0	..	2 ⁵ 80 0 & 85 0	..	12-25 ⁷ 0 0 to 80 0	68 0
Shipkeepers	8-3 ⁷ 57 6 to 62 6	..	..	..	..	..
Towing (Tug Boats).						
Engineers	2 ⁵ 85 0	90 0	2 ⁵ 80 0	2 ⁵ 64 6 to 80 0	..	..
Firemen	220 0||†	69 3 & 71 6	2 ⁵ 60 0	2 ⁴ 69 0	..	..
Masters	2 ⁵ 90 0	78 6 to 87 8	2 ⁵ 80 0	2 ⁵ 64 6 to 80 0	1 ⁹ 75 0	..
Waterside Working.						
Coal Lumpers (per hour) ..	2 0	1 9	2 1	1 10	1 9	1 9
Lightermen	66 0	63 0*	2 ⁵ 64 0	9 ⁶ 6 0	1 ² 60 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 ..	3 ⁴ 205 0 to 315 0	300 0§	300 0§	300 0§	300 0§	160 0 & 300 0§
„ (Second) „ ..	3 ⁴ 175 0 to 215 0	190 0§	190 0§	190 0§	190 0§	130 0 & 190 0§
„ (Third) „ ..	3 ⁴ 175 0	150 0§	150 0§	150 0§	150 0§	..
„ (Ships) „ ..	3 ⁴ 215 0	..	..	..	..	..
Pantrymen	3 ⁶ 190 0	3 ⁶ 190 0	3 ⁶ 190 0	3 ⁶ 190 0	3 ⁶ 190 0	..
„ Assistant „ ..	3 ⁶ 150 0	3 ⁶ 160 0	3 ⁶ 160 0	3 ⁶ 160 0	3 ⁶ 160 0	..
Stewards	3 ⁶ 160 0 to 195 0	3 ⁶ 160 0	3 ⁶ 160 0 & 170 0	3 ⁶ 160 0 & 170 0	3 ⁶ 160 0 & 170 0	3 ⁶ 110 0 to 210 0

† Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. ‡ Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. § Not more than 10 hours per day. || Per month.

See also explanatory notes *re* hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
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GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Passenger Vessels (Inter-State).†	per month	Wages on Vessels of 4,000 tons Register and under.	s. d.		Wages on Vessels of over 4,000 tons Gross Register.	s. d.	
Bakers ..		**260	0		**280	0	
Barmen ..		3 ⁶ 170	0		3 ⁶ 170	0	
Butchers ..		**210	0		**230	0	
Cooks (Chief) ..		**330	0		*1360	0	
" (Second) ..		**250	0		**250	0	
" (Third) ..		**190	0		**190	0	
" (Ship's) ..		**220	0		**220	0	
Pantrymen ..		3 ⁶ 190	0		3 ⁶ 190	0	
Scullerymen ..		3 ⁶ 170	0		3 ⁶ 170	0	
Chief Saloon Steward ..		3 ⁶ 180	0		3 ⁶ 180	0	
Second ..		3 ⁶ 210	0		3 ⁶ 210	0	
Second Saloon ..		3 ⁶ 210	0		3 ⁶ 210	0	
Fore Cabin ..		3 ⁶ 190	0		3 ⁶ 190	0	
Bedroom and other Stewards ..		3 ⁶ 170	0		3 ⁶ 170	0	
All Vessels (Inter-State).† ‡				s. d.			
A.B. Seamen ..	per month			245 0			
Boatswains ..	"			265 0			
Donkeymen ..	"			305 0			
Firemen ..	"			285 0			
Greasers ..	"			285 0			
Lamp Trimmers ..	"			265 0			
Fuel Trimmers ..	"			245 0			
Marine Engineers.† ‡ ††		VESSELS.		VESSELS.			
		Under 100 N.H.P.		100 or more N.H.P.			
		s. d.		s. d.			
Chief ..	per month	460 0 to 510 0		530 0 to 840 0			
Second ..	"	420 0		420 0 to 560 0			
Third ..	"	380 0		380 0 to 480 0			
Fourth ..	"	..		330 0 to 420 0			
Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth ..	"	..		310 0			
Merchant Service.† ‡ ††		INTERSTATE PASSENGER VESSELS.		INTERSTATE CARGO VESSELS.			
		Lowest Class, 125 tons & under.		Lowest Class, 60 tons & under.		Highest Class, over 4,000 tons.	
		Highest Class, over 10,000 tons.		Highest Class, over 4,000 tons.			
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Masters ..	per month	460 0		1,360 0		380 0	
Officers (Chief) ..	"	360 0		520 0		300 0	
" (Second) ..	"	300 0		460 0		260 0	
" (Third) ..	"	..		400 0		..	
" (Fourth and Fifth) ..	"	..		260 0		..	

† Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. ‡ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. § 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. ¶ Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day in the case where three or more engineers are employed, or not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. Masters and Officers—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. Five intervals of 24 consecutive hours leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. ¶ Not more than 8 hours per day. ** Not more than ten hours per day.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.						
Farming.†	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
General Hands*§	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	20 0
	to 35 0	to 30 0	to 35 0	to 40 0	to 40 0	to 25 0
Harvesters*§	40 0	40 0	48 0	45 0	45 0	30 0
	to 50 0	to 50 0	to 55 0	to 55 0	to 55 0	to 40 0
Milkers*§	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	20 0
	to 35 0	to 35 0	to 30 0	to 40 0	to 40 0	to 25 0
Ploughmen*§	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	20 0
	to 40 0	to 40 0	to 35 0	to 40 0	to 45 0	to 30 0
Chaffcutters (Portable)	..	66 0	..	..	..	3 060 0
„ (Stationary)	..	63 0	..	56 0	..	3 056 0
				to 65 10½		
Threshers (Feeders)	..	..	..	..	..	3 065 0
„ (Machinists)	..	..	..	..	..	3 056 0
Gardening.‡						
Gardeners	72 0	61 0	74 6	60 0*	60 0	60 0*
	& 80 0					
„ (Labourers)	62 0	58 0	64 0	60 0*	60 0	48 0
						to 54 0*
Nurserymen	72 0	60 0	70 0*	63 0*	60 0	60 0*
	& 80 0					
„ (Labourers)	62 0	54 0	55 0*	60 0*	57 0*	48 0
						to 54 0*
Pastoral Workers.						
Cooks§	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	80 0	60 0
Shearers	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	27 6	28 0
per 100						
Shed Hands§	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	65 0	50 0
Wool Pressers§	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	60 0
Rural Workers.						
Fruit Harvesters	per hour	1 4½	..	1 2½	..	..
		to 1 7½		to 1 6½		

† Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published.
‡ Melbourne rates from 4th January, 1919. § Rates of wage quoted are in addition to Board and Lodging provided. || 51 hours during harvest months, and 48 hours during other than harvest months.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided. If Board and Lodging are provided the following amounts, fixed by Industrial Tribunals, may be deducted from the undermentioned rates of wage:—*Sydney*, 11s. to 19s. (according to class of establishment); *Melbourne*, 14s.; *Brisbane*, 15s.; *Adelaide*, 14s. (Restaurants); and 15s. (Hotels and Clubs); *Perth*, 22s.; and *Hobart*, 15s. per week.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Clubs (Residential).†						
Barmen	2 560 0	2 560 0	2 560 0	2 560 0	2 565 0*	3 145 0
						& 50 0
Billiard Markers	3 060 0	3 145 0	2 563 0	2 554 0	2 847 0*	3 145 0
		& 50 0				
Lift Attendants	3 060 0	2 551 4	63 0	2 554 0	..	..
			& 65 0			
Porters (Day Work)	3 060 0	3 144 0	2 563 0	2 554 0	2 847 0*	3 135 0
„ (Night Work)	3 060 0	3 146 6	2 563 0	2 554 0	2 854 0*	3 137 6

† Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.—continued.						
Cooks (Hotels, Clubs, etc.)||	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Chefs	69 9†	3159 0	81 6§	75 0††	2883 0	3150 0
	to114 0	to79 0	& 86 6	to110 0	& 92 0	to95 0
Cooks (Second)	61 0†	3157 0	69 0§	64 0††	2867 0	3140 0
	to84 0	to62 0		to85 0	& 72 0	to75 0
„ (Third)	60 0†	3154 0	69 0§	60 0††	2862 0	3140 0
	to74 0	to57 0		to70 0		to60 0
Kitchenmen	60 0†	3144 0	63 0§	54 0††	2854 0	3135 0
Hairdressing.						
Full Hands	1966 9	1970 0				
Hairdressers	1963 0	1960 0	66 0	1962 6	2260 0	2855 0*
Hotels.||						
Barmen	2560 0	2560 0	2560 0	2560 0	2565 0	3145 0
						& 50 0
Billiard Markers	3160 0	3145 0	2563 0	2854 0	2847 0	3137 6
		& 50 0				
Handymen	3160 0	3139 0	2563 0	2854 0	2847 0	3130 0
						& 35 0
Lift Attendants	3160 0	2851 4	63 0	2854 0		
			& 65 0			
Porters (Day Work)	3160 0	3144 0	2563 0	2854 0	2847 0	3135 0
„ (Night Work)	3160 0	3146 6	2563 0	2854 0	2854 0	3137 6
Waiters (Head)	2865 6	3156 0	2568 0	2865 0		3140 0
						to55 0
„ (Others)	2860 0	3148 0	2563 0	2854 0	2859 6	3135 0
						to45 0
Restaurants.||						
Pantrymen	60 0†	3144 0	63 0	54 0	2854 0	3140 0
Waiters	60 0†	3148 0	63 0	54 0	2859 6	3135 0
				& 56 6		to45 0

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Bill Posting.						
Billposters	60 0	57 6	57 6	555 0	60 0	60 0*
			to65 0*	to60 0*	to65 0*	
Factory Engine Driving.						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)						
1st Class	73 6	66 0	88 0	69 0	75 0	72 0*
	& 75 0	to75 0		to75 0		to75 0
2nd Class	71 6	60 0	80 0	66 0	72 0	66 0*
	& 72 0	to72 0		to72 0		to72 0
3rd Class	67 0	57 0	72 0	60 0	69 0	63 0*
	& 69 0	to69 0		to69 0		to69 0
Firemen (1st Class)	66 0	60 0	70 0	66 0	66 0	60 0*
	& 67 0	to66 0				to64 6
„ (2nd Class)	62 6	57 0		58 0	64 6	57 0*
	to64 6	to64 6		to64 6		to63 0
Greasers	62 6	54 0	70 0	54 0	63 0	54 0*
	& 63 0	to63 0		to63 0		to63 0
Trimmers	62 6	54 0	64 0	54 0	60 0	54 0*
		to60 0		to60 0		to60 0

† The hours of cooks, etc., in Sydney are 48, 55, 57, and 58 per week, according to class of establishment.
 ‡ 48 and 58 hours per week, according to class of establishment. § 48 and 54 hours per week, according to class of establishment. || Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919. †† 48 and 56 hours per week, according to class of establishment.

