## CHAPTER XVIII. <br> MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Nore.-Working proprietors are included in all cases in the "Number of Persons Engaged."

## § 1. Number of Factories.

I. Number of Factories in each State.-The following table gives the number of factories in each State for the last five years :-

FACTORIES: NUMBER.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qland. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1934-35$ | $\ldots$ | 8,254 | 9,100 | 2,470 | 1,803 | 1,658 | 926 |
| $1935-36$ | $\cdots$ | 8,486 | 9,160 | 2,482 | 1,895 | 1,946 | 925 |
| $1936-37$ | $\ldots$ | 8,726 | 9,165 | 2,883 | 1,916 | 2,032 | 946 |
| $1937-38$ | .. | 9,097 | 9,241 | 3,063 | 1,980 | 2,066 | 948 |
| $1938-39$ | $\cdots$ | 9,464 | 9,250 | 3,087 | 2,067 | 2,129 | 944 |

2. Number of Factories in Industrial Classes.-(i) Australia. The next table shows the number of factories in Australia during the last five years, classified in the industrial groups agreed upon by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. This classification, which was introduced during the year 1930-3 I , superseded the grouping which had been in use since 1902. The definition of a factory adopted at the Conference of Statisticians in Igoz is, however, still used, namely. "Any factory, workshop or mill where four or more persons are employed or power is used." Details in regard to some of the principal industries included in the table will be found in $\S 9$ hereinafter.

FACTORIES : NUMBER IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, AUSTRALIA.


The number of factories in operation declined each year from 1928-29 to 1931-32 as the result of the economic depression, but the returns since the last-mentioned year reveal substantial annual increases, the number in 1938-39 being the highest yet recorded.
(ii) States, 1938-39. The following table shows the number of factories in each State in 1938-39, classified according to the nature of the industry :-

FACTORIES : NUMBER IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, STATES, 1938-39.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 204 | 178 | 53 | 52 | 61 | 16 | 564 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. .- | 220 | 113 | 44 | 43 | 36 | 15 | 471 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 290 | 234 | 41 | 48 | 35 | 18 | 666 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | .2,634 | 2,528 | 746 | 529 | 628 | 190 | 7,255 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 86 | 137 | 23 | 22 | 16 |  | 290 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 159 | 371 | 22 | 37 | 13 | 9 | 611 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 212 | 207 | 49 | 28 | 29 | 8 | 533 |
| VIII. Clothing $\quad . \cdot$. | 1,623 | 1,813 | 302 | 291 | 234 | 5 I | 4,314 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 1,715 | 1,458 | 766 | 552 | 460 | 251 | 5,202 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 860 | 720 | 572 | 168 | 225 | 277 | 2,822 |
| X1. Furniture, Bedding, etc. .. | 351 | 412 | 145 | 89 | 99 | 53 | 1,149 |
| X11. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book- binding, etc. | 685 | 675 | 178 | 115 | 134 | 29 | 1,816 |
| XIII. Rubler . . | 96 | 105 | 36 | 27 | 24 | II | 299 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 13 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | 34 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 167 | 168 | 37 | 19 | 19 | 3 | 413 |
| Total, Classes I to XV.. | 9,315 | 9,132 | 3,017 | 2,022 | 2,016 | 937 | 26,439 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power. . | 149 | 118 | 70 | 45 | 113 | 7 | 502 |
| Grand Total | 9,464 | 9,250 | 3,087 | 2,067 | 2,129 | 944 | 26,941 |

## § 2. Classification of Factories according to Number of Persons Engaged.

1. States, 1938-39.-The following table shows. for each State, the number of factories classified according to the number of persons engaged in 1938-39:-
FACTORIES : CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1938-39.

| No. of Persons Employed in each Factory. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Fagtories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 4 .. | 2,720 | 3,208 | 1,087 | 526 | 1,047 | 256 | 8,844 |
| 4. | 976 | 784 | 286 | 215 | 99 | 114 | 2,474 |
| 5 to 10 | 2,534 | 2,178 | 804 | 648 | 516 | 362 | 7,042 |
| 11 to 20 | 1,316 | 1,278 | 410 | 296 | 212 | 110 | 3,622 |
| 21 to 50 .. | 1,101 | 1,021 | 284 | 246 | 173 | 71 | 2,896 |
| 51 to $100 .$. | 438 | 415 | 110 | 80 | 57 | 17 | 1,117 |
| Over 100 .. | 379 | 366 | 106 | 56 | 25 | 14 | 946 |
| Total | 9,464 | 9,250 | 3,087 | 2,067 | 2,129 | 944 | 26,94 I |

Some marked changes have taken place during the past decade in the distribution of factories according to the number of persons engaged. In 1926-27 of a total of 21,579 factories reported. 7.644, or $35.4^{2}$ per cent., had less than five persons engaged whereas in 1939-39 the number of such factories had increased to 11,318 , representing 42 . ot per cent. of the total of 26,941 factories. The increase in the number of small factories was probably due to the multiplication of small repair establishments (boots and shoes, cycles and motors, etc.) which are technically accounted as factories by the installation of some power machine.

In the other groups, the effect of the economic depression during the middle years of the decade is clearly noticeable, but since 1931-32 the improvement has been very steady. Factories with more than 100 persons engaged advanced from 733 in $1926-27$ to a new high level of 960 in 1937-38, the persons engaged in these factories increasing from 204,363 or 43.74 per cent. of the total number to 273.502 or 48.3 per cent. during the same period. In 1938-39 the number of such factories decreased slightly from the previous year to 946 , employing 272,022 persons or 47.5 per cent. of the total number employed.

The relative importance of large and small factories is more conclusively illustrated by a classification of the average number of persons engaged according to the size of factory in which they work:-

## factories : classification of persons engaged according to size of FACTORY, 1938-39.

| No. of Persons Employed in Group. | N.S.w. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmanla. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Number Engaged during Period Worked. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 4 | 5,708 | 6,140 | 2,309 | 1,167 | 2,001 | 585 | 17,910 |
| 4 | 3,904 | 3,136 | 1,144 | 860 | 396 | 456 | 9,896 |
| 5 to 10 | 17,553 | 15,213 | 5,468 | 4,489 | 3,335 | 2,422 | 48,480 |
| 11 to 20 | 19.272 | 19,013 | 5,971 | 4,274 | 3,120 | 1,569 | 53,219 |
| 2 I to 50 | 35,234 | 32,838 | 8,672 | 7,718 | 5,412 | 2,252 | 92,126 |
| 51 to 100. | 31,223 | 28,813 | 8,102 | 5,549 | 4,003 | 1,155 | 78,845 |
| Over 100 .. | 118,906 | 98,312 | 23,207 | 19,897 | 5,472 | 6,228 | 272,022 |
| Total .. | 231,800 | $203,465$ |  | 43,954 | 23,739 | 14,667 | 572,498 |
| Av. per F'cty | 24.49 | $22.00$ | 17.78 | 21.26 | 11.15 | 15.54 | 21. 25 |

2. Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39.-In the following table factories in Australia during each of the last five years are classified according to the number of persons engaged.
PACTORIES : CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED. AUSTRALIA.

| Year. | Establishments Employing on the A verage- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 20 and under. |  | 21 to 100. |  | roi and upwards. |  | Total. |  |
|  | Es-tablishments. | Persons engaged. | Es. tablishments. | Persons engaged. | Es-tablishments. | Persons en. gaged. | Es. tablish. ments. | Persona engaged. |
| $1934-35=$ <br> Number <br> Average per establishment <br> Percentage on total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,012 | 112,708 | 3,457 | 143,157 | 742 | 204.502 | 24,211 | 460,367 |
|  |  | 5.63 | $\cdots$ | 41.41 |  | 275.61 |  | 19.01 |
|  | 82.66 | 24.48 | 14.28 | 31.10 | 3.06 | 44.42 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1935-36- } \\ & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Average per establishment } \\ & \text { Percentage on total } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,413 | 117,443 | 3,646 | 153.603 | 835 | 230,889 | 24,894 | 501,935 |
|  |  | 5.75 |  | 42.13 | $\cdots 35$ | 276.51 | 24,894 | 20.16 |
|  | 82.00 | 23.40 | 14.65 | 30.60 | 3.35 | 46.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 1936-37Number Average per establishment Percentage on total | 21,017 | 122,179 | 3,756 | 158,007 | 895 | 250,764 | 25,668 |  |
|  | 21,017 | 122.81 5.81 | 3.756 | 42.07 | 895 | 280.18 | 25,668 | 530,959 |
|  | 8 x .88 | 23.01 | 14.63 | 29.76 | 3.49 | 47.23 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 1937-38- <br> Number <br> A verage per establishment Percentage on total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21,514 | 126,585 5.88 | 3,921 | 166,064 42.35 | 960 | 273,502 284.90 | 26,395 | 566,151 21.45 |
|  | 8 E .50 | 22.36 | 14.86 | 29.33 | 3.64 | 48.31 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 1938-39- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Numberage per establishment | 21,982 | 129,505 | 4,013 | 170,971 | 946 | 272,022 | 26,941 | 572,498 |
| Average per establishment Percentage on total |  | 5.89 |  | 42.60 | - 51 | 287.55 |  | 21.25 |
| Percentage on total . | 8 I .59 | 22.62 | 14.90 | 29.86 | 3.51 | 47.52 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

## § 3. Power Equipment in Factories.

1. General.-Statistics of power equipment in factories are now collected on a different basis to that used prior to $193^{6}-37$. Previousls the statistics represented the "average horse-power used" in all factories, including Central Electric Stations. but in r93ヶ-37 information was obtained in respect of the " rated Lorse-power" of engines ordinarily in use and of engines in reserve or idle omitting obsolete encines. In addition the power equipment of Central Electric Stations was collected in greater detail. If drplication is to be avoided it is essential that some distinction should be made between Central Electric Stations and other classes of industries. In the following tables Central Flectric istations have leen treated separately from other factories.

## 2. Rated Horse-power of Engines in Factories other than Central Electric Stations.-

 The following table shows the number of factories using steam, gas, oil, electricity, or water power, and the rated horse-power of engines ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle during 1938-39:-FACTORIES(a) : RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES, 1938-39.

| State. | Number of Establishments. |  |  | Rated Horse-power of Engines. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Uaing Power | Others. | Total. | Ordinarily in use. | In Resprve or Idle (omitting obsolete). |
|  | No. | No. | No. | H.P. | H.P. |
| New South Wales | 8,915 | 443 | 9,358 | 678,421 | 74,726 |
| Victoria | 8,681 | 490 | 9,171 | 384,973 | 96,055 |
| Queensland . | 2,848 | 185 | 3,033 | 193,436 | 16,047 |
| South Australia | 1,837 | 188 | 2,025 | 101,919 | 9,668 |
| Western Australia | 1,846 | 174 | 2,020 | 65,157 | 7,352 |
| Tasmania | 888 | 51 | 939 | 54,863 | 9,715 |
| Australia | 25,015 | 1,531 | 26,546 | 1,478,769 | 213,563 |

(a) Excluding Central Electric Stations.
3. Rated Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use.-(i) According to Type in States. Pariculars of the types of engines ordinarily in use in each State and their rated horse-power are given in the next table :-

FACTORIES $(a)$ : TYPES AND RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES ORDINARILY IN USE, 1938-39.

(a) Excluding Central Electric Stations.
(b) Excluding particulars in column (c).
(ii) Australia, 1936-37 to 1938-39.-Corresponding details are given for Australia since 1936-37 in the following table :-

FACTORIES(a) : TYPES AND RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES ORDINARILY IN USE, AUSTRALIA.

| Year. |  | Rated Horse-power of Engines ordinarily in use. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 Stean. |  | Internal Combustion. |  |  | Water. | Motors driven by electricity. |  |  |
|  |  | Reciprocating. | Turbine. | Gas. | Iight <br> Oils. | Heary <br> Oils. |  | Purchased. | Own Generation. (c) |  |
| 1936-37 | . | 244,963 | 63,311 | 27,030 | 15,447 | 46,593 | 1,024 | 798,944 | 147,919 | r,197,312 |
| 1937-38 | . | 266.939 | 83,542 | 28,372 | 15,926 | 55,053 | 1,510 | 888,919 | 172,130 | 1,336,261 |
| 1938-39 | - | 2ヶ6,409 | 84,149 | 32.916 | 17,971 | 55,799 | 2,616 | ,017,912 | 179,890 | 1,478,772 |

(a) Excluding Central Electric Stations.
(b) Excluding particulars in column (c).
(iii) In Classes of Industry, 1938-39. The next table shows the rated horse-power of engines ordinarily in use in the various classes of industry in each State during 1938-39:-

FACTORIES $(a)$ : RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES ORDINARILY
IN USE, 1938-39.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | F.P. | H.P. |
| I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 42,771 | 26,012 | 6,368 | 4,293 | 4,622 | 8,848 | 92,914 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc... | 24,866 | 18,8.40 | 3,630 | 3,858 | 2,983 | 740 | 54,917 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, | 23,409 | 24,637 | 2,374 | 7,517 | 5,412 | 432 | 63,781 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 328,50x | 77,300 | 35,586 | 39,376 | 13,366 | 14,901 | 509,030 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 1.031 | 2,503 | 157 | 343 | 57 | 27 | 4,072 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods. | 19.574 | 41,644 | 2,474 | 3,133 | 759 | 2,986 | 70,570 |
| YII. Skins and Leather. | 8,782 | 8,492 | 2,032 | 372 | 765 | 332 | 20,775 |
| VIII. Clothing | 8,590 | 11,539 | 1,188 | 888 | 739 | 154 | 23,098 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco .. | 107,306 | 80,352 | 99,989 | 24,017 | 19,74 | 6,739 | 338,144 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 41,176 | 28,782 | 29,917 | 9,009 | 11,593 | 7,639 | 128,116 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. . . | 7,982 | 7,752 | 2,900 | 2,459 | 1,698 | 745 | 23,536 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book binding, etc. | 27,589 | 30,192 | 4,930 | 3,483 | 2,895 | 11,026 | 80,115 |
| XIII. Rubher .. | 21,034 | 19,215 | 1,051 | 322 | 89 | 42 | 41,753 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 793 | 65 | 13 |  | 23 |  | 894 |
| XV. Miscel'aneous Products | 4,939 | 3,376 | 118 | 353 | 207 | 159 | 9,152 |
| Total, Classes I to XV. | 668,343 | 380,701 | 192,687 | 99,423 | 64,949 | 54,764 | 1,460,867 |
| XYI. Gas Works | 10,078 | 4,272 | 749 | 2,496 | 211 | 99 | 17,905 |
| Grand Total .. | 678,421 | 384,973 | 193,436 | 101,919 | 65,160 | 54,863 | 1,478,772 |

(a) Excluding Central Electric Stations.
4. Capacity of Engines and Generators installed in Central Electric Stations.-
(i) According to Type in Australia. Particulars of the type and the capacity of engines and generators installed in Central Electric Srations in Australia in 1938-39 are given below:-

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS : POWER EQUIPMENT, AUSTRALIA.

| Particulars. | Capacity of Engines and Generators. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steam. |  | Internal Combustion. |  |  | Water. | Total. |
|  | Reciprocating. | Turbine. | Gas. | Light Oils. | Heavy <br> Oils. |  |  |
| ```Engtnes Installed- Total iustalled Rated H.P.``` | 35,53 1 | 1,769,449 | 20,226 | 1,733 | 138,540 | 239,140 | 2,204,619 |
| Generators installedKlowatt capacity- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total installed $\cdots$ K.W. | 17,986 | 4,323,383 | 12,347 | 921 | 92.070 | 173.589 | 1,620,296 |
| Effective capacity K.W. | 15,555 | 1,100,744 | 11,406 | 867 | 85,251 | 150,589 | 1,364,412 |
| Maximum load .. K.W. | 12,910 | 947,216 | 8,876 | 860 | 6I,930 | 128,644 | 1,160,436 |
| Horse-power equivalent- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totalinstalled .. H.P. | 24,11 1 | 1,774,061 | 16.551 | 1,235 | 123,424 | 232,704 | 2,172,086 |
| Eifective capacity H.P. | 20,853 | 1,475,601 | 15,291 | 1,162 | 114,283 | 201,872 | 1,829,062 |
| Maxinum load .. H.F. | 17,306 | 1,269,790 | II, 898 | I, 153 | $83,0^{\circ} \mathrm{T}$ | 172,454 | 1,555,622 |

(ii) States. Details of the caparity of engines and generators installed in Central Electric Stations in each State are given in the next table for 1938-39.
CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS : POWER EQUIPMENT IN STATES, 1938-39.

| Particulars. |  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engines installed R | Rated H.P. | 953,497 | 540,746 | 225,094 | 176,335 | 150,052 | 158,895 | 2,204,619 |
| Generators installedEilowatt capacity- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total inttalled | K.W. | 748,684 | 375,195 | 150,188 | 119,731 | 107,412 | 119,086 | 1,620,296 |
| Effeclive capacity | K.W. | 620,468 | 313,027 | 114,414 | 119,171 | 100,625 | 96,707 | 1,364,412 |
| Maximum load | K.W. | 521,571 | 292,713 | 82,486 | 111,459 | 64,942 | 87,265 | 1,160,436 |
| Horse-power equivalent- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Effective capacity | H.P. | 831,769 | 419,627 | 153,378 | 159,755 | 134,893 | 129,640 | 1,829,062 |
| Maximum luad | H.P. | 699,191 | 392,396 | 110,577 | 149,417 | 87,058 | 116,983 | 1,555,622 |

## § 4. Employment in Factories.

1. Number Engaged.-All persons engaged in the manufacturing activities of a factory, including proprietors who work in their own business and "outworkers" (see par. 4 (ii) hereinafter) are counted as factory employees, while all those are excluded who are engaged in selling and distributing, such as salesmen, travellers, collectors, carters engaged solely on outward delivers of manufactured goods and retaiing storemen. Employment has been classified as follows:-(i) Working proprietors; (ii) managers and overseers ; (iii) accountants and clerks; (iv) engine-drivers and firemen; (v) skilled and unskilled workers in the factories, mills, or workshops ; (vi) carters and messengers; and (vii) others.

Prior to the year 1928-29 employment in factories was computed by dividing the sum of the number engaged each week by the number of weeks worked. The figures, therefore, represented the average numher engaged over the period worked, which, for many factories, was less than a full year. Commencing with the year 1928-29 the figure represents the equivalent average number engaged over a full year of fifty-two weeks. The classification of factories according to the number of persons engaged (see § 2 ante), however, is still based on the old method, but for all other purposes the average number engaged over the full year is used.

The following table shows, for each year from 1934-35 to 1938-39 inclusive (a) the average number of persons (including both sexes of all ages) engaged in manufacturing industries in each State; (b) the percentage of the number engaged in each State on the total number engaged in Australia; and (c) the number engaged per ten thousand of the mean population in each State and Australia.

The number of persons engaged in factories in Australia reached its highest point before the depression during the years 1926-27 to 1928-29 when the average for those years was slightly in excess of 450,000 . The downward trend in manufacturing operations which began early in 1930 continued with increasing force until the number engaged had fallen to 336,658 in 1931-32, a decline of 25 per cent. on the average already quoted. In 1932-33 employment began to increase and gains were recorded in each year thereafter until a new high level of 565,106 was reached in 1938-39. Stated in relation to population, the number engaged in 1938-39 was 47,300 in excess of the previous mnximum in 1926-27.

