## CHAPTER XXIV. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

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

Single-vear tables in this issue relate to the year 1945-46 and in the immediately preceding issue to the year 1943-44. Corresponding tables for 1944-45 may be found in the Production Bulletin 1944-45 No. 39, Part I.-Secondary Industries.

## § 1. Number of Factories.

1. Number of Factories in each State.-For statistical purposes. a "factory" was defined by the Conference of Statisticians in 1902 as any factory, workshop or mill where four or more persons are emploved or power is used. The statistics which follow should be read in the light of this definition. The following table shows the number of factories in each State for the four years 1942-43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938-39:-

FACTORIES : NUMBER.

2. Number of Factories in Industrial Classes.-(i) Australia. The next table shows the number of factories in Australia during 1938-39 and the vears 1942-43 to $1945-46$ classified in the industrial classes agreed upon by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. This classification, which was introduced during 1930-31, superseded the grouping which had been in use since 1902. The definition of a factory adopted at the Conference of Statisticians in 1902 is. however, still used. Details of some of the principal industries included in the table will be found in $\S 9$ hereinafter.

FACTORIES : NUMBER IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, AUSTRALIA.


Although not the best index of manufacturing activity, the number of factories affords some indication of the development of secondary industries. From 1931-32 to 1940-41 the number of factories increased each year but in the two succeeding years there were decreases. In 1943-44, however, a substantial increase occurred and has continued until $1945-46$ when the number of factories in Australia reached the new high level of 31,184 .
(ii) States, 1945-46. The following table shows the number of factories in each State in 1945-46, classified according to the nature of the industry :-

FACTORIES : NUMBER IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, 1945-46.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Allst. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non-Mrtalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 225 | 178 | 42 | 68 | 54 | 24 | 591 |
| IT. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. .. | 194 | 100 | 32 | 51 | 23 | 10 | 410 |
| III. Chemicals. Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Olls and Grease | 445 | 272 | 44 | 65 | 41 | 19 | 886 |
| [V. Industrial Metals, Marhines, Implements and Conveyanes | 3,530 | 2,934 | 773 | 661 | 688 | 230 | 8,816 |
| V. Prerious Metals, Jewellery and | 126 | 125 | 22 | 30 | 29 | 5 | 337 |
| VI. Textiles and.Textile Goods | 290 | 490 | 23 | 38 | 27 | 15 | 883 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 307 | 216 | 49 | 41 | 28 | 10 | 651 |
| VIII. Clothing .- | 2,287 | 1,933 | 320 | 329 | 283 | 63 | 5,215 |
| IX. Food, Irink and Tobaceo | 2.037 | 1,656 | 809 | 592 | 503 | 268 | 5,865 |
| X. Wondwnrking and Basketware .. | 1,188 | 819 | 426 | 183 | 203 | 329 | 3,148 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. | 370 | 372 | 114 | 108 | 120 | 56 | 1,140 |
| XII. Payer, Stationery, Printing, Bookhinding, etc. | 686 | 618 | 147 | 115 | 109 | 28 | 1,703 |
| XIII. Rubler . | 1 8 | 92 | 40 | 27 | 18 | 13 | 308 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 15 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 41 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products. | 329 | 268 | 38 | 32 | 40 | 7 | 714 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. .. | 12,148 | 10,087 | 2,882 | 2,347 | 2,167 | 1,077 | 30,708 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power . | 139 | 108 | 63 | 48 | 113 | 5 | 476 |
| Grand Total | 12,287 | 10,195 | 2,945 | 2,395 | 2,280 | 1,082 | 31,184 |

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

r. General.-The classification of factories previously in use ended at the group "Over 100 ". This was regarded as too restricted as it did not permit of any analysis of the development of factories in size groups above 100 employees. In consultation with the State Statistical Bureaux, it was agreed to extend, in $1945-46$, the classification of factories according to size in the manner shown in the table below in respect of numbers of factories and, in the table which follows, in respect of numbers employed.

Comparative details on the new basis are not available but those on the old basis are continued in par. 3 hereafter.
2. States, 1945-46.-The following table shows, for each State, the number of factories classified according to the number of persons engaged in 1945-46 :-
FACTORIES : CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FACTORY, 1945-46.

| Size of Factory (Persons engaged) | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nomber of Factories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 4. | 3,536 | 3,065 | 753 | 585 | 996 | 334 | 9,269 |
|  | 1,118 | 785 | 282 | 244 | 120 | 126 | 2,675 |
| 5 to 10 | 3,304 | 2,520 | 858 | 707 | 587 | 345 | 8,321 |
| II to 20 | 1,803 | 1,584 | 469 | 328 | 242 | 128 | 4,554 |
| 21 to $50 .$. | 1,490 | 1,286 | 326 | 322 | 218 | 86 | 3,728 |
| 51 to 100.. | 518 | 400 | 123 | 108 | 75 | 38 | 1,352 |
| IOI to 200 | 282 | 247 | 96 | 58 | 32 | 15 | 730 |
| 201 to 300 | 85 | 101 | 19 | 19 | 7 | $\underline{5}$ | 232 |
| 301 to 400 | 43 | 46 | 3 | 5 | . | 3 | 100 |
| 401 to 500 | 26 | 22 | 5 | 2 | I | . | 56 |
| joi to 750 . | 4 I | 27 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 86 |
| 751 to 1,000 | 13 | 10 | 3 | ${ }^{1}$ |  | $\cdots$ | 27 |
| Over 1,000 | 28 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 54 |
| Total | 12,287 | 10,195 | 2,945 | 2,395 | 2,280 | 1,082 | $3^{1,184}$ |

The relative importance of large and small factories is 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 accordina to size of FACTORY, 1945-46.

| Size of Factory <br> (Persons engaged). | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Average Number Engaged during Period Worked.

| Under $4 .$. | 7,302 | 6,045 | 1,611 | 1,259 | 2,009 | 756 | 18,982 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 .. . | 4,472 | 3,140 | 1,128 | 976 | 480 | 504 | 10,700 |
| 5 to 10 | 22,902 | 17,633 | 5,908 | 4,916 | 3,918 | 2,366 | 57,643 |
| 11 to 20 | 26,305 | 23.501 | 6,894 | 4,801 | 3,485 | 1,841 | 66,917 |
| 21 to 50 | 46,458 | 40,778 | 10,078 | 10,252 | 7.007 | 2,704 | 117,277 |
| 51 to 100.. | 36,155 | 34,309 | 8,648 | 7,444 | 5,253 | 2,695 | 94,504 |
| IOI to 200 | 38,628 | 34,533 | 13,930 | 8,316 | $4,3^{87}$ | 2,079 | 101,873 |
| 201 to 300 | 20,736 | 24,624 | 4,589 | 4,440 | 1,606 | 296 | 56,291 |
| 301 to 400 | 14.572 | 15,728 | 972 | 1,662 |  | 1,061 | 33,995 |
| 401 to 500 | 11,796 | 9,955 | 2,279 | 930 | 448 |  | 25,408 |
| 501 to 750 | 25,248 | 16,130 | 2,943 | 4,571 | 694 | 2,762 | 52,348 |
| 751 to 1,000 | 11,535 | 8,547 | 2,469 | 772 |  |  | 23,323 |
| Over 1,000 | 49,575 | 22,870 | 5,082 | 14,498 | 2,119 | 3,156 | 97,300 |
| Total | 315,774 | 257.793 | 66.531 | 64,837 | 31,406 | 20,220 | 756,561 |
| Average per Factory | 25.70 | 25.29 | 22.59 | 27.07 | 13.77 | 18.69 | 24.26 |

3. Australia, 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46.-In the following table factories in Australia during 1938-39 and each of the four years 1942-43 to $1945-46$ are classified according to the number of persons engaged in conformity with the practice prior to 1945-46.
factories : CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED. AUSTRALIA.