See also explanatory notes *re* hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.— <i>continued.</i>						
Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke).	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Baggers and Loaders ..	62 0	70 0	..	48 0	..	59 0*
Carters (One Horse) ..	62 0	1 ⁸ 61 0 & 62 0	1 ⁹ 61 0	48 0	61 0	1 ⁷ 61 0
„ (Two Horses) ..	67 0	1 ⁸ 66 0 & 67 0	1 ⁹ 66 0	50 0	66 0	1 ⁷ 66 0
Trimmers ..	62 0	84 0	..	48 0	..	62 0*
Fuel Distribution (Firewood).†						
Carters (One Horse) ..	62 0	1 ⁸ 60 0	1 ⁹ 61 0	48 0	61 0	1 ⁷ 61 0
„ (Two Horses) ..	67 0	1 ⁸ 65 0	1 ⁹ 66 0	50 0	66 0	1 ⁷ 66 0
Other Adults ..	62 0	1 ⁷ 60 0	..	49 0	..	..
Sawyers ..	62 0	65 0	60 0 & 65 0*	57 6	..	60 0*
Yardmen ..	62 0	1 ⁷ 60 0	..	48 0	..	54 0*
Lamp Lighting.						
Lamp Lighters ..	2 ⁹ 63 0	63 0	60 0	61 6	55 0	59 0‡
Marine Stores.						
Bottle Washers ..	57 6	60 0	60 0	60 0	63 0	..
Foremen ..	65 0*	63 0	63 0	63 0	..	..
General Hands ..	57 6	57 0	60 0	60 0	63 0	..
Municipal.						
Labourers ..	62 0 & 64 0	61 0 to 67 6*	64 0	63 0	60 0	60 0*
Street Sweepers ..	57 0	61 0 to 67 0*	64 0	63 0	60 0	60 0*
Musicians.						
Orchestral ..	1.1 ^a 60 0 to 80 0	1.1 ^a 60 0 & 75 0	1.1 ^a 60 0 & 75 0	1.1 ^a 60 0 & 75 0	1.1 ^a 60 0 & 75 0	1.1 ^a 60 0 & 75 0
Shop and other Assistants.						
Boot Salesmen§||	60 0 to 66 6	48 0 to 67 6	47 6 to 68 0	1 ^a 64 0	62 6	1 ^a 40 0 to 70 0*
Chemists' Assistants ..	70 0	1 ⁸ 50 0 to 90 0	63 0 to 90 0	2 ² 55 0 to 80 0	..	..
Clerks ..	55 6 to 63 0	62 0	1 ⁷ .1 ⁹ 40 0 to 60 0	..	..	..
Confectionery Salesmen ..	2 ⁵ 52 6	..	47 6 to 68 0¶	..	62 6	..
Drapery Salesmen§	60 0 to 66 6	60 0 to 72 0	47 6 to 68 0	1 ^a 64 0	62 6	1 ^a 40 0 to 75 0*
Fruit Salesmen ..	2 ⁵ 52 6	..	47 6 to 68 0¶	..	..	..
Furniture Salesmen§	60 0 to 66 6	72 6	47 6 to 68 0	1 ⁷ 65 0*	65 0	1 ^a 40 0 to 75 0*
Grocery Salesmen ..	60 0 to 65 0	55 0 to 65 0	47 6 to 68 0	1 ⁷ 55 0 & 61 0	62 6	60 0
Newsagents' Assistants ..	55 6 to 61 0	..	47 6 to 68 0¶	1 ^a 64 0	62 6	..
Railway Bookstall Assistants	55 6 to 61 0	..	47 6 to 68 0¶	..	62 6	..
Tobacconists' Salesmen** ..	60 0 & 61 0	..	47 6 to 68 0	..	62 6	..

† Melbourne rates from 25th January, 1919. ‡ Number of hours per week not regulated.
 § Sydney rates from 7th January, 1919. || Melbourne rates from 6th January, 1919. ¶ Daily limitation of hours not regulated. ** Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.—<i>continued.</i>						
Shop and other Assistants—<i>continued.</i>						
Clothing (Men's).						
Collectors, Doormen, and Travellers†	60 0 to 66 6	75 0	..	..	67 6	..
Departmental Managers	70 0 & 75 0	80 0	..	..	..	..
Parcels Officemen .. .. .	..	62 6	..	..	61 0	..
Salesmen†	60 0 to 66 6	50 0 to 75 0	47 6 to 68 0	1 64 0	62 6	1 240 0 to 75 0*
Hardware.						
Managers (Branch)	70 0 & 75 0	80 0	..	1 100 0	..	..
„ (Departmental)	70 0 & 75 0	85 0 to 100 0	..	1 85 0 & 90 0	90 0 to 100 0*	1 590 0
Salesmen (Junior)	29 0 to 44 0	50 0 to 68 0	..	1 42 6 to 57 6	..	1 540 0 to 55 0
„ (Outside) .. .. .	..	80 0	..	1 50 0 to 72 6	..	..
„ (Senior)	60 0 to 66 6	74 0	47 6 to 68 0	1 60 0 & 63 0	65 0	1 660 0
Storemen—Packing, Cleaning, etc.						
Night Watchmen	40 60 0	3 76 0	3 76 0	2 60 6 & 68 0	56 0	3 247 6 to 70 0*
Office Cleaners	60 0	56 0	63 0	..	61 0*	..
Packers (General)‡	63 0 to 65 6	66 0	1 065 0 & 67 6	1 58 0 & 65 0	62 6	57 6
Storemen (General)‡	61 6 to 64 0	66 0	1 065 0 & 67 6	1 58 0 & 65 0	61 0	57 6
Wholesale Grocery.**						
Packers (Head)	1 366 6 to 91 0	60 0 to 75 0	1 069 0 to 94 0	71 0	63 0*	66 6
„ (Others)	1 363 0	58 0	1 065 0	58 0	62 6	59 0
Storemen (Head)	1 366 6 to 91 0	65 0 to 85 0	1 069 0 to 94 0	71 0	73 0*	66 6
„ (Others)	1 361 6	65 0	1 065 0	58 0	61 0	59 0
Wholesale Hardware.**						
Packers	1 363 0	65 0	1 065 0	1 758 0	62 6	1 545 0 to 55 0
Storemen	1 361 6	65 0	1 065 0	1 758 0	61 0	1 545 0 to 55 0
Surveying.						
Surveyors' Cooks (for 7 days)	60 0	2 870 0*	70 0	2 570 0*	63 0 to 70 0	..
„ Foremen	63 0	66 0*	..	..	72 0	..
„ Labourers	57 6	60 0*	60 0	60 0*	60 0	..

† Sydney rates from 7th January, 1919. ‡ Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919. § 48 hours and 47½ hours per week. || 50 hours per week in shops and 48 and 50½ hours per week other than in shops. ** Sydney rates from 17th January, 1919. ¶ Number of hours per week not regulated.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE FOR ADULT FEMALE WORKERS IN THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS IN THE CAPITAL TOWN OF EACH STATE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AT 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 1107.)

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.†	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Biscuit Making. ‡						
Adult Females	25 0	31 0	32 6	27 6*	20 0 to 32 6*	..
Butter Making.						
Adult Females .. ..	..	33 0	..	30 0*	..	..
Cheese Making.						
Adult Females .. ..	..	33 0	..	25 0*	..	..
Confectionery.						
Chocolate Dippers	27 0	30 0	32 0	25 0	20 0 to 22 6	..
Other Adults	24 0 to 27 0	28 0	32 0	25 0	20 0 to 22 6	20 0 to 25 0*
Jam Making and Preserving.						
Fillers	28 0 & 37 0	33 6	30 0	25 0	20 0 to 30 0*	27 0 to 22 6
Other Adults	26 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	..	..
Pastry Cooks.						
Adult Females	25 6 to 45 0	27 0	30 0	..	..	..
Tea Packing.						
Head Women	1 ^a 35 0	35 0	1 ^o 32 6 to 43 0	..	..	40 0
Other Adults	1 ^a 27 0	29 0	1 ^o 30 0	30 0*	..	27 6
Tobacco Working (Cigars).						
Ringers	27 6	24 0	..	25 0*	..	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers ..	27 6	35 0	..	30 0*	..	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Bootmaking.						
Machinists (Wax Thread) ..	42 0	42 0	34 0	41 0	..	42 0
Other Adults	34 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	34 0	34 0
Dressmaking.						
Adult Females	1 ^o a27 6 to 35 0	28 0	1 ^o a32 6	29 0	30 0 to 45 6 to 34 0	1 ² 25 0 to 35 0*
Dyers and Cleaners.						
Adult Females	30 0 to 40 0*	28 6 to 40 0	6 ² 24 6 to 35 0*	25 0 to 35 0*	30 0 to 35 0*	..
Hat Making (Straw).						
Finishers	1 ^o 25 0	30 0*	1 ² a20 0 to 22 6*	..	..	..
Machinists	1 ^o 30 0	35 0*	1 ² a37 6*	..	..	..

† The rates of wage quoted in this column are those prescribed by Awards and Industrial agreements. It is pointed out, however, that the Board of Trade issued a declaration, gazetted 20th December, 1918, fixing the minimum wage to be paid to adult females in the Metropolitan Area at 7½d. per hour, 5s. per day, or 30s. per week.

‡ Melbourne rates from 17th January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.†	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Millinery.						
Adult Females	^{10a} 35 0	30 0	25 0 to30 0*	25 0	30 0	25 0*
Shirt Making.						
Adult Females	^{10a} 32 6 ^{11a}	27 6	¹ 27 6	29 0 to42 6	30 0	25 0*
Tailoring (Order).‡						
Machinists (Coat Hands) ..	35 0	30 6	36 0	30 0	40 0	25 0 to47 6
Machinists (Trousers, Vest Hands)	31 0	30 6	32 6 & 36 0	30 0	40 0	25 0 to47 6
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	38 0	32 6	36 0	32 6	45 0	32 6 to39 6
Tailoresses (Trousers, Vest Hands)	34 0	30 6	32 6	30 6	35 0	30 6
Tailoring (Ready-made).						
Machinists (Coat Hands) ..	25 0	29 6	¹ 29 6	28 0	35 0	^{5b} 25 0
Machinists (Trousers, Vest Hands)	23 0	29 6	¹ 28 0	28 0	32 6	^{5b} 25 0
Tailoresses (Coat Hands) ..	29 6	29 6	¹ 29 6	27 6	32 6 & 40 0	^{5b} 25 0
Tailoresses (Trousers, Vest Hands)	28 0	28 0	¹ 28 0	25 0	30 0 & 35 0	^{5b} 23 6
Textile Working (Woollen Mills).§						
Comb Minders	31 0	33 0	30 0	27 6*	..	22 6
Drawers and Menders	35 0 & 40 0	33 0	30 0	27 6*	..	22 6
Gillbox Minders	31 0	33 0	30 0	27 6*	..	22 6
Other Adults	31 0	33 0	30 0	26 0	..	22 6
Warpers	35 0 & 40 0	36 6	38 0	to27 6* 35 0*	..	22 6
Weavers (Loom)	40 0	39 0	38 0	30 0 to35 0*	..	22 6
Tie Making.						
Machinists	30 0 to35 0*	20 0 & 22 6	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen	20 0 to30 0*	22 6 & 25 0	..	..	..	..
Pressers, Boxers, and others	20 0 to30 0*	20 0	..	..	..	..
Underclothing.						
Adult Females	^{10a} 22 6 to32 6	28 0 to33 0	25 0*	26 0	30 0*	25 0*
Waterproof Clothing.						
Garment Makers	} 32 6*	{ 31 0	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen			{ 31 0

† See footnote † on preceding page.