## FACTORIES : EMPLOYMENT.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | asmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Avrrage Number Engaged during Full Year (52 weeks). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934-35 | 175,033 | 169,691 | 43,048 | 33,497 | 17,774 | 10,555 | 449,598 |
| 1935-36 | 193,200 | 183,390 | 45,128 | 38,471 | 20,993 | 11,589 | 492,771 |
| 1936-37 | 208,497 | 191,383 | 48,216 | 40,710 | 22,711 | 12,431 | 523,948 |
| 1937-38 | 224,86I | 201,793 | 52,119 | 44,084 | 23,133 | 13,170 | 559,160 |
| 1938-39 | 228,781 | 201,831 | 54,110 | 43,371 | 23,211 | 13,802 | 565,106 |
| Peroentage on Australian Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| 1934-35 | 38.93 | 37.74 | 9.58 | 7.45 | 3.95 | 2.35 | 100.00 |
| 1935-36 | 39.21 | 37.21 | 9.16 | 7.81 | 4.26 | 2.35 | 100.00 |
| 1936-37 | 39.79 | 36.53 | 9.20 | 7.77 | 4.34 | 2.37 | 100.00 |
| 1937-38 | 40.21 | 36.09 | 9.32 | 7.88 | 4.14 | 2.36 | 100.00 |
| 1938-39 | 40.48 | $35 \cdot 7^{2}$ | $9 \cdot 53$ | $7 \cdot 67$ | 4.11 | 2.44 | 100.00 |
| Per 10,000 of Poptlation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934-35 | 664 | 924 | 448 | 573 | 401 | 461 | 671 |
| 1935-36 | 727 | 995 | 464 | 656 | 469 | 503 | 730 |
| 1936-37 | 778 | 1,033 | 490 | 692 | 503 | 53.5 | 770 |
| 1937-38 | 830 | 1,084 | 524 | 746 | 506 | 553 | 815 |
| 1938-39 | 837 | 1,076 | 537 | 730 | 502 | 583 | 816 |

2. Rates of Increase, 1934-35 to 1938-39.-The percentage of increase on the average number of persons engaged in the preceding year is shown below for each State from 1934-35 onwards :-
factories : annual percentage increase of persons engaged.

|  | Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania | Australis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| 1934-35 | . | 13.61 | 8.54 | 7.40 | 13.60 | 9.97 | 7.90 | 10.76 |
| 1935-36 | - | 10.38 | 8.07 | 4.83 | 14.85 | 18.11 | 9.80 | 9.60 |
| 1936-37 |  | 7.92 | 4.36 | 6.84 | 5.82 | 8.18 | 7.27 | 6.33 |
| 1937-38 | $\cdots$ | 7.85 | $5 \cdot 44$ | 8.09 | 8.29 | 1.86 | 5.94 | 672 |
| 1938-39 | . | 1.74 | 0.02 | 3.82 | -1. 62 | 0.34 | 4.80 | 1.06 |

Notr.-Minus sign (-) indicates decrease.
3. Persons Engaged in Classes of Industry.-(i) Australia. The table hereunder gives the average number of persons engaged in factories under each industrial group in Australia for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 inclusive :-

## FACTORIES : PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, AUSTRALIA.

| Class of Industry. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Quarry Products | 6,550 | 7,571 | 8,736 | 9,952 | 10,343 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. $\quad \because$ | 11,483 | 13,088 | 14,262 | 15,142 | 15,709 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 14,846 | 16,217 | 17,614 | 18,835 | 19,816 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyanees | 125,640 | 145,481 | 161,512 | 178,017 | 177,677 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 2,737 | 3,210 | 3.482 | 3,761 | 3,726 |
| VI. Textiles and Jextile Goods | 38,042 | 42,031 | 43,370 | 45,224 | 46,082 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 9,779 | 10,440 | 10,872 | 10,437 | 10,767 |
| VIII. Clothing | 78,074 | 81,400 | 82,13 ${ }^{8}$ | 85,371 | 86,092 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 70,517 | 73,265 | 77,498 | 6x,785 | 83,846 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 24,192 | 27,478 | 29,311 | 31,117 | 30,739 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. .. | 11,306 | 13,443 | 14,707 | 15,612 | 15,287 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book- | 34,018 | 35,952 | 37,309 | 39,062 | 39,913 |
| XIII. Rubber ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 7,369 | 6,797 | 6,455 | 7,534 | .7,502 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 460 | 451 | 422 | 441 | 451 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 5,786 | 6,591 | 7,370 | 7,798 | 7,727 |
| Total, Classes I to XV. | 440,799 | 483,4 15 | 515,058 | 550, 030 | 555,677 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 8,799 | 9.356 | 8,890 | 9,070 | 9,429 |
| Grand Total | 449,508 | 492.771 | 523.948 | 559.160 | 565,106 |

In comparison with the employment levels reached in the pre-depression year of 1928-29 all classes of industries have shown considerable gains with the exception of "Musical Instruments" and "Heat, Light and Power." In these classes reductions of 76 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively were recorded. The greatest actual gain was 47,000 persons in "Industrial Metals, Etc.," while the grestest relative gain was in "Miscellaneous Products" where the numbers engaged rose by 165 per cent. The lowest relative gains occurred in " Clothing " and " Rubber."
(ii) States. Particulars of the numbers engaged in each industrial olass are shown below for each State :-
FACTORIES : PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, STATES, 1938-39.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Products $\quad .$. | 4,529 | 3,221 | 813 | 642 | 764 | 374 | 10,343 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. .. | 8,312 | 4,552 | 880 | 1,133 | 6 I 6 | 216 | 15,709 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 8,187 | 8,554 | 593 | 1,541 | 818 | 123 | 19,816 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 82,452 | 51,872 | 13,647 | 18,681 | 7,003 | 4,022 | 177,677 |
| V. Precions Metals, Jeweliery and Plate | 979 | 2,315 | 157 157 | 181 | 73 | 21 | 3,726 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods.. | 15,089 | 26,780 | 976 | 1,256 | 382 | 1,599 | 46,082 |
| VIJ. Skins and Leather. | 4,306 | 4,599 | 932 | 494 | 334 | 102 | 10,767 |
| VIII. Clothing | 32,019 | 38,973 | 6,758 | 4,664 | 3,176 | 502 | 86.092 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco .. | 28,514 | 26,949 | 15,319 | 6,366 | 3,706 | 2,992 | 83,846 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 9,995 | 7,386 | 6,748 | 2,025 | 2,682 | 1,903 | 30,739 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. | 6,140 | 4,871 | 1,865 | 1,199 | 825 | 387 | 15,287 |
| XII. Paper Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 17,290 | 13,819 | 3,6II | 2,294 | 1,723 | 1,176 | 39,913 |
| XIII. Rubber . | 3,538 | 2,948 | 704 | 178 | 78 | 56 | 7,502 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 286 | 89 | 36 | 16 | 24 |  | 451 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 3,981 | 2,699 | 303 | 360 | _. 206 | 178 | 7,727 |
| Total, Classes I to XV. | 225,617 | 199,627 | 53,342 | 47.030 | 22,410 | 13,65 5 | 555,677 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 3,164 | 2,204 | 768 | 2,341 | 801 | 151 | 9,429 |
| Grand Totai | 228,781 | 201,831 | 54,110 | 43,371 | 23,215 | 23,802 | 565,106 |

4. Persons Engaged According to Nature of Employment.-(i) General. In the following table the average number of persons engaged in the States during 1938-39 are olassified according to the nature of their employment :-

PERSONS ENGAGED : NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1938-39.

| State. | Average Number of Persons Engaged. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Working Proprletors. | Managers and Overseers. | Accountants and Clerks. | Enginedrivers and Firemen. | Workers, Skilled \& Unskilled. <br> (a) | Carters, <br> Messengers and Others. | Total. |
| New South Wales .. | 7,704 | 7,822 | 15,460 | 2,863 | 192,434 | 2,498 | 228,781 |
| Victoria | 7,760 | 6,867 | 11,008 | 1,814 | 172,203 | 2,179 | 201,831 |
| Queensland . . | 2,458 | 2,036 | 3,659 | 1,882 | 42,900 | 1,175 | 54,110 |
| South Australia .. | 1,598 | 1,643 | 3,356 | 427 | 35,751 | 596 | 43,371 |
| Western Australia.. | 1,212 | 1,028 | 1,382 | 518 | 18,708 | 363 | 23,211 |
| Tasmania | 633 | 623 | 899 | 282 | 11,230 | 135 | 13,802 |
| Australia | 21,365 | 20,019 | 35,764 | 7,786 | 473,226 | 6,946 | 565,106 |

(a) Including outworkers.
(ii) Outworkers. The term " outworker" or "homeworker" has acquired a special meaning in connexion with manufacturing industries, and technically embraces only those to whom work is given out by factory owners to be done in the employees' own homes. Individuals working for themselves are not included. The following table gives particulars of the average number of outworkers connected with factories in each State during the last five years :-

FACTORIES : OUTWORKERS.(a)

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934-35 | 296 | 143 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 475 |
| 1935-36 | 235 | 142 | 10 | 6 |  | 29 | 422 |
| 1936-37 | 264 | 176 | 14 | 17 | 3 | 17 | 491 |
| 1937-38 | 234 | 152 | 8 | 23 | 6 | 12 | 435 |
| 1938-39 | 201 | 120 | 6 | 11 | 7 | II | 356 |

(a) In all tables relating to number of hands employed in factories, outworkers are included.

The Factories Acts in each State contain provisions regulating the employment of outworkers. Records of outwork, specifying the names and remuneration of workers, and stating the places where the work is done, must be kept by factory proprietors. Fuller information regarding the operation of the Factories Acts will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540-66.
5. Distribution of Employees According to Age.-(i) States. The extension of statistics of employment in factories, which arose from the decisions of the Conference of Australian Statisticians held in March, 1937, now permits of a distribution of
employees (excluding working proprietors) into three age-groups. The particulars are collecter in June of each year and details showing the numbers actually employed in each age-group in June, 1939 are given below:-

FACTORIES : DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE, JUNE, 1939.
(Excluding Working Proprietors.)

| State. |  |  |  |  |  | Adults. |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% |
| New South Wales |  | 12,843 | 5.85 | 56,212 | 25.59 | 150,570 | 68.56 | 219,625 | 100 |
| Victoria | $\cdots$ | 11,172 | 5.8 I | 48,302 | 25.10 | 132,921 | 69.09 | 192,395 | 100 |
| Queensland | $\cdots$ | 3,124 | 6.01 | 11,478 | 22.10 | 37,345 | 71.89 | 51,947 | 100 |
| South Australia | . | 2,349 | 5.78 | 8,937 | 22.01 | 29,329 | 72.21 | 40,615 | 100 |
| Western Australia | $\cdots$ | 1,226 | 5.61 | 5,273 | 24.15 | 15,336 | 70.24 | 21,835 | 100 |
| Tasmania | . | 892 | 6.78 | 2,489 | 18.92 | 9,776 | 74.30 | 13,15\% | 100 |
| Australia | . | 31,606 | 5.86 | 132,691 | 24.59 | 375,277 | 69.55 | 539,574 | 100 |

(ii) Australia. The following table shows the same age distribution in sexes for Australia since 1937 :-

FACTORIES : DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE, AUSTRALIA.
(Excluding Working Proprietors.)

| During June. | Under 16 Years. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \text { and under } 21 \\ & \text { Years. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Adults. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% |

Males.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 |  | 16,343 | 4.38 | 72,772 | 19.49 | 284,301 | 76.13 | 373,416 | 100 |
| 1938 | $\cdots$ | 16,480 | 4.21 | 77,30 | 19.74 | 297,830 | 76.05 | 391,619 | 100 |
| 1939 |  | 16,109 | 4.12 | 76,418 | 19.55 | 298,446 | 76.33 | 390,973 | 100 |

Females.

| 1937 | .. | 15,762 | 11.27 | 53,206 | 38.03 | 70,946 | 50.70 | 139,914 | Oo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938 | $\cdots$ | 15,975 | 10. 76 | 56,721 | 38.20 | 75,793 | 51.04 | 148,489 | 100 |
| 1939 | $\cdots$ | 15,497 | 10.43 | 56,273 | 37.87 | 76,83I | 51.70 | 148,601 | 100 |

Persons.

| 1937 |  | 32,105 | 6.25 | 125,978 | 24.54 | 355,247 | 69.21 | 513,330 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938 |  | 32,455 | 6.01 | 134,030 | 24.81 | 373,623 | 69.18 | 540,108 | 100 |
| 1939 |  | 31,606 | 5.86 | 132,691 | 24.59 | 375,277 | 69.55 | 539,574 | 100 |

## § 5. Sex Distribution in Factories.

1. Employment of Females.-In all the States the employment of female labour in factories is regulated by Acts of Parliament. More extended reference to this matter will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540-66.
2. Distribution of Persons Engaged According to Sex.-(i) General. In New South Wales the ratio of the number of females engaged in factories to the number of males during 1886 was about one to seven; in 1891 one to six; in 1903 it became about one to four; and is now more than one to three. In Victoria the ratio of females to males during the year 1886 was about one to five. Five years later (1891) it was somewhat less, but in 1896 had increased to about one to three, and is now almost one to two. In the remaining States the ratio is roughly one female engaged to every four males, while for Australia as a whole it is more than one to three. The employment of women is, however, mainly confined to a few trades.
(ii) Average Number of Males and Females Engaged, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The next table shows the average number of males and females engaged in factories in each State during the last five years :-

## FACTORIES : MALES AND FEMALES ENGAGED.

| State. | $1934-35$. | $1935-36$. | $1936-37$. | $1937-38$. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Males.

| New South Wales | 127,114 | 140,896 | 152,064 | 164,391 | 167,172 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Victoria.. | 110,910 | 121,734 | 128,457 | 136,160 | 136,218 |
| Queensland | 34,596 | 36,411 | 38.970 | 42,337 | 43,941 |
| South Australia | 27,271 | 31,391 | 33,400 | 36,274 | 35,406 |
| Western Australia | 14,253 | 16,911 | 18,466 | 18,760 | 18,704 |
| Tasmania | 8,321 | 9,211 | 10,055 | 10,680 | 11,150 |
| Australia | 322,465 | 356,554 | 381,412 | 408,602 | 412,591 |

Females.

| New South Wales | 47,919 | 52,304 | 56,433 | 60,470 | 61,6o9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Victoria. | 58,781 | 61,656 | 62,926 | 65,633 | 65,613 |
| Queensland | 8,452 | 8,717 | 9,246 | 9,782 | 10,169 |
| South Australia | 6,226 | 7,080 | 7,310 | 7,810 | 7,965 |
| Western Australia | 3,521 | 4,082 | 4,245 | 4,373 | 4,507 |
| Tasmania | 2:234 | 2,378 | 2,376 | 2,490 | 2,652 |
| Australia | 127,133 | 136,217 | 142,536 | 150,558 | 152,515 |

3. Rate of Variation for each Sex.-The percentages of increase or decrease on the average numbers of males and females engaged in the preceding year are shown below for the years indicated :-
anNuAl percentage increases of males and females engaged.

| State. | $\begin{aligned} & 1933-34- \\ & 1934-35 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1934-35- \\ & 1935-36 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1935-36- \\ & 1936-37 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1936-37- \\ & 1937-38 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1937-38- \\ & 1938-39 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dales. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 13.85 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 10.84 \end{gathered}$ | $\%$ 7.93 | \% 8.11 | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & 1.69 \end{aligned}$ |
| Victoria. . | 9.86 | 8.98 | $5 \cdot 52$ | 5.98 | 0.04 |
| Queensland | 7.28 | 5.25 | 6.98 | 8.64 | 3.79 |
| South Australia | 14.86 | 15.11 | 6.40 | 8.60 | - 2.39 |
| Western Australia | 10.23 | 18.65 | 9.20 | 1.59 | $-0.30$ |
| Tasmania | 7.84 | 10.70 | 9.16 | 6.22 | 4.40 |
| Total | 11.48 | 10.57 | 6.97 | 7.13 | 0.98 |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 13.00 | 9.15 | 7.89 | 7.15 | 1.88 |
| Victoria. . | 6.15 | 4.90 | 2.05 | 4.30 | $-0.03$ |
| Queensland | 7.87 | 3.14 | 6.07 | 5.80 | 3.96 |
| South Australia. | 8.41 | 13.72 | 3.25 | 6.84 | 1.98 |
| Western Australia | 8.90 | 15.93 | 3.99 | 3.02 | 3.06 |
| Tasmania | 8.13 | 6.45 | $-0.08$ | 4.80 | 6.51 |
| Total | 8.98 | 7.15 | 4.64 | 5.63 | 1. 30 |

Note.-The minus sign ( - ) indleates decrease.
4. Masculinity of Persons Engaged in Factories.-The extent to which females are ongaged in the fartories of Australia may perhaps be more clearly shown by giving the masculinity of persons engaged for each State for a series of years. The following table furnishes particulars for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39:-

FACTORIES : MASCULINITY(a) OF PERSONS ENGAGED.

| Year. |  | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1934-35 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 275 | 189 | 409 | 438 | 405 | 372 | 254 |  |
| $1935-36$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 269 | 197 | 418 | 443 | 414 | 387 | 262 |
| $1936-37$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 269 | 204 | 421 | 457 | 435 | 423 | 268 |
| $1937-38$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 272 | 207 | 433 | 464 | 429 | 429 | 271 |
| $1938-39 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 271 | 208 | 433 | 445 | 415 | 420 | 271 |  |

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

For a number of years prior to $1926-27$ there were on the average 100 females engaged in factories for every 300 males, but in that year, the proportion of females began to rise with increasing activity in the clothing and textile industries in which the number of females to males is relatively high. As these trades were not as seriously affected by the depression as the heavier industries the proportion continued to rise until in 1932-33 there were only 239 males engaged to every too females. With the recovery of employment in the heavier industries subsequent to that year, the proportion had declined to 271 males in 1938-39.
5. Employment of Females in Particular Industries.-The greater number of females in manufacturing industries is engaged in four classes, namely :-VI., Textiles; VIII., Clothing ; IX., Food, Drink and Tobacco ; and XII., Paper, Stationery, etc. In 1938-39 these industries accounted for 81.12 per cent. of all females in factories. In two classes only did the number of females exceed the number of males, namely, in Class VI., Textiles,

Where there were $14^{6}$ females to every 100 males and in Class VIII., Clothing, with 285 females per 100 males. The following tables show the average number of males and females engaged in each of these classes in 1938-39:-
MALES AND FEMALES ENGAGED IN PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES, 1938-39.

| Class. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust.\| | W. Aust. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 5,736 | 11,052 | 422 | 809 | 130 | 597 | 18,746 |
| VIII. Clothing . | 8,158 | 10,704 | 1,474 | 1,032 | 783 | 187 | 22,338 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 18,857 | 19,298 | 13,575 | 5,150 | 2,951 | 2,170 | 62,001 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, etc. | 11,872 | 9,750 | 2,619 | 1,641 | 1,277 | 913 | 28,072 |
| All Other Classes . . | 122,549 | 85,414 | 25,851 | 26,774 | 13.563 | 7,283 | 281,434 |
| Total | 167,172 | 136,218 | 43,94 I | 35,406 | 18,704 | 11,150 | 412,591 |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 9,353 | 15,728 | 554 | 447 | 252 | 1,002 | 27,336 |
| VIII. Clothing . $\quad$. | 23,861 | 28,269 | 5,284 | 3,632 | 2,393 | 315 | 63,754 |
| IX. Food. Drink and Tobacco | 9,657 | 7,651 | 1,744 | 1,216 | 755 | 822 | 21,845 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, etc. | 5,418 | 4,069 | . 992 | 653 | 446 | 263 | 11,841 |
| All Other Classes . . | 13,320 | 9,896 | 1,595 | 2,017 | 661 | 250 | 27,739 |
| Total | 6r,609 | 65,613 | 10,169 | 7,965 | 4,507 | 2,652 | 152,515 |

The employment of females in the several industries of Class VIII., Clothing, which is the most important group, and the relation of their number to that of the males so engaged are shown in the following table:-

FEMALES ENGAGED IN EACH INDUSTRY IN CLASS VIII., 1938-39.

| Industry. | New South Wales. |  |  | Victoria. |  |  | Other States. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Femi. ninity. (a) | Males. | Females. | Femlninity. (a) | Males. | Females. | Femlnlnity. (a) |
| Talloring and Slop Clothing | 2,112 | 9,939 | 475 | 1,953 | 6,287 | 322 | 1,328 | 4,880 | 367 |
| Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing | 8 | 37 | 462 | 83 | 272 | 327 | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Dressmaking .. | 33 | 1,580 | 4,788 | 639 | 7,729 | 1,210 | 77 | 2:417 | 3,139 |
| Millinery . . | 166 | 1,598 | 963 | 99 | 1,169 | I,181 | 49 | 842 | 1,780 |
| Shirts, Collars and Underclothing | 354 | 4,727 | 1,165 | 420 | 4.135 | 985 | 153 | 1,892 | 1,237 |
| Stays and Corsets .. | 47 | 678 | 1.4.43 | 189. | 1.056 | 559 | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves | 117 | 872 | 7.45 | 42 | 4.43 | 1,055 | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Hats and Caps | 654 | 939 | 144 | 687 | 831 | 121 | 35 | 16.4 | 469 |
| Gloves .- $\cdot$. | 7 | 13 | 586 | 15 | 41 | 273 | .. |  |  |
| Boots and Shoes .. | 2,673 | 3,068 | 115 | 4,615 | 4,994 | 108 | 1,053 | 860 | 82 |
| Boot Repairing (including Bespoke Work) <br> Boot Accessories .. | 1,062 170 | 29 101 | 59 | 683 527 | 14 251 | $4{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{(b)}^{469}$ | (b) 26 | (b) ${ }^{6}$ |
| Umbrellas and WalkIng Sticks | 37 | 87 | 235 | 16 | 31 | 194 | II | 22 | 200 |
| lyeworks and Cleaning (Including Renovating and Bepairing) $\qquad$ | 635 | 550 | 87 | 655 | 620 | 95 | 278 | 400 | 144 |
| Other . | 83 | 243 | 293 | 81 | 396 | 489 | 23 | 121 | 526 |
| Total | 8,158 | 23,861 | 292 | 10,704 | 28,269 | 264 | 3,476 | 11,624 | 334 |

(a) Number of females per 100 males.
(c) Included with "Other'.