| Year. | Fstablishments Employing on the Average- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 20 and under. |  | 21 to 100. |  | Ior and upwards. |  | Total. |  |
|  | Es-tablishments. | Persons engaged. | $\underset{\text { Es- }}{\text { talish- }}$ ments. | Persons pngaged. | Es-tablishments. | Persons engaged. | $\underset{\text { Es- }}{\text { Eahlish- }}$ ments. | Persons engaged. |
| 1938-39- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number - . | 21,982 | 129,505 | 4,013 | 170,971 | 946 | 272,022 | 26,94 1 | 572,498 |
| Average per establishment | 81. 59 | 5.89 22.62 | 14.90 | 42.60 29.86 | 3.51 | 287.55 47.52 | 100.00 | 21.25 100.00 |
| 1942-43- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | 21,032 | 123,039 | 4,104 | 173,187 | 1,278 | 469,175 | 26,414 | 765,401 |
| A verage per establishment |  | 5.85 |  | 42.20 |  | 367.12 |  | 28.98 |
| Percentage on total .. | 79.62 | 16.08 | 15.54 | 22.63 | 4.84 | 61.29 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 1943-44- Number | 22,050 | 129,239 | 4,325 | 182,561 | 1,299 | 460,802 | 27,674 | 772.602 |
| A verage per establishment |  | 5.86 |  | 42.21 |  | 354.74 |  | 27.92 |
| Percentage on total .. | 79.68 | 16.73 | 15.63 | 23.63 | 4.69 | 59.64 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 1944-45- | 23,059 | 137,153 | 4,579 | 193.359 | 1,292 | 427,002 | 28,930 | 757,514 |
| A verace per establishment |  | 5.95 |  | 42.23 |  | 330.50 |  | 26.18 |
| Percentage on total .. | 79,70 | 18.11 | 15.83 | 25.52 | 4.47 | 56.37 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 1945-46- Number | 24,819 | 154,242 | 5,080 | 211.78 I | 1,285 | 390,538 | 31,184 | 756,561 |
| Average per establishment | 24,819 | 6.21 |  | 41.69 |  | 303.92 | 4 | 24.26 |
| Percentage on total .. | 79.59 | 20.39 | 16.29 | 27.99 | 4.12 | 51.62 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

## § 3. Power Equipment in Fectories.

I. General.-In 1936-37 statistics of power equipment in factories were collected on a basis different from that previously in use. Information now obtained relates to the " rated horse-power" of engines ordinarily in useand of engines in reserve or idle. omitting obsolete engines. In addition, particulars of the power equipment of Central Electric Stations are collected in greater detail. To a void duplication it is essential that some distinction should be made between Central Electric Stations and other classes of industries. In the following tables Central Electric Stations have been treated separately from other factories.

In para. 2 below, $\mathrm{f}, 125$ factories are shown as using no power other than hand-power, the distribution of these factories among the various industries being as follows: Lime, Plaster and Asphalt, 17 ; Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, 22 ; Galvanized lronworking, Tinsmithing, 34; Ready-made Tailoring and Clothing, 306; Dressmaking, 105; Millinery, 36; Bakeries, 145 ; Cabinet and Furniture Making, 20; all other industries, 440.
2. Rated Horse-power of Engines in Fartories other than Central Electric Stations.The following table shows the number of factories using stean, gas, oil, electricity, or water power, those using hand-power, and the rated horse-power of engines ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle during 1945-46:-

FACTORIES $(\pi)$ : RATED HORSE.POWER OF ENGINES, 1945-46.

(a) Excludes Central Electric Stations.
3. Rated Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use.-(i) According to Type, States. Particulars 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, 1945-46.

| State. | Rated Horse-nower of Engines ordinarily in use. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steam. |  | Internal Combustion. |  |  | Water. | Motors तriven by electricity. |  |  |
|  | Reciprocating. | Turbine. | Gas. | Lipht Oils. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Heavy } \\ \text { Oils. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Purchased. | Own Genera- tion. (c) |  |
| N.S.W. |  | $\underset{56,8 \mathrm{I} 2}{\text { F.P. }}$ | H.P. | H.P. 6,489 | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. ${ }_{\text {81,674 }}$ | H.P. |
| Victoria | 29,543 | 37,725 | 3,501 | 4.799 | 10,392 | 1,389 | 566,677, | 60,389 | 654,026 |
| Queensland | 80.748 | 15,068 | 7.459 | 3.819 | 14,842 |  | 119.873 | 49,055 | 241,809 |
| S. Australia | 9,073 | 6,010 | 3,953 | 2,991 | 7.756 | 15 | 157.346 | 16.989 | 287,144 |
| W. Anstralia | 9.169 | 80 | 2,281 | 2,059 | 7,716 |  | 65.032 | 6,855 | 86,337 |
| Tasmania | 3,207 | 2,04 1 | 66 | 3,719 | 1,426 | 192 | 79,14 1 | 11,730 | 89,792 |
| Australia | 236,378 | 117,736 | 20,481 | 23,876 | 56,189 | 1.737 | I,755,036 | 226.692 | 2,211,433 |

(a) Excludes Central Electric Stations.
(b) Excludes particulars in column (c).
(ii) According to Type, Australia. In the following table details of the horse-power of the various types of engines in use are given for Australia for the years 1942-43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938-39.

## FACTORIES(a) : TYPES AND RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES ORDINARILY in use, australia.

| Year. |  | Rated Horse-power of Engines ordinarily in use. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. <br> (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Steam. |  | Internal Combustion. |  |  | Water. | Motors driven by electricity. |  |  |
|  |  | Reriprocating. | Turbine. | Gas. | Light Oils. | Heavy Oils. |  | Purchased. | Own Generation. (r) |  |
| 1938-39 |  | $\underset{268,409}{\text { H.P. }}$ | H.P. ${ }_{\text {84, }}$ | H.P. 32,914 | H.P. 17.970 | H.P. 55.800 | H.P. | H.P. | F.P. 179.889 | $\begin{gathered} \text { II.P. } \\ 1.478 .769 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1942-43 | $\cdots$ | 246,661 | 123,967 | 21,898 | 18,079 | 56.669 | 1,7+9 | 1,509,.48. | 1100,991 | 1,978.509 |
| 1943-44 | . | 244,042 | 121,570 | 20,318 | 19.500 | 56,693 | 1,621 | 1.6n2.264 | 192,631 | 2,066,008 |
| 1944-45 | . | 239.319 | 118,438 | 21,280 | 21,407 | 57,012 | 1,581 | 1,673,34 | 101.619 | 2,132,385 |
| 1945-46 | $\cdots$ | 236,378 | 117,736 | 20,481 | 23,876 | 56,189 | 1.737 | 1,755,03 ${ }^{\text {h }}$ | 226,692 | 2,211,433 |

(a) Excludes Central Electric Stations.
(b) Excludes particulars in column (c).
(iii) In Classes of Industry, 1945-46. The next table shows the rated horse-power of engines ordinarily in use in the various classes of industry in each State during 1945-46.

## FACTORIES $(a)$ : RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES ORDINARILY IN USE, 1945-46.


(a) Excludes Central Electric Stations.
4. Canacity of Engines and Generators installed in Central Electric Stations.(i) According to Type, Austrulia. Particulars of the type and the capacity of engines and generators installed in Central Electric Stations in Australia in 1945-46 are given in the following table:-

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS : POWER EQUIPMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

| Particulars. | Capacity of Engines a nd Generators. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steam. |  | Internal Combustion. |  |  | Water. | Total. |
|  | Recinrocating. | Turbine. | Gas. | Light Oils. | Heavy Oils. |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Engines installed - } \\ \text { Tutal installed } \\ \text { Rated H.P. } \end{gathered}$ | 25,682 | 2,268,64 1 | 22,034 | 3,076 | 159,456 | 365,007 | 2,843,896 |
| Gennratirs installedKilowatt caparity - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total installed .. K.W. | 16.792 | 1,644.448 | 14,814 | 1,968 | 106,186 | 268,518 | 2,052,720 |
| Effertive caparity $\quad$, |  | 1,368,068 | 12,743 |  |  | 236,824 | 1,731,300 |
| Maximum load .. " | 13,027 | 1,114,273 | 10,138 | 1,481 | 70,819 | 213,938 | 1,423,676 |
| Horse-power equivalent- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total installed .. $\quad$ H.P. | 22,510 | 2,204,465 | 19,859 | 2,638 | 142,348 | 359.962 | 2,751,782 |
| Effective capacity | 21.449 17.463 | 2,833,464 | 17.083 | 2,414 | '28,510 | 317.474 | 2,320,894 |
| Maximum load .. " | 17,463 | 1,493,739 | 13,591 | 1,985 | 94,936 | 286.795 | ¢,908,509 |