‡ The higher rates quoted in Tasmania are for treadle

machinists. § Melbourne rates from 6th January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.†	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	
GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.							
Bedding and Furniture.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Bedding Machinists ..	33 0	33 0	33 0	28 6	..	32 0	
Mattress (Wire) Workers ..	..	43 0	..	25 6	..	32 0
Picture Frame Workers ..	30 0	30 0	..	..	..	..
Bookbinding.							
Folders ..	730 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	} 25 0 to 30 0*	} 27 6 28 0	
Sewers ..	732 0 & 37 0	34 6	28 0	26 0			
Brassworking.							
Coremakers ..	37 0	30 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	20 0	..	..	..	..	..
Brush Making.†							
Bass Broom Drawers ..	32 0	..	} 45 0	} 21 0	..	..
Bench Drawers ..	32 0	30 0			21 0
Machinists (Treadle Knot)..	32 0	30 0			21 0
Candle Making.							
Forewomen ..	38 6	32 6	..	32 6	..	..
Cardboard Box Making.||							
Box Makers ..	32 6	32 0	1130 0	26 0*	20 0	..	
		& 37 6	to 35 0*		to 30 0*		
Other Adults ..	32 6	30 0	1122 0	22 0*	20 0	..	
			to 27 6*		to 30 0*		
Jewellers.							
Chainmakers ..	39 6	38 6	50 0	60 0§	..	..
	& 44 6	..					
Enamel Fillers ..	21 0	..	40 0	60 0§	..	..
	to 31 6						
Gilders ..	39 6	40 0	40 0	40 0§	..	..
		& 50 0					
Polishers ..	39 6	40 0	40 0	40 0§	..	..
		& 50 0					
Scratch Brushers ..	39 6	35 0	40 0	40 0§	..	..
Workers N.E.I. ..	44 6	58 0	40 0	60 0§	..	..
Leather Small Goods.							
Hand Stitchers ..	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	..	30 0	
Other Adults ..	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	..	30 0	
Paper Making.							
Adult Females ..	22 6	27 0	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making.							
Adult Females ..	28 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	..	..
		& 28 0	to 28 0*	& 27 6*			
Polish Making.							
Adult Females ..	20 0	32 6	..	32 6	..	..
	to 30 0*						
Portmanteau Making.							
Adult Females ..	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	
Potteries.							
Adult Females ..	28 6	32 0	32 6	..	..	..

† See footnote † on page 1140. ‡ Melbourne rates from 11th January, 1919. § Hours of labour per week—48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). || Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.†	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.— <i>continued.</i>						
Printing.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Jobbing Office Assistants ..	728 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	27 6
Lithographing Feeders ..	730 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	to 30 0*	27 6
Rubber Working.						
Adult Females	28 0	31 0	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness Makers.						
Adult Females	30 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Sail Making.						
Adult Females	30 0	30 0	22 6 to 37 6*	32 0	25 0 to 40 0*	..
Soap Making.						
Adult Females	27 6	32 6	..	32 6	..	..
Tent and Tarpaulin Makers.						
Machinists	27 6 to 32 6	30 0	27 6 to 32 6	32 0	25 0 to 40 0*	..
Wickerworking.						
Adult Females	35 0	..	..	40 0	..	..

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided. If Board and Lodging are provided the following amounts, fixed by Industrial Tribunals, may be deducted from the undermentioned rates of wage: *Sydney*, 11s. to 19s. (according to class of establishment); *Melbourne*, 14s.; *Brisbane*, 15s.; *Adelaide* 14s. (Restaurants); and 15s. (Hotels); *Perth*, 22s.; and *Hobart*, 15s. per week.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.†	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Hotels.‡	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Barmaids	1743 0	1744 0	1743 0	1760 0	65 0	135 0 & 40 0
Housemaids	2837 0	2832 0	2536 0	2835 0	1942 0	127 0 & 30 0
Laundresses	42 6	2840 0	41 0	40 0	1942 0	..
Waitresses (Head) ..	2838 0	2835 0	2541 0	2840 0	..	135 0 & 40 0
„ (Other)	2838 0	2832 0	2536 0	2835 0	1944 6	130 0 & 35 0
Laundries.						
General Hands	21 0	25 0 to 30 0*	30 0	20 0	36 0	24 0 §
Machinists (Shirt and Collar)	25 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	42 0	24 0 §
Sorters	25 0	26 0 to 30 0*	30 0	22 0	36 0	24 0 §
Starchers	25 0	24 0*	30 0	20 0	36 0	24 0 §
Washers	25 0	24 0 to 30 0*	30 0	20 0	36 0	24 0 §
Office Cleaners.						
Adult Females	28 6 & 31 6	27 6	44 0 to 48 0	21 0*	..	15 0 to 20 0*||

† See footnote † on page 1140.

‡ Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919.

§ By Act of

Parliament, November, 1917.

|| No fixed hours.

See also explanatory notes re hours, etc., on page 1107.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.†	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
Restaurants.†	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Pantry Maids	34 3 to 37 9§	2 ² 31 0	35 0	31 6	1 ² 42 0	3 ¹ 30 0
Waitresses	33 6 to 41 3§	2 ² 32 0	35 0	34 0 & 39 0	1 ² 44 6	3 ¹ 30 0 & 35 0

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Clerks, etc.						
Cashiers	27 6 to 38 6	34 6	40 0 to 50 0	30 0*	37 6	20 0 to 30 0*
Clerical Assistants	27 6 to 38 6	39 0	40 0 to 50 0	25 0*	..	20 0 to 30 0*
Saleswomen.						
Boot¶	27 6 to 38 6	28 6 to 37 6	25 0 to 40 0	1 ² 25 0 to 31 6	37 6 & 40 0	20 0 to 30 0*
Drapery	27 6 to 38 6	28 6 to 37 6	25 0 to 40 0	1 ² 25 0 to 31 6	37 6 & 40 0	20 0 to 35 0*
Fruit and Confectionery	2 ² 20 0	..	25 0 to 40 0||	..	37 6	20 0 to 25 0*
News Agent and Bookstall	27 6 to 35 0	..	25 0 to 40 0||	1 ² 25 0 to 31 6	37 6	..
Tobacconists	30 0 to 42 6	..	25 0 to 40 0||	..	37 6	25 0 to 35 0*

† See footnote † on page 1140. ‡ Sydney rates from 3rd January, 1919. § Hours vary. 48 are worked in some establishments and 56 in others. ¶ Daily limitation of hours not regulated. ¶ Melbourne rates from 6th January, 1919.

See also explanatory notes *re* hours, etc., on page 1107.

§ 6. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—Information with regard to the collection of particulars and methods of tabulation of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work has appeared in previous issues of the Year Book, and is also given in the Annual Reports of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau.

In the following 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 (involving Stoppage of Work), 1913 to 1918.**—The systematic collection of information as to industrial disputes (causing a stoppage of work) 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 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 respectively,

** 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.

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 1913 TO 1918.

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	Establishments Involved in Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1913	134	466	25,647	14,364	40,011	468,957	£ 216,368
	1914	235	908	33,955	22,326	56,281	836,948	419,656
	1915	272	694	47,006	22,608	69,614	464,343	240,322
	1916	336	717	91,762	31,638	123,400	1,145,222	674,064
	1917	296	918	118,515	15,508	134,023	3,308,869	1,929,405
	1918	138	182	24,417	8,624	33,041	181,639	112,894
Victoria	1913	29	63	4,151	2,026	6,177	85,212	35,744
	1914	44	164	5,699	1,352	7,051	84,106	39,619
	1915	38	154	5,434	809	6,243	64,878	28,476
	1916	55	449	13,576	2,092	15,668	228,289	114,683
	1917	52	636	15,976	2,114	18,090	760,410	378,946
	1918	33	190	4,235	1,513	5,748	165,020	99,346
Queensland	1913	17	20	1,781	225	2,006	55,288	28,374
	1914	18	42	1,280	406	1,686	25,703	11,747
	1915	17	39	1,477	589	2,066	19,934	9,505
	1916	64	252	17,367	2,951	20,318	170,690	96,976
	1917	39	202	12,074	971	13,045	317,699	178,125
	1918	84	696	8,803	1,875	10,678	183,883	131,142
South Australia	1913	9	13	272	16	288	2,412	1,029
	1914	13	45	616	575	1,191	15,275	7,677
	1915	15	25	1,314	169	1,483	19,877	14,442
	1916	21	45	1,037	606	1,643	10,583	6,004
	1917	24	44	3,958	146	4,104	57,446	30,306
	1918	17	25	1,576	429	2,005	18,276	10,515
Western Australia	1913	9	324	967	..	967	6,772	3,515
	1914	18	19	1,117	3,292	4,409	124,175	70,552
	1915	6	20	578	68	646	4,068	2,294
	1916	24	35	4,318	4,782	9,100	102,357	64,325
	1917	23	128	2,401	547	2,948	102,078	53,004
	1918	22	56	3,368	1,435	4,803	31,145	17,792
Tasmania	1913	8	30	444	20	464	987	434
	1914	6	22	288	25	313	3,286	1,459
	1915	2	2	922	..	922	4,808	2,174
	1916	6	36	366	68	434	21,389	11,207
	1917	8	11	1,062	623	1,685	52,541	24,502
	1918	1	1	42	..	42	462	250
Fed. Cap. Territory	1913	1	1	100	100	200	1,400	600
	1914	1	1	50	..	50	350	170
	1915	1	1	20	..	20	80	55
	1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory	1913	1	4	131	39	170	2,500	1,675
	1914	2	2	68	..	68	552	348
	1915	7	7	254	44	298	5,237	2,365
	1916	2	2	120	..	120	420	345
	1917	2	2	75	..	75	615	520
	1918	3	4	112	10	122	423	395
Commonwealth	1913	208	921	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739
	1914	337	1,203	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1915	358	942	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	299,633
	1916	508	†1,536	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604
	1917	444	1,941	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,599,658	2,594,808
	1918	298	1,154	42,553	13,886	56,439	580,853	372,334

† These figures do not include establishments affected by the anti-conscription stop-work meetings, as definite particulars as to the number of establishments were not ascertainable.