## § 6. Child Labour in Factories.

1. Conditions of Child Labour.-The employment of young persons in factories in the States is regulated by Acts of Parliament, as is the case with the employment of female labour. Reference to the legislation regarding the employment of child labour in factories will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540-66. The object of
the restrictions imposed is to ensure amongst other things that a proper period shall be devoted to primary education, and that the early years of toil shall not exhaust the worker before the attainment of full growth.
2. Average Number of Children Engaged, 1934-35 to 1938-39.-In the returns for the various States, the term "child "denotes any person under sixteen years of age. Juvenile employment in factories reached its maximum in 1937-38. The number of children engaged in 1938-39 declined in all States except Western Australia and Tasmania. The following table shows the average number of children of each sex employed in manufacturing industries in the years $1934-35$ to $1938-39$ :-

FACTORIES: CHILDREN ENGAGED.

| State. | $\underset{(a)}{1934-35 .}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1935-36 . \\ (a) \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{(b)}^{1936-37 .}$ | $\underset{(b)}{1937-38 .}$ | $\underset{(b)}{193^{8-39} .}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 3,990 | 4,887 | 5,888 | 6,032 | 5,759 |
| Victoria.. | 5,194 | 6,118 | 6,213 | 6,017 | 6,167 |
| Queensland | 1,146 | 1,543 | 1,680 | 1,835 | 1,790 |
| South Australia | 1,025 | 1,352 | 1,422 | 1,424 | 1,295 |
| Western Australia | 574 | 777 | 776 | 731 | 705 |
| Tasmania | 255 | 330 | 364 | 44 I | 392 |
| Australia | 12,184 | 15,007 | 16,343 | 16,480 | 16,109 |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 5,571 | 6,485 | 7,539 | 7,499 | 7,084 |
| Victoria.. | 6,015 | 6,002 | 5,298 | 5,279 | 5,005 |
| Queensland | 1,048 | 1,28I | 1,224 | 1,338 | 1,334 |
| South Australia | 738 | 876 | 988 | 1,050 | 1,053 |
| Western Australia | 426 | 473 | 424 | 450 | 521 |
| Tasmania | 294 | 310 | 289 | 359 | 500 |
| Australia | 14,092 | 15,427 | 15,762 | 15,975 | 15,497 |
| Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 9,561 | 11,372 | 13,427 | 13,531 | 12,843 |
| Victoria.. | 11,209 | 12,120 | 11,511 | 11,296 | 11,172 |
| Queensland | 2,194 | 2,824 | 2,904 | 3,173 | 3,124 |
| South Australia . | 1,763 | 2,228 | 2,410 | 2,474 | 2,349 |
| Western Australia | 1,000 | 1,250 | 1,200 | 1,181 | 1,226 |
| Tasmania | 549 | 640 | 653 | 800 | 892 |
| Australia | 26,276 | 30,434 | 32,105 | 32,455 | 31,606 |

(a) A verage during year.
(b) As at June of year stated.
3. Percentage of Children on Total Number of Persons Engaged.-The following table shows the percentage of children on the total number of persons engaged in the various States for each of the five years 1934-35 to 1938-39. In 1938-39 the percentage was highest in Tasmania and lowest in Western Australia.
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN on total Number of PERSONS ENGAGEd. (Excluding Working Proprietors.)

| State. | $\underbrace{1934-35 .}_{(a)}$ | $\underset{(a)}{1935-36 .}$ | ${ }_{(b)}^{1936-37}$ | ${ }_{(b)}^{1937-38 .}$ | $193{ }_{(b)}^{8-39 .}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales | $\stackrel{\%}{\%}$ | $\%$ | $\%$ $6.52$ | $\stackrel{\%}{\%}$ | $\stackrel{\%}{5}$ |
| Victoria.. | 5.68 6.93 | 6.91 | 6.52 6.24 | 6.16 5.83 | 5.85 5.81 |
| Queensland | $5 \cdot 35$ | 6.55 | 6.06 | 6.27 | 6.01 |
| South Australia | 5.49 | 6.02 | $5 \cdot 76$ | 5.96 | 5.78 |
| Western Australia | 5.95 | 6.31 | 5.62 | $5 \cdot 35$ | 5.61 |
| Tasmania | $5 \cdot 50$ | 5.81 | 5.5I | 6.40 | 6.78 |
| Australia | 6.1ı | 6.44 | 6.25 | 6.or | 5.86 |

[^0]4. Industries Employing Child Labour.-The employment of children is practically confined to a limited number of industries, the most important of which are specified in the next table, which shows the number engaged in June, 1939.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1939.

|  | Industry. | N.S.W. |  | Victoria. |  | Q'land. |  | S. Aust. |  | W.Aust. |  | Tas. |  | Australia |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. |  | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | E. |
| 11. | Bricks and Tiles. Firebricks and Fireclay Goods <br> Glass 13ottles | 132 | 52 | 42 13 | 12 3 | 23 |  | 29 16 |  | 2 |  | 4 |  | 232 |  |
| III. | Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines . . | 143 | 52 128 | 13 |  | 2 | 11 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  | 90 |  |
| IV. | Smelting, Converting Refining and Rolling of Iron and Steel | 29 | 9 | 570 | 12 |  |  | 16 | 36 |  |  |  |  | 020 |  |
| " | Englneering (not Marine or Electrical) | 310 | 14 | 367 | 12 | 106 | 4 |  | 16 | 50 | I | 8 |  | 941 |  |
| " | Electrical Installationa, Cables and Apparatus | 21 | 55 |  | 38 | 5 |  | 39 | 18 | 12 |  | 2 |  | 461 | II |
| " | Motor Vehicles and Cycles-Repairs . . |  | 28 |  |  |  | II |  | 10 | 52 |  |  | 2 | 794 |  |
|  | Motor Bodies | 27 |  | 103 |  | 30 |  | 46 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 6 |  | 219 |  |
| " | Brasa and Copper ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 91 | 2 | 162 | 6 | 31 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 5 |  | 323 |  |
| , | Galvanized Ironworking and Tinsmithing | 330 | 45 |  | 59 |  | 5 | 52 | 9 | 78 | 2 | 7 |  | 708 | 20 |
|  | Wireless Apparatus . | 299 | 87 | 193 | 13 | 13 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 505 | 102 |
| VI. | Cotton $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | 78 | 192. | 68 | 118 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 146 | 312 |
| " | Wool, Worsted and Shoddy | 245 | 502 | 416 | 47 | 16 | 65 |  |  |  |  | 49 |  | 762 | 14 |
| " | Hostery and Other Knitted Goods | 75 | 45 L | 236 |  |  | ${ }_{4}$ |  | 5 9 |  | 14 | 49 | II | 314 | 1273 |
|  | Rope and Cordage. | 22 | 22 | 65 | 16 | 6 | . . | 13 | 1 | 9 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 115 | 39 |
| VII. | Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing .. | 56 | 3 | 69 | I | 22 |  | 2 |  | 4 |  |  |  | 153 |  |
| " | Bags, Trunks and Other Leather Goods | 62 |  |  | 46 | ro | 7 | 15 | 44 | 4 | 6 |  |  | 153 |  |
| VIII. | Tailoring and Slop Clothing | 87 | 1090 | 79 | 393 | 49 | 326 | 16 | 134 | 12 | 45 |  | 29 | 246 | 2017 |
| " | Dressmaking | , | 212 | 22 | 803 | 6 | 130 | 1 | 150 |  | 108 |  |  | 3 I | 140 |
| " | Millinery $\quad$ - | 17 | 247 | 2 | 109 | 5 | 76 | 2 | 50 |  | 9 |  |  | 26 | 491 |
| " | Shirts, Collars and Underclothing .. | 20 | 656 | 0 | 265 | 8 | 188 | I | 113 | 3 | 90 |  |  | 42 | 131 |
| " | Stays and Corsets | 1 | 9 I | 12 |  |  | 11 | .. |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 199 |
| " | Hats and Caps | 32 | 108 | 27 | 57 |  | 33 |  |  |  | 6 |  |  | 61 | I81 |
|  | Boots and Shoes | 195 | 487 | 183 | 357 | 26 | 81 | 21 | 54 | 30 | 27 |  | 4 | 460 | 101 |
| IX. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bakeries (including } \\ & \text { Cakes and Pastry) } \end{aligned}$ | 79 | 32 | 109 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 35 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 60 | 70 | 303 | 150 |
| " | Biscuits - $\quad$ - | 150 | 307 | 86 | 77 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 38 | 19 | 19 |  |  | 277 | 466 |
| " | Sugar Confectionery <br> (including Chocolates) | 88 | 458 | 48 | 104 | 18 | 65 |  | 45 | 4 | 21 |  | (a) | 167 | 693 |
| " | Condiments, Coffee and Splices | 37 | 72 | 24 | 40 | 4. | 21 | 16 | 30. | 25 | 3 | (a) |  | 10 | 16 |
| XI. | Billiard Tables, Cabinet and Furniture making and Upholstery | 134 | 22 | 234 | 4 | 85 | 8 | 66 | 11 | 35 | 2 | 19 |  | 573 |  |
| XII. | Manufactured Stationery | 34 35 | 101 | 35 25 |  |  | II | I | 9 | 1 | 3 |  |  | 62 | 18 |
| " | Cardhoard Boxes, Cartons, etc. . | 66 | 221 | 43 | 87 |  | 7 | 4 | 5 |  |  |  |  | 11 | 323 |
| " | Paper Bags .. .. | 3 | 67 | 10 | 17 | 10 | II | 3 | 5 | 6 | 18 |  |  | 32 | 118 |
| ", | Papermaking | 5 | 12 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 44 |
| " | Newspapers (including Weekly Publications) | $126$ | 16 | 43 | 0 | 59 | 3 | 11 |  | 21 | 3 | 5 | I | 205 | 33 |
| " | General Printing and Bookbinding (not including Government) | 198 | 224 | $262$ |  | $65$ | $44$ | 30 | $21$ | 36 | 10 | 9 |  | 600 | 46 |

(a) Not available for publication.
5. Apprenticeship.-In all the States, Acts are in force for the regulation of the age at which children may be employed in gainful occupations. Legislative provision is also made for the regulation of apprenticeship under the various State Factories Acts or Arbitration Acts. These Acts, while laying down general principles, leave to the wagea tribunals the actual determination of the conditions under which apprentices may be employed.

## § 7. Salaries and Wages Paid and Value of Production.

Note.-In all tables relating to Salaries and Wages paid in Factories the amounts given are exclusive of sums drawn by working proprietors.
I. General.-The importance of the manufacturing industries of Australia is indicated by the fact that the total value of the output for 1938-39 was $£_{500} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4 9} 9,977$, of which amount the sum of $£ 281,303,446$ represented the value of the materials used, including containers, etc., tools replaced and repairs to plant and buildings, and $\mathfrak{f}_{15,699,921}$ the value of the power, fuel and light used. The difference between the sum of the last two amounts and the value of the output, namely, $£ 203,416.610$ represents the value of production as defined by the Conference of Statisticians at Sydney in 1925, i.e., "the value of consumable commodities produced during the year, deducting, so far as possible, the value of goods consumed in process of production." The total amount of salaries and wages paid in factories in 1938 - 39 was $£ 106,743,062$. This figure, which is exclusive of amounts drawn by working proprietors, shows an increase of $£_{4,664,512}$ or 4.6 per cont., as compared with the total for the previous year.
2. Salaries and Wages Paid.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1938-39. The amounts of salaries and wages paid in the various classes of industry in each State are shown in the following table :-

FACTORIES : SALARIES AND WAGES PAID, 1938-39.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qland. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non- | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { snd } \\ & \text { ducts } \end{aligned}$ | 1,107,173 | 676,561 | 187,343 | 133,284 | 152,890 | 80,858 | 2,338,109 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass etc. | 1,801,062 | 914,728 | 174,310 | 206,219 | 132,036 | 39,767 | 3,268,122 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 1,693,693 | 1,735,264 | 122,533 | 303,021 | 194,449 | 22,221 | 4,071,181 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 18,494,585 | 10,712,603 | 2,981,379 | 3,933,488 | 1,494,981 | 895,880 | 38,502,916 |
| v. Precious Metals, Tewellery and Plate | $18,494,585$ 166,401 | 376,804 | $2,98,379$ 25,571 | 27,208 | 1,43,971 | 3,296 | 613,251 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods .. .. | 2,096,758 | 3,703,715 | 536,412 | 180,015 | 50,337 | 223,470 | 6,390,707 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 819,630 | 809,158 | 174,746 | 66,334 | 55,568 | 16,382 | 1,941,818 |
| VIII. Clothing Mrink and | 3,913,910 | 5,029,886 | 715,308 | 444,900 | 351,722 | 54,158 | 10,509,884 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 5,512,953 | 5,416,877 | 3,725,839 | 1,170,360 | 791,799 | 477,801 | 17,095,629 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 1,966,856 | 1,477,276 | 1,202,148 | 362,327 | 559,850 | 299,059 | 5,867,516 |
| XI. Furniture, Redding, etc. | 1,169,731 | 768,100 | 346,368 | 182,742 | 143,087 | 55,579 | 2,665,607 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 3,529,582 | 2,758,385 | 720,340 | 450,403 | 372,082 |  |  |
| XIII. Rubber | 735,830 | 604,219 | 99,493 | 24,873 | 10,158 | 6,107 | 1,480,680 |
| XIV, Musical Instruments | 56,383 | 17,108 | 7,085 | 1,906 | 5,710 |  | 88,192 |
| $\begin{array}{cc} \text { XV. Miscellaneous } \\ \text { ducts } & \text { Pro- } \end{array}$ | 618.763 | 413,662 | 42,577 | 51,295 | 24,328 | 22,983 | 1,173,608 |
| Total, Classes I to XV. | 43,683,3 10 | 35,474,346 | 10,661,452 | 7,538,375 | 4,342,968 | 2,440,138 | 104,080,589 |
| XVI. Heat, Power $\cdots$ | 923,187 | 612,196 | 225,77 | 630,975 | 230,590 | 39,748 | 2,662,473 |
| Grand Total | 44,606,4971 | 36,026,542 | 10,887,229 | 8,169,35c | 4,573.558 | 2,479,886 | 106,743,062 |

(ii) Totals and Averages, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The following statement shows the total amount of salaries and wages paid, and the average amount paid per employee in each State, for each of the years 1934-35 to 1938-39. The average wage paid is not comparable with that shown in similar tables in issues of the Official Year Book prior to

No. 23, 1930, on account of the change in the method of computing the average number of hands employed, as explained earlier. The figures are exclusive of working proprietors and of the amounts drawn by them:-

FACTORIES : TOTAL AND AVERAGE SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.

| Year. | Particulars. | N.S.W. | Virtoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934-35 |  | £ | $\pm$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{5}}$ | £ | £ | f | £ |
|  | Total amount paid .. | ,514,013 | 275,014 | 7,889,535 | ,433,531 | 3.111,239 | 1,601,217 | 72,824,549 |
|  | Average per employee | 175.22 | 156.33 | 192.38 | 169.22 | 185.05 | 160.36 | 169.34 |
| 1935-36 | Total amount paid | 33,314,534 | 8,456,028 | 8,394,909 | 6,375,354 | 3.703.99.5 | 1,853,468 | 82,098,288 |
|  | A verage per eimployee | ${ }^{178.661}$ | 162.28 | 194.66 | 172,21 | 187.09 | 168.33 | 173.65 |
| 1936-37 | Total amount paid ... | 36,6,42,444 | 30,986,895 | 9,088,637 | 7,172,638 | 4, 157.733 | 2,074,785 | 90,123,132 |
|  | Average per enuployee | 181.93 | 169.00 | 198.02 | 182.78 | 193.46 | 175.72 | 179.10 |
| 1937-38 | Tratal amount pald ${ }^{\text {A verage per emplove }}$ | 42,209,875 | 34,960,911 | 10, 170,800 | 8,043,160 | 4,401,443 | $2,292,361$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102,078.550 \\ 189.80 \end{array}$ |
|  | A verage per employee Total amount paid | 194.24 $44,606.497$ | 180.33 $36,026,542$ | $\begin{array}{r} 204.73 \\ 10,887,229 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189.10 \\ 8,169,350 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 200.92 \\ 4,573,558 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 183 \cdot 33 \\ 2,479,886 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 189.80 \\ 106,743,062 \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1938-39 | A verage per employee | \| $201.77 \mid$ | 185.64 | 210.78\| | 195.57 | $\begin{array}{\|} 4,573,550 \\ 207.90 \end{array}$ | 188.31 | $196.31$ |

In comparing the figures in the preceding table, regard should be paid to the nature of certain industries which are carried on to a greater extent in some States than in others. In Victoria, for instance. there is a large number of hands employed in Class VIIl., comprising a high percentage of women and children. The highest average wages per employee in 1938-39 were paid in queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales in that order.

Earnings per employee reached their highest level in 1927-28 with an average of £212.12. After that year there was an almost continuous decline to $\mathbf{3 9 3 3 - 3 4}$ when the average rate dropped to $£ 166.36$. Thereafter the average rose each year to $£ 196.31$ in 1938-39 but this amount is still 7.5 per cent. below that attained in 1927-28.
(iii) Earnings of Males and Females, 1938-39. The following table shows the approximate amount of salaries and wages paid to males and females in each class of industry in each State during the year 1938-39:-


SALARIES AND WAGES : MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1938-39-continued.
Class of Industry. $\mid$ N.S.W. $\mid$ Victoria. $\mid$ Q'land. $\mid$ S. Aust. $\mid$ W. Aust. $\mid$ Tas. Australia.

Females.

(iv) Total and Average Earnings of Males and Females, 1934-35 to 1938-39. Particulars for the last five years are given in the table hereunder :-

## total and average salaries and wages : males and females.

Particulars.
N.S.W. $\mid$ Victoria. $\mid$ Q'land. $\mid$ S. Aust. $\mid$ W. Aust. $\mid$ Tas. $\mid$ Australia.

Males.

total and average salaries and wages: males and females -continued.

|  | Particulars. | N.s.w. | victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934-35. | Amount pald  <br> Per cent. on total  <br>  . $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,298,076 \\ 14,56 \\ 00 \\ 0.50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,238,700 \\ 20.73 \\ 0, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 705,092 \\ 8.94 \end{array}$ | 496,246 9.13 | 304,763 | 171,5973 | $4{ }^{4}$ |
| 1935-3E. | Average per employee ¢ |  |  | ${ }_{740,827}^{84}$ | - 80.64, | 87.30 350,469 | $77 \cdot 93$ 200617 | $\begin{array}{r}89.17 \\ \hline 1296117\end{array}$ |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Per cent. on total }}$ Average per employee $\quad \ddot{¢}$ |  | 20.03 0.58 0.5 | 8.82 858 8.80 | 80.86 | 96.46 86.84 | (10.82 | 14.98 |
| 1936-37. | A verage per employee $£$ | 5,19197.745 ${ }_{\text {91, }}$ | 6,023,008 | 85.80 792,423 | - $\begin{gathered}80,7 \\ 602,41 \\ 8\end{gathered}$ | 86.84 380,669 | $\begin{array}{r}85.3 \\ 2027 \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ | 91.19 |
|  | Per cent. on total $\because$ | 14.17 | - 19.44 |  | 8.40 | 9.16 | 9.77 | ${ }_{14.64}$ |
| 1937-38. |  | ${ }_{5,962,788}^{92.751}$ | ${ }_{6,710,853}^{96,95}$ |  | 8,21 662,10 | -90.59 |  |  |
|  | Per cent. on total $\because \ldots$ | 3,94.13 | 6,79.22 | ${ }_{8}^{8.69}$ | 8.23 | 40.18 ${ }^{\text {9 }}$ |  | 14.55 |
|  | A verage per employee $\mathcal{E}$ | 6,334.630 | (103.62 | 967.228 | 85.65 681522 | 93.36 |  |  |
| 1938-39. | Prer cent. on total $\because \ddot{\text { a }}$ |  | 19.49 <br> 18, | 8.88 | ${ }^{8.34}$ |  | 9.90 | I4.70 |
|  | A verage per employee $\mathfrak{\varepsilon}^{\text {\| }}$ | 103.66 | ${ }^{108.25}$ | 96.00 | 86.44 | 99.58 | 93.19 | 103.92 |

(v) Managers, Overseers and Other Employees. A further analysis of salaries and wages paid is given in the following table, the amounts paid to managers, overseers, etc., being differentiated from those paid to other employees. As previously mentioned, amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded in all cases :-

## SALARIES AND WAGES : MANAGERS, OVERSEERS, ETC., AND OTHER EMPLOYEES, 1938-39.


3. Power, Fuel and Light Used,-(i) In Classes of Indusiry, 1938-39. The expenditure by factories on power, fuel and light is of considerable importance; in 1938-39 it amounted to $£_{15}, 699,921$, an increase of $£ 652,216$ as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the value of power, fuel and light used in the different classes of industry in 1938-39:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED (a), 1938-39.