(ii) States. Details of the capacity of engines and generators installed in Central Electric Stations in each State in 1945-46 are given in the next table.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS : POWER EQUIPMENT, 1945-46.

| Particulars. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qland. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engines installed Rated H.P. | 1,203,094 | 740,178 | 289,886 | 200,398 | 156,930 | 253,410 | 2,843,896 |
| Generators installedKilowatt caparity- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total installed ${ }_{\text {Effective capracity }}{ }^{\text {. }}$. K.W. | 899.201 | 513.833 | 196,587 | 142,461 | 113.019 | 187,625 | 2,052,726 |
| Mffective capacity Maximum load | 782,492 <br> 483,145 | 409855 468,410 | 139,436 125,436 | 141,776 130,970 | 100,999 80,816 | 156,742 134,899 | $1,731,300$ $1,423,676$ |
| Horse-mumer equivalent- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total installed . $\quad$ H.P. | 1,205,424 | 688,819 | 263,534 | 190,976 | 151,508 | 251.52I | 2,751.782 |
| Elfertive rapacity $\quad$ | 1,048,770 | 549,43I | 186,921 | 190,058 | 135.394 | 210,120 | 2,320,894 |
| Maximum load . . | 647,680 | 627,927 | 168,153 | 175,572 | 108,338 | 180,839 | 1,908,509 |

## § 4. Employment in Factories.

1. Number Engaged.-(1) General. All persons engaged in the manufacturing activities of a factory, including proprictors who work in their owf 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, collertors. cartors engaged solely on outward delivery of manufactured goods and retailing stcremen. Prior to 1945-46 the elassification of employment distinguished between (i) working proprietors; (ii) managers and overseers; (iii) accountants and olerks; (iv) enginedivivers and firemen ; (v) workers. skilled and unskilled ; (vi) carters and messengers; and (vii) others. This grouping, however, did not make adequate provision for measuring the development that has taken place in the employment of chemists and other research workers. As a result, the classification of factory employment was amended in 1945-46 to read as follows:-(i) Working proprictors; (ii) managerial and clerical staff including salaried managers and working directors; (iii) chemists, draftsmen and other laboratory and research staff ; (iv) foremen and overseers; (v) skilled and nnskilled workers; (ri) carters (excluding delivery only), messengers and persons working regularly at home for factory, mill or workshop.

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 number engaged over the period worked, which. for many factories, was less than a full year. Commencing with the year 1928-29 the Gigure represents the equivalent average number engaged over a full year of fifty-two weeks. The classification of factorics 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.
(ii) Australia, 1936-37 to 1945-46. Particulars of the number employed, the increase in employment and the rate per cent. of such increase are given for years 1936-37 to 1945-46 in the following table :-

FACTORIES : EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.

| Year. |  | Majes. |  |  | Females. |  |  | Persons. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number Entployed. | Increasp on Previous Year. |  | Number Employed. | Increase on Previous Year. |  | Number Employed. | Increase on Previous Year. |  |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |  | Sumber | er cent. |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| 1936-37 | . | 381,412 | 24,858 | 6.97 | 142,536 | 6.319 | 4.64 | 523,9.48 | 31.177 | 6.33 |
| 1937-38 | - | 408,602 | 27,100 | 7.13 | 150.558 | 8.022 | 5.63 | 559.160 | 35,212 | 6.72 |
| 1938-39 | . | 412,591 | 3.989 | 0.98 | 152.515 | 1.757 | 1.30 | 565.106 | 5,946 | 1.06 |
| 1939-40 | $\cdots$ | 426,934 | $14,3.13$ | 3.48 | 160.729 | 8.214 | 5.39 | 587.663 | 22.557 | 3.69 |
| 1940-4 I | $\cdots$ | 473,058 | 46.124 | 10.80 | 177,015 | 16,286 | 10.13 | 650,073 | 62,410 | 10.62 |
| 194 $\mathrm{t}-92$ | $\cdots$ | 524,383 | 51.325 | 10.85 | 200.959 | 23.944 | 13.53 | 725,3+2 | 75,269 | 11.58 |
| 1942-43 | . | 535.570 | $11.18 \%$ | 2.13 | 223.475 | 22.516 | 11.20 | 750,0.45 | 33.703 | 4.65 |
| 1943-44 | . | 539.141 | 3,571 | 0.67 | 227,315 | 3.390 | 1.74 | 766,506 | 7,4 41 | 0.98 |
| 1944-45 | - | 53.5803 | $-3.218$ | -0.60 | 214,685 | $-12.679$ | $-5.58$ | 750,579 | -15.927 | $-2.08$ |
| 1945-46 | $\cdots$ | 548,888 | 12,995 | 2.42 | 196.370 | -18,316 | $-8.53$ | 745,258 | -5,321 | $-0.71$ |

NOTE.-Minus sign (-) indicates decrease.
(iii) States, 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46. The following table shows, for each of the years 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46(i) the average number of persons (including both sexes of all ages) engaged in manufacturing industries in each State; (b) for each State, the percentage of the total number engaged in Australia; and (c) the number engaged per ten thousand of the mean population in each State and Australia.

FACTORIES : EMPLOYMENT.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qland. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Average Number Engaged during Full Year (52 Weers).

| 1938-39 | 228,781 | 201,831 | 54, 1 Io | 43,37t | 23,21 1 | 13.802 | 565,106 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1942-43 | 315.524 | 262,358 | 64.292 | 72,748 | 25,813 | 18,310 | 759,045 |
| 1.943-44 | 323,032 | 261.33I | 64,682 | 60,569 | 28,101 | 19,791 | 766.506 |
| 1944-45 | 314,678 | 257,637 | 64, I 35 | 65,472 | 29,146 | 19,51 1 | 750,579 |
| r945-46 | 310,870 | 256,249 | 65,460 | 63,188 | 30,256 | 19,235 | 745,258 |

Percrntage on Australian Total.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ |
| $1938-39$ | . | 40.48 | 35.72 | 9.58 | 7.67 | 4.11 | 2.44 | 100.00 |
| $1942-43$ | . | 41.58 | 34.56 | 8.47 | 9.58 | 3.40 | 2.41 | 100.00 |
| $1943-44$ | . | 42.14 | 34.09 | 8.44 | 9.08 | 3.67 | 2.58 | 100.00 |
| $1944-45$ | . | 41.93 | 34.33 | 8.54 | 8.72 | 3.88 | 2.60 | 100.00 |
| $1945-46$ | . | 41.72 | 34.38 | 8.78 | 8.48 | 4.06 | 2.58 | 100.00 |

FACTORIES : EMPLOYMENT-continued.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per io,000 of Population. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938-39 | 837 | 1,076 | 537 | 730 | 502 | 583 | 816 |
| 1942-43 | 1,116 | 1,332 | 617 | 1,188 | 538 | 759 | 1,055 |
| 1943-44 | 1,133 | 1.316 | 612 | 1,125 | 583 | 812 | 1,056 |
| 1944-4.5 | 1,092 | 1,286 | 599 | 1,048 | 593 | 792 | 1,023 |
| 1945-46 | 1,067 | 1,268 | 603 | 999 | 615 | 771 | 1,005 |

2. Rates of Increase, 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46.-The percentage increase on the average number of persons engaged in the preceding year is shown below for each State for 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46.