It may be seen from the foregoing table that industrial disputes throughout the Commonwealth were most frequent during the year 1916. The number of workpeople involved in disputes during 1916 and 1917 increased to an enormous extent, while the

losses in working days and wages were considerably in excess of such losses during any previous yearly period. It must be mentioned, however, that the figures for 1914 and 1916 include particulars of abnormal disputes which occurred in the coal mining industry during those years, while particulars relating to the "card system" dispute at the Government Railway Workshops in New South Wales are included in the figures for the year 1917. In view of the magnitude of these disputes, it is of interest to mention the main features of the troubles, and also the losses in working days and wages caused by the dislocations.

In 1914, a protracted dispute occurred in the coal mining industry in New South Wales over the refusal of the miners to work the afternoon shift. The number of working days lost owing to this dislocation was 523,000, and the estimated loss in wages was approximately £259,000.

In the year 1916, another dispute of considerable magnitude was recorded, when coal mining employees in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania ceased work over the question of "eight hours bank to bank." The total losses caused by these stoppages were 409,000 working days and £240,850 in wages.

The dislocation of work during the year 1917, following on the "card system" dispute at the New South Wales Government Railway Workshops, is the most extensive which has been recorded by the Bureau since the systematic collection of particulars was undertaken at the beginning of the year 1913. After careful consideration of the data it was ascertained that 79 disputes throughout the various States were directly associated with the action of the employees at the Government Railway Workshops. The originating dispute, which commenced on the 2nd August, 1917, when the employees at the workshops ceased work, such action, according to statements of their representatives, being a protest against the introduction of a time-card system, rapidly extended to other industries throughout the Commonwealth. Railway employees in other branches of the service, coal and metalliferous miners, seamen, waterside workers, and others left work, most of them stating that they did so in sympathy with the railway men, while other bodies of workpeople, including carters, storemen, and artificial manure makers, stated that they refused to handle "black" goods and coal, and acted accordingly. Of the 79 disputes, which were the outcome of the original stoppage, 52 occurred in New South Wales; 18 in Victoria; 3 in South Australia; and 2 in each of the remaining States. The total number of workpeople involved in these dislocations was 97,507, the loss in working days was 3,982,250, with a consequent estimated loss in wages of £2,233,000. In addition a large number of employees in various industries, who were not directly connected with the dispute, were involuntarily thrown out of work, owing to the restrictions placed upon the use of coal, gas and electricity. It will be seen, therefore, that the losses occasioned by the "card system" dispute greatly exceed any previously recorded.

In regard to extensive dislocations of industry which occurred prior to the institution of systematic inquiries by the Bureau, efforts have been made to obtain statistical data relating to the shearers' disputes in 1890, 1891 and 1894, and also concerning the number of workpeople involved and the losses caused by the maritime dispute in the early part of 1891, but precise information which could be utilised for statistical purposes regarding such particulars was not obtainable.

The predominance of industrial disputes in New South Wales, as compared with the other States, continued during the year 1918. The proportion of disputes in each State is best expressed in a percentage of the aggregate number recorded for all States and Territories. Thus the disputes in New South Wales represented 64 per cent. in 1913, 70 per cent. in 1914, 76 per cent. in 1915, 66 per cent. in 1916, and nearly 67 per cent. in 1917. The disputes in Victoria equalled 14, 13, 11, 11, and 12 per cent. of the total industrial disputes in the respective years, while Queensland disputes represented approximately 8, 5, 5, 13 and 9 per cent. of the total disputes during the same periods. In the other States and Territories the number of disputes recorded during these years forms but a small proportion of the aggregate number.

In 1918, the percentages, which in previous years had been fairly uniform, showed a considerable variation, the number of disputes in New South Wales being 46 per cent. of the total number, as compared with 67 per cent. in the year 1917. The number of disputes in Victoria during 1918 represented 11 per cent. of the total, while in Queensland

the 84 dislocations during the same period equalled 28 per cent. of the total, a considerable increase compared with previous years. For Tasmania only one dispute was recorded during the year 1918.

A noticeable decrease in the number of stoppages of work took place during the year 1918. In all the States, with the exception of Queensland, the numbers of disputes were less than those recorded during 1916 and 1917. The total number of dislocations (298) throughout the Commonwealth during the year 1918 is the second lowest recorded during the six years that have elapsed since the end of 1912, when the systematic collection of particulars relating to industrial disputes was instituted. The increase in the number of disputes in Queensland, as compared with previous years, is considerable, but it will be noticed that, although the number of dislocations is higher, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses incurred in working days and wages are less than those for the year 1917.

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 stoppages 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.

The number of disputes (138) in New South Wales during 1918 was greatly in excess of those for any other State, but for the first time since the institution of the systematic collection of particulars, the losses in working days and wages in that State were lower than in Queensland. In all previous years the losses in New South Wales have greatly exceeded those in any other individual State.

It is, of course, obvious that the mere number of disputes cannot by itself be accepted as a proper basis of comparison, nor does the number of workpeople afford a satisfactory basis. A better idea as to the significance and effect of industrial disputes may be obtained from the number of working days lost and the estimated loss in wages.

The number of working days lost on account of disputes which commenced during the year 1918 totalled 580,853, as compared with 4,599,658 during 1917, 1,678,930 during 1916, 583,225 during 1915, 1,090,395 during 1914, and 623,528 during 1913. It has already been mentioned that the figures for the years 1914, 1916, and 1917 include the heavy losses in working days and wages caused by exceptionally serious disputes which occurred during those years.

3. Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, Classified according to Industrial Groups.—Comparative Particulars for 1917 and 1918.—The following table gives particulars of disputes in the Commonwealth during the years 1917 and 1918, classified according to industrial groups. The system of classification selected is similar to that adopted in connection with labour organisations, unemployment, rates of wage, etc. (see Report No. 9, Labour and Industrial Branch, page 9).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE COMMONWEALTH, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1917 AND 1918.

Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.		No. of Work-people involved in Disputes.		No. of Working Days Lost.		Total Estimated Loss in Wages.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	8	4	5,763	272	182,166	2,232	£ 95,307	£ 1,215
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	21	10	5,444	3,477	163,316	168,167	99,384	97,225
III. Food, Drink, etc.	30	36	6,930	5,276	92,970	54,014	50,844	40,750
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	..	..	..	355	..	3,047	..	1,566
VI. Other Manufacturing	45	20	13,921	1,092	326,317	10,833	179,131	6,436
VII. Building	6	11	403	685	8,084	3,602	4,592	2,235
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	200	135	69,519	35,149	1,317,016	219,293	937,326	149,406
IX. Rail and Tramway Services	30	16	29,985	2,345	834,703	27,310	411,339	15,615
X. Other Land Transport	3	1	6,068	60	261,918	180	124,009	88
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour	44	14	24,922	4,102	1,274,874	26,504	622,743	13,395
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	27	24	3,020	1,935	91,912	49,539	48,472	33,870
XIII. Domestic, Hotel, etc.	2	3	140	62	648	486	144	142
XIV. Miscellaneous	28	17	7,855	1,579	42,734	15,646	21,517	10,382
Commonwealth, All Groups	444	298	173,970	56,439	4,599,658	580,853	2,594,808	372,334

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 1913 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. During the year 1914 this proportion rose to 55 per cent., and during 1915 to 57 per cent. In 1916, 1917 and 1918, however, the proportion of disputes in Group VIII. shewed a decrease, the figures representing 47, 45 and 45 per cent. of the total number of disputes during the respective years. 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 is, however, in excess of a similar proportion.

4. **Duration of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, 1913-18.**—In the following table comparative particulars are given with respect to the number of disputes, workpeople directly and indirectly involved, working days lost, and estimated amount of loss in wages respectively, consequent on the cessations of work which were recorded for the Commonwealth during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, classified under the adopted limits of duration :—

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1918.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less ..	1913	66	9,698	5,075	14,773	14,773	£ 8,168
	1914	118	15,295	10,192	25,487	25,438	13,744
	1915	147	21,846	11,326	33,172	31,559	19,452
	1916	155	55,680	10,711	66,391	65,757	35,293
	1917	158	28,705	6,758	35,463	35,065	26,733
	1918	74	11,062	4,534	15,596	15,264	12,364
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1913	22	2,631	1,945	4,576	9,022	4,449
	1914	53	6,309	3,352	9,661	18,382	8,986
	1915	44	6,671	2,246	8,917	17,794	9,464
	1916	57	11,607	5,923	17,530	31,775	17,672
	1917	47	7,093	2,383	9,476	18,917	12,253
	1918	40	9,720	1,714	11,434	20,746	14,274
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1913	17	1,294	610	1,904	5,707	2,946
	1914	29	2,983	1,987	4,970	14,910	7,500
	1915	30	3,526	1,513	5,039	14,944	7,672
	1916	45	8,050	5,220	13,270	39,419	23,612
	1917	29	4,363	433	4,796	14,340	9,442
	1918	33	5,012	2,530	7,542	22,042	13,618
Over 3 days and less than one week (6 days) ..	1913	25	3,785	1,004	4,789	19,057	8,940
	1914	38	2,252	2,117	4,369	19,728	9,449
	1915	31	5,032	3,153	8,185	36,469	21,176
	1916	81	13,460	5,918	19,378	86,817	50,484
	1917	39	4,749	1,578	6,327	27,132	16,868
	1918	31	2,404	98	2,502	11,100	7,697
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1913	34	7,551	1,972	9,523	72,156	32,700
	1914	38	5,222	1,206	6,428	53,108	27,868
	1915	48	11,372	4,184	15,556	127,477	41,875
	1916	64	8,081	5,493	13,574	108,978	60,933
	1917	58	9,003	1,669	10,672	79,857	47,336
	1918	45	5,896	1,634	7,530	60,967	42,514

Note.—For continuation of table see next page.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,
1913 TO 1918—*continued.*

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1913	21	1,439	4,671	6,110	76,260	£ 41,040
	1914	30	6,382	4,491	10,873	181,896	91,419
	1915	21	4,101	624	4,725	64,959	47,404
	1916	41	8,565	3,960	12,525	202,657	117,211
	1917	38	10,190	2,654	12,844	210,184	118,362
	1918	35	2,966	1,251	4,217	62,654	43,700
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1913	11	6,206	1,177	7,383	273,342	121,864
	1914	17	823	719	1,542	52,674	26,717
	1915	22	2,723	681	3,404	95,836	51,761
	1916	32	19,348	3,207	22,555	644,960	402,471
	1917	49	45,338	1,823	47,161	1,615,954	821,402
	1918	23	3,365	1,272	4,637	169,911	107,157
8 weeks and over	1913	12	889	336	1,225	153,211	67,632
	1914	14	3,807	3,912	7,719	724,259	365,545
	1915	15	1,734	560	2,294	194,187	100,829
	1916	33	3,755	1,705	5,460	498,567	259,928
	1917	26	44,620	2,611	47,231	2,598,209	1,542,412
	1918	17	2,128	853	2,981	218,169	131,010
Total ..	1913	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739
	1914	337	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1915	358	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	299,633
	1916	508	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604
	1917	444	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,599,658	2,594,808
	1918	298	42,553	13,886	56,439	580,853	372,334

It will be seen from the above table that for the past six years disputes lasting for one day or less were the most frequent. In 1913, the first year for which particulars were collected, stoppages of one day or less represented 32 per cent. of the total number, while they equalled in 1914, 35 per cent.; in 1915, 41 per cent.; in 1916, 31 per cent.; in 1917, 36 per cent.; and in 1918, 25 per cent. Disputes which terminated in less than one week represented 62 per cent. of the total number in 1913; 71 per cent. in 1914; 70 per cent. in 1915; 67 per cent. in 1916; 61 per cent. in 1917; and 60 per cent. in 1918. The disputes which continued for four weeks or over were responsible for the greater part of the losses in working days and wages in each of the years for which particulars have been recorded.