(a) Including lubricants and water.
(ii) Values of Items, 1938-39. The following table shows the values of the various items of power, fuel and light used in factories in each State during the year 1938-39:factories : value of items of power, fuel and light used, 1938-39.

| Particulars, | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas, | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ | £ |  | E |
| Coal | 2,379,290 | 1,492,493 | 653,0.45 | 327,077 | 313,587 | 74,546 | 5,240,038 |
| Coke | 1,436,379 | 164,965 | 34,785 | 36.538 | 27,813 | 3,902 | $1,704,382$ |
| Wood | 140,739 | 191,728 | 150,472 | 75,772 | 194,824 | 48,109 | 801,644 |
| Other (Charcoal, etc.) | 90,190 | 69,544 | 13,699 | 34,918 | 11,274 | 168 | 219,793 |
| Fuel Oll | 528,221 | 293,642 | 104,964 | 97,229 | 281,854 | 28,549 | 1,334,459 |
| Gas .. | 635,782 | 113,145 | 24,609 | 24,129 | 12,478 | 3,678 | 813,62 1 |
| Electricity $\quad$. | 1,867,889 | 1,269,611 | 275,581 | 336,426 | 225,255 | 255,080 | 4,229,842 |
| Water and Lubricating Oll | 573,137 | 404,806 | 166,394 | 85,448 | 102,183 | 23,974 | 1,355,942 |
| Total | 7,651,627 | 3,999,934 | 1,423,549 | 1,017,537 | 1,169,268 | 438,006 | 15,699,92I |

(iii) Quantities, 1938-39. The following table shows the quantities of certain items of power, fuel and light used in factories in each State during the year 1938-39 :-

FACTORIES : QUANTITY OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED, 1938-39.

| Particulars, | Unit. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australis, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal | Ton | 2,509,664 | 3,490,632 | 462,733 | 222,756 | 254,209 | 58,756 | 6,998,750 |
| Coke | Ton | 1,344,208 | 94,644 | 20,965 | 19,042 | 11,843 | 1,723 | 1.492,425 |
| Wood | Ton | 172,963 | 424,478 | 263,855 | 112,653 | 343,053 | 85,333 | 1.402,335 |
| Fuel Oil | Gal. | 24,215.828 | 12,548,001 | 2,394,311 | 3,919.803 | 9,099.939 | $11,6,33,144$ | 58,811,026 |

(iv) Total Value, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The next table gives the sums expended on power, fuel and light during the last five years :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED.

| Year. |  | N.s.w. | victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | w. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3,323.8 | 1,0 | 6,567 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{\text { ¢ } 2375}}$ | ¢ |  |
| ${ }^{1935}$ | $\because$ | 5, $5,273,485$ |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{872,636}$ | - | ${ }_{\text {S92, }}^{\text {S00 }}$ | 12,386,207 |
| $1936-37$ <br> $1937-38$ | $\because$ |  | - | (1,225,255 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1938}{ }^{8-39}$ | $\because$ | 7,651,627 | 3,999,934 | r,43,549 | ז,047,537 | 1,159,268 | 438,006 | 15,699,921 |

4. Value of Materials Used.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1938-39. The value of materials used (which includes the value of containers, packing, etc., the cost of tools replaced and repairs to plant) in factories in Australia in 1938-39 was $£ 281,303,446$, representing 56.21 per cent. of the value of the final output (see par. 5). The table hereunder shows the value of the materials used in various classes of industry in each State :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF MATERIALS USED, 1938-39.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Nonmetalliterous Mine | £ | $\boldsymbol{£}$ | $£$ | $£$ | £ | $£$ | $\pm$ |
| and Quarry ducts | 2,792,101 | 1,183,735 | 3,487 | 153,146 | 255,490 | 153,889 | 4,901,848 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 1,079,212 | 454,355 |  | 179,352 | 76,960 |  | 72 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Olla and Grease | 7,178,536 | 3,408, | 579,685 | 1,241,047 | 1,055,798 | 124,488 | 15,588,518 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, MachInes, Implements and Conveyances | 44,976,430 | 13,647,425 | 4,358,282 | $8,132,031$ |  |  |  |
| V. Precious Meta Jewellery and Pl | 44,976,430 163,970 | $13,647,425$ 446,112 | $4,358,282$ 11,332 | $8,132,031$ 25,487 | 739 | 500 |  |
| I. Textiles and Textlle Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VII. Skine and Leather | 2,850,228 | 2,280,086 | 1,221,35 | 134,509 | 144,829 | 115,596 | 6,746,599 |
| VIII. Clothing $\quad$. | 6,159,356 | 9,162,439 | 973,426 | 528,055 | 435,565 | 60,748 | 17,319,589 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 34 |  | 30,3 | 6,717,378 | 4,210,211 | 2,056,371 |  |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware .. | - |  |  | 1,004,539 | 4,210,211 | 463,846 | 12,498,229 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. | 2,154,01 |  |  | 31 |  | 288 | 4,949,914 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| binding, etc. | 5,220,679 | 3,929,648 | 685,938 | 503,722 | 364,689 | 161,855 | 10,866,531 |
| XIII. Rublrer - | 1,882,261 | 1,968,368 | 182,812 | 37,838 | 20,200 | 9,051 | 4,100,530 |
| XIV. Masical Instruments | 42,936 | 5,751 | 1,287 | 344 | 4 |  | 50,892 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 993.023 | 744,577 | 40,542 | 74,704 | 29, | 19,256 | 1,901,617 |
| Total, Classes I to XV. | 119,515,688 | 82,162,461 | 42,396,181 | 20,142,701 | 9,443,479 | 5,240,934 | 278,901,444 |
| XVI. Heat. Light and Power .. .. | 986,107 | 809,147 | 199,868 | 166,096 | 160,178 | 80,606 | 2,402,002 |
| Grand Total | 120,501,795 | 82,971,608 | 42,596,049 | 20,308,797 | 9,603,657 | 5,321,540 | 285,303,446 |

(ii) Total Amount, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The following table gives the values of materials used in factories for the last five years :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF MATERIALS USED.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'laud. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ | £ | E | E |
| 1934-35 | 87,096,873 | 65,096,374 | 30,346,510 | 15,275,492 | 7,654,382 | 3,577,386 | 209,047,017 |
| 1935-36 | 98.950,321 | 76,494,159 | 30,901,341 | 19,261,750 | 9,172,205 | 4,195,021 | 238,974,797 |
| 1936-37 | 109,593,494 | 80,302,423 | 34,612,23I | 21,399,805 | 9,427.259 | 5,243,691 | 260,578.903 |
| 1937-38 | 122,591,463 | 88,129,145 | 39,595,695 | 21,469,924 | 9.986,44 | 5,470,744 | 287,243,412 |
| 1938-39 | 120,501,795 | 82,971,608 | 42,596,049 | 20,308,797 | 9,603,657 | 5,321,540 | 281,303,446 |

5. Value of Output.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1938-39. The value of the output of new goods manufactured and of repairs effected in factories of various classes in each State in 1938-39 is shown in the following table. The figures given represent not only the increase in value due to the process of manufacture, but include also the values of the raw materials and the power, fuel and light used. The difference between the sum of the values of the materials and the power fuel and light used, and the output is the real value of factory production (see par. 6).

FACTORIES : VALUE OF OUTPUT, 1938-39.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non- | £ | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ | £ | £ |
| tnetalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. | 5,556.373 | 2,993,612 | 790,261 | 431,503 | 643,257 | 494,3481 | 10,909,354 |
| II. Rricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 4,656,592 | 2,294,7151 | 405,095 | 654,144 | 363,547 | 106,903 | 8,480,996 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Inplosives, Paint, Oils and Grease. | 13,800,743 | 10,115,9831 | 956,06I | 1,945.567 | 1,623.097 | 190,0721 | 28,631,523 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Imple- | 13,800,743 | 10,115,983\| | 956,06. | 1,945:56 |  | 190,072 | 28,631,523 |
| ments and Conveyances | 79,863,002 | 30,718,898 | 9,317,0561 | 13,913,575 | 3,983,161 | 3,356,509 | 141,152,201 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate .. | 444,085 | 1,010,767 | 54,377 | 70,421. | 32,984 | 4,984 | 1,617,618 |
| I. Textiles and Textile Goods . . | 9,064,994 | 14,523,484 | 684,840 | 1,410,407 | 238,879 | 958,5071 | 26,881,111 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 4,198,798 | 3.721,705 | 1,534,957 | 233,940 | 257,451 | 153,201 | 10,100,052 |
| VIII. Clothing | 12,496,105 | 17,174,627 | 2,139,655 | 1,213,980 | 999,288 | 147,656 | 34,171,311 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 51,073,347 | 44,109,455 | 38,025,959 | 9,463,656 | 6,568,047 | 3,114,324 | 152,354,788 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 8,047,575 | 5,320,115 | 4,598,839 | 1,602,590 | 1,765,514 | 958,338 | 22,292,971 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding etc. | 3,996,822 | 2,924,892 | 1,082,006 | 607,567 | 4\%4,239 | 148,018 | 9,233,544 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 11,936,026 | 9,070,629 | 1.947 .901 | 1,263.532 | 1,055,704 | 651,263 | 25,925,055 |
| XIII. Ruhber . . .- | 2,935,592 | 3,677,837 | 332,785 | 90,194 | 49,622 | 21,994 | 7,108,024 |
| $\underset{\text { XIV. Musical }}{\text { ments. }} \text { Instru- }$ | 139,073 | 30,282 | 10,349 | 3 | 9,152 | .. | 191,839 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products .. | 2.163 .307 | 1,496,017 | 100,336 | 170,366 | 66,813 | 63.600 | 4.060 .439 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. .. .. | 210,372,434 | 149,183,018 | $61,089,477$ | 33,074,425 | 18,130,755 | 10,369,717 | +83,119,826 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power.. | 8,046,879 | 3,784,593. | 1.335,596 | 1,930,83c | 1.417 .756 | 788.488 | 17,300,151 |
| Grand Total | 218,419,313 | 152,967,611 | 63.321,073 | 35,005,264 | 19,548,511 | II, 158,205 | 500,419,977 |

(ii) Total, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The following statement shows the value of output in each State during the five years ended 1938-39:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF OUTPUT.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Anst. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ |  | $£$ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1934-35 | 154,433,248 | 117,182,857 | 46,021,303 | 25,699,172 | 14,641,680 | 7,223,124 | 365,201,384 |
| 1935-36 | 174,693,761 | 134,043.170 | 47.664,810 | 31,904,091 | 17.528.74: | 8,853,882 | 414,688,455 |
| 1936-37 | '192.812.414 | 1442,692,192 | 53.022,008 | 34,528,176 | 18,313,122 | 10,461,366 | 451,829,278 |
| 1937-38 | '214,883,557 | 157,050,725 | 59,639,403 | 36,239,937 | 19,643,960 | 11,321,559 | 498,779,141 |
| 1938-39 | 218.419.313 | $1^{152.967 .611}$ | 63,32 1,073 | 35,005,264 | 19,548,511 | 11,158:205 | 500,419,977 |

6. Value of Production.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1938-39. The value of production for any industry was defined by the Conference of Statisticians at Sydney in 1925 as "the value of consumable commodities produced during the year, deducting, so far as possible, the value of goods consumed in process of production."

In accordance with this definition, it was agreed that a deduction consisting of the costs of raw material, containers, power, fuel, light, lubricants, water, tools replaced, repairs to plant and depreciation should be made from the "value of output." All these deductions with the exception of depreciation are included in the items "value of materials used " and " value of fuel used " as defined above. On account of the difficulty experienced in securing accurate figures for depreciation, it was subsequently agreed that the particulars obtained should be published but that no deduction should be made on this account for the present. The value of production as given in the following tables is obtained, therefore, by deducting "value of materials used " and "value of fuel used" from the "value of the output."
'The figure thus calculated is, however, not the net value of production. The deduction for depreciation, particulars of which are shown in § 8, par. 4 , was estimated at £10, 646,658 for $1938-39$. Many miscellaneous expenses, also, such as insurance and advertising, have not been taken into account. Hence, it must not be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from the value of production, the whole of the "surplus" is available for interest and profit.

The following table shows the value of production in 1938-39 in each State for the various classes of factories:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1938-39.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Treatment of Nonmetalliferous Mine | f | £ | $£$ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { and Quarry } & \text { Pro- } \\ \text { ducts } & \ldots \end{array}$ | 2,414,778 | 1,576,318 | 357,613 | 230,45 1 | 296,233 | 270,758 | 5,146,151 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 3,061,587 | 1,530,308 | 283,975 | 400,696 | 230,917 | 64,274 | 5,571,757 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease .. | 6,393,484 | 4,462,225 | 362,428 | 654,727 | 521,602 | 61,904 | 12,456,370 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 31,690,756 | 16,459,333 | 4,755,670 | 5,517,791 | 2,332,278 | 1,679,145 | 62,434,973 |
| V. Precious Metals. Jewellery and Plate | 272,536 | 546,75 | 42,131 | 42,625 | 22.677 | 4,365 | 931,085 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Gnods | 3,553,246 | 6,324,102 | 233,688 | 293.847 |  | 420,940 | 10,917,765 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 1,276,971 | 1,372,448 | 294,761 | 97,4 29 | 105,132 | 36,140 | 3,182,881 |
| VIII. Mothing .. | 6,226,792 | 7.864,569 | 1,148,560 | 671,029 | 554,633 | 85,448 | 16,551,031 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 16,105,984 | 12,610,059 | 7,171,218 | 2,525,738 | 2,185,704 | 1,002,404 | 41,601,107 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 3,246,993 | 2,391.293 | 1,941,885 | 578,727 | 825,509 | 476,335 | 9.460.742 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. | 1,8ifilis | 1,281,297 | 524,675 | 279.704 | 220.348 | 82,896 | 4,200,035 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 6,537,583 | 4,929.959 | 1,228,624 | 741,096 | 671.56 x | 450,250 | 14,559,073 |
| XIII. Rubher ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 958,469 | 1.572.901 | 140,516 | 49,023 | 27.951 | 12,215 | 2,761,075 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 91,937 | 24,292 | 9,028 | 2,637 | 8.538 |  | 136,432 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { XV. Miscellaneous Pro- } \\ \text { dincts } & \text {. }\end{array}$ | 1, 13, 4,387 | 722,264 | 67,743 | 93,486 | 36,415 | 43,703 | 2,097,998 |
| Total, Classes I to XV. | 84,776,618 | 63,668,119 | ,562,515 | 2.170,006 | 8,131,440 | .690,777 | 192,008,475 |
| XVI. Heat, light and Power $\ldots$ | 5.489,273 | 2,327,950 | 738,960 | 1.499.924 | 644,146: | 707.882 | I 1,408,135 |
| Grand Total | 90,265,89 $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ | 65,996,069 | $19,301,475$ | 13.678,930 | 8,775.586 | 5.398,659 | 03,416.610 |

(ii) Totnl and Averages, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The value of production and the amount per person engaged and per head of population are shown in the following table for the years specified:-

## FACTORIES: VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Per Person Engaged.

|  |  | $\pm$ | £ |  | £ | £ | $\pm$ | £ | £ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934-35 | $\cdots$ | 351 | 287 | ! | 340 | 285 | 354 | 299 | 320 |
| 1935-36 | -. | 360 | 295 | , | 348 | 303 | 357 | 351 | 330 |
| 1936-37 | . | 368 | 307 |  | 356 | 301 | 350 | 387 | 339 |
| 1937-38 | . | 379 | 322 |  | 357 | 313 | 370 | 413 | 351 |
| 1938-39 | $\cdots$ | 395 | 327 | 1 | 357 | 315 | 378 | 391 | 360 |

Per Head of Population.

|  | ${ }_{23.32}^{\text {£ }}$ | 26.55 | ${ }_{15.22}$ | ${ }_{16.36}$ | $\frac{£}{14.18}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ 13.78 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{21.46}^{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1934-35$ $1935-36$ | 23.32 26.15 | 26.55 29.32 | 15.22 16.13 | 16.36 19.91 | 14.18 16.76 | 13.78 17.66 | 21.46 24.06 |
| 1936-37 | 28.63 | 31.70 | 17.46 | 20.86 | 17.59 | 20.74 | 26.11 |
| 1937-38 | 31.44 | 34.87 | 18.69 | 23.40 | 18.73 | 23.17 | 28.62 |
| 1938-39 | 33.02 | 35.20 | 19.17 | 23.01 | 18.97 | 22.79 | 29.36 |

7. Value of Output and Cost of Production.-As the total value of the output for Australia for 1938 - 39 was estimated at $£_{500,419,977 \text {, there remained, after payment of }}$ $\mathfrak{f}_{2} 8 \mathrm{I}, 303,446$, the value of the materials used, of $\mathfrak{f}_{106}, 743,062$ for salaries and wages, and of $£_{1} 5,699,921$ for power, fuel and light, the sum of $\dot{£} 96,673,548$ to provide for all other expenditure, depreciation, interest and profits. The following table gives corresponding particulars for each State expressed absolutely and as percentages on the total value of the output for the year 1938-39:-

FACTORIES: VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, 1938-39.


Value and Cost, etc.


| £ | £ | £ | £ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7,651,627 | 44,606,497 | 45,659,394 | 218,419,313 |
| 3,999,934 | 36,026,542 | 29,969,527 | 152,967,61 1 |
| 1,423,549 | 10,887,229 | 8,414,246 | 63,321,073 |
| 1,017,537 | 8,169,350 | 5,509,580 | 35,005,264 |
| 1,169,268 | 4,573,558 | 4,202,028 | 19,548,511 |
| 438.006 | 2,479,886 | 2,918,773 | II, 158,205 |
| 15,699,921 | 106,743,062 | 96,673,548 | 500,419,977 |

(a) Including the value of contalners, packing, etc., also the cost of tools replaced and repairs to plant.
(b) Including lubricants and water.

BACTORIES: VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, $1938-39-1$ continued.

| State. | Materials Used. (a) | Power, Fuel and Light. (b) | Salaries and Wages. | All other Expenditure, Intereat. Profts, etc. | Total Value of Output. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of Costs, eto., on Total Value. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| New South Wales | 55.17 | 3.50 | 20.42 | 20.91 | 100.00 |
| Victoria | 54.24 | 2.62 | 23.55 | 19.59 | 100.00 |
| Queensland . . | 67.27 | 2.25 | 17.19 | 13.29 | 100.00 |
| South Australia | 58.01 | 2.91 | $23 \cdot 34$ | 15.74 | 100.00 |
| Western Australia | 49.13 | 5.98 | 23.40 | 21.49 | 100.00 |
| Tasmania | 47.69 | 3.93 | 22.22 | 26.16 | 100.00 |
| Australia | 56.21 | 3.14 | 21.33 | 19.32 | 100.00 |

(a) Including the value of containers, packing, etc., also the cost of tools replaced and repaira to plant.
(b) Including lubricants and water.

## § 8. Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery.

1. General.-The following statement shows the value of land and buildings and of plant and machinery used in connexion with manufacturing industries during the year 1938-39:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, PLANT AND MACHINERY, 1938-39.

| Value of- | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ |  | £ £ | £ | $\underline{1}$ | $\varepsilon$ |
| Land and bulldings | 57,353,625 | 42,026,245 | 12,299,089 + 8,710,700 | 6,813,653 | 3,717,102 | 130,920,414 |
| Plant and machinery | 62.692,956 | 38,626,743 | 18,095,415, 9,749,679 | 8,095,064 | 6,402,270 | 143,662,127 |
| Total | 20,040.,581 | 80,0̄52,986 | 30,394,504 $\left.\right\|^{18,460,379}$ | 14,908,717 | 10,119,372 | 274,582,541 |

The values recorded in this section are generally the values apportioned in the books of the individual firms after allowance has been made for depreciation. The totals shown in the table consequently do not represent the actual amount of capital invested in the items specified.
2. Value of Land and Buildings.-(i) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The appended table shows for Australia as a whole the approximate value of land and buildinge occupied in connexion with manufacturing industries from $1934-35$ to 1938 - 39 inclusive:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, AUSTRALIA.

| Class of Industry. | 2934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ | £ | $\pm$ | £ | £ |
| metalliferous Mine and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarry Products | 2,409,200 | 2,412,145 | 2,617,765 | 2,728.7\%2 | 2,778,746 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 2,558,79 | 2,706,575 | 2,686,930 | 2,790,201 | 2,953.557 |
| Ill. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease.. | 529 |  |  |  |  |
| . Industrial Metals. Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 26,718,722 | $6,398,332$ $27,873,261$ | $6,596,554$ $30,061,037$ |  |  |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 536,74 | 561,735 | 602,685 | 616,934 | 633,009 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 5,169,116 | 5,447,503 | 5,558,420 | 5,754.347 | 5,999,671 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 1.790,607 | 1,833,335 | 2,008,167 | 1,990,451 | 2.095,886 |
| VIII. Cothing .- | 9,571,442 | 9,750,733 | 10,282,902 | 10,350,94 | 10,623,619 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 27,949,389 | 28,928,977 | 30,166,301 | 31,953,396 | 33,273,248 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 3,694,166 | 3,769,305 | 3,838,701 | 3,904,773 | 4,106,963 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. | 2,056,019 | 2,196,782 | 2,370,393 | 2,440,997 | 2,533,254 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Print- | 9,221,909 | 9,564.871 | 9.668,602 | 9,956,433 | 10,639,315 |
| XIII. Rubber . . . | 1,849,493 | $1,842,048$ | 1,75 5,707 | 1,790,590 | 1.676,043 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 122,887 | 115,948 | 109.531 | 98.947 | 104,838 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 1,114,685 | 1,213,697 | 1,323.085 | 1,396,371 | 1,432,857 |
| Total, Classes I to XV. | 100,892,696 | 104,615,247 | 109.642,780 | 115,036,919 | 121,069,585 |
| XV1. Heat, Light and Power | 9,907,283 | 9,994.655 | 0.883,357 | 9,597,095 | 9.850 .829 |
| Grand Total | 110,799,970 | 114,609,002 | 119.526,137 | 124,634.014 | 130.920.414 |

(ii) In Classes of Industry in States, 1938-39. The following table gives particulars for the various classes of industry in each State.

FACTORIES: VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, STATES, 1938-39.