Factories : annual percentage increase of persons engaged.

| Year. | N.S.w. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| 1938-39 | 1.74 | 0.02 | 3.82 | -1.62 | 0.34 | 4.80 | 1.06 |
| 1942-43 | 5.79 | 1. 53 | 3.85 | 11:49 | 7.64 | 4.29 | 4.65 |
| 1943-44 | 2.38 | -0.39 | 0.61 | $-4.37$ | 8.86 | 8.09 | 0.98 |
| r944-45 | -2.59 | -1.41 | $-0.85$ | $-5.89$ | 3.72 | -1.41 | -2.08 |
| 1945-46 | -1.21 | -0.54 | 2.07 | -3.49 | 3.81 | $-1.41$ | -0.71 |

Note.-Minus sign -) indicates decrease.
3. Persons Engaged in Classes of Industry.-(i) Australia. The following table shows the average number of persuns engaged in factories under each industrial group in Australia for the years 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46.

FACTORIES : PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, AUSTRALIA.

| Class of Industry. | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Q:arry Products | 10,343 | 8,001 | 7,701 | 7,933 | 9,929 |
| II. Pricks, Pothery, Glass, etc. $\quad$. | 15,709 | 10,428 | 9,616 | 10,459 | 9,929 13,466 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils and Grease | 19,816 | 54,101 | 42,551 | 36,340 | 31,471 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements a hd Couveyaneres. . | 177,677 | 328.142 | 341.030 | 319,314 | 292,477 |
| V. Precious Metals, Tewellery and Plate | 3.726 | 2,358 | 2.373 | 2,397 | 3,240 |
| VI. Textiles aud Textile Goods | 46,082 | 58.661 | 58,539 | 57,204 | 55,008 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 10.767 | 12,096 | 12,768 | 12,474 | 14.492 |
| VIII. Clothing | 86.002 | 80.573 | 80.692 | 86,391 | 93.370 |
| IX. Fond. Drink and Tobacco | 83.8 ¢6 | 96,4;8 | 101,630 | 105,194 | 105.878 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 30,739 | 33,658 | 34.827 | 35,382 | 38,346 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, ets. $\sim_{\text {a }}$. | 15,287 | 10,216 | 9,563 | 9,930 | 13,107 |
| XII. Paıer. Statinues, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 39.913 | 35,645 | 35,193 | 36,726 | 39,905 |
| XITL. Rublier . . . | 7,502 | 7,178 | 7,061 | 7,970 | 8,699 |
| XIV. Musical Instrument: | 451 | 392 | 3.53 | 392 | 459 |
| XV. Miscellaneous eruduct; | 7.727 | 12,320 | 12,690 | 13,018 | 14,838 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | 555,677 | 750.177 | 757.436 | 741,126 | 734,685 |
| XVI. Heat, Jight and Power | 9,429 | 8.868 | 9,070 | 9.453 | 10,573 |
| Grand Total | 565,106 | 759,045 | 766,506 | 750,579 | 745,258 |

Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific in 1941, the transfer of man-power to the more essential industries became apparent, and industries not directly concerned with Australia's war effort showed a marked decline. The industries which declined were those in Class I., Mine and Quarry Products; Class II., Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ; Class V., Precious Metals ; Class VIII., Clothing ; Class X1., Furniture ; and Class XII.,

Paper, etc., while industries where the war-time expansion in employment occurred were those in Class III , Chemicals, etc.; Class IV., Metals, etc.; Class VI., Textiles : ,Class VII., Skins and Leather ; and Class IX., Food.

Following the cessation of hostilities in 1945 and the relaxation of man-power control -which permitted movement of employees between industries, Class III., Chemicals, etc.; , Class IV., Metals, etc. : and Class V1., Textiles recorded lower levels of employment in 1945-46 while in each other class of industry a higher level of employment was recorded.
(ii) States. Particulars of the numbers engaged in each industrial class are shown in the following table for each State:-

FACTORIES : PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL CIASSES. 1945-46.

| Class of Industry. | N S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Produrts | 4,376 | 2,659 | 889 | 888 | 670 | 447 | 9,929 |
| II. Brichs. Pottery, Glass, etc. . . | 7,466 | 3,574 | 615 | 1,168 | 517 | 126 | 13,466 |
| ПI. Chemirals, Hyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils and Greave | 13,164 | 11,961 | 955 | 3,845 | 1,396 | 150 | 31,471 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Marhines, Implements and Conveyances | 1 36,602 | 88,421 | 21,617 | 29,395 | 10,869 | 5,573 | 292,477 |
| V. Procious Mctals, Jewellery and Plate | 1,110 | 1,602 | 165 | 238 | 109 | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ \hline 107\end{array}$ | 3.240 55.008 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 18.341 | 29.889 | 1,297 | 2,334 | 740 | 2,407 | 55.008 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 6.385 | 4,884 | 1. 168 | 1,323 | 526 | 206 | 14,492 |
| - VIII. Clothing | 37,651 | 38.552 | 6.614 | 6,111 | 3.568 | 874 | 93.370 |
| 1X. Fond, Jrink and Tobacco | 35,474 | 33,611 | 17,825 | 9.244 | 5.189 | 4.335 | 105.878 |
| X. Woodworking and Hasketware | 13.499 | 10,139 | 6,967 | 2,571 | 2,819 | 2,351 | 3,3.6 |
| XI. Furniture. Brdiling, etr. . . | 4.937 | 3,724 | 1,697 | 1,386 | 872 | . $4+1$ | 13, 0 ¢ |
| XlI. Pager. Stationery, Printing, | 16,759 | 13.723 | 3.349 | 2,583 | 1,515 | 1,776 | 39,905 |
| XTII. Ruhiver | 3.990 | 3,644 | 535 | 283 | 155 | 112 | 8,699 |
| X!V. Musical Instruments | 311 | $8_{6} 8$ | 23 | 37 58 | 5 |  | 459 |
| X V. Miscellaneous Products | 6.407 | 6,570 | 596 | 580 | 446 | 239 | .14,838 |
| Total, Classes I, to XV. | 306,722 | 253,236 | 64,312 | 61,986 | 29,376 | 19.053 | 734,685 |
| XV1. Heat, Light and Power | 4,148 | 3,013 | 1,148 | 1,202 | 880 | 182 | 10,573 |
| Grand Total $\therefore$ | 310,870 | 256,249 | 65,460 | 63,188 | 30,256 | 19,235 | 745,258 |

4. Persons Engaged According to Grade of Employment.-(i) General. In the following table the average number of persons engaged in the States during 1945-46 are classified on the new basis according to the grade of their employment. Persons omployed in factories are now classified on a basis different from that adopted prior to 1945-46. The nature of this change is indicated in § 4 (i).

PERSONS ENGAGED : GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1945-46.
Average Number of Persons Engaged.

(a) Including salaried managers and working directors.
(b) Including persons working regularly at home.
(ii) Outworkers. The term "outworker" or " homeworker" has acquired' a specia 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 employecs' own homes. Individuals working for themselves are not included. The following table givea particulars of the average number of outworkers employed by factories in each State during the years $193^{8-39}$ and $1941-42$ to $1944-45$. Owing to the altered classification of employment adopted in 1945-46, persons working regularly at home for factories are now included with carters and messengers and separate details of the numbers of homeworkers are no longer available.

FACTORIES : OUTWORKERS.( $n$ )

| Year. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australls. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938-39 . | 201 | 120 | 6 | II | 7 | II | 356 |
| 1941-42 .. | 4 19 | 191 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 15 | 702 |
| 1942-43 . | 534 | J96 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 772 |
| 1943-44 | 531 | 289 | 4 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 862 |
| 1944-45 .. | 599 | 389 | 7 | 29 | 18 | 7 | 1,049 |

(u) In all tables relating to number of trands employed in factories, outworkers are included.
5. Monthly Employment. 1938-39 and 1943-44 to 1946-47.-The number of persons omployed in factories (excluding working proprietors) on the pay-day nearest to the 15th of each month is shown in the following table for the years 1938-39 and 1943-44. to 1946-47.