Disputes lasting over four weeks in 1917 represented 17 per cent. of the total number recorded, were responsible for 92 per cent. of the total number of working days lost, and were the cause of 91 per cent. of the estimated loss in wages during that year. The corresponding percentages for the year 1918 are 13 per cent. of the total number of disputes, 67 per cent. of the total loss in working days, and 64 per cent. of the loss in wages. During the year 1918 seventeen disputes continued for a period of eight weeks or over, causing a loss of 218,169 working days, and an estimated loss in wages of £131,010. These figures shew a marked decrease as compared with those for the two preceding years, when the figures were exceptionally large owing to the two abnormal disputes previously mentioned as having occurred during 1916 and 1917.

5. Industrial Disputes, Classified as to Causes, Commonwealth, 1913-1918.—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 six years 1913 to 1918, classified according to principal cause:—

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1918.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
1. Wages—						
(a) For increase	42	50	73	125	53	54
(b) Against decrease .. .	4	3	10	7	1	4
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	67	46	96	69	69
2. Hours of Labour—						
(a) For reduction	3	1	3	16	2	1
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	13	6	5	8	11
3. Trades Unionism—						
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	8	13	19	14	26	7
(b) Other union questions ..	5	11	16	8	32	19
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons	44	83	76	83	90	92
5. Working Conditions	51	72	78	99	81	34
6. Sympathetic	5	3	6	20	57	1
7. Other Causes	8	21	27	44	25	6
Total	208	337	358	508	444	298

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—						
(a) For increase	8,633	7,362	18,783	30,193	7,135	7,095
(b) Against decrease .. .	563	534	1,113	1,051	21	57
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	15,243	11,990	23,507	18,894	12,737
2. Hours of Labour—						
(a) For reduction	460	220	896	24,481	1,004	26
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	3,237	2,643	579	2,576	4,214
3. Trades Unionism—						
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	5,370	5,807	3,873	1,178	6,182	710
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	1,593	3,739	1,167	17,320	6,673
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons	11,370	14,863	13,844	15,910	15,445	14,576
5. Working Conditions	10,785	17,053	16,114	20,516	19,021	7,757
6. Sympathetic	947	675	950	4,191	76,076	200
7. Other Causes	1,758	4,462	7,347	47,910	10,296	2,394
Total	50,283	71,049	81,292	170,683	173,970	56,439

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—						
(a) For increase	100,069	99,451	190,645	592,625	56,083	198,323
(b) Against decrease .. .	9,438	32,965	12,555	6,192	42	316
(c) Other wage questions ..	78,183	169,847	133,606	143,248	225,080	97,561
2. Hours of Labour—						
(a) For reduction	2,774	9,240	836	583,052	78,016	312
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	16,855	23,374	1,598	62,560	20,551
3. Trades Unionism—						
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	91,002	92,720	31,145	48,881	87,600	21,894
(b) Other union questions ..	32,388	6,968	7,434	10,276	572,949	24,341
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons	191,723	64,367	77,862	70,452	47,297	113,466
5. Working Conditions	73,562	584,289	82,322	81,511	211,971	93,468
6. Sympathetic	24,066	2,125	6,004	75,447	3,239,798	7,200
7. Other Causes	5,212	11,568	17,442	65,648	18,262	3,421
Total	623,528	1,090,395	583,225	1,678,930	4,599,658	580,853

It will be observed from the above table that the main causes of industrial disputes are "Wage" questions, "Working Conditions," and "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons." In each of the six years, 1913-1918, the number of stoppages concerning wages exceeded those caused by any other question. In 1913 the number of stoppages over wage questions represented 37 per cent. of the total number during that year, as compared with 36 per cent. in 1914; 36 per cent. in 1915; 45 per cent. in 1916; 28 per cent. in 1917; and 43 per cent. in 1918. The majority of the disputes classified under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of certain employees, whom their fellow-workers consider have been unfairly treated or victimised. This class of dispute occurs

very frequently in the coal mining industry. The number of disputes over "Trade Union" questions and "Hours of Labour" has represented a fairly uniform proportion of the total number of disputes during the years under review. "Sympathetic" disputes were numerous during the years 1916 and 1917. The figures for the latter year were abnormal in comparison with the other periods. It may be mentioned, however, that the disputes which arose during that year in connection with the "time-card system" dispute were responsible for the increase in the number.

6. Results of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-18.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes throughout the Commonwealth during the six years 1913-18, classified according to results :—

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESULTS,
COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1918.**

Year.	No. of Disputes.				Number of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total Number of Working Days Lost by Disputes.			
	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1913	67	64	66	11	10,914	12,211	24,826	2,332	59,823	104,654	433,014	26,037
1914	118	98	110	11	21,224	18,242	30,396	1,187	129,995	119,819	829,265	11,316
1915	190	78	65	22	44,140	15,327	14,860	6,965	245,625	155,659	151,544	30,397
1916	223	178	84	23	70,588	36,670	23,298	40,129	886,010	253,084	476,302	63,534
1917	147	183	100	9	24,331	119,589	22,310	7,740	103,267	4,201,981	285,103	9,307
1918	92	100	93	13	13,780	15,998	23,739	2,922	101,207	177,223	280,045	22,378

It will be seen from the above table that, during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916 the disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers. During 1917 and in 1918, however, the position was reversed. A considerable number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while certain disputes resulted in such a manner that they could not be definitely classed under any heading other than "Indefinite." The majority of these disputes were of short duration.

7. Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-18.—The following tables show the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and number of working days lost in industrial disputes during the six years 1913-18, classified for the Commonwealth according to the adopted schedule of methods of settlement :—

**METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES,
COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1918.**

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
Negotiations—						
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives	119	247	254	319	234	171
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	17	11	29	34	38	21
Under State Industrial Act—						
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	19	7	3	9	12	20
By reference to Board or Court	22	17	5	10	13	14
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—						
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	4	5	2	6	3	8
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out	13	16	9	18	36	26
By Closing-down Establishment Permanently	1	4	1	6	4	8
By other Methods	13	30	55	106	104	30
Total	208	337	358	508	444	298

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES,
COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1918—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.						
Negotiations—						
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives	23,357	48,204	54,242	68,841	49,512	34,680
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	3,172	8,054	6,170	32,043	23,338	4,155
Under State Industrial Act—						
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	6,505	770	1,515	2,117	6,295	2,958
By reference to Board or Court	12,774	7,308	815	2,291	2,779	3,392
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—						
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	659	205	2,919	1,110	1,490	3,042
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out	658	629	205	413	17,780	1,933
By Closing-down Establishment Permanently	170	86	200	150	434	538
By other Methods	2,988	5,793	15,226	63,718	72,342	5,741
Total	50,283	71,049	81,292	170,683	173,970	56,439

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

Negotiations—						
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives	94,400	803,799	384,425	563,823	551,484	222,846
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	26,335	128,231	56,126	812,763	863,896	37,444
Under State Industrial Act—						
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	187,871	4,256	20,537	31,696	159,799	57,559
By reference to Board or Court	221,769	120,685	15,418	43,022	48,352	151,472
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—						
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	2,105	1,421	26,883	20,697	33,396	23,289
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out	14,139	4,402	1,533	9,060	908,596	35,298
By Closing-down Establishment Permanently	20,400	3,646	19,600	2,776	11,392	4,270
By other Methods	56,509	23,955	58,703	190,088	2,022,743	48,675
Total	623,528	1,090,395	583,225	1,678,930	4,599,658	580,853

In the above tables the methods of settlement of all disputes recorded during the past six years are set out in comparative form. In all years it will be observed that direct negotiations between the employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations was settled by direct negotiations as compared with 73 per cent. during 1914; 71 per cent. during 1915; 63 per cent. during 1916; 53 per cent. during 1917; and 57 per cent. during 1918. The numbers of dislocations which have been settled by compulsory conferences or the intervention and assistance of officials under State or Commonwealth Arbitration Acts have not varied greatly during the period under review. In connection with the comparatively large numbers of disputes which are classified as having been settled "By other methods," it must be mentioned that a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without any cause for such stoppages being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without any negotiations for a settlement of the trouble which caused the stoppage.

§ 7. Retail Prices, House Rents, and Cost of Living.

1. **Introduction.**—In Labour 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, 6, 7, 8 and 9, results of further investigations were given, and in those Reports, and in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, information was given as to variations in retail and wholesale prices, house-rent, and purchasing-power of money up to the end of 1918.

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 1,000 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 the selection of a suitable list of commodities, the quantities of each being taken in due proportion to their relative average consumption. The quantities in this list being kept constant, the cost of the whole group must then be ascertained. In this way a comparison may be made of 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 30 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 enquiries 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. 9 (page 25), 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 1918.**—In Reports Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, 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 (=1,000). 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 (=1,000). 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 TO 1918.

Town.	1901.	1907.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Sydney ..	917	936	1,012	1,000	989	1,124	1,131	1,156	1,396	1,520	1,540	1,549
Melbourne ..	965	925	949	960	935	1,082	1,024	1,091	1,411	1,462	1,412	1,466
Brisbane ..	965	947	983	1,000	1,018	1,102	1,042	1,078	1,373	1,426	1,406	1,495
Adelaide ..	1,028	951	1,025	1,001	1,020	1,154	1,119	1,215	1,487	1,532	1,445	1,554
Perth ..	1,184	1,197	1,212	1,251	1,346	1,345	1,287	1,302	1,483	1,542	1,505	1,486
Hobart ..	1,011	1,010	1,093	1,073	1,058	1,190	1,164	1,212	1,445	1,523	1,544	1,635
Weighted Average*	972	955	1,006	1,005	1,000	1,129	1,095	1,144	1,416	1,495	1,472	1,514

* 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 £1,000 in the capital towns considered as a whole in 1911, would have cost £917 in Sydney in 1901, £1,346 in Perth in 1911, or £1,466 in Melbourne in 1918.