(iii) Totals in each State. The total value of land and buildings in each State from 1934-35 to 1938-39 is given hereunder :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.

| Year. |  | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmanla. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £ |  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1934-35 |  | 47.937,192 | 36,644,621 | 9,902,125 | 7,947,825 | 5,673,461 | 2,594,755 | 110,709,979 |
| 1935-36 |  | 49,494,222 | 37,678,298 | $10,514,513$ | 8,268,807 | 5,978,111 | 2,675,951 | 114,609,902 |
| 1936-3. |  | 51,629,598 | 38,948.268 | 11,483.161 | 8,133,147 | 6,279,305 | 3,052,658 | 129,526,137 |
| 1937-38 |  | 54,471,643 | 40,339,54I | 11,932,620 | 8,379,334 | 6,471,367 | 2,989,509 | 124,634,014 |
| 1938-39 |  | 57,353,625 | 42.026 .245 | 12,299,089 | 8,710,700 | 6,813,653 | 3,717.102 | 130,920,414 |

Prior to 1929-30 the increase in the value of land and buildings was uninterrupted, rising from $£ 23$ million in 1903 to $\mathfrak{£}_{11} 8$ million in $1929-30$, a growth of $£ 95$ million in 27 years. During the three years ending 1932-33, however, there was a decline of $\mathrm{fin}_{2}$ million to $£ 105.8$ million, but since that year the value has risen to $\mathrm{f}_{1} \mathbf{3 0} 0.9$ million.
3. Value of Plant and Machinery.-(i) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The following table shows for Australia the approximate value of plant and machinery used in factories in each of the years specified:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY, AUSTRALIA.

| Class of Industry. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Treatment of Non- | £ | $£$ | ¢ | £ | $\pm$ |
| metalliferous Mine and Quarry Prodincts | 5,279,528 | \$,249,528 | 4,881,743 | 6,504:872 | 7,028,382 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 2,649,482 | 2,865,499 | 2,358,777 | 3,019,476 | 3,144,586. |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 5,638,866 | 5,722.327 | 5,923.776 | 6,251,926 | 6.754,248 |
| IV. Industrial Metals. Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 24,976,454 | 25,604,490 | 26,940,963 | 29,285,995 | 33,037,801 |
| V. Precions Metals, Jewellery and Plate | $24,976,454$ 162,129 | $25,604,490$ 175,884 | $26,940,963$ 187,373 | $29,285,995$ 196,652 | $33,037,801$ 197,059 |
| VI. Textiles and Texthe Goods | 5,799,227 | 6,052,307 | 6,505,668 | 6,463,604 | 6,657:416 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 802,370 | 898,598 | 902,107 | 900,239 | 973,181 |
| VIII. Clothing | 2,180,610 | 2,256,669 | 2,326,915 | 2,431,475 | 2.557,388 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 29,207,778 | 30,04 1,612 | 30,244,206 | 31,198,129 | 32,100,675. |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 3,490,416 | 3,629,5,50 | 3,597,835 | 3,749,553 | 3,907,551 |
| X1. Furniture, Bedding, etc. | 661,980 | 678,710 | 704,708 | 725,420 | 727.857 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Print- | 7,108,001 | 7,532,292 | 7,773,218 | 8,436,942 | 9.188 .227 |
| XIII. Ruhber - | 1,039.724 | 1,464,225 | 1,401.649 | 1,470,300 | 1,367.859 |
| XIV. Musiral Instrumenta | 24.209 | 18.157 | 14.800 | 10,750 | 11,702 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 580,623 | 570.858 | 671, 173 | 719,309 | 758.273 |
| Totel, Classes I to XV. | 90,291,397 | 92,769,70h | 94,034,997 | 101,374,642 | 108.412.205 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 31,754,017 | 32,461,385 | 31.742 .048 | 31,989,944 | 35,249,922 |
| Grand Total | 122,045,414 | 125,231.091 | 126,677,095 | $133,364,596$ | 143,662.127 |

The pre-depression maximum amount invested in plant and marhinery was £127. 6 million in 1929-30. The amount declined to $£_{120} .2$ million during the nexi four vears, but has since risen to the record figure of $£_{143} .7$ million for 193 - -39 . The increase of Erc million recorded during the latter year was due to the development in the heary industries included in Class IV. and in the Heat, Lighe and Power grout, in Class XVI.
(ii) Totals in each State. The following table shows the value of plant and machinery in cach State during the last five years. It will be noted that the chief increases during the year 1938-39 were recorded in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmanla. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\varepsilon$ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1934-35 | 50,453,590 | 33,947,056 | 16,518,876 | 9,293,448 | 5,763,428 | 6,069,016 | 122,045,414 |
| 1935-36 | 51,964,982 | 34,194,608 | 17.736,543 | 9,280,335 | 6,063,901 | 5,990,722 | 125,231,091 |
| 1936-37 | 51,979,614 | 36,213,626 | 17,460.253 | 9,130,748 | 7,142,368 | 4,750,486 | 126,677,09 |
| 1937-38 | 57,222,693 | 36,868,289 | 17,731,600 | 9,402,792 | 7,459.525 | 4,676,687 | 133,364,586 |
| 1938-39 | 62,692,956 | 38,626,743 | 18,095,415 | 9,749,679 | 8,095,064 | 6,402,270 | 143,662,127 |

(iii) Value according to Industry, 1938-39. The following table shows the value of plant and machinery used in factories in each State during 1938-39. classified according to industry :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY, 1938-39.

4. Depreciation of Land and Buildings and Plant and Machinery.-The following table shows the allowance made for the depreciation of land and buildings and plant and machinery used in connexion with the manufacturing industries in each State during the year 1938-39.

## allowance for depreciation of land and buildings and plant AND MACHINERY, 1938-39.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\Sigma$ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ |
| ducts | 339,119 | 149,23 | 29.335 | 5,537 | 35:449 | 36,726 | 595,391 |
| 1I. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 120,761 | 57,600 | 12,626 | 19,107 | 11,820 | 1,328 | 223,242 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 247,142 | 419,964 | 17,166 | 32,293 | 67,318 | 4,737 | 788,620 |
| 1V. Induatrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Con. veyances | 1,560,875 | 538,952 | 179,198 | 237,330 | 57,864 | 93,833 | 2,668,052 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 6,344 | 10,127 | 513 | 813 | 253 | 90 | 18,140 |
| V1. Textlles and Textile Goods | 187,543 | 425,125 | 6,566 | 18,999 | 5,041 | 29,235 | 672,509 |
| VII, Skins and Leather .. | 37,121 | 31,644 | 6,689 | 1,087 | 3.515 | 1,644 | 81,700 |
| VIII. Clothing .. . | 87,029 | 113,792 | 9,921 | 7,287 | 6,746 | 1,079 | 225,854 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 745,073 | 642,932 | 675,638 | 173,364 | 123,732 | 51,199 | 2,411,938 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 118,058 | 73,917 | 74,262 | 23,693 | 45,260 | 20,526 | 355,716 |
| K1. Furniture, Bedding, etc. | 28,538 | 20,184 | 11,234 | 5,601 | 3,775 | 1,442 | 70,774 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, BookBinding, etc. | 366,764 | 280,819 | 67,732 | 45,831 | 35,322 | 52,554 | 849,022 |
| XIII. Rubber | 101,473 | 80,381 | 5,684 | 1,728 | 1,017 | 739 | 191,022 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 4,158 | 185 | to | .. | 35 | .. | 4,348 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { XV. Miscellaneous } & \text { Pro- } \\ \text { ducts } & \end{array}$ | 64,43 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 31,663 | 1,621 | 2.344 | 1,612 | 693 | 102,364 |
| Total, Classes I to XV. | 4,014,389 | 2,876,516 | 1,098,195 | 575,008 | 398,759 | 295,825 | 9,258,692 |
| RVI. Heat, Jaght and Power .. . | 836,956 | 163,639 | 181,196 | 25,945 | 106,279 | 73,951 | 1,387,966 |
| Grand Total | 4,851,345 | 3,040,155 | 1,279,391 | 600,953 | 505,038 | 369,776 | 10,646,65 8 |

## § 9. Individual Industries.

1. General.-The preceding pages afford a general view of the magnitude of industries in the sisteen groups adopted by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. While it is not possible, within the limits of this work, to give a detailed account in respect of all industries, particular industries are dealt with hereunder which are of special importance by reason of the employment which they provide for labour and capital or other features of special interest. Where there are only one or two establishments of a particular class in any State, returns of output are not published but are combined with some other factory group so that the operations of individual concerns will not be disclosed.
2. Chernicals, Drugs and Medicines.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. This industry is the most important in Class III. and details for each State during the year 1938-39 are shown in the following table:-

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 132 | 66 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 238 |
| Number of persons engaged | 2,820 | 1,818 | 195 | 303 | 177 | 33 | 5,346 |
| Value of land and buildings ' $£$ | 1,044,646 | 572,560 | 70,481 | 65,198 | 44,507 | 20,335 | 1.817,727 |
| Value of plant and machinery f | 613,642 | 386,703 | 35,315 | 77,837 | 129,104 | 10,976 | 1,253,577 |
| Wages pald | 534,983 | 353,138 | 36,091 | 44,756 | 37,147 | 5,791 | 1,011,906 |
| Value of fuel used ... $\mathrm{f}^{\text {a }}$ | 66,628 | 32,172 | 4,100 | -7,766 | 10,483 | 354 | 121,503 |
| Value of materiala used £ | 1,982,714 | 1,013,928 | 109,366 | 205,861 | 78,769 | 13,042 | 3,403,680 |
| Total value of output £ | 4,424,219 | 2,180,185 | 215,879 | 316,411 | 191,988 | 23,063 | 7,351,745 |
| Value of production £ | 2,374,877 | I,134,085 | 162,413 | 102,784 | 102,736 | 9,667 | 3,826,562 |

(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. In the returns for Australia shown in the following table it will be seen that the industry has made consistent progress during each of the last five years:-

## CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 203 | 214 | 225 | 228 | 238 |
| Number of persons engaged | . | - | 4,251 | 4,619 | 4,928 | 5,210 | 5,346 |
| Vslue of land snd buildings | . | f | 1,435,705 | 1,556,254 | 1,627,073 | 1,677,485 | 1,817,727 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | £ | 929,216 | 986,700 | 1,080,969 | 1,119,602 | 1,253,577 |
| Wages paid | . | £ | 713,018 | 786,211 | 849,254 | 955,677 | 1,01 1,906 |
| Value of fuel used |  | £ | 90,732 | 99,376 | 107,240 | 119,880 | 121,503 |
| Value of materials used |  | £ | 2,441,380 | 2,751,056 | 2,948,550 | 3,219,896 | 3.403,680 |
| Total value of output | . | $\ddagger$ | 5,171,339 | 5,723,675 | 6.362,843 | 6,873,053 | 7,351,745 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 2,639,227 | 2,873,243 | 3,307,053 | 3,533,277 | 3,826,562 |

3. Soap and Candle Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. The manufacture of these products is frequently carried on in the same factory, so that separate returns cannot be obtained; the manufacture of soap is, however, the more important. The lollowing table gives particulars of soap and candle factories in each State for the year 1938-39:-

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES, 1938-39.

| Items. |  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.A. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 27 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 65 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | 1,460 | 711 | 185 | 175 | 62 | 26 | 2,620 |
| Value of land and buildings .. | $\pm$ | 335,682 | 213,789 | 32,537 | 59,016 | (a) | (a) | (b) 665,546 |
| Value of plant and machinery | £ | 224,237 | 260,36r | 24,851 | 46,307 | (a) | (a) | (b) 576,732 |
| Wages paid .. . | £ | 281,811 | 134,392 | 37,419 | 31,398 | (a) | (a) | (b) 501,174 |
| Value of fuel used | $\pm$ | 30,078 | 37,434 | 3,506 | 2,905 | (a) | (a) | (b) 76,283 |
| Value of materials used | £ | 796,759 | 533,358 | 91,200 | 76,874 | (a) | (a) | $b_{1,567,999}$ |
| Total value of output | £ | 1,825,877 | 1,237,505 | 194, 166 | 154,280 | (a) | (a) | b3,529,723 |
| Value of production.. | $\pm$ | 999,040 | 666,713 | 99,460 | 74,501 | (a) | (a) | $b_{1,885,441}$ |

[^1](b) Including Western Australia and Tasmania.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The next table gives similar particulars for the last five years for Australia :-

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES : AUSTRAL.IA.

| Items |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

(iii) Raw Material Used and Production, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The following statement shows the quantities of certain raw material used and the production in soap and candle factories in Australia for the last five years :-

> SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES : RAW MATERIAL USED AND PRODUCTION. AUSTRALIA.


The output for the year 1938-39 comprised the following quantities of soap :household, 730,189 cwt. ; toilet, $127,493 \mathrm{cwt}$; sand, $89,316 \mathrm{cwt}$; soft, $18,059 \mathrm{cwt}$; and other, $21,030 \mathrm{cwt}$.
4. Chemical Fertilizers.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. The following table gives particulars of the factories engaged in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers in each State during the year 1938-39. Details of the consumption, imports and exports of fertilizers will be found in Chapter XIV. "Agricultural Production."

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 36 |
| Number of persons engaged | 273 | 1,075 | 88 | 662 | 402 | 40 | 2,540 |
| Value of land and buildings £ | 115,986 | 537,993 | 13.263 | 233,692 | $501.7 \mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 46,519 | 1,449,157 |
| Value of plant and machineryf | 141,816 | 880,174 | 15,563 | 632,542 | 656,000 | 26,724 | 12,352,819 |
| Wages paid . | 74,795 | 237,571 | 22,320 | 147,717 | 111,760 | 7,314 | 601,477 |
| Value of fuel used | 16,595 | 48,159 | 1,439 | 22,826 | 24,006 | 69.4 | 113,749 |
| Value of materisis used $\quad \pm$ | 415,921 | 1,152,487 | 259,009 | 534,470 | 781.977 | 87.189 | \|3,231:053 |
| Total value of output £ | 712,317 | 1,842,955 | 3 $\ddagger 0,440$ | 813.915 | 1,123.141 | 112,032 | 14:944,800 |
| Value of production $£$ | 279,801 | 642,279 | 79,992 | 256,619 | 317,158 | 24,549 | 11,599,998 |

(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The development of this industry since 1934-35 is set out hereunder :-

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS : AUSTRALIA.

5. Agricultural Implement Works.-(i) General. The manufacture of agricultural implements is of particular interest, owing to the extensive agricultural activities and to the fact that it was one of the first to which it was sought to apply the so-called "New Protection." The articles manufactured include a wide range of agricultural implements for tillage, seeding and planting and the harvesting of crops. Other farm machinery made includes oil engines, windmills, chaff-cutters and machinery used in the dairying industry.
(ii) Details for States, 1938-39. The following table gives details respecting agricultural implement works in each State for the year 1938-39:-

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1938-39.

| Items. |  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 27 | 79. | 9 | 37 | 9 |  | 161 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | 1,132 | 3,999 | 412 | $94^{8}$ | 72 |  | 6,563 |
| Value of land and buildings | $\underline{1}$ | 160,650 | 600,327 | 27,550 | 156,669 | 51,753 |  | 996,949 |
| $V$ alue of plant and machinery | £ | 102,904 | 562,705 | 60,535 | 182,091 | 2,285 |  | 910,520 |
| Wages paid | £ | 219,412 | 879,295 | 84,970 | 172,885 | 16,65 |  | 1,373,213 |
| Value of fuel used | $\underline{1}$ | 3,205 | 55,327 | 5,003 | 12,510 | 601 |  | 81,736 |
| Value of materials used | £ | 224,029 | 964,128 | 71,006 | 221,833 | 4,022 |  | 1,485,018 |
| Total value of output | $\pm$ | 532,225 | 2,180,88I | 194,465 | 468,554 | 26,966 |  | 3,403,091 |
| Value of production | £ | 299,991 | $11,161,426$ | 1 18,366 | 234,211 | 22,343 |  | 1,836,337 |

(iii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The fall in world prices of agricultural products resulted in a considerable slackening in employment and output in Agricultural Implement Works during the years 1929-30 to 1934-35. With the subsequent improvement in prices the industry expanded considerably, but the decline of world prices was again reflected in the figures for this industry during 1938-39. Details for each of the last five years are as follows:-

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS : AUSTRALIA.

6. Engineering Works.-Formerly, it was impossible to show separate details for the engineering industry owing to the different classifications among the States, but since 1926-27 substantial uniformity has been attained.

The classification of establishments included in the Industrial Metal Group still presents some difficulty. This arises from the fact that some establishments are engaged in two or more distinct types of industrial activity. In such cases factory proprietors are asked to furnish separate returns for each activity, but this is not always practicable and consequently there is no alternative but to classify such factories according to their predominant activity. This difficulty is most acute in engineering works, but the following figures may be accepted as reasonably representative of the engineering industry, excluding the marine and electrical branches:-

ENGINEERING WORKS,(a) 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. <br> (b) | S. Aust. | W. Anst. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 361 | 385 | 121 | 76 | 137 | 19 | 1,099 |
| Number of persons engaged | 10,103 | 9,647 | 2,924 | 1,705 | 1,553 | 290 | 26,222 |
| Value of land and buildingse | 1,493,000 | 1,518,233 | 361,430 | 175,843 | 298,694 | 46,851 | 3,894,05: |
| Value of plant and machi- <br> nery.. .. | 'r,398,648 | 1,475,567 | 325.259 | 172,965 | 239,049 | 34,106 | 3,646,494 |
| Wages paid .. £ | 2,281,915 | 2,144,255 | 612,864 | 304.541 | 339,067 | 59,343 | 5,747,985 |
| Value of fuel used ¢ | 101,452 | 102,782 | 41,289 | 18,781 | 24,005 | 3,100 | 295,409 |
| Value of materials used $\mathcal{E}$ | 2,877,035 | 3,002,509 | 725,741 | 330,352 | 362,904 | 48,023 | 7,339,564 |
| Total value of output ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 6,618,817 | 6,633,378 | 1,709,64.7 | 845,482 | 945,554 | 126,767 | 16,879,645 |
| Value of production $£$ | 3,640,330 | 3,528,087 | 942,617 | 496,349 | 558,545 | 82,644 | 9,248,672 |

(a) Excluding marine and electrical.
(b) Including establishments previously included with emelting, converting, refining and rolling iron and steel.

In addition to engineering works which supply ordinary requirements, many sitablishments manufacture special classes of machinery and implements. The manafacture of mining, smelting and textile machinery and apparatus forms an important section of this industry.
7. Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling of Iron and Steel.-The extension of the classification noted in the preceding paragraph has made possible the separate publication of details for the group of industries comprised herein. This grouping includes ironworks, foundries, the making of iron safes and doors, steel castings, iron bedsteads, sash weights, steel window frames and sashes, nuts and bolts, springs, horseshoes, screws, lifts, tools, brickmakers' implements and oxy-acetylene welding. Particulars for the year 1938-39 are as follows :-

## SmELTING, CONVERTING, REFINING AND ROLLING OF IRON AND STEEL, 1938-39.



[^2]8. Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys.-The following table gives particulars of metal extraction and ore reduction works, other than those connected with iron and steel. The returns do not include particulars of plants used on mines :-
extracting and refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.A. <br> (a) | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 10 | 7 | 18 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 42 |
| Number of persons engaged | 1.071 | 62 | 1.152 | 1,197 | 69 | 1,981 | 5,532 |
| Value of land and buildinge $£$ | 222,188 | 22,646 | 298,352 | (b) | (b) | 482,544 | (c) $1,177,348$ |
| Value of plant and machinery .. .. £ | 963,400 | 5,863 | 857,875 | (b) | (b) | 1,091,212 | (c) $3,525,659$ |
| Wages paid $\quad .$. | 313,143 | 15,389 | 351,873 | (b) | (b) | 528,167 | (c) $1,613,107$ |
| Value oi fuel used.. $\quad$. | 202,009 | 3,177 | 88,930 | (b) | (b) | 197,398 | (c) 597,951 |
| Value of materials used $\quad \leq$ | 9,793,124 | 162,405 | 1,657,494 | (b) | (b) | 1,237,475 |  |
| Total value of output | IT,265,700 | 194,697 | 2,568,692 | (b) | (b) | 2,598,652 | c21,333,872 |
| Value of production $£$ | 1,266,567 | 29,1 15 | 822,268 | (b) | (b) | 1,163,179 | (c) $3,891,611$ |

(a) In Western Australia the majority of the plants are worked on the mines, and are therefore not included. (b) Particulars not available for publication. (c) Including South Australia and Western Australia.
9. Railway and Tramway Workshops.-(i) Details for eacit State, 1938-39. The railway and tramway workshops which form an important item in Class IV. are chiefly State-owned institutions. The following table giving details concerning them includes, in addition, municipal establishments for manufacturing and repairing rolling stock. Private institutions numbering 9 in 1938-39 have, however, been excluded :-
TRAMCARS, RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK AND CARRIAGES, ETC.(a), 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 36 | 25 | 12 | 15 | 22 | 7 | 117 |
| Number of persons engaged | 11,744 | 5,811 | 3,767 | 3,319 | 2,174 | 495 | 27,310 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 3,179,532 | 1,796,306 | 55c,236 | 919,455 | 496,403 | 94,992 | 6,736,924 |
| Value of plant and machinery | 2,580,312 | 1,127,383 | 403,137 | 818,581 | 409,613 | 51,153 | 5,390,179 |
| Wages paid $\quad . . \quad$ ¢ | 2,894,839 | 1,441,800 | 970,941 | 784,6II | 509,138 | 119,661 | 6,720,990 |
| Value of fuel used . . $£$ | 91.973 | 52,351 | 27,217 | 29,052 | 20.374 | 5,141 | 226,108 |
| Value of materials used $\quad$ f | 2,333,087 | 1,129,582 | 648.426 | 555,508 | 290,969 | 18,781 | 4,976,353 |
| Total value of output $£$ | 5,851,996 | 2,886,456 | 1,827,007 | 1,505,515 | 994,199 | 157.941 | 13,223,114 |
| Value of production $£$ | 3,426,936 | 1,704,523 | 1,151,364 | 920,955 | 682,856 | 134,019 | 8,020,653 |

(a) Government and Municipal only.