FACTORIES : MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.

| Month. |  | 1938-39. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. | 1946-47. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July |  | 387,603 | 518,181 | $510,8,41$ | 518,734 | 571,062 |
| August .. |  | 389,979 | 519,135 | $5^{18,672}$ | 519.122 | 579,334 |
| September |  | 391,576 | 519.747 | 517,013 | 511,909 | 5 3 3,281 |
| October |  | 393,977 | 520,687 | 516,152 | 505.753 | 584,007 |
| November |  | 395,192 | 519,233 | 515,695 | 503.296 | 575,255 |
| December |  | 394,438 | 520,147 | 515,384 | 489,0.40 | 564,055 |
| January |  | $3{ }^{9} 5.742$ | 510,367 | 512,269 | 513.396 | 565,550 |
| February |  | 392,056 | 521,480 | 513,880 | 533,761 | 574.034 |
| March . |  | 395,146 | 520,558 | 515,455 | 543,347 | 578,469 |
| April |  | 391,005 | 518,197 | 514,414 | 547,253 | 530,792 |
| May |  | 393,609 | 518,178 | 513,232 | 553,980 | 589,070 |
| June |  | 390.973 | 518,176 | 514,501 | 558,428 | 593,202 |
| Mean |  | 391,780 | 519,424 | 515,459 | 524,835 | 578,228 |

Females.

| July |  | . | 147,282 | 227,382 | 217,633 | 204,705 | 193,337 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Augnst | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 149,294 | 228,134 | 216,491 | 204,150 | 195,225 |
| September |  |  | 151,159 | 229,206 | 215,491 | 190,331 | 196,271 |
| October | . |  | 152,473 | 229,104 | 213.686 | 193,587 | 197,480 |
| November |  |  | 152,806 | 228,373 | 212,604 | 191.689 | 197,874 |
| December | . |  | 151,165 | 226,958 | 211,507 | 183,899 | 196,748 |
| January |  |  | 141,853 | 223,991 | 207,464 | 184,810 | 193.565 |
| Fehruary | $\ldots$ |  | 151,883 | 223,900 | 210,401 | 188,632 | 198,264 |
| March |  | . | 154,854 | 225,144 | 212,206 | 192,699 | 200,737 |
| April | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 152,614 | 222,457 | 209,147 | 192,084 | 199,467 |
| May | . |  | 150,693 | 218,648 | 207,556 | 102,215 | 199,341 |
| June | . | $\cdots$ | 148,601 | 217,430 | 206,335 | 192,137 | 199,893 |
| Mean |  | $\cdots$ | 150,390 | 225,060 | 211,710 | 193.328 | 197,350 |

FACTORTES: MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA-continued.

| Mnath. |  |  |  | 1938-39. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. | 1946-47. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Persons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | - | $\cdots$ |  | 534,975 | 745.563 | 736:474 | 723.439 | 764,999 |
| August | . | . | . | 539.273 | 747,369 | 735,163 | 723.272 | 774,579 |
| September | . | . | . | 542,735 | 748,953 | 732,504 | 711,240 | 779,552 |
| October | . | . | $\cdots$ | 546,450 | 749,791 | 729,838 | $699.34^{\circ}$ | $7^{81,487}$ |
| November | . | - | . | 547,908 | 747,606 | 728,2!9 | $694,9^{8} 5$ | 773.129 |
| Derember | - |  | $\ldots$ | 545,603 | 747,105 | 726,891 | 672,939 | 760,803 |
| January | - | - | $\cdots$ | 527.505 | 743.358 | 719,733 | 698,206 | 759,113 |
| February | . | $\cdots$ | . | 543,930 | 745,380 | 724.281 | 722,393 | 772.298 |
| March | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 550,000 | 745,702 | 727,661 | 736.046 | 779,206 |
| April | . | - | . | 543,619 | 740,654 | 723.5611 | 739.337 | $7^{80,259}$ |
| May | . | . | . | 544,302 | 736,826 | 720.788 | $74^{\text {6i, }} 195$ | 788,411 |
| June | $\cdots$ | - | . | 539.574 | 735,606 | 720,836 | 750,565 | 793,095 |
| Mean | . | . |  | 542,170 | 744.484 | 727,169 | 718,163 | 775,578 |

6. Distribution of Employees According to Age.-(i) Stutrs. The extension of statistics of employment in factories, decided upon at the Conference of Australian Statisticians held in 1945 , permits of a distribution of employees (excluding working proprietors) into seven age-groups in 1945-46 instead of three as in previous years. The particulars are collected as at June. The number employed in each age-group in June, 1946. are given below :-

FACTORIES : DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE, JLNE, 1940.
(Excluding Working Proprietors.)

| Age Grouls. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cnder 16 years | 2,45I | 3.449 | 1,237 | 829 | 739 | 311 | 9.016 |
| s6 ycars .. | 5,110 | 3,884 | 1.370 | 1,074 | 823 | 372 | 12,633 |
| 17 | 6,233 | 4.263 | 1.460 | 1,233 | 882 | 410 | 14,481 |
| 18 | 7,273 | 4,736 | 1,616 | 1,269 | 836 | 466 | 16,196 |
| 19 " | 5,892 | 4.073 | 1,376 | 1,056 | 643 | 406 | 13,446 |
| 20 " | $5.5^{81}$ | 3,880 | 1,235 | 1,012 | 551 | 398 | 12,657 |
| 21 , and over | 203,801 | 155.504 | 42,386 | 45,438 | 19.993 | 12,877 | 479,999 |
| Total | 236,341 | $179.7^{8 n}$ | 50.680 | 51,915 | 24.467 | 15.240 | 5.58.428 |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 16 years | 2,265 | 3.007 | 1,020 | 885 | 478 | 226 | 7,881 |
| 16 years . | 4.032 | 3.130 | 815 | 679 | 552 | 220 | 9,437 |
| 17 | 4.667 | 3,510 | 8 I 8 | 802 | $54^{8}$ | 259 | 10,604 |
| 18 | 5,091 | 3.963 | 856 | 947 | 558 | 341 | 11,756 |
| $19 \%$ | 4,747 | 3,530 | 779 | 869 | 496 | 287 | 10,708 |
| 20 | 4.816 | 3,435 | 756 | $8_{8} 0_{4}{ }^{-}$ | $425^{-}$ | 277 | 10,513 |
| 21 ", and over | 56.701 | 54,632 | 6,378 | 8,018 | 2,950 | 2,5.59 | 131,238 |
| Total | 82.319 | 75,207 | 11,422 | 13,004 | 6,007 | 4,178 | 192,137 |
| Persons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 16 years | 4,716 | 6,4.56 | 2,257 | 1,714 | 1,217 | 537 | 16,897 |
| 16 years .. | 9,142 | 7.014 | 2,385 | 1,753 | 1,375 | 601 | 22,070 |
| 17 " | 10,900 | 7,773 | 2,278 | 2,03. | 1,430 | 669 | 25,085 |
| 18 | 12,364 | 8,699 | 2,472 | 2,216 | 1,394 | 807 | 27,952 |
| 19 " | 10,639 | 7,603 | 2,155 | 1,925 | 1,139 | 603 | 24,154 |
| 20 " | 10,397 | 7,315 | 1,991 | 1,816 | 976 | 675 | 23,170 |
| 21 ", and over | 260,502 | 210,136 | $4^{8,764}$ | 53,456 | 22,943 | 15,436 | 611,237 |
| Total | 318,660 | 254,996 | 62,102 | 64,915 | 30,474 | 19,418 | 750,565 |

(ii) Australia. .As comparative details based on the new age grouping are not arailable for the years prior to 1945-46, the following table shows the age distribution in sexes for Australia in June, 1939 and 1943 to 1946 on the old besis.