(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 1917, 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, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and an examination of these figures shews that for some

classes of houses the increase has been greater, and in some less, than the general increase indicated in the following table:—

HOUSE RENTS IN METROPOLITAN TOWNS.—INDEX-NUMBERS SHEWING WEIGHTED AVERAGE RENTS (GROUP IV.), 1901 TO 1918.

Town.	1901.	1907.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Sydney ..	858	911	955	988	1,090	1,183	1,246	1,279	1,220	1,212	1,215	1,252
Melbourne ..	733	804	842	918	970	1,016	1,089	1,128	1,085	1,089	1,124	1,180
Brisbane ..	488	575	662	700	767	804	863	882	859	847	859	905
Adelaide ..	629	812	940	1,018	1,112	1,160	1,125	1,040	932	930	959	1,022
Perth ..	801	684	667	696	810	880	928	914	848	869	874	885
Hobart ..	667	708	749	776	805	829	887	914	928	928	951	956
Weighted Average*	751	816	867	919	1,000	1,063	1,118	1,135	1,081	1,081	1,098	1,143

* For all capital towns.

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

It may be seen that there was a uniform increase in each metropolitan town from 1901 to 1914. The increase was greater in Adelaide and 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 index-numbers for Perth present features entirely different from those for the other towns./ During 1915, there was a decrease in house rents in all the capital towns except Hobart, and in 1916 rents increased slightly in Melbourne and Perth, and decreased slightly in Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide. The index-number for Hobart was the same in 1916 as in 1915. The index-numbers for 1917 and 1918 shew that there were increases in all capital cities during those years.

(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 TO 1918.

Town.	1901.	1907.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Sydney ..	893	926	989	995	1,031	1,148	1,178	1,206	1,323	1,394	1,406	1,427
Melbourne ..	870	875	905	942	950	1,055	1,051	1,105	1,277	1,309	1,294	1,349
Brisbane ..	769	794	851	877	915	979	969	997	1,162	1,188	1,181	1,252
Adelaide ..	864	894	990	1,008	1,058	1,157	1,121	1,143	1,259	1,285	1,245	1,335
Perth ..	1,027	986	958	1,023	1,126	1,154	1,128	1,143	1,222	1,266	1,246	1,239
Hobart ..	869	886	952	951	954	1,042	1,050	1,090	1,233	1,278	1,301	1,356
Weighted Average*	880	897	948	970	1,000	1,101	1,104	1,140	1,278	1,324	1,318	1,362

* For all capital towns.

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

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. There was a further increase in each of the towns in 1916, the weighted average index-number for 1916 shewing an increase of 3.6 per cent. compared with the year 1915. The index-number for 1917 shews a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with the immediately preceding year, while the index-number for 1918 shews an increase of 3.3 per cent. on that of 1917. Index-numbers for the years 1901 to 1906 inclusive, and for the year 1908, omitted from the three preceding tables, are given in Labour Report No. 5, page 23.

5. *Relative Cost of Food, Groceries, and House Rent in Different Towns, 1918.*—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs shew changes in the cost of food, groceries, and house rent separately for each capital town during the years 1901 to 1918.

The figures given in the table below shew the relative cost of food, groceries, and house rent in 1918 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 1,000, hence the columns are comparable both horizontally and vertically.

INDEX-NUMBERS, SHEWING RELATIVE COST IN EACH OF THIRTY TOWNS, OF FOOD AND GROCERIES AND HOUSE RENT COMPARED WITH WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON GROCERIES, FOOD, AND RENT IN THE SIX CAPITAL TOWNS IN 1911 AS BASE (=1,000), YEAR 1918.

Town.	Groceries and Food.	HOUSE RENT.				GROCERIES, FOOD AND RENT, INCLUDING HOUSES HAVING—			
		Four-roomed Houses only.	Five-roomed Houses only.	Six-roomed Houses only.	All Houses Weight'd Average.	Four Rooms.	Five Rooms.	Six Rooms.	All Houses Weight'd Average.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney ..	912	403	487	572	515	1,315	1,399	1,484	1,427
Newcastle ..	922	271	357	438	347	1,193	1,279	1,360	1,269
Broken Hill*	1,032	265	345	413	289	1,297	1,377	1,445	1,321
Goulburn ..	899	307	405	548	463	1,206	1,304	1,447	1,362
Bathurst ..	886	217	291	380	324	1,103	1,177	1,266	1,210
Weighted Average ..	918	382	467	552	488	1,300	1,385	1,470	1,406
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne ..	864	348	442	537	485	1,212	1,306	1,401	1,349
Ballarat ..	849	143	216	290	258	992	1,065	1,139	1,107
Bendigo ..	850	189	267	350	289	1,039	1,117	1,200	1,139
Geelong ..	851	233	332	428	382	1,084	1,183	1,279	1,233
Warrnambool ..	879	239	310	369	324	1,118	1,189	1,248	1,203
Weighted Average ..	862	317	408	501	449	1,179	1,270	1,363	1,311
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane ..	881	236	306	410	371	1,117	1,187	1,291	1,252
Toowoomba ..	881	192	259	313	327	1,073	1,140	1,194	1,208
Rockhampton ..	897	208	262	348	327	1,105	1,159	1,245	1,224
Charters Towers ..	1,002	217	290	338	275	1,219	1,292	1,340	1,277
Warwick ..	921	152	245	376	319	1,073	1,166	1,297	1,240
Weighted Average ..	894	225	294	387	353	1,119	1,188	1,281	1,247
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide ..	915	313	411	526	420	1,228	1,326	1,441	1,335
Moonta, etc. ..	924	229	295	388	307	1,153	1,219	1,312	1,231
Port Pirie*	959	325	384	415	361	1,284	1,343	1,374	1,320
Mt. Gambier ..	876	218	272	365	300	1,094	1,148	1,241	1,176
Peterborough ..	937	240	323	375	316	1,177	1,260	1,312	1,253
Weighted Average ..	917	305	398	506	406	1,222	1,315	1,423	1,323
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, etc. ..	876	306	381	468	363	1,182	1,257	1,344	1,239
Kalgoorlie, etc. ..	1,051	357	434	520	342	1,408	1,485	1,571	1,393
Mid. Junction, etc. ..	871	230	307	365	290	1,101	1,178	1,236	1,161
Bunbury ..	938	211	262	299	206	1,149	1,200	1,237	1,144
Geraldton ..	942	358	451	537	381	1,300	1,393	1,479	1,323
Weighted Average ..	915	312	387	471	352	1,227	1,302	1,386	1,267
TASMANIA—									
Hobart ..	963	308	377	437	393	1,271	1,340	1,400	1,356
Launceston ..	928	270	364	439	382	1,198	1,292	1,367	1,310
Zeehan ..	1,020	134	170	207	125	1,154	1,190	1,227	1,145
Beaconsfield ..	958	62	90	108	82	1,020	1,048	1,066	1,040
Queenstown ..	1,019	273	327	375	253	1,292	1,346	1,394	1,272
Weighted Average ..	958	276	348	410	355	1,234	1,306	1,368	1,313
Commonwealth									
Weighted Average	897	328	413	503	439	1,225	1,310	1,400	1,336

* See remarks on page 45 of Labour Report No. 9, with reference to house rents.

6. Variation in Purchasing-Power of Money, 1901 to 1918.—The tables in paragraph 4 give the relative cost of food, groceries, and house rent in the six capital towns from 1901 to 1918 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 (FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT).—AMOUNT NECESSARY ON THE AVERAGE IN EACH YEAR FROM 1901 TO 1918 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.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
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
1916	27 10	26 2	23 9	25 8	25 4	25 7	26 6
1917	28 1	25 11	23 7	24 11	24 11	26 0	26 4
1918	28 6	27 0	25 1	26 8	24 9	27 1	27 3
1918 { 1st Quarter ..	28 6	26 6	24 4	25 11	24 8	27 3	26 11
1918 { 2nd " ..	28 7	26 11	24 9	27 3	25 4	27 1	27 4
1918 { 3rd " ..	28 1	26 9	25 1	26 8	24 7	26 9	27 0
1918 { 4th " ..	29 0	27 8	26 0	27 0	24 6	27 4	27 9

* 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 1918 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.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
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

PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.—GROCERIES, FOOD, ETC.—*continued.*

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
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
1916	30 5	29 3	28 6	30 8	30 10	30 5	29 11
1917	30 10	28 3	28 2	28 11	30 1	30 11	29 5
1918	31 0	29 4	29 11	31 1	29 9	32 8	30 3
1918 { 1st Quarter..	31 1	28 11	28 11	30 3	29 7	33 2	30 0
1918 { 2nd ,, ..	31 0	29 7	29 8	32 2	30 8	32 11	30 6
1918 { 3rd ,, ..	30 3	29 0	29 9	30 9	29 5	31 11	29 10
1918 { 4th ,, ..	31 7	29 10	31 3	31 1	29 2	32 10	30 9

* 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 1918 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.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
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
1916	24 3	21 9	17 0	18 7	17 4	18 7	21 7
1917	24 3	22 6	17 5	19 2	17 5	19 0	22 0
1918	25 0	23 7	18 1	20 5	17 8	19 1	22 10
1918 { 1st Quarter..	24 9	23 1	17 8	19 8	17 8	18 10	22 5
1918 { 2nd ,, ..	25 1	23 2	17 9	20 4	17 8	18 10	22 8
1918 { 3rd ,, ..	25 0	23 8	18 5	20 9	17 8	19 4	22 11
1918 { 4th ,, ..	25 3	24 7	18 6	21 1	17 9	19 5	23 5

* Basis of Table.

7. *Monthly Fluctuations in Retail Prices of Food and Groceries, July, 1914, to June, 1919.*—The following table has been prepared in order to show 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 is shown for each town in June, 1919, compared with July, 1914.

The aggregate result for the thirty towns covered by the investigations shows that prices were 46.6 per cent. higher in June, 1919, than in July, 1914.