A railway workshop in the Northern Territory is chiefly engaged in making repairs to rolling stock, etc., no new goods being manufactured. Particulars in regard to this establishment are not included in any of the tables in this chapter.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The following table shows the development of railway and tramway workshops in Australia since 1934-35:-

## TRAMCARS, RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK AND CARRIAGES, ETC.(a): AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factorips |  | 111 | 5 | 117 | 116 | 117 |
| Number of persons engaged.. | $\cdots$ | 24,487 | 25,678 | 26,649 | 27,207 | 27,310 |
| Value of land and buildings.. | £ | 6,414,562 | 6,436,465 | 6,533,264 | 6,552,522 | 6,736,924 |
| Value of plant and machinery | £ | 5,012,877 | 5,041,663 | 5,058,723 | 5,109,599 | 5,390,179 |
| Wages paid | £ | 5,166,904 | 5,585,710 | 5,967,787 | 6,525,372 | 6,720,990 |
| Value of fuel used. | $\pm$ | 222,611 | 236,560 | 233,560 | 226,493 | 226,108 |
| Value of materials used | £ | 4,052,214 | 4,444,903 | 4,717,251 | 5,032.992 | 4,976,353 |
| Total value of output | £ | 10,248,401 | 11,455,618 | 12,002,439 | 13,029,225 | 13,223,11.4 |
| Value of production | $\pm$ | 5,973,576 | 6,774,155 | 7,051,628 | 7,769,740 | 8,020,653 |

(a) Government and Municipal only.

The growth of the railway and tramway systems resulted in corresponding activity in workshops engaged in the manufacture or repair of rolling stock, etc. The economio depression practically restricted the industry to repair work during recent years, but there has been considerable expansion in the last five years.
10. Motor Vehicles and Cycles.-The industries catering for the motor trade are included in Class IV. "Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances." Returns in regard to assembling and repairing are shown hereunder for the year 1938-39:-
assembling and repairing of motor vehicles and cycles, 1938-39.


Particulars in regard to motor body building for the year 1938-39 are as follows :-
MOTOR BODY BUILDING, 1938-39.

(a) Includes horse-drawn vehicles.

The output of motor bodies together with the number imported into Australia is shown in the next table :-

MOTOR BODIES : PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA.


[^3]11. Electrical Installations, Cables and Apparatus.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. The following table shows particulars of this industry for each State during the year 1938-39:-

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, CABLES AND APPARATUS, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumber of factories | 148 | 132 | 16 | 32 | 28 | 4 | 360 |
| Number of persons engaged. | 6,439 | 3,266 | I68 | 606 | 164 | 23 | 10,666 |
| Value of land and buildings $\mathcal{E}$ | 953,440 | 490,182 | 31,447 | 82.629 | 62,075 | 7,410 | 1,627.183 |
| Value of plant and machinery f | 559,935 | 275,390 | 8,460 | 40,190 | 11,417 | 1,161 | 896,553 |
| Wages paid . . £ | 1,254,190 | 615,522 | 32,498 | 97,086 | 28,577 | 3,225 | 2,031,098 |
| Value of fuel used . . £ | 64,719 | 30,44I | 808 | 6,718 | 1,803 | 125 | 104,594 |
| Value of materials used | 2,033,931 | 870,467 | 34,813 | 220,867 | 32,683 | 2,271 | 3,195,032 |
| Total value of output $£$ | 4:345,213 | :,005,566 | 82,554 | 429,936 | 83,871 | 7.358 | 6,954,498 |
| Value of production £ | 2,246,563 | 1,104,658 | 46,933 | 202,35I | 49,385 | 4,982 | 3,654,872 |

(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The increased output of electrical energy in Australia during the past five years, referred to in par. 37 below, necessitated a corresponding demand for electrical equipment. As imports declined heavily during the depression years the local industry was called upon to furnish the bulk of the new supplies, and the result of its operations has been a remarkable development in the manufacture of electrical goods in Australia.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, CABLES AND APPARATUS: AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 280 | 294 | 318 | 354 | 360 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  | 7,098 | 8.137 | 9,215 | 11.054 | 10,666 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | £ | 1,168,474 | 1,245,877 | 1,3+9,212 | 1,570,455 | 1,627,183 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . . | $\underline{1}$ | 659,005 | 660,504 | 687,740 | 799.283 | 896,553 |
| Wages paid . . . | . | £ | 1.130,683 | 1,325,736 | 1,534,415 | 1,915,348 | 2,031,098 |
| Value of fuel used |  | £ | 67,565 | 73.780 | 85,782 | 101,926 | 104,594 |
| Value of materials used | . | £ | 1,726,974 | 2,059,502 | 2,385,154 | 3,101,308 | 3,195,032 |
| Total value of cutput |  | £ | 3,822,333 | 4,329,150 | 5,085,776 | 6,494,421 | 6,954,498 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 2,037,794 | 2,195,868 | 2,614,840 | 3,291,187 | 3,654,872 |

12. Wireless Apparatus.-The introduction of wireless broadcasting in 1923 gave rise to a new industry in Australia. Early statistical details of the industry are not available as they were grouped together with other electrical apparatus. In 1930-31, however, a new classification of factories was adopted and "Wireless Apparatus" was shown as a separate industry. The industry is confined, almost entirely, to New South Wales and Victoria. The number of broadcast listeners' licences has increased from 331,128 in 1930-31 to $1,129,786$ in 1938-39, and this increase is reflected in the advancement of the industry during that period. The first check in derelopment since separate details became available occurred in 1938-39.

WIRELESS APPARATUS: AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factortes |  |  | 56 | 67 | 67 | 73 | 72 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  | 3,366 | 3,943 | 1,643 | 5.519 | 4,828 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | $\mathfrak{x}$ | 292,594 | 378,103 | 468,164 | 549,254 | 557,953 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | $\pm$ | 135,208 | 185,626 | 265,341 | 315,325 | 305,468 |
| Wages paid |  | £ | 400,789 | 493,314 | 610,291 | 791,907 | 754,302 |
| $V$ alue of fuel used |  | £ | 12,503 | 17,670 | 21,354 | 24,022 | 23,525 |
| Value of materials used |  | £ | 1,172,663 | 1,398,137 | 1,590,978 | 1,949,286 | 1,355;683 |
| Total value of output |  | $\pm$ | 1,859.050 | 2,243,159 | 2,640,206 | 3,247,472 | 2,502,338 |
| $V$ alue of production |  | £ | 673,884 | 827,352 | 1,027.874 | 1,274,164 | 1.123,130 |

The number of domestic receiving sets assembled in 1938-39 was 163,821.
13. Woollen and Tweed Mills.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. The manufacture of woollens and tweeds was established at an early period in Australian history and was under Government control, the first record in New South Wales dating back to 1801, when a few blankets were made by convicts, while manufacture in Victoria dates from 1867. The following table gives particulars for the year 1938-39:-

WOOLLEN AND TWEED (INCLUDING WOOLSCOURING) MILLS, 1938.39.

| Items. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { N.S.W. } \\ (a) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. (b) | W.A. | Tas. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 53 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 |  |
| Number of persons engaged |  | 6,712 | 9,896 | 518 | 850 | 130 | 1,502 | 19,608 |
| Value of land and buildings | $\pm$ | 697,215 | 1,298,132 | (c) | 115,594 | (c) | 208,150 | d 2,380,009 |
| Value of plant and machinery | £ | 1,051,096 | 1,773,475 | (c) | 191,934 | (c) | 204,093 | d 3,369,517 |
| Wages paid . . . | $\pm$ | 914,382 | 1,473,5 15 | (c) | 135,241 | (c) | 214,222 | ${ }^{\text {d } 2,887,90 \%}$ |
| Value of fuel used | $\underline{1}$ | 131,481 | 205,310 | (c) | 22,743 | (c) | 20,328 | d 392,537 |
| $V$ alue of materials used | £ | 2,511,519 | 3,370,082 | (c) | 821,792 | (c) | 499,624 | d 7,331,115 |
| Total value of output | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 4,299,710 | 5,956,106 | (c) | 1,044,823 | (c) | 924,22 | dı2,514,610 |
| Value of production | $\mathbf{E}$ | 1,656,710 | 2,380,714 | (c) | 200,288 | (c) | 404,271 | d4,79C,956 |

(a) Woolscouring not included.
(b) Includes Fellmongery.
(c) Particulars not available for publication. $(d)$ Including Queensland and Western Australia.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The extent of the woollen and tweed milling industry in Australia during the last five years is shown in the following table :-
WOOLLEN AND TWEED MILLS (INCLUDING WOOLSCOURING) : AUSTRALIA.(a)

| Items. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

(a) Excluding Woolscouring in New South Wales but including Fellmongery in South Australia
(iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The production consists chiefly of tweed cloths, flannels, rugs, blankets and yarn, all of which have acquired a reputation for purity and durability. Detailed particulars for the several States are not available for publication. The total quantity of tweed and cloth manufactured in Australia in 1938-39 was $26,379,786$ square yards. In New South Wales 11,785 , 141 square yards and in Victoria $13,125,924$ square yards of tweed and cloth were manufactured. The production of flannel amounted to $4,514,738$ square yards, while blankets, shawls and rugs to the number of $1,277,642$ were made.
14. Cotton.-(i) General. Cotton has been grown in Australia since 1860, but never on a very large scale. The quantity of unginned cotton produced during the decennium ender 1938 varied between 6 million lb. in 1932 and 27 million lb. in 1934, and averaged 15.6 million lb. per annum. Arising out of the development in the local manufacture of cotton materials and the further expansion consequent upon the war, plans have been completed for an extension of the area devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and it is hoped that the production in 194I will double that of 1940. The growing of entton is restricted to Queensland and is referred to in some detail in Chapter XIV. " Agricultural Production."
(ii) Ginning. The ginning and marketing of cotton is controlled by the Queensland Cotton Board. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products. The production of raw cotton is insufficient for local factory requirements and this is supplemented by imports from overseas, chiefly from India and the United States of America.
(iii) Spinning and Weaving. The recent expansion in the spinning and weaving section of the cotton industry marks an important event in its development. New factories have been or are being established in addition to those already operating. When
these are in full production, Australia will be producing an extensive range of cotton goods, including duck and canvas from cotton or flax, denims, drill, etc., tyre cord and tyre cord fabric. The number of establishments treating cotton in Australia during 1938-39 was 35, the number of persons engaged 3,650 , and the value of the output. £2,528,198.
15. Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. In addition to the woollen and tweed factories, there were 313 hosiery and knitting mills. operating in Australia during the year 1938-39. The total number of persons engaged in these establishments was 18,159 of whom 12,752 were females. Details for each State are shown hereunder:-

HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED G00DS, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 78 | 221 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 313. |
| Number of persons engaged | 5,298 | 12,499 | 117 | 70 | 92 | 83 | 18,159. |
| Value of land and buildings ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 701,582 | 1,221,375 | (a) | (a) | 8,969 | 12,330 | b1,962,336. |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 622,681 | [1,271,787 | (a) | (a) | 8,121 | 15,177 | b1,930,564 |
| Wages paid . . £ | 697,004 | 11,601,036 | (a) | (a) | 9,115 | 7,542 | b2,33I,536 |
| Value of fuel used .. \& | 36,468 | ! 94,700 | (a) | (a) | 508 | 686 | b 133,154 |
| Value of materials used $\quad$ ¢ | 1,482,743 | 2,719,655 | (a) | (a) | 22,118 | 14,795 | b4,284,216 |
| Total value of output ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 2,619,764 | 5,464,417 | (a) | (a) | 37,199 | 27,819 | $b 8,226,468$. |
| Value of production . . £ | 1,100,553 | '2,650,062 | (a) | (a) | 14,573 | 12,338 | b3,809,098 |

(a) Particulars not available for publication.
(b) Including Queensland and South Australia.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. Comparative statistics for the fiveyears are shown in the following table :-

HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 310 | 314 | 297 | 306 | 313 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | $\dot{\square}$ | 14,493 | 15,692 | 16,932 | 18,230 | 18,159 |
| Value of land and buildings | $\ldots$ | £ | 1,676,897 | 1,791,583 | 1,842,228 | 1,861,884 | 1,962,336 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | £ | 1,654,979 | 1,711,536 | 1,901,624 | 1,926,882 | 1,930,564 |
| Wages paid |  | £ | 1,624,4 14 | 1,819,265 | 2,017,903 | 2,319,355 | 2,331,536 |
| Value of fuel used |  | £ | 107,812 | 113,773 | 110,334 | 126,949 | 133,154 |
| Value of materials used |  | £ | 3,506,659 | 3,768,336 | 3,978,863 | 4,508,691 | 4,284,216 |
| Total value of output |  | £ | 6,561, II 4 | 7.327,363 | 7,700,079 | 8,534,886 | 8,226,468 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 2,946,643 | 3,445,254 | 3,610,882 | 3,899,246 | 3,809,098 |

(iii) Raw Material used and Production, 1938-39. The main raw materials consumed in establishments manufacturing hosiery and other knitted goods during the year 1938-39consisted of woollen yarn, $5,578,188 \mathrm{lb}$. ; cotton yarn, $5,121,228 \mathrm{lb}$. ; silk yarn, $1,143,184$ lb . ; and artificial silk yarn, $5,280,573 \mathrm{lb}$. Production comprised 31,804,920 garments,
 $1,762,992$ dozen pairs of socks, valued at $£_{1,139,314 .}$
16. Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. In Class VII. the most important industry is tanning. Formerly the production of tanneries in Australia was confined to the coarser sorts of leathers, but there are now very few kindswhich cannot be produced locally, and an export trade has been built up in some varieties.

TANNING, CURRYING AND LEATHER DRESSING, 1938-39.

| Items. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

(a) Particulars not avallahle for publlcation.
(b) Including South Australia and Tasmania.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The development of the tanning industry during the years stated is shown in the following table :-

## TANNING, CURRYING AND LEATHER DRESSING: AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-33. | $1938-39$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 143 | 135 | 132 | 131 | 132 |
| Number of persong engaged | . |  | 4,142 | 4,433 | 4,467 | 4,400 | 4,375 |
| Value of land and bulldings | . | $\mathfrak{L}$ | 774,393 | 748,897 | 785,191 | 812,051 | 913.713 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | $\pm$ | 506,190 | 513,872 | 504,296 | 524,125 | 523.538 |
| Wages paid . . . | . | £ | 723,711 | 810,742 | 858,610 | 911,835 | 919,781 |
| Value of fuel used |  | £ | 82,244 | 84,682 | 85,330 | 89,699 | 87,670 |
| Value of materials used |  | $\pm$ | 2,764,343 | 3,099,679 | 3,478,457 | 3,502,252 | 2,983,04 1 |
| Total value of output |  | $\pm$ | 4,080,442 | 4,632,662 | 5,091,033 | 5,064,188 | 4,592,642 |
| Value of production |  | £ | I,233,855 | 1,448,301 | 1,527,246 | I,472,237 | I,521,93I |

(iii) Raw Material Used and Production, 1938-39. The quantities of raw material used and leather produced in tanneries in each State are shown in the following table :-

TANNERIES : RAW MATERIAL USED AND PRODUCTION, 1938-39.

(a) Not available for publication.
(b) Including particulars for States marked (a).
17. Boot Factories.-(i) Boot and Shoe Factories, 1938-39. The boot and shoe industry holds an important place both in regard to employment afforded and extent of output. The operations of these factories have been rather obscured in recent years by the inclusion of a large number of repair establishments in the returns, but this difficulty has been overcome by the collection of separate statistics for each industry, and in the following table the details relate to boot and shoe factories as distinct from those devoted to repairing and bespoke work :-

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories . . | 101 | 158 | 23 | 16 | 9 | 4 | 311 |
| Number of persons engaged | 5,741 | 9,609 | 882 | 611 | 363 | 57 | 17,263 |
| Value of land and buildings $\quad \pm$ | 425,428 | 618,245 | 37,685 | 59,967 | 4 1,971 | 9,200 | 1,192,496 |
| Value of plant and machinery 5 | 243,754 | 469,268 | 68,220 | 44.312 | 34,896 | 3,759 | 864,209 |
| Wages pajd ... £ | 848,733 | 1,516,985 | 124,042 | 84,043 | 50,731 | 8,105 | 2,632,639 |
| Value of fuel used ... $\quad$ ¢ | 16,279 | 3C,239 | 1,962 | 2,038 | 1.142 | 158 | 51,818 |
| Value of materials used $\quad \mathcal{L}$ | 1,369,667 | 2,463,626 | 200,957 | 129.599 | 96,859 | 12,947 | 4,273,655 |
| Total value of output | 2,610,578 | 4,600,365 | 376,464 | 240,53I | 169,812 | 23,603 | 8,021,353 |
| Value of production ... £ | 1,224,632 | 2,106,500 | 173,545 | I08.894 | 71,811 | 10,498 | 3,695,880 |

(ii) Boot Repairing, including Bespoke Work. The introduction of small power plants in repairing shops has brought this class of establishment within the meaning of a factory for statistical purposes. Shops using small power plants have spread rapidly throughout Australia, and in 1938-39 the number amounted to 1,296 in which 2,283 persons were engaged in the industry. The sum of $£_{1} 6 \mathrm{I}, 579$ was distributed in salaries and wages, and the output was valued at $£ 826,81 \mathrm{I}$.
(iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The number and value of boots, shoes and slippers made at factories in each State are shown in the following table :-

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES : OUTPUT, 1938-39.

| Particulars. |
| :--- |

18. Talloring and Slop Clothing Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39 The importance of this industry in the several States is shown in the following table :-

TAILORING AND SLOP CLOTHING FACTORIES, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 453 | 375 | 127 | 119 | 81 | 22 | 1,177 |
| Number of persons engaged | 12,051 | 8,240 | 3,026 | r,829 | 1,017 | 336 | 26,499 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 1,548,516 | 877,038 | 292,627 | 238,033 | 162,582 | 56,952 | 3,175,748 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 163,981 | 128,639 | 28,466 | 18,675 | 11,868 | 3,874 | 355,503 |
| Wares paid | 1,447,259 | 1,047,622 | 326,522 | 186,294 | 124,700 | 36,075 | 3,168,472 |
| Value of fuel used ... | 27,337 | 28,902 | 7,225 | 5,559 | 2,739 | 669 | 72,431 |
| Value of materials used | 2,025,401 | 2,109,406 | 430,109 | 192,004 | 147,442 | 42,157 | 4,946,519 |
| Total value of output $£$ | 4,238,547 | 3,700,708 | 968,560 | 476,971 | 347,778 | 98,082 | 9,830,646 |
| Value of production . . £ | 2,185,809 | 1,562,400 | 531,226 | 279,408 | 197,597 | 55,256 | 4,8Ix,606 |

(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. Details for the last five years are as follows :-

TAILORING AND SLOP CLOTHING FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

19. Dressmaking and Millinery Establishments.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39 Particulars of dressmaking and millinery establishments are given separately in the following tables :-

DRESSMAKINO ESTABLISHMENTS, 1938-39.

(a) Includes Millinery.

## MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS, 1938-39.


(a) Included in Dressmaking.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. Particulars of dressmaking and millinery establishments in Australia for the last five years are shown in the following table :-
dressmaking and millinery establishments : australia.

| Items. |  |  | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 5936-37. | $1937-38$. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 854 | 863 | 830 | 871 | 869 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | . | 15,166 | 15,683 | 15.635 | 16,426 | 16,39 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Falue of land and lmildings | . | ¢ | 1,898,295 | 1,897,903 | 2,031.277 | 2,023,371 | 2,051,611 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | £ | 177,241 | 180,934 | 179,699 | 194,553 | 189,263 |
| Wagea paid . |  | 5 | 1,316,645 | 1,391,348 | 1,441,226 | 1,588,231 | 1,652,808 |
| Value of fuel used |  | $\underline{5}$ | 28,225 | 30,245 | $\begin{array}{r}30,178 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32,157 2881 | 33,067 |
| Value of materials uned |  | $\mathcal{E}$ | 2,439.034 | 2,559,119 | $2,557,612$ | 2,801,184 | 2,609,363 |
| Total value of output |  | $\underline{5}$ | 4.534,059 | 4.869 .311 | 4.965 .634 | 5,302,983 | 5,234,727 |
| Value af production |  | $\underline{E}$ | 2,066,800 | 2,279.947 | 2,377,844 | 2,469,642 | 2,592,297 |

20. Shirts, Coilars and Underclothing.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. Particulars of this industry are shown in the subjoined table :-

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND UNDERCLOTHING, 1938-39.

(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The following table shows the progress of the industry since 1934-35:-

## SHIRTS, COLLARS AND UNDERCLOTHING: AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1934 | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factorles |  |  |  | 308 | 298 |  | ${ }^{283}$ |
| Number of persons eniaged |  | ¢ | ${ }_{\text {872,923 }}^{\text {80,925 }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {910, }}^{11,595}$ |  |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | ¢ | - |  | $\xrightarrow{251,09,296}$ |  |  |
| Vatue of trel used Value of materials used : |  | ${ }_{\text {ct }}$ |  | , $2.788,844$ | 2,599,592 | , ${ }^{3} 88,8.655$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{2,550,779}}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2,174 }}^{2,063,322}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\text {2,317,566 }}$ | $\xrightarrow{2,290,239} 4$ | ${ }^{2,7,882,867}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |
| Value of production $\quad \therefore$ | $\because$ | ${ }_{8}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,477,35}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {i,629,466 }}$ | $\xrightarrow{4,7220,367}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{4,435,29 \\ 1,76,797}}$ |

2I. Bacon-curing Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. The table hereunder gives particulars of factories engaged in bacon-curing in each State for the year 1938-39 :-

BACON-CURING FACTORIES, 1938-39.