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


## § 5. Sex Distribution in Factories.

1. Distribution According to Sex of Persons Engaged.-(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 in 1945-46 was one to nearly three. In Victoria the ratio of females to males during the year i 886 was about one to five. Five years later ( 1891 ) it was somewhat less, but in 1896 had increased to about one to three, and in 1945-46 was about one to two. In the remaining States the ratio in 1945-46 was roughly one female engaged to every four males. For Australia as a whole the ratio of females employed in factories was bighest in 1943-44 at about two females to five males but by 1945-46 the ratio had declined to about the pre-war level of one female to nearly three males.
(ii) Average Number of Mules and Females Engaged. The following table shows the average number of males and females engaged in factories in each State for 1938-39 and the four years 1942-43 to 1945-46:-

FACTORIES : MALES AND FEMALES FNGAGED.

| State. | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 167,172 | 223.660 | 226,824 | 223,770 | 227,454 |
| Victoria.. | 136,218 | ${ }^{1} 75.341$ | 175,078 | 174.424 | 178,951 |
| Queensland | 43,941 | 50,325 | 50,822 | 51,483 | 53.587 |
| South Australia | 35,406 | 52,793 | 50,660 | 49,056 | 49,523 |
| Western Australia | 18,704 | 19,501 | 21,060 | 22.404 | 24,268 |
| Tasmania | 11,150 | 13,94 1 | 14,697 | 14,756 | 15,105 |
| Australia | 412,591 | 535,570 | 539,141 | 535,893 | 548,888 |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 61,609 | 91,855 | 96,208 | 90,908 | 83,416 |
| Victoria | 65,613 | 87,017 | 86,253 | 83,213 | - 77,298 |
| Queensland | 10,169 | 13,967 | 13,860 | 12,652 | 11,873 |
| South Australia | 7,965 | 19,955 | 18,909 | 16,416 | 13,665 |
| Western Australia | 4,507 | 6,312 | 7,041 | 6,742 | 5,988 |
| Tasmania | 2,652 | 4,369 | 5,094 | -4,755 | 4,130 |
| Australia | 152.515 | 223,475 | 227,365 | 214.686 | 196,370 |

2. 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 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46 :-

## anNual percentage increases of males and females engaged.

| State. | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | . $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & \text { 1. } 69\end{aligned}$ | \% 3.14 | $\%$ 1.42 | \% $-\quad 1.35$ | \% ${ }^{\text {\% }} 65$ |
| Victoria. . | 0.04 | -0.20 | -,0.15 | - 0.37 | 2.60 |
| Queensland | $3 \cdot 79$ | 1.27 | 1.11 | 1.30 | 4.09 |
| South Australia | $-2.39$ | $5 \cdot 76$ | $-4.04$ | - 3.17 | 0.95 |
| Western Australia | $-0.30$ | 3.54 | 8.00 | 6.38 | 8.32 |
| Tasmania | $4 \cdot 40$ | 4.12 | 5.42 | 0.40 | 2.37 |
| Total | 0.98 | 2.16 | 0.67 | -0.60 | 2.42 |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 1.88 | 12.86 | 4.74 | - 5.51 | $-8.24$ |
| Victoria.. | - 0.03 | 5.21 | $-0.88$ | $-3.52$ | -7.11 |
| Queensland | 3.96 | 14.35 | $-0.77$ | $-8.72$ | $-6.16$ |
| South Australia | 1.98 | 30.14 | - 5.24 | -13.18 | $-16.76$ |
| Western Australia | 3.06 | 22.66 | 11.55 | $-4.25$ | -11.18 |
| Tasmania | 6.51 | 4.85 | 16.59 | -6.65 | $-13.14$ |
| Total | 1.30 | II. 20 | 1.74 | $-5 \cdot 5^{8}$ | $-8.53$ |

Nоте.-The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.
3. Masculinity of Persons Engaged in Factories.-The extent to which females are - engaged in the factories of.Australia may perhaps be more clearly shown by giving the masculinity of persons engaged in each State. The following table shows particulars for the years 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46:-

FACTORIES : MASCULINITY $(a)$ OF PERSONS ENGAGED.

| Year. |  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938-39 |  | 271 | 208 | 432 | 445 | 415 | 420 | 271 |
| $1942-43$ | - | 24.4 | 202 | 360 | 265 | 309 | 319 | 240 |
| 1943-44 |  | 236 | 203 | 367 | 268 | 299 | 289 | 237 |
| 1944-45 |  | 246 | 210 | 407 | 209 | 337 | 310 | 250 |
| 1945-46 |  | 273 | 232 | 451 | 362 | 495 | 366 | 280 |

(a) Number of males per roo females.

For a number of years prior to 1926-27 there were on the average 300 males engaged in factories for every 100 females, but in that year the proportion of males began to fall with the increasing activity in the clothing and textile industries, in which the number of females to males is relatively high. As these trades were not so seriously affected by the depression as the heavier industries, the proportion of males continued to fall, until in 1932-33 there were only 239 males engaged to every 100 females. With the recovery of employment in the heavier industries subsequent to that year, the proportion of males per 100 females had increased to 271 in 1937-38 and 1938-39.

The decrease in masculinity from 1938-39 to 1943-44 resulted from the enlistment of men in the armed services and the expansion of industry caused by the war. In many industries the younger men were released for service in the defence forces and large numbers of women were absorbed as an adjustment to the industrial effort of Australia. Following the cessation of hostilities in 1945 and the return of servicemen to civilian life, the number of females employed in factories declined and masculinity increased. In 1945-46, at 280 males per 100 females, it was slightly higher than pre-war.
4. Employment of Females in Particular Industries.-(i) Ceneral. The greater number of females in manufacturing industries are engaged in four classes. namely :IV., Industrial Metals, Machines, etc. ; VI., Textiles; VIIl., Clothing ; and IX., Hood, Drink and Tobacco. In 1945-46 these industries accounted for 80.92 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 129 females to every 100 mules and in Class VIII., Clothing, with 270 females per 100 males. The following tables show the average number of males and females engaged in each of these classes in 1945-46 :-

MALES AND FEMALES ENGAGED IN PARTICULLAR INDUSTRIES, 1945-46.

| Class. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IV. Industrial Metals, etc. | 121,060 | 78,383 | 20,369 | 26.729 | 10,178 | 5.323 | 262,038 |
| V'I. Thxtjlers and lextile Goods | 7,610 | 13.208 | $\begin{array}{r}597 \\ \hline 567\end{array}$ | 1,121 | 375 | 1,071 | 23.992 |
| VIII C-lnthing | 9.96 .4 | 11.025 | 1,567 | 1.527 | 803 | 267 | 25,-43 |
| 1X. Food, Drink and Tolaceo | 23.637 | 23.811 | 15.366 15648 | 6,803 | 3.995 8.85 | 2.067 | $\begin{array}{r}76,569 \\ \hline 6505\end{array}$ |
| All Other classes . . | 65,183 | 52,524 | 15,648 $\cdots$ | 13,3+7 | 8,837 | 5,47\% | 161,056 |
| Total . | 227.454 | 173,951 | 53,557 | 49,5:3 | 24.268 | 15.105 | 548,888 |

Fenales.

| IV. Indugtrial Metals, pte. <br> VT. Textiles and Textile Goods |  |  | 15.542 | 10,038 | 1,248 | 2,670 | 69 r | 250 | 30.439 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 10.73 I | 16,681 | 700 | 1.213 | 365 | 1,336 | 31.0 .6 |
| V] 11 | Cothing |  | 27.687 | 27.527 | 5,047 | 4,584 | 2.675 | 607 | 68.1:7 |
|  | Food. lrink and Tobacco |  | 11.837 | 10.000 | 2,459 | 2,441 | 1.204 | 1,268 | 29.309 |
|  | All Other Classcs |  | 17,619 | 13,052 | 2,419 | 2,757 | 1.053 | 569 | 37.409 |
|  | Total |  | 83,416 | 77.298 | 11,873 | 13,665 | 5,983 | 4,130 | 196.370 |

(ii) Femoles Engrged in Clothing Trade. The omployment of females in the several industries of Class Vl[l., Clothing-in which class the largest number of females are employed-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., 1945-46.