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 (=1,000).†

Particulars.	1914.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		Per cent. increase from July, 1914, to June, 1919.
	July.	June.	May.	June.	May.	June.	May.	June.	May.	June.	
NEW SOUTH WALES—											
Sydney	1,153	1,527	1,512	1,499	1,507	1,546	1,548	1,768	1,777	1,786	54.1
Newcastle	1,147	1,507	1,489	1,527	1,529	1,576	1,581	1,770	1,786	1,786	55.7
Broken Hill	1,468	1,817	1,844	1,814	1,807	1,848	1,850	1,827	1,887	1,887	28.5
Goulburn	1,183	1,550	1,542	1,476	1,458	1,523	1,537	1,746	1,746	1,746	47.5
Bathurst	1,097	1,479	1,483	1,473	1,480	1,521	1,529	1,663	1,652	1,652	50.6
*Weighted Average	1,165	1,537	1,524	1,514	1,520	1,560	1,562	1,770	1,780	1,780	52.8
VICTORIA—											
Melbourne	1,106	1,485	1,479	1,409	1,418	1,486	1,486	1,564	1,573	1,573	42.2
Ballarat	1,103	1,506	1,501	1,406	1,403	1,459	1,456	1,530	1,534	1,534	39.1
Bendigo	1,107	1,482	1,480	1,432	1,440	1,487	1,482	1,522	1,522	1,522	38.0
Geelong	1,089	1,514	1,506	1,432	1,434	1,481	1,473	1,541	1,549	1,549	42.2
Warrnambool	1,087	1,493	1,484	1,436	1,438	1,514	1,514	1,567	1,559	1,559	43.4
*Weighted Average	1,105	1,488	1,482	1,412	1,419	1,484	1,484	1,558	1,566	1,566	41.7
QUEENSLAND—											
Brisbane	1,057	1,491	1,391	1,375	1,380	1,480	1,494	1,704	1,704	1,704	61.2
Toowoomba	1,041	1,457	1,397	1,360	1,372	1,440	1,470	1,755	1,756	1,756	68.7
Rockhampton	1,156	1,613	1,485	1,404	1,424	1,501	1,502	1,797	1,755	1,755	51.8
Chartres Towers	1,246	1,644	1,640	1,582	1,555	1,684	1,675	1,911	1,966	1,966	57.8
Warwick	1,083	1,462	1,392	1,369	1,406	1,520	1,556	1,770	1,770	1,770	63.4
*Weighted Average	1,082	1,512	1,422	1,394	1,399	1,496	1,509	1,738	1,738	1,738	60.6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—											
Adelaide	1,250	1,584	1,590	1,480	1,441	1,620	1,614	1,703	1,727	1,727	38.2
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo	1,230	1,612	1,627	1,573	1,571	1,595	1,590	1,661	1,683	1,683	36.8
Port Pirie	1,291	1,643	1,645	1,603	1,613	1,657	1,654	1,726	1,724	1,724	33.5
Mt. Gambier	1,064	1,504	1,500	1,445	1,441	1,523	1,538	1,543	1,554	1,554	46.1
Peterborough	1,340	1,622	1,647	1,584	1,602	1,611	1,602	1,699	1,719	1,719	28.3
*Weighted Average	1,247	1,586	1,593	1,491	1,458	1,618	1,612	1,697	1,719	1,719	37.9
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—											
Perth, etc.	1,340	1,550	1,630	1,586	1,543	1,524	1,552	1,891	1,925	1,925	43.7
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,664	1,814	1,867	1,799	1,802	1,791	1,788	2,188	2,126	2,126	27.8
Mid. Junction and Guildford	1,354	1,534	1,608	1,598	1,566	1,524	1,539	1,837	1,841	1,841	36.0
Bunbury	1,418	1,608	1,723	1,753	1,745	1,656	1,682	1,895	1,905	1,905	34.3
Geraldton	1,445	1,675	1,691	1,630	1,642	1,633	1,630	1,745	1,779	1,779	23.1
*Weighted Average	1,412	1,608	1,682	1,636	1,605	1,585	1,606	1,946	1,958	1,958	38.7
TASMANIA—											
Hobart	1,211	1,551	1,525	1,471	1,497	1,643	1,645	1,678	1,675	1,675	38.3
Launceston	1,144	1,538	1,514	1,478	1,497	1,588	1,580	1,645	1,681	1,681	46.9
Zeehan	1,292	1,683	1,690	1,610	1,625	1,758	1,769	1,804	1,831	1,831	41.7
Beaconsfield	1,230	1,647	1,634	1,587	1,615	1,617	1,625	1,678	1,697	1,697	38.0
Queenstown	1,315	1,697	1,729	1,625	1,643	1,722	1,733	1,842	1,863	1,863	41.7
*Weighted Average	1,201	1,566	1,547	1,494	1,517	1,638	1,636	1,684	1,697	1,697	41.3
†Weighted Average for Commonwealth	1,164	1,524	1,519	1,473	1,473	1,539	1,541	1,696	1,706	1,706	46.6

* 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 Reports Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9; in Labour Bulletins Nos. 17 and 18; and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics Nos. 70 to 75.

§ 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, November, 1915, November, 1916, November, 1917, and November, 1918. At the four latter periods the number of additional 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 for 150 towns.

2. **Map shewing relative Purchasing-Power of Money.**—On the map on page 1161 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, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. 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 100 towns in 1913 is taken as base, and 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; in Report No. 6 those for the years 1914 and 1915, in Report No. 7 those for the year 1916; in Report No. 8 those for the year 1917; and in Report No. 9 those for the year 1918.

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. 9 (page 73).

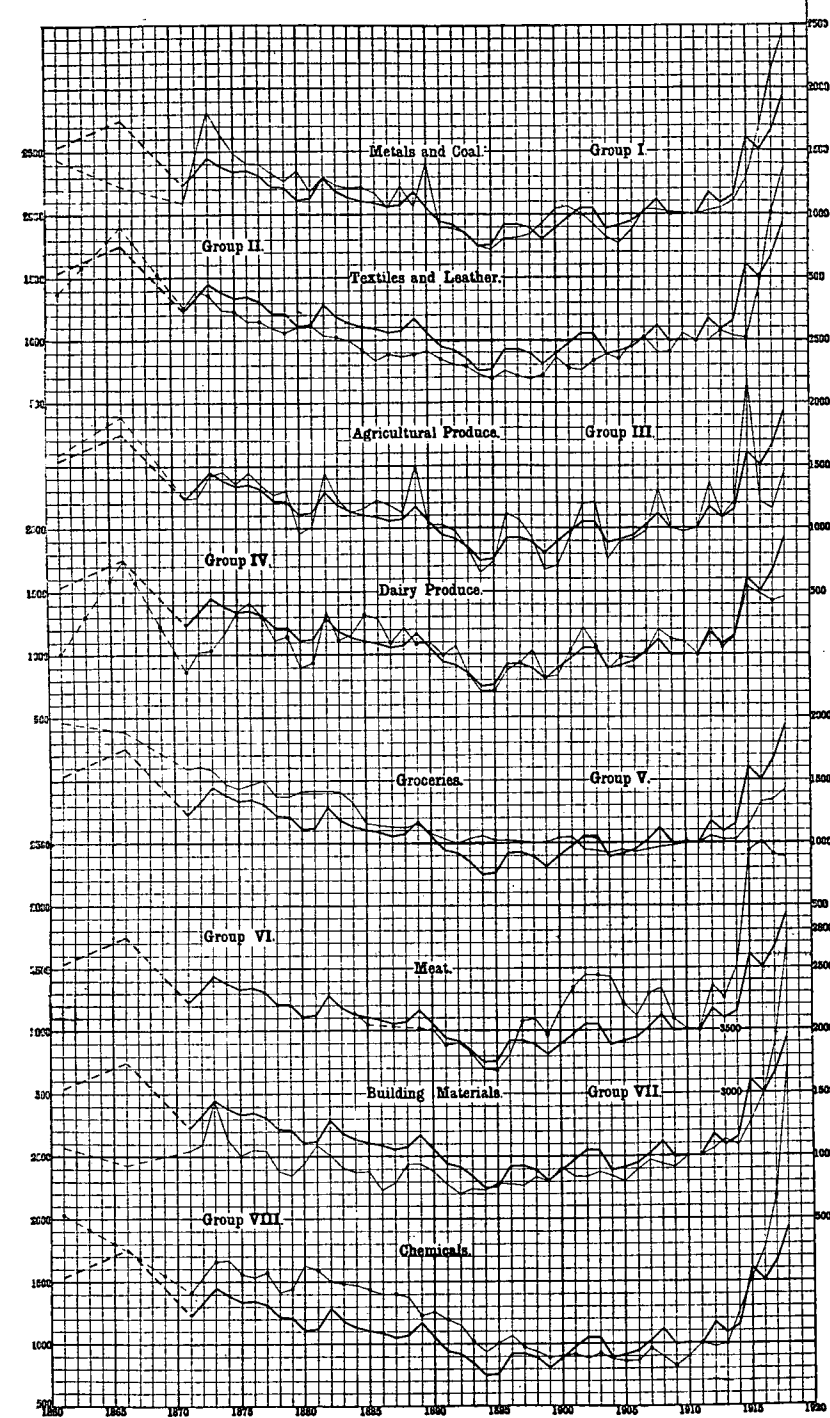
2. **Index-Numbers and Graphs.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups together. The index-numbers for the several groups, and for all groups together, are shewn in the following table.

(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 £1,000 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 1,229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1,000 in 1911, 1,170 in 1912, 1,088 in 1913, 1,149 in 1914, 1,604 in 1915, and 1,934 in 1918. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871, 1914, 1915, or 1918, 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 (= 1,000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities is taken.

REFERENCE TO NUMBERS ON MAP.