(ii) Quantity and Value of Production. The number of pigs cured and the quantity and value of the production of bacon-curing factories in each State for the year 1938-39 are given hereafter :-

BACON-CURING FACTORIES: PIGS CURED AND PRODUCTION, 1938-39.

| Particulars. |  | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pigs Cured. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number |  | 253,203 | 169,493 | 233,228 | 66,609 | 50,643 | 20,258 | 793,434 |
| Prodidats. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bacon and ham .. <br> Lard | "ooo lb. | 25,987 662 | 16,025 798 | 18,921 1,121 | 5,555 245 | 4,213 195 | 1,935 92 | 72,636 3,113 |
| Value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bacon and ham (a) Lard Other products | ££$\mathbf{E}$ |  |  | 868,67I |  | 198,526 |  | 3,497,861 |
|  |  | $1,254,320$ 15,678 | 825,787 22,485 | 26,350 | 277,049 5,866 | 198,526 5,503 | 73,518 2,339 | $3,497,861$ 78,221 |
|  |  | 277,250 | 196,118 | 787,947 | 156,589 | 61,417 | 31,990 | 1,511,311 |

(a) Estimated.

Bacon and ham and other pig products are dealt with more fully in Chapter XV. "Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products."
22. Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. The subjoined table gives particulars of butter, cheese and condensed milk factories in each State during the year 1938-39:-

## BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES, 1938-39.

| Items, | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'and. | S. Aust. | W.A. | Tas. | Australis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 129 | 174 | 102 | 50 |  | 44 | 523 |
| Number of persons engaged - | 1,533 | 2,926 | 1,350 | 572 | 211 | 259 | 6,851 |
| Value of land and buildings $\quad$ f | 675,691 | 1,192,828 | 645,223 | 200,845 | 84,280 | 81,456 | 2,880,323 |
| Value of plant and machinery £ | 778,441 | 1,244,262 | 740,924 | 139,084 | 86,64 1 | 77,488 | 3,066,840 |
| Wages pald . . .. £ | 368,250 | 698,022 | 299,035 | 118,079 | 45,080 | 41,065 | 1,569,531 |
| Value of fuel used .- | 99,825 | 179,948 | 64,697 | 24,677 | 13.695 | 6,659 | 389.501 |
| Value of materials used | 7,169,441 | 9,535,826 | 9,421,239 | 1,497,172 | 966,090 | 572,215 | 29,161,983 |
| Total value of output ¢ | 8,014,923 |  | 10,047,754 | 1,740,372 |  | 692,552 | 33,094,851 |
| Value of production . . £ | 745,657 | 1,737,845 | 561,818 | 218,523 | 165,846 | 113,678 | 3,543,367 |

(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The progress of industries included in this group during the last five years is set out hereunder:-

BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 2938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factorles |  | $\cdots$ | 544 | 517 | 517 | 520 | 523 |
| Number of persons engaged | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,151 | 6,062 | 6,226 | 6,655 | 6,851 |
| Value of land and buildings | . | $\pm$ | 2,616,769 | 2,635,863 | 2,733.273 | 2,779,663 | 2,880,323 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | £ | 2,779,468 | 2,849,64 5 | 2,938,110 | 2,977,640 | 3,066,840 |
| Wages pald . . . . |  | £ | 1,251,418 | 1,265,898 | 1,332,911 | 1,486,780 | 1,569,531 |
| Value of tuel used | $\cdots$ | $\underline{1}$ | 320,073 | 310,260 | 335,451 | 362,217 | 389,501 |
| Value of materials used | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | 20,182,321 | 22,627,448 | 21,995,736 | 27,187,350 | 29,161,983 |
| Total value of output |  | $\pm$ | 23,376,685 | 25,869,089 | 25,434,496 | 32,656,156 | 33,094,851 |
| Value of production |  | $f$ | 2,874,291 | 2,931,3 ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 3,103,309 | 4,106,589 | 3,543,367 |

(iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The next table shows the quantities and values of butter, cheese and condensed milk produced in factories and the quantities of milk used in the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk during the year 1938-39 : -
BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES : PRODUCTION, 1938-39.


Value (,000 omitted).

| Butter .. -. ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 7,103 | 7,905 | 9,407 | 1,066 | 983 | 567 | 27,031 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cheese .. .. £ | 272 | 646 | (c) 444 | 580 | 43 | 100 | 2,085 |
| Condensed and concentrated <br> milk .. .. $£$ | 129 | 568 | .. | (a) | (a) |  | (b) 869 |
| Powdered milk .. £ | 135 | 654 | . | . |  |  | 789 |

(a) Particulars not available for publication. (b) Includes States marked (a). (c) Excluding $1,765,406 \mathrm{lb}$. cheese, valued at $£ 61,387$ made in establishments not classified as factories.

The butter, cheese and condensed milk industries are dealt with more fully in Chapter XV "Farmyard. Dairy and Bee Products."
23. Meat and Fish Preserving Works.-The industries included in this group are engaged chiefly in the freezing and preserving of meat. Works have been established at the seaports for the purpose of handling beef. lamb and mutton for export, while insulated space for the carriage of chilled and frozen produce is provided by steamship companies trading between Australia and other parts of the world. The substitution of the export of chilled for frozen meat has already been referred to in Chapter XIII. " Pastoral Production."

MEAT AND FISH PRESERVING WORKS.(a) 1938-39.

(a) Including meat extracts.

Western Australia and Tasmania.
(b) Particulars not avallable for publication.
(c) Includes

Particulars regarding the quantities and values of beef, mutton and lamb preserved by cold process exported from Australia over a series of years will be found in Chapter XIII. "Pastoral Production."
24. Bakeries.-Information regarding establishments in which the manufacture of bread, cakes, etc., was carried on in the year 1938-39 is given in the table below. It should be noted, however, that, as explained in § I par. 2 above the details refer only to establishments coming within the definition of a factory. For that reason there are a large number of bakehouses omitted and consequently the table does not give complete details of the industry. This is true of all other industries covered by the statistics of manufacturing production but, in view of the omission of such a large number of establishments in this instance, special mention of this fact is deemed desirable.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY), 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. <br> (a) | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 789 | 576 | 246 | 143 | 132 | 72 | 1,958 |
| Number of persons engaged | 4,462 | 3,281 | 1,319 | 956 | 535 | 1,162 | 11,715 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 2,449,847 | 1,231,844 | 459,020 | 269,634 | 193,173 | 356,718 | 4,960,236 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 641,716 | 415,927 | 150,293 | 111,370 | 54,734 | 103,536 | 1,477,576 |
| Wages paid | 827,018 | 543,277 | 211,262 | 151,593 | 90,478 | 169,665 | ,993,293 |
| Value of fuel used . . £ | 132,875 | 89,783 | 31,568 | 21.204 | 13,382 | 17,124 | 305,936 |
| Value of materials used | 2,551,820 | 2,062,574 | 766,506 | 491,348 | 318,637 | 460,299 | 6,651,184 |
| Total value of output $\quad\{$ | 4,478,124 | 3,479,340 | 1,312,980 | 807,732 | 566,241 | 821,761 | 11,466,187 |
| Value of production .. $£$ | 1,793-429 | 1,326,983 | 514,915 | 295,180 | 234,222 | 344,333 | 4,509.067 |

(a) Includes Confectionery.
25. Jam and Frult Preserving, Pickles, Sauces and Vinegar Factories.-(i) Detaild for each State, 1938-39. The subjoined table gives particulars of factories included in this class for the year 1938-39.

JAM AND FRUIT PRESERVING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Anst. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories. | 31 | 43 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 123 |
| Number of persons engaged . | 1,659 | 2,949 | 522 | 48.4 | 70 | 792 | 6,476 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 387,554 | 675,362 | 50,324 | 123,186 | 17,532 | 128,192 | 1,382,150 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 211,558 | 342,749 | 70,306 | 50,955 | 4,879 | 40,192 | 720,639 |
| Wages raid $\quad \cdots \quad \pm$ | 304,424 | 535,175 | 84,114 | 70,609 | 9,937 | 1.14,732 | 1,148,991 |
| Value of fuel used . . E | 25,989 | 47,501 | 6,105 | 5,972 | 876 | 11,078 | 97.521 |
| Value of materials used $\quad$ E | 1,165,354 | 2,241,909 | 562,726 | 237,866 | 34,671 | 556,989 | 4,799,515 |
| Total value of output | 1,911,173 | 3,390,421 | 730,626 | $364.73^{8}$ | 66,666 | 767,290 | 7,230,914 |
| Value of production .. £ | 719:830 | 1,101,OII | 161,795 | 120,900 | 31,119 | 199,223 | 2,333,878 |

(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. Particulars in connexion with these establishments in Australia for the last five years are given hereunder :-
JAM AND FRUIT PRESERVING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |

The progress of the jam-making industry was very marked during the war years of 1914-19, when large quantities were exported overseas for the supply of army requirements. In the year 1918-19 the production amounted to $142,290,000 \mathrm{lb}$., but it had fallen to $90,140,000 \mathrm{lb}$. in 1920-21. During the succeeding years the production varied considerably, falling to $66,120,000 \mathrm{lb}$. in $1930-31$ and subsequently improving to $84,9 r 6,000 \mathrm{lb}$. in 1938-39. The output of preserved fruit reached the record dimensions of $\mathbf{1 5 7 , 7 6 1 , 0 0 0} \mathrm{lb}$. in 1937-38. Production in 1938-39 was slightly lower at 150,732,000 lb. The production of pickles and sauces again showed a satisfactory improvement.
(iii) Production. The following table shows the quantity and value of jams, pickles and sauces manufactured in each state in 1938-39:-

JAMS, PRESERVED FRUIT, PICKLES AND SAUCES : OUTPUT, 1938-39.

| Particulars. |
| :--- |

26. Confectionery Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 193i-39. At the close of the year 1900 there were in New South Wales 16 establishments with 700 persons engaged and in Victoria 16 establishments, employing 731 persons, the plant and machinery in the former State being valued at $£_{2}, 815$, and in the latter at $£ 19,070$. The figuros for the year 1938-39 given hereunder show the remarkable development since 1900 :-

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES(a), 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. <br> (b) | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 74 | 82 | 22 | 19 | 10 | 2 | 209 |
| Number of persons engaged | 3,892 | 3,087 | 583 | 401 | 307 | 6 | 8,276 |
| Value of land and buildings f | 1,054,996 | 644,379 | 218,587 | 82,453 | (c) | (c) | (d)2,079,601 |
| Value of plant and mschlnery $£$ | 999,575 | 592,342 | 124,712 | 63,701 | (c) | (c) | (d) $1,854,398$ |
| Wages paid $\quad .$. | 595,450 | 479,547 | 76,240 | 38,721 | (c) | (c) | (d) $1,231,375$ |
| Value of fuel used .. £ | 67,811 | 51,464 | 9,733 | 9.439 | (c) | (c) | (d) 144,349 |
| Value ot materials used $£$ | 1,888,834 | 1,347,543 | 210,235 | 143,278 | (c) | (c) | (d) 3,704,774 |
| Total value of output ${ }^{\mathbf{E}}$ | 3,848,705 | 2,402,152 | 421,436 | 215,081 | (c) | (c) | (d) $7,107,045$ |
| Value of production.. $\mathcal{L}$ | 1,892,060 | 1,003,145 | 201,468 | 62,364 | (c) | (c) | (d) 3,257,922 |

[^4](ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. Particulars of the confectionery industry during the last five years are shown in the following table :-

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES $(a)$ : AUSTRALIA.

(a) See notes to provious table.

The confectionery industry expanded rapidly during the war years of 1914-19, largely as a result of the stimulus afforded by the embargo placed on the importation of laxuries during that period. The industry, however, was seriously affected by the business depression but has now regained its former position. Confectionery establishments in Tasmania have been combined with bakeries in order to conceal confidential information. Production in Australia is sufficient to supply local requirements, and an export trade is being developed. Several large British manofacturers of confectionery have established branch works in Australia.
27. Grain-milling.-(i) Details for States, 1938-39. The following table shows the position of the grain-milling industry in each State in 1938-39:-

GRAIN-MILLING, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. <br> (a) | W. Aust. | Tas. <br> (a) | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 54 | 38 | 10 | 39 | 21 | 10 | 172 |
| Number of persons engaged. | 1,356 | 1,099 | 347 | 458 | 410 | 113 | 3,783 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 805,016 | 595,565 | 199,506 | 166,328 | 255,030 | 69,515 | 2,090,960 |
| Value of plant and machinerys | 710,207 | 492,065 | 148,071 | 213,648 | 222,053 | 27,609 | 1,813,653 |
| Wages paid $\quad$. | 312,778 | 274, 115 | 82,118 | 102,205 | 101,155 | 23,216 | 895,587 |
| Value of fuel used. . £ | 86,720 | 63,810 | 16,367 | 30,712 | 29,606 | 3,449 | 230,664 |
| Value of materials used $\mathcal{E}$ | 4,297,338 | 3,405,217 | 737,680 | 968,059 | 947,640 | 216,609 | 10,572,543 |
| Total value of output $\quad £$ | 5,281,514 | 3,972,336 | 959,108 | 1,175,188 | 1,239,125 | 257,248 | 12,894,519 |
| Value of production $\quad$ ¢ | 897,456 | 503,309 | 205,06 I | 176,417 | 261,879 | 47,190 | 2,091,312 |

(a) The manufacture of cornflour, oatmeal, etc., was also carried on in some of these establishmente.
(ii) Production of Flour and By-products, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The production of flour by the mills in each State for the years indicated was as follows :-

GRAIN-MILLING : PRODUCTION OF FLOUR.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmanla. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) |
| 1934-35 | 555,173 | 437,262 | 86,246 | 136,716 | 124,130 | 19,260 | 1,358,787 |
| 1935-36 | 523,28I | 435,340 | 86,142 | 124,021 | 118,340 | 20,492 | 1,307,616 |
| 1936-37 | 464,498 | 420,364 | 82,423 | 119,192 | 122,723 | 19,579 | 1,228,779 |
| 1937-38 | 476,881 | 424,302 | 81,242 | 123,878 | 125,472 | 10,155 | 1,250,930 |
| 1938-39 | 547,162 | 436,829 | 84,314 | 146,262 | 138,583 | 19,582 | 1,372,732 |

(a) Tons of 2.000 lb .

The production of flour in Australia for the last year, $1,372,732$ tons, was valued at $£_{9,371,906}$. In addition, 573,477 tons of bran and pollard, valued at $\mathfrak{£}_{3}, 104,319$, were made. The quantity of wheat ground was $66,999,07 \mathrm{I}$ bushels.
28. Sugarsmills.-(i) Details for 1938-39. The following table shows the position of the cane-crushing branch of the sugar-making industry in New South Wales and Queensland in 1938-39. Sugar-cane is not grown in the other States. Details regarding the area, yield, etc., of sugar-cane will be found in Chapter XIV. "Agricultural Production."

SUGAR-MILLS, 1938-39.

| Items. |  |  |  | N.S.W. | Queensland. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  |  | 3 | 33 | 36 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  |  | 212 | 4,419 | 4.631 |
| Value of land and buildings .. $£$ |  |  |  | 240,039 | 1,072,412 | 1,312,451 |
| Value of plant and machinery .. £ |  |  |  | 962,748 | 7,495,599 | 8,458,347 |
| Wages paid | .. |  | £ | 89,470 | 1,293,146 | 1,382,616 |
| Value of fuel used | . | . | ¢ | 14,460 | 130,324 | 144,784 |
| Value of materials used |  |  | £ | 506,762 | 9,057,175 | 9.563,937 |
| Total value of output |  |  | £ | 756,567 | II, 462,161 | 12,218,728 |
| Value of production | $\cdots$ | . | f | 235,345 | 2,274,662 | 2,510,007 |

The products of the sugar-mill are raw sugar and molasses, the former being sent to the refineries in different parts of Australia for further treatment. Part of the molasses produced is used for distillation, part is prepared for human consumption, part is turned into food-cale for cattle, part is used for manuring land, and the balance is either burnt as fuel or is allowed to run to waste. The latter, however, is a diminishing quantity.
(ii) Progress of Industry. (a) New South Wales. The following table shows the progress which has been made in this industry in New South Wales since r91 1 :-

SUGAR-MILIS: NEW SOUTH WALES.

| Items. |  | 1911. | $1935-36$. | $1936-37$. | $1937-38$. | $1938-39$. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The concentration of cane-crushing in establishments fitted with modern machinery has caused the closing of the small home mill and thereby reduced the number of mills perating. The Government assistance, referred to in Chapter XIV. "Agricultural Production," has resulted in considerable progress in the cultivation of sugar-cane and increased activity in milling. Particulars regarding cane crushed and sugar produced embodied in these tables refer to the quantities treated during the twelve months ending 3oth June in each year, irrespective of the season in which the cant was grown; consequently the figures relating to cane crushed and sugar produced differ slightly from those given in Chapter XIV. "Agricultural Production" which relate to harveat years.
(b) Queensland. Details for Queensland for 1911 and the last four years are given hereunder :-

SUGAR-MILLS: QUEENSLAND, 1911 TO 1938-39.

| Items. | 1911. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 49 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 36 |
| Number of persons engaged | 4,295 | 4,176 | 4,381 | 4,324 | 4,631 |
| Cane crushed .. tons | 1,534,45 | 4,220,435 | 5,170,571 | 5,132,886 | 5,432,193 |
| Sugar produced | 173,296 | 610,080 | 744,676 | 763,242 | 775,064 |
| Molanses- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sold to distillers and others .. gals. | 2,393,669 | 4,792,950 | 6,086,854 | 7,071,109 | 8,275,887 |
| Used as fodder.. | 789,564 | 3,817,75 | 4,351,822 | 3,914,113 | 4,237,196 |
| Used as manure | 223,000 | 2,559,528 | 3,211,423 | 3,363,624 | 3,293,543 |
| Run to waste . |  | 1,214,678 | 560,326 | 466,481 | 498,926 |
| Burnt as fuel . . | 1,847,333 \{ | 4,103,475 | 6,354,84I | 5,576,764 | 3,748,590 |
| Sold or used for other purposes |  | .. | 397,080 | 157,496 | 232,049 |
| In stock | 1,197,626 |  | .. |  |  |
| Total molasses | 6,451,192 | 16,488,386 | 20,962,356 | [20,549,587 | 20,286,191 |

29. Sugar Refineries.-The establishment of the sugar-refining industry considerably antedates the establishment of the sugar-milling industry, the raw material operated on in the earlier years coming chiefly from Mauritius and the East. In 1938-39 there were two sugar refineries in each of the States of Victoria and Queensland, and one in each of the States of New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. The quantity of raw sugar treated amounted to 349,054 tons, for a yield of 338,768 tons of refined sugar, valued at $£ 10,918,210$.

3o. Breweries.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. The following table gives particulars concerning breweries in each State :-

BREWERIES, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. <br> (a) | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 6 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 36 |
| Number of persons engaged | 1,009 | 1,516 | 422 | 229 | 443 | 90 | 3,709 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 949,648 | 789,404 | 430,337 | 202,383 | 292,832 | 136,543 | 2,801,147 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 782,142 | 932,992 | 369,668 | 120,879 | 390,465 | 140,896 | 2,737,042 |
| Wages paid - . £ | 310,682 | 517,005 | 126,226 | 85,204 | 154,603 | 25,103 | I,218,823 |
| Value of fuel used . . $£$ | 85,850 | 83,086 | 29,905 | 19,853 | 27,144 | 6,423 | 252,261 |
| Value of materials used | 1,040,086 | 1.397,043 | 329,376 | 232,394 | 321,396 | 97,928 | 3,418,223 |
| Total value of output fismer | 3,492,243 | 2,966,119 | 876,534 | 571,720 | 908,230 | 232,239 | 9,047,085 |
| Value of production . . | 2,366,307 | 1,485,990 | 517,253 | 319,473 | 559,690 | 127,888 | 5,376,601 |

(a) Includes Malt Works.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The next table shows the extent of this industry for the last five years:-

BREWERIES $(a)$ : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1934-35. | 1035-30. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | $\cdots$ | 41 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 36 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | ¢ | 3,097 | 3,228 | 3,389 | 3,542 | 3,709 |
| Value of land and buildinge | $\cdots$ | £ | 2,4 11 , 4 , 6 | 2,426,415 | 2,537,922 | 2,678,983 | 2,801,147 |
| Value of plant and machinery | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | 2,476,600 | 2,440,700 | 2,454,576 | 2,642,636 | 2,737.042 |
| Wages paid | . | $\underline{1}$ | 952,127 | 1,018,985 | 1,072,063 | 1,151,585 | 1,218,823 |
| Value of fuel used |  | $\pm$ | 194.863 | -202,367 | 214,272 | 235,937 | 252,261 |
| Value of materials used |  | £ | 2,262,174 | 2,552,497 | 2,642,395 | 3,232,085 | 3,418,223 |
| Total value of output |  | E | 6,439,227 | 7,121,946 | 7,456,136 | 8,526,470 | 9,047,085 |
| Value of production .. | . | $\underline{5}$ | 3,882,100 | 4,367,082 | 4,599,469 | 5,058,448 | 5,376,601 |

(a) Includes Mat Works in Tasmania.

The quantity of ale, stout and beer brewed fell from 73.7 million gallons in $1928-29$ to 49.8 million gallons in $1931-32$, but thereatter the production increased each year to $89,231,904$ gallons in 1938-39. For a number of years prior to the depression the consumption of ale, stout and beer exceeded II gallons per head of the population ; it dropped to 7.32 gallons in 1931-32, but has since risen to 12.13 gallons.
(iii) Materials Used and Production. The table below shows the quantities of raw material used and the quantity and value of ale, stout and beer brewed in each State during the year 1938-39.

BREWERIES : MATERIALS USED AND PRODUCTION, 1938-39.

| Particulars. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Raw Material Used per 1,000 Gallons of Ale, Stout and Beer Produced.

| Malt Mops Hagar Sugar | bushels lib. cwt. | 31.23 27.49 4.08 | 32.24 26.92 3.97 | 33.82 27.56 3.63 | 31.49 29.50 3.89 | (b) $($ b (b) | (b) $(b)$ $(b)$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { (c) } & 32.96 \\ \text { (c) } & 26.35 \\ \text { (c) } & 3.75\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ale, Stout and Beer Brewed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantlty | gallons | $33,899,023$ $3,465,199$ | $31,450,824$ $2,930,616$ | $7,575,195$ 875,161 | $7,237,342$ 567,217 | (b) | $\begin{aligned} & (b) \\ & (b) \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} c 89,231,904 \\ (c) 8,927,220 \end{array}\right.$ |

(a) Exclusive of Excise duty.
(b) Particulars not available for publication.
(c) Includes States marked (b).
31. Distilleries.-Distilleries are located in all the States except Western Australia and Tasmania. The following information, which has been extracted from returns furnished by the Excise Branch of the Department of Trade and Customs, shows the materials used in distilleries in Australia and the quantity of spirits distilled therefrom for the year 1938-39:-Materials used : barley, 80,548 bushels; barley malt, 89,528 bushels; molasses, $1,405,27 \mathrm{cwt}$; wine, $11,364,208$ gallons; raisins and currants, 19,521 cwt. ; grapes, $170,818 \mathrm{cwt}$. The quantity of spirits distilled from barley, malt and grain was 441,883 gallons; from molasses, $7,025,416$ gallons; and from wine, $2,249,265$ gallons ; total, $9,716,564$ gallons. The quantity of spirits denatured during the year was $4,553,152$ gallons.
32. Tobacco, etc., Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. During the year 1938-39 there were thirty establishments in which the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes was carried on. There were no tobacco factories in Tasmania.

TOBACCO, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES, 1938-39.

| Items. |  | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Australis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number oifactories | $\ldots$ | 8 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Number of persons engaged | $\because$ | 3,108 | 2,229 | 46 | 11 | 150 | 5.544 |
| Value of land and bulldings | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{c}}{\underline{s}}$ | 6.45,706 | 352,702 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (b) 1,041,798 |
| Value of plant and machinery | f | 625,774 | 295,576 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (b) 942,644 |
| Wages paid | $\pm$ | 623,799 | 443,210 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (b) $1,095,912$ |
| Value of fuel used | $\underline{5}$ | 23,846 | 9,937 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (b) 34,483 |
| Value of materials used | £ | 4,806,898 | 2,203,221 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (b) $7,080,574$ |
| Total value of output | £ | 6,039,442 | 3,644,549 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (b) $9,800,413$ |
| Yalue of production | £ | 1,208,698 | 1,431,391 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (b) $2,685,356$ |

(a) Not available for publication. australla.
(b) Including Queensland, South Australia and Western
(ii) Total for Australia. This industry was among the first to be established in Australia. In 1861 New South Wales had in factories, producing 177,744 lb. of manufactured tobacco; in the same year there was one factory in Victoria, but the quantity of tobacco manufactured is not available. The Australian market has for many years been largely supplied with local manufactures from the imported leaf. Imports during 1938-39 comprised-manufactured tobacco $631,770 \mathrm{lb}$., cigars 9,474 lb., and cigarettes $118,065 \mathrm{lb}$., while the quantities manufactured in Australian factories were respectively $16,305,310 \mathrm{lb}, 237,543 \mathrm{lb}$., and $6,730,904 \mathrm{lb}$. The following tables show the extent of the industry in Australia for the last five years :-

## TOBACCO, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938 -39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 29 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 30 |
| Number of employees |  | 4,818 | 5,155 | 5,447 | 5,644 | - 5,544 |
| Approx, value of land and buildingg | £ | 927,122 | 936,521 | 1,001,236 | 1,030,344 | 1,041,798 |
| Approx. value of plant and machinery | £ | 784,371 | 726,713 | 870,430 | 932,827 | 942,644 |
| Wages paid .. .. .. | E | 891,064 | 950,790 | 996,665 | 1,074,196 | 1,095,912 |
| Value of fuel used | E | 18,661 | 20,553 | 29,938 | 34,344 | 1 34,483 |
| Value of materials used | $\pm$ | 5,373,582 | 6,082,506 | 6,345,214 | 6,861,305 | 7,080,574 |
| Total value of output | £ | 7,216,139 | 8,529,491 | 8,714,581 | 9,510,121 | 9,800,4 13 |
| Value of production | $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ | 1,823,896 | 2,426,432 | 2,339,429 | 2,614,472 | 2,685,356 |

Leaf Used and Production.

| Leaf used \{ Australian (Stemmed) |  | 1,000 lb. | 3,352 | 3,653 | 4,249 | 4,231 | 4,489 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leat used \{ Imported | ( ., ) | , | 13,768 | 14,662 | 15,049 | 15,993 | 16,011 |
| Tobacco made |  | ', | 14,527 | 15,277 | 15.733 | 16,259 | 16,305 |
| Cigars made .. | $\cdots \quad$ - | " | 253 | 283 | 262 | 256 | 238 |
| Cigarettes made | $\cdots \quad$. | " | 4,813 | 5,305 | 5,659 | 6,325 | 6,731 |

For many years the production of locally-grown leaf was comparatively small, and manufacturers were dependent on imported leaf for the supply of their raw material. Increased duties stimulated local production, and the quantity of Australian leaf used by manufacturers rose from 1.2 million lb . in 1929-30 to over 3 million lb . in 1930-31; in 1932-33 the quantity of local leaf used fell to 2.7 million $\mathbf{l b}$., but it has since risen to 4.5 million lb. In this connexion, see Chapter XIV. "Agricultural Production," p. 407.
33. Sawmills, etc.-(i) Details for States, 1938-39. The most important industry in Class X. is that of sawmilling. As separate particulars of forest sawmills are not available for some of the States, both forest and other sawmills, as well as plywood and bark mills have been combined in the following table:-

SAWMILLS, FOREST AND OTHER ; PLYWOOD AND. BARK MILLS, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 448 | 330 | 464 | 55 | 144 | 219 | 1,660 |
| Number of persons engaged | 5,279 | 3,700 | 5,410 | 1,009 | 2,243 | 1,463 | 19,104 |
| Value of land and buildingse | 763,205 | 417,473 | 405,007 | 186,062 | 207,178 | 75,686 | 2,054,612 |
| Value of plant and machi- nery . | 680,705 | 606,566 | 707,156 | 138,848 | 437,311 | 215,130 | 2,785,716 |
| Wages pald .. | 1,028,504 | 746,566 | 956,429 | 194,828 | 478,765 | 229,535 | 3.634,627 |
| Value of fuel used i | 57,339 | 52,738 | 53,101 | 10,314 | 38,211 | 14,079 | 225,782 |
| Value of materials used | 2,976,161 | 1,580,575 | 2,165,825 | 687.15 | 767,731 | 345,488 | 8,522.895 |
| Total value of output | 4,730,293 | 2,798,993 | 3,762,462 | 1,012,113 | $1.506,690$ | 727,037 | 14,537,888 |
| Value of production $\quad$ ¢ | 1,696,793 | 1,165,680 | 1,543,536 | 314,984 | 700.748 | 367,470 | 5,789,211 |

(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The development of forest and other sawmills, etc., since 1934-35 is shown in the following table :-

SAWMILLS, FOREST AND OTHER ; PLYWOOD AND BARK MILLS: AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1934-35. | 2935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of establishments |  | $\ldots$ | 1,405 | 1,443 | 1,591 | 1,659 | 1,660 |
| Number of persons engaged | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 15,333 | 17,297 | 18,284 | 19,565 | 19,104 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | £ | 2,010,001 | 1,974,918 | 2,015,040 | 2,025,857 | 2,054,61 I |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | £ | 2,595,995 | 2,702,063 | 2,671,982 | 2,807,747 | 2,785,716 |
| Wages paid .- |  | £ | 2,519,745 | 2,927,960 | 3,188,000 | 3,601,453 | 3,634,627 |
| Value of fuel used |  | £ | 139.572 | 170,705 | 184,038 | 225,537 | 225,782 |
| Value of materials used | . | £ | 5,604,845 | 6,663,907 | 7,942,375 | 8,975,242 | 8,522,895 |
| Total value of output |  | £ | 9,814,197 | 11,515,591 | 13,379,054 | 15,092,088 | 14,537,888 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 4,069,780 | 4,680,979 | 5,252,641 | 5,891,309 | 5,789,211 |

The sawmill output of native timber, which declined from 740 million super. feet in 1925-26 to the abnormally low figure of 237 million super. feet during the height of the depression, had recovered to 717 million super. feet in $1938-39$. Further reference is made to the sawmilling industry in Chapter XVI. "Forestry."
34. Furniture, Cabinet-making and Upholstery.-These industries constitute the principal manufactures in Class XI. The following table gives particulars for each State:-

FURNITURE, CABINET-MAKING AND UPHOLSTERY FACTORIES, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 258 | 312 | 113 | 71 | 88 | 38 | 880 |
| Number of persons engaged .- | 4,465 | 3,477 | 1,576 | 1,038 | 690 | 330 | 11,576 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 741,090 | 653,350 | 230,597 | 119,613 | 117,426 | 34,555 | 1,896,631 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 228,412 | 145,608 | 71,897 | 78,279 | 34,928 | 14,852 | 573,976 |
| Wages paid $\quad$. | 918,314 | 578,259 | 307,744 | 164,011 | 120,201 | 50,589 | 2,139,118 |
| Value of fuel used . . f | 25,608 | 18,595 | 8,52I | 6,727 | 3,403 | I,410 | 64,264 |
| Value of materials used | 1,466,632 | 952,622 | 462,24I | 263,638 | 184,169 | 50,196 | 3,379,498 |
| Total value of output $£$ | 2, $1,52,487$ | 1,885,209 | 920,865 | 520,580 | 362,375 | 125,345 | 6,666,861 |
| Value of production . . £ | 1,360,247 | 913,992 | 450,103 | 250,215 | 174,803 | 73,739 | 3,223,099 |

35. Printing and Bookbinding Works.-Printing and bookbinding works rank high in importance among the industries of Australia, and in 1938-39 afforded employment for about 28,460 employees, and paid more than $£ 6,100,000$ in salaries and wages, while the value of output amounted to $£_{17}, 385,000$. The following table gives particulars of establishments engaged in general printing and bookbinding in each State for the year 1938-39. Government printing works are included, but establishments producing newspapers and periodicals are shown separately in the succeeding table :-

GENERAL PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 335 | 426 | 98 | 64 | 85 | 20 | 1,028 |
| Number of persons engaged | 7,373 | 6,705 | 1,739 | 1,183 | 903 | 466 | 18,369 |
| Value of land and buildings $\mathfrak{i}$ | 1,434,898 | '1,619,505 | 376,481 | 216,155 | 226,707 | 81,802 | 3,955,548 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | x,323,464 | 11,157,738 | 217,923 | 231,903 | 175,772 | 79,122 | 3,185,922 |
| Wages paid | I,402,339 | 1,249,477 | 309,362 | 217,725 | 163,933 | 92,239 | 3,435,075 |
| Value of fuel used . . £ | 42,279 | 40,330 | 10,516 | 9,359 | 5,070 | 2,280 | 109,834 |
| Value of materials used $£$ | 1,589,129 | 1,410,663 | 280,862 | 186,597 | 172,238 | 63,076 | 3,702,565 |
| Total value of output ¢ | 3,985,493 | 3,530,140 | 810,924 | 530,008 | 478,261 | 226,977 | 9,561,803 |
| Value of production.. | 2,354,085 | \|2,079,147 | 519,546 | 334,052 | 300,953 | 161,621 | 5,749,404 |

ESTABLISHMENTS PRODUCING NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, 1938-39.

| Items, | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 213 | 116 | 62 | 38 | 36 | 7 | 472 |
| Number of persons engaged . | 4,456 | 2,548 | 1,494 | 691 | 580 | 322 | 10,091 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 1,737,952 | 792,094 | 547,653 | 353,887 | 284,93 1 | 38,756 | 3,755,273 |
| Value of plant and machinery $\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{2}}$ | 1,397,544 | 690,589 | 427,881 | 252,927 | 157,208 | 44,212 | 2,970,361 |
| Wrges paid - .. £ | 1,189,832 | 706,554 | 350,960 | 168,588 | 171,349 | 79,962 | 2,667,245 |
| Value of fuel used . . £ | 56,892 | 31,917 | 19,849 | 6,678 | 13,016 | 2,492 | 130,844 |
| Valie of materials used $\quad £$ | 1,451,757 | 948,212 | 321,376 | 221,680 | 150,398 | 37,741 | 3,131,164 |
| Total value of output $\mathcal{E}$ | 3,618,393 | 2,083,268 | 940,24 1 | 496,178 | 457,628 | 227,408 | 7,823,116 |
| Value of production .. | 2,109,744 | 1,103,139 | 599,016 | 267,820 | 294,214 | 187,175 | 4,561,108 |

36. Tyres, Motor and Cycle.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. During the last decade, the number of motor car and cycle users has shown a considerable advance and this necessarily has had a stimulating effect on the industry engaged in the manufacture of motor and cycle tyres. Particulars for each State during 1938-39 are shown hereunder :-

TYRES, MOTOR AND CYCLE, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. <br> (a) | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories . . | 86 | 88 | 31 | 2.4 | 22 | 11 | 262 |
| Number of persons engaged | 2,935 | 2,355 | 160 | 144 | 73 | 56 | 5,723 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 741,152 | 521,280 | 66,301 | 56,760 | 33.487 | 22,151 | 1,441,13: |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 471,643 | 65:569 | 19,580 | 15,551 | 8,891 | 6,778 | 1,174,012 |
| Wages pald $\quad$. | 636,148 | 502,409 | 23,917 | 18,976 | 9,340 | 6,107 | 1,196,897 |
| Value of fuel used ... | 84,563 | 118,742 | 2,994 | 2,528 | 1,365 | 728 | 210,920 |
| Value of materials used $\mathcal{E}$ | 1,713,247 | 1,825,247 | 46,534 | 33,009 | 18,711 | 9,051 | 3,645,799 |
| Total value of output ${ }_{\text {e }}$ | 2,614,506 | 3,329,652 | 99,744 | 74,62 | 46,171 | 21,994 | 6,186,688 |
| Value of production . . $\mathbf{x}$ | 816,696 | 1,385,663 | 50,216 | 39,084 | 26,095 | 12,215 | 2,329,969 |

(a) Includes Boots and Shoes and Other Rubber Goods.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1934-35 to 1938-39. Prior to 1930-31 particulars regarding this industry were included with Rubber Goods but separate details are now available and are shown in the following table for the last five years:-

## TYRES, MOTOR AND CYCLE(a): AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 261 | 260 | 261 | 267 | 262 |
| Number of persons engaged | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ | 3,998 | 4,098 | 4,907 | 5,847 | 5,723 |
| Value uf land and buildings | $\cdots$ | £ | 1,240,749 | 1,257,800 | 1,583,004 | 1,587,808 | 1,441,131 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | £ | 895,139 | 841,815 | 1,281,468 | 1,296,315 | 1,174,012 |
| Wages paid | . | £ | 736,865 | 786,713 | 980,567 | 1,187,061 | 1,196,897 |
| $V$ alue of fuel used | . | £ | 134,335 | 136,542 | 192,624 | 212,533 | 210,920 |
| Value of materials used | . | $\pm$ | 2,173,447 | 2,269,954 | 3,751,258 | 4,533,656 | 3,645,799 |
| Total valine of output |  | f |  | 3,788,333 | 5,851,930 | 6,849,686 | 6,186,688 |
| Value of production | . | $\pm$ | 1,191,350 | 1,331,837 | 1,908,048 | 2,103,497 | 2,329,969 |

(a) Includes Boots and Shoes and Other Rubber Goods for Tammania.
37. Electric Light and Power Works.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. The increased demand for electrical energy has been responsible for considerable development in electric light and power works during recent years. Since 1931-32 the production of electric light and power has increased from 2,507 to 4,688 million British units, or by more than 87 per cent. Particulars for the year 1938-39 are as follows :-

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories . . | 106 | 79 | 54 | 42 | 109 |  | 395 |
| Number of persons engaged | 2,072 | 1,376 | 540 | 1,733 | 681 | 96 | 6,498 |
| Value of land and buildings $\boldsymbol{\sum}$ | 4,584,817 | 1,828,560 | 513,073 | 589,183 | 461,885 | 410,539 | 8,388,057 |
| Value of plant and machinery 5 | 1 $1,695,870$ | 6,617,530 | 1,782,562 | 2,026,134 | 2,740,936 | 2,888,462 | 27,751,494 |
| Wages paid $\quad .$. | 634,276 | 388,684 | 162,412 | 465,739 | 199,503 | 26,683 | 1,877,297 |
| Value of fuel used : $\quad \underset{\sim}{¢}$ | 1,363,608 | 625,531 | 387,054 | 263,575 | 599,460 | . ${ }^{6}$ | 3,239,228 |
| Total value of output £ | 5,759,029 | 2,435,604 | 993,34 1 | 1,395,253 | 1,247,770 | 691,938 | 12,482,935 |

Particulars of the types of engines and generators installed in Electric Light and Power Works and their rated horse-power are given on p. 462.
(ii) Production, 1934-35 to 1938-39. The increase in the production of electric light and power in each of the States during the five years is clearly shown in the following table :-

38. Gas-works.-(i) Details for each State, 1938-39. Gas-works are in operation in the majority of important towns in Australia. New South Wales returned seven coke factories and Queensland three, working as separate industries, but under the new olassification these are included in Class I.-Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. The subjoined table gives particulars of gas-works in each State for the year 1938-39:-

GAS-WORKS, 1938-39.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 43 | 39 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 107 |
| Number of persons engaged .. | 1,092 | 828 | 228 | 608 | 120 | 55 | 2,93I |
| Value of land and buildings $\quad$ E | 741,580 | 401,847 | 189.979 | 25,024 | (a) | (a) | b1,462,772 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 3,219.493 | 2.167,864 | 560,011 | 1,145,049 | (a) | (a) | b7,498,428 |
| Wages paid | 288,911 | 223,512 | 63,365 | 165,236 | (a) | (a) | b 785,176 |
| Value of fucl used . . $\boldsymbol{E}$ | 207,891 | 21,965 | 5,714 | 1,244 | (a) | (a) | $b$ 250,786 |
| Value of materials used $\quad$ ¢ | 762,764 | 723,365 | 151,024 | 127,528 | (a) | (a) | $b_{1,872,448}$ |
| Total value of output | 2,327,850 | 1.348,989 | 338,255 | 535,586 | (a) | (a) | $b_{4,817,216}$ |
| Value of production .. $\boldsymbol{E}$ | 1,357,195 | 603,659 | 181,597 | 406,814 | (a) | (a) | b2,693,982 |

(a) Not avallable for publication.
(b) Includes Western Australia and Tasmania.
(ii) Coal Used and Production, 1938-39. The following table gives details for the year 1938-39:-

OAS-WORKS : COAL USED AND PRODUCTION, 1938-39.

| Particulars. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Taq. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Coal Used.

| Cosl $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | tons | 578,127 | 391,092 | 92,054 | (a) | (a) | (a) | $b 1,176,629$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Products.


## Value.

| Gas mold Coke for sale |  | $\pm$ | $1,807,073$ 350,238 | $1,840,986$ 182,822 | 503,326 37,670 | 449,190 54,040 | (a) | (a) | b $\begin{array}{r}\text { b } \\ \text { b } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

(a) Particulars not available for publication. (b) Includes States marked (a).

The output of gas declined from $20,929,569$ thousand cubic feet in 1929-30 to an average of $17,800,000$ thousand cubic feet during the three years ended June, 1934, but has since risen to a new high level of $21,47^{2,303}$ thousand cubic feet in 1938-39.


[^0]:    (a) Avarage during year.
    (b) As at June of year stated.

[^1]:    (a) Particulars not available for publication.

[^2]:    (a) Now included with Engineering.
    (b) Particulars not available for publicaiion.
    (o) Including South Australia and Western Australia.

[^3]:    (a) Including Motor Bodies assenibled.

[^4]:    (a) Including Chocolato and Ice Cream. (b) Ice Cream factories-Other Confectionery included in Bakeries. and Tasmania.