| Industry. | New South Wales. |  |  | Victoria. |  |  | Other States. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nales. | Females, | Femininity <br> (a) | Males. | Females. | Femininity. (a) | Males. | Females. | Femininity. <br> (a) |
| Tailoring and Readymade Clething | 2,319 | 12,848 | 554 | 1,9+3 | 6,489 | 334 | 1,280 | 5, 168 | 404 |
| Waterpronf and Oilskin Clothing .. | 32 | 171 | 534 | 85 | 208 | 245 | 1,280 6 | 28 | 467 |
| Dressmaking, Hem-stite-hing | 75 | x,785 | 2,375 | 849 | 9,03I | 1,054 | 122 | 3,179 | 2,606 |
| Millinery. $\quad$. | 128 | 1,137 | 888 | 214 | 938 | 438 | 39 | 558 | 1.431 |
| Bhirts. Collars and Vinderolothing | 453 | 4,435 | 979 | 351 | 2,915 | 830 | 142 | 1,606 | 1,131 |
| Foundation ments Gar- | 83 | 957 | 1,153 | 107 | 784 | 733 | 14 | 144 | 1,029 |
| Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves <br> Matwand Caus | 80 581 | 600 659 | 1687 113 11 | 42 436 | 223 254 | 531 58 | 28 | 106 | 379 |
| Gloves | 73 | 325 | 445 | 107 | 498 | 465 | 32 | 145 | 453 |
| Bonts and Shoes | 3,055 | 2,998 | 98 | 4,939 | 4,5こ5 | 92 | 1,515 | 1,232 | 81 |
| Boot and Shoe Repairing | 1,430 | 96 | 7 | 746 | 25 | 3 | 636 | 48 | 8 |
| Boot and Shoe iccess'riey | 1,430 220 | 125 | 57 | 96 | 134 | 140 | 27 | 2 | 7 |
| Umbrellas and Walking Sticks | 24 | 36 | 150 | 9 | 14 | 156 | 8 | 17 | 213 |
| Dyeworks and CleanIng (including lie- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| novating Repairing $\quad$ and | 1,392 | 1,444 | 104 | 1,013 | 1,053 | 104 | 405 | 675 | 167 |
| Other . . | 9 | 75 | 833 | 88 | 436 | 495 | .. | 5 | (b) |
| Total | 0.964 | 27.687 | 278 | 12.02 .5 | 27.527 | 250 | 4.254 | 12,913 | 304 |

[^0]
## § 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. 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 labour shall not exhaust the worker before the attainment of full growth.
2. Number of Children Engaged, 1939 and 1943 to 1946. -In the returns for the various States, the term "child" denotes any person under sixteen years of age. The decline in the number of children employed from the peak of 33.553 reached in June, 1940 to 16,897 in June, 1946, which is most marked in all States excepting Western Australia. was probably caused by several factors, including (i) the raising of the school learing age in New South Wales and Tasmania, (ii) fewer children available for employment owing to the decline in the birth rate which occurred about 1929, and (iii) the high tevel of employment which enabled parents to keep their children at school beyond the statutory leaving age.

The following table shows the number of children of each sex employed in manufacturing industries in June of the years 1939 and 1943 to 1946.

FACTORIES : CHILDREN ENGAGED, JUNE.

| State. | 1939. | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. | 1946. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Weles | 5,750 | 4,221 | 3.881 | 3.287 | 2.451 |
| Victoria. | 6,167 | 5,251 | 5,031 | 4.607 | 3.4+9 |
| Qurensland | 1,790 | 2,126 | 1,732 | 1,567 | 1.237 |
| Enuth Aumiralia | 1,296 | 1,506 | 1,232 | 1,066 | 829 |
| Weotern Australia | 7 C | 878 | 75.3 | 763 | 739 |
| Tasmania | 392 | 556 | 485 | 416 | 311 |
| Australia | 16,109 | 14,538 | 13.114 | 11,706 | 9,016 |
| Femates. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 7,084 | 3.158 | 3,014 | 2,870 | 2,265 |
| Firtoria.. | 5,0n5 | 3,477 | 3.731 | 3,609 | 3,007 |
| Quesnsland | 1,334 | 1,308 | 1,017 | 492 | 1,020 |
| South Aurtralia. | 1,053 | 1,206 | 1,020 | 1,017 | 885 |
| Western Australia | 52 I | $4{ }^{4} 4$ | 356 | 338 | 478 |
| Tasmania | 500 | 344 | 307 | 352 | 226 |
| Australia | 15,497 | 9,897 | 9,44.5 | 9,178 | 7,881 |
| Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Walea | 12.843 | 7.379 | 6,895 | 6,157 | 4,716 |
| Virtaria. . | 11,172 | 8.728 | 8,762 | 8,216 | 6,456 |
| Qumensland | 3,124 | 3.434 | 2,749 | 2.5 .59 | 2,257 |
| South Australia | 2,349 | 2,712 | 2,2.52 | 2,083 | 1,714 |
| Weatern Australia | 1,2.26 | 1,282 | 1,109 | 1,101 | 1,217 |
| Tasmania | 892 | 900 | 792 | 768 | 537 |
| Australia .. | 31,606 | 24,435 | 22,559 | 20,884 | 16,897 |

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 in June of each of the five years 1939 and 1943 to 1946 . In 1946 the percentage was highest in Western Australia and lowest in New South Wales.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ON TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED.

4. Industries Employing Child Labour.-The distribution of children employed in factories in June, 1946, and the percentage on the total number employed are given in the following table according to the elass of industry :-

FACTORIES : CHILDREN EMPLOYED, BY CLASSES, JUNE, 1946.

| Class of Industry. | Children Employed. |  | Total Number Employed.(a) |  | Percentage of Children en Total Number Employed. <br> (a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Maleg. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
|  | No. | No. | No. | No. | \% | \% |
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. . | 91 | 5 | 10.746 | 390 | 0.85 | 1.28 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . | 141 | 26 | 14,03 1 | 1,0,4 6 | I. 00 | 2.49 |
| [II. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives. Paints. Oils and Grease | 230 | 213 | 22,932 | 8,14 1 | I. 00 | 2.62 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Jachines. |  | 65 |  |  |  |  |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and | 3,796 | 614 | 264,455 | 26,422 | 1.44 | 2.32 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | II4 | 39 | 2,976 | 581 | 3.83 | 6.71 |
| VT. Textiles and Textile Goods $\quad .$. | 735 | 1,280 | 26,788 | 30,942 | 2.74 | 4.14 |
| VII. Skins and leather .- | 157 | 113 | 11,273 | 3.788 | 1.39 | 2.98 |
| VIII. Clothing .. .- | 624 | 3,8ro | 24,068 | 70.663 | 2.59 | 5.39 |
| IX Food, Drink and Tohacco .- | 969 | 8.4 | 72,935 | 26.897 | 1.33 | 3.15 |
| X. Woodworkiny and Basketware | 620 | 46 | 35.779 | 1,692 | 1.73 | 2.72 |
| XI. Furniture, Hediding, etre. .. | 485 | 81 | 11,834 | 2,281 | 4.10 | 3.55 |
| XII. Pajer, Stationery, Printing. | 625 | 604 | 30,968 | 12,157 | 2.02 | 4.97 |
| XIIT. Rnbler .. | 81 | 20 | 7,906 | 1,645 | 1.02 | 1.22 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 12 | 3 | 384 | 102 | 3.13 | 2.94 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 304 | 179 | 10,383 | 5,296 | 2.93 | $3 \cdot 38$ |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | 8,984 | 7,881 | 547,458 | 192,043 | r. 64 | 4.10 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power.. .. | 32 | $\cdots$ | 10,970 | 94 | 0.29 | $\ldots$ |
| Grand Total | 9,016 | 7.88 I | 558,428 | 192,137 | 1.61 | 4.10 |

(a) Excludes working proprietors.
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 inder the various State Factories Acts or Arbitration Acts. These acts, while laying down general principles, leave to the wages 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 drawn by working proprietors are excluded.
r. General.-The importance of the manufacturing industries of Australia is indicated by the fact that the total value of the output for 1945-46 was $£ 867,647,517$. of which amount $\mathfrak{£}_{4} 88,287,428$ represented the value of the materials used, including containers, etc., tools replaced and repairs to plant and buildings, and $\mathfrak{£}_{27.036,648}$ 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 $£_{352,323,44 \mathrm{I} \text {, represents the value of production as defined }}$ 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 $1945-46$ was $£ 205,818,733$. This figure, which excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors, shows a decrease of $£_{1}, 833,067$ or slightly under i per cent. on that for the previous year.
2. Salaries and Wages Paid.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1945-46. 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, 1945-46.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'and. | S. Aust. | W. Anst. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Nonmetalliterons Mine | £ | £ | £ | £ | $\mathcal{L}$ | . $£$ | £ |
| and Quarry Products | 1,363,653 | 815,994 | 269,924 | 260,466 | 166,096 | 119.209 | 2,995,342 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 2,213.130 | 1,002,859 | 163,309 | $314,436$ | 136,066 | 34,026 | 3,863,826 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes Explosives, Paints, Oils and Grease | 3,968,805 | 3,714,276 | 274,282 | 1,160,736 | 428,058 | 3. | 9,590,220 |
| [V. Industrial Metals, Marhines, Implements and Conveyances | 42,478,010 | 26,876,774 | 6,362,770 | 8,523,323 | 3,074,708 | 1,655,688 | 88,071,273 |
| V. Precious Metais. Jewellery and Plate | 280,786 | 433,617 | 3,32,475 | $8,523,323$ 57,100 | 24,892 | 2,763 | 88123 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 4,262,638 | 7.233 .154 1.474 .729 | 274.030 340.388 | 527.060 363.390 | 161,639 141.785 | 554.812 60.822 | $13,013.339$ 4.115 .224 |
| VIII. Clothing $\cdots$. | 7,316,412 | 8,018,580 | 1, 143-726 | 1,025,849 | 554,190 | 151,800 | 18,210,557 |
| IX. Fond, Drink and Tobacen | 9,736,354 | 9,419,282 | 5,405,176 | 2,393;615 | 1,435,649 | 1,052,475 | 29,445,551 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 3,585,682 | 2,715,949 | 1,767,616 | 629,089 | 72 | 557.020 | 9,981,933 |
| XI. Furnitıre, Bedding, etc. | 1,375,447 | 843 | 399,33 | 291,245 | 188,698 | 78,864 | 3,176,635 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing. Bookbinding, etc. | 1,3754 $4.885,988$ | 3,857,265 | 900,275 | 654,634 | $4 \mathrm{II}, 547$ | 554,239 | $1,276,635$ $1,263,948$ |
| XIIT. Ruhtrer .. | 1,255,163 | I, 158,070 | 143,492 | .71.518 | 30,075 | 23,573 | 2,681,801 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 89,232 | 22,331 | 5,443. | 8,465 | 1,079 |  | 126,550 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { XV. Miscellancous } & \text { l'ro- } \\ \text { ducts } & . . \\ \end{array}$ | 1,578,997 | 1,805,674 | 133,271 | 109,258 | 86,412 | 55.771 | 3.769,383 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | 86,124,407 | 69,391,564 | 17,615,548 | 6,390,190 | 7,570,47 | ,045,125 | 02,037,305 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 1,523,053 | 1,107,650 | 396,4 18 | 379,578 | 313,343 | 61,386 | 2,781,428 |
| Grand Total | 87,647,460 | 70,499,214 | 18,011,966 | 16,769,768 | 7,883,814 | 5,006,5 11 | 205,818,733 |

(ii) Totals and Averages, 1938-39.and 1942-43 tc 1945-46. 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 indi:ated. 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 exclude working proprietors and the amounts drawn by them :-

FACTORIES : TOTAL AND AVERAGE SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.

| Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38-39 | Total amonnt paid. . | $\underset{44,606,497}{£}$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ 36,026,542 \\ 185.04 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \varepsilon \\ 10,887,229 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ 8,169,350 \\ 195.57 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 4.573 .558 \\ 207.90 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 2,479,886 \\ 188.31 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ 106,743,062 \\ 196.31 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A verage per employee | 201, 771 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1942-43 | Totalamount paid.. | 88,900,826 | 73,035. $=53$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 16,737,5.5 \\ 268.64 \end{array}\right\|$ | 19,243,290 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,477,113 \\ 260.74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,472,816 \\ 252,73 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 209,866,8+9 \\ 282,73 \end{array}$ |
|  | A verage ner employee | 289.12 | 286.21 |  | 27 |  |  |  |
| 1943-44 | Total amount paid.. | 93,518.326 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 73.961 .193 \\ 291.85 \end{array}\right\|$ | 18,071,689 | 18,711, | 7, +17.595 | 5,193,603 | 216,873,819 |
|  | A verage per enaployee | 297.45 |  | 288.27 |  | 273.44$7,614.243$ | $\begin{array}{r} 270,85 \\ 5,008,530 \\ 265.32 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 291.16 \\ 207,651,800 \\ 285.23 \end{array}\right.$ |
| 19 | 'Totalamount paid.. | 39,243.04 | 70,560,011 | 17,979.827 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 70,499 \\ 284.00 \end{array}\right\|$ | 289.91 | 269.53 | $\begin{array}{r} 271.20 \\ 7,883,814 \\ 273.01 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 1945-46 | Total amount paid..A verage per employer- | $\begin{array}{r} R 7,647,160 \\ 290.75 \end{array}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 18,011.966 \\ 285.00 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,769,768 \\ 272.71 \end{array}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 5,006,51 I \\ 269.85 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 205,818.733 \\ 285.17 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In enmparing 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 Clase VIII., Clothing, comprising a relatively high percentage of women and children. The highest average wages per employee in 1945-46 were paid in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria in that order.

The average earnings per employee rose annually from 193S-39 to 1943-44 when the record high level of 1 '291 was attained as a result of war-time conditions. In 1944-45 the everage dropped to $£ 285$ and remained at this level in 1945-46.
(iii) Earnings of Males and Females, 1945-46. 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 19:15-46:-

SALARIES AND WAGES: MALE AND FEMAIE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1945-40.


SALARIES AND WAGES: MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1945-46-continued.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Females.

(iv) Total and Average Earnings of Males and Females, 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46. Particulars for these years are given in the table hereunder :-
total and average salaries and wages : males and females.


TOTAL AND AVERAGE SALARIES AND WAGES: MALES AND FEMALES

(v) Managere, Clerical Staff and Other Employees. A further analysis of salaries and wages paid is given in the following table for $1945-46$ and shows the amounts paid to managers, clerical staff, etc., and those paid to other employees. As previously mentioned. amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded in all cases :-

## SALARIES AND WAGES : MANAGERS, CLERICAL STAFF, ETC., AND OTHER EMPLOYEES, 1945-46.

| Class of Industry. | Salaries and Wages Paid to- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mamagers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, etc. | All Other Employees. |  | All Employees. |  |  |
|  | Males. Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| durts | 392,11I 48.837 | 2,534,694 | 19,700 | 2,926,805 | 68,537 | 2,995,342 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, | 368,674i . 78,925 . | 3,308,116 | 108,111 | 3,676,790 | 187,036 | 3,863,826 |
| III Chemirals, Dyes. Explosives, laints, Oils and Grense | 1,745,860 406,080 | 6,345,760 | 1,092,520 | 8,091,620 | 1,498,600 | 9,590,220 |
| IV. Indostrial Metals: Marhines, Implements and Con- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VIT. Skins and Leather .. | 439.812! 74,388 | 3.073 .378 | 527.646 | 3,513,190 | 602,034 | 4,115.224 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 906,273' $178,88 \mathrm{I}$ | 8,787,736 | 109,043 | 9,694,009 | 287,924 | 9,931,933 |
|  |  | 2,526,422 | 278,603 | 2,813,762 | 362,873 | 3,176,635 |
| XII. Paper Stationery, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printine, Book- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XTIT. binlurar ${ }^{\text {bing }}$, ete. | $\begin{array}{cc}1,475,6641 & 494,803 \\ 437,130 & 100,885\end{array}$ | $7,893,480$ $1,927,345$ | 1,400,001 | 