	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1 SYDNEY ..	1,109	634	1,124	651	1,321	801	1,305	851	1,352	895	1,372	896	1,110	922	1,016	837	996	855	1,046	874
2 Newcastle ..	960	637	973	648	1,228	847	1,173	856	1,229	868	1,279	907	1,174	968	1,169	847	1,225	874	1,263	858
3 Broken Hill ..	1,116	768	849	773	1,162	1,013	1,341	1,042	1,319	1,002	1,287	903	1,137	873	1,100	864	1,133	892	1,150	879
4 Goulburn ..	874	629	1,035	667	1,271	854	1,247	864	1,297	864	1,287	903	1,145	920	1,198	914	1,232	931	1,171	956
5 Bathurst ..	892	608	909	608	1,102	825	1,109	825	1,111	858	1,112	858	1,135	841	1,153	859	1,252	869	1,247	909
6 Armidale ..	875	601	948	618	1,148	863	1,150	834	1,237	866	1,263	899	1,185	884	1,103	822	1,192	930	1,171	929
7 Cobarr ..	857	681	881	742	996	907	1,159	909	1,187	923	1,189	923	1,202	883	1,263	944	1,224	937	1,339	988
8 Cooma ..	861	638	975	662	1,221	902	1,131	884	1,154	881	1,195	898	1,078	854	1,118	901	1,139	915	1,135	905
9 Cootamundra ..	977	632	990	653	1,290	892	1,228	864	1,227	876	1,263	894	1,217	854	1,228	872	1,234	870	1,280	917
10 Deniliquin ..	836	606	943	675	1,199	924	1,148	870	1,173	894	1,190	904	1,190	887	1,188	853	1,223	872	1,278	898
11 Grafton ..	919	632	922	654	1,181	913	1,164	834	1,255	936	1,254	935	1,131	886	1,093	834	1,136	871	1,215	908
12 Hay ..	918	688	989	740	1,277	1,006	1,235	948	1,227	938	1,200	889	1,101	859	1,114	827	1,184	878	1,246	895
13 Lismore ..	931	695	1,042	723	1,213	880	1,183	842	1,299	949	1,263	938	1,201	902	1,131	910	1,258	871	1,310	927
14 Lithgow ..	915	628	938	625	1,227	894	1,212	884	1,229	906	1,263	912	1,252	870	1,244	868	1,258	875	1,271	888
15 Moree ..	981	681	1,041	696	1,256	937	1,225	906	1,376	928	1,406	960	1,201	841	1,233	857	1,271	909	1,312	955
16 Mudgee ..	824	599	895	640	1,131	863	1,182	878	1,165	878	1,175	888	1,223	865	1,256	900	1,251	873	1,279	902
17 Queanbeyan ..	1,052	590	899	635	1,233	906	1,139	873	1,204	923	1,194	914	1,177	850	1,245	907	1,271	928	1,368	928
18 Tamworth ..	902	599	1,038	649	1,221	874	1,266	874	1,265	901	1,247	911	1,120	862	1,099	860	1,149	892	1,195	908
19 Wagga Wagga ..	967	684	949	670	1,178	834	1,207	818	1,262	841	1,315	875	1,100	867	1,148	830	1,178	868	1,182	870
20 Yass ..	943	637	1,040	676	1,251	948	1,201	899	1,244	927	1,239	911	1,258	869	1,222	872	1,260	885	1,251	901
21 West Wyalong ..	988	631	952	669	1,130	890	1,177	906	1,229	910	1,278	935	1,190	877	1,221	870	1,297	927	1,313	926
22 MELBOURNE ..	964	568	1,019	628	1,240	852	1,207	807	1,229	814	1,304	861	1,230	834	1,155	846	1,202	850	1,219	888
23 Ballarat ..	787	566	845	636	1,084	874	1,012	815	1,016	806	1,051	842	1,163	879	1,125	921	1,236	940	1,238	941
24 Bendigo ..	815	573	873	641	1,068	843	1,030	811	1,047	797	1,090	826	1,262	911	1,210	868	1,247	906	1,272	924
25 Geelong ..	875	579	943	639	1,145	849	1,125	809	1,113	813	1,222	821	1,197	859	1,193	902	1,244	887	1,233	920
26 Warrnambool ..	865	581	914	620	1,152	868	1,190	804	1,117	816	1,172	863	1,227	900	1,194	881	1,226	904	1,227	902
27 Ararat ..	833	577	915	641	1,179	895	1,119	852	1,126	849	1,176	878	1,180	865	1,198	864	1,208	892	1,245	911
28 Bairnsdale ..	796	579	838	615	1,155	903	1,053	811	1,079	833	1,136	865	1,177	858	1,177	858	1,177	858	1,177	858
29 Camperdown ..	868	572	816	625	1,051	818	1,079	808	1,091	808	1,148	864	1,180	865	1,198	864	1,208	892	1,245	911
30 Castlemaine ..	868	547	911	638	1,137	867	1,089	831	1,079	822	1,138	864	1,180	865	1,198	864	1,208	892	1,245	911
31 Creswick ..	730	577	808	636	1,056	883	1,039	860	998	838	1,055	858	1,059	865	1,103	846	1,122	868	1,182	870
32 Daylesford ..	779	590	817	638	1,073	885	1,000	821	991	806	1,060	853	1,153	879	1,083	834	1,107	848	1,142	855
33 Echuca ..	811	607	857	672	1,061	876	1,009	827	1,084	852	1,069	862	1,118	921	1,044	833	1,078	861	1,094	868
34 Hamilton ..	871	594	928	636	1,275	924	1,102	847	1,163	825	1,160	860	1,161	856	1,117	845	1,131	847	1,213	879
35 Horsham ..	849	534	988	670	1,202	921	1,179	860	1,134	847	1,189	890	1,045	853	977	811	985	842	994	847
36 Koroombura ..	839	596	892	625	1,182	907	1,088	798	1,082	827	1,103	835	1,071	857	1,068	845	1,025	818	1,039	815
37 Kyneton ..	766	582	790	611	1,114	887	1,049	824	1,080	825	1,098	849	1,059	875	1,003	846	976	848	898	853
38 Maryborough ..	745	573	808	626	1,029	844	1,037	836	1,022	832	1,040	855	1,153	805	1,068	814	1,122	849	1,086	920
39 Mildura ..	972	608	1,053	696	1,272	939	1,330	907	1,348	921	1,356	896	1,162	890	1,167	864	1,190	871	1,201	892
40 Null ..	867	593	905	656	1,121	887	1,142	867	1,142	861	1,170	872	1,149	859	1,151	823	1,146	831	1,171	871
41 Portland ..	798	592	804	624	1,220	923	1,121	869	1,079	837	1,170	872	1,188	942	1,070	834	1,106	848	1,188	878
42 Sale ..	784	521	874	614	1,070	824	1,022	797	1,056	836	1,088	858	1,188	917	1,083	870	977	870	1,041	939
43 Swan Hill ..	975	613	1,004	649	1,079	874	1,204	827	1,257	859	1,288	858	1,081	954	1,055	874	1,088	873	1,235	912
44 Wallah ..	790	687	808	693	1,025	897	954	852	966	873	982	880	1,236	917	1,344	897	1,289	873	1,235	912
45 Wangaratta ..	825	589	965	662	1,173	876	1,108	824	1,141	844	1,185	843	1,038	873	983	830	962	809	1,074	854
46 Warracknabeal ..	810	555	877	647	1,082	814	1,048	783	1,085	788	1,083	804	1,144	844	1,103	830	962	809	1,074	854
47 BRISBANE ..	878	583	919	627	1,166	878	1,050	763	1,129	838	1,205	901	1,447	1,032	1,367	980	1,615	1,088	1,646	1,178
48 Toowoomba ..	840	603	898	646	1,119	894	992	760	1,094	867	1,205	931	1,279	896	1,222	775	1,234	847	1,460	949
49 Rockhampton ..	868	617	920	668	1,184	945	1,063	817	1,090	838	1,178	924	1,227	895	1,155	848	1,230	905	1,334	971
50 Charters Towers ..	907	658	997	752	1,188	942	1,130	884	1,197	926	1,301	1,015	1,227	895	1,155	848	1,230	905	1,334	971
51 Warwick ..	822	590	863	635	1,077	863	987	773	1,080	861	1,176	922	1,227	895	1,155	848	1,230	905	1,334	971
52 Bundaberg ..	851	621	893	650	1,128	873	1,041	829	1,120	884	1,245	965	1,183	894	1,103	822	1,192	930	1,171	929
53 Cairns ..	1,087	704	1,140	809	1,248	913	1,299	929	1,120	884	1,245	965	1,183	894	1,103	822	1,192	930	1,171	929
54 Charleville ..	1,089	704	1,041	722	1,396	1,001	1,338	936	1,381	989	1,428	1,031	1,227	895	1,155	848	1,230	905	1,334	971
55 Chillagoe ..	1,153	834	1,058	892	1,319	1,000	1,112	920	1,093	981	1,228	1,031	1,227	895	1,155	848	1,230	905	1,334	971
56 Cooktown ..	937	745	1,003	799	1,125	959	1,072	931	1,110	979	1,150	1,018	1,227	895	1,155					



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, that of the graphs for groups 2, 4, and 6 on the left of the diagram, and that for group 8 on the left of the diagram with a continuation upwards on the vertical lines representing the years 1913 and 1914, the line marked 1000 showing 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 (dotted thus . in the case of the even groups) indicating in each instance the index-numbers for the separate group. (See page 1160.)

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICES, INDEX-NUMBERS, 1861 TO 1918,
COMPUTED TO YEAR 1911 AS BASE.

Year.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce, etc.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mate- rials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All com- modities together.
1861 ..	1,438	1,881	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	1,104	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	930	1,443	875	921	1,049
1904 ..	821	885	754	876	916	1,427	845	875	890
1905 ..	772	850	894	980	942	1,209	801	859	910
1906 ..	882	978	916	972	923	1,110	896	864	948
1907 ..	1,037	1,017	973	1,020	948	1,294	968	961	1,021
1908 ..	1,033	901	1,312	1,198	968	1,335	935	891	1,115
1909 ..	1,014	907	1,000	1,119	978	1,088	911	815	993
1910 ..	1,004	1,052	969	1,100	999	1,008	996	898	1,003
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,123	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	1,523	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934

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 shown for each group and for all groups combined in the graphs on page 1162. The heavy line, repeated on each graph, represents the index-numbers for the weighted average for all groups, and is shown 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, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

4. *Fluctuations in Wholesale Prices, July, 1914, to March, 1919.*—Since the outbreak of war, prices of many commodities have increased considerably. This is shown in the following table in which the index-numbers are given for each group for the month of March, 1919, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (=1,000) for each group:—

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICES.—VARIATIONS BETWEEN JULY, 1914,
AND MARCH, 1919.

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce, etc.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mate- rials.	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
March, 1919	2,000	1,850	1,611	1,355	1,381	1,465	2,606	3,089	1,683

It may be seen that there has been an aggregate increase in prices during the period specified of no less than 68.3 per cent. The greatest increase, 208.9 per cent., is recorded in Group VIII. (Chemicals), and the least, 35.5 per cent., in Group IV. (Dairy Produce).

§ 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 were given in Labour Bulletin No. 6, September, 1914, pages 132–147. The same publication shews that there was great diversity in regard to the operations of the various authorities created in the different States.

As a further outcome of this 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 and cognate matters. This Commission ceased to exercise its functions after the 30th October, 1914.

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 in Australia. Prices of bread were fixed in upwards of 1,000 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 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.

Shortly after the appointment of these Commissioners, the members of the Prices Adjustment Board resigned in a body, and since then the control of prices has been in the hands of the Minister acting upon the recommendations of the State Commissioners. The Commissioner for Victoria acts also as Chief Prices Commissioner. Prices have been fixed, by regulations under the War Precautions Act, for a large number of commodities. In May, 1919, the Commonwealth Government released from the control of the Prices Commissioners many articles, trade in which had been regulated during the war. At the end of the month the branch offices in all the States were closed. A small staff is still retained (August, 1919) at the Central Office of the Prices Commission in Melbourne to deal with the control of a few articles, trade in which regulation is continued. These include butter, cheese, and flour. Since the release of commodities from price-fixing regulations by the Commonwealth Government, some of the States have put into operation the provisions of price-fixing legislation already on the Statute Books, while others propose to pass such legislation. The whole question will be reviewed in the next issue of the Year Book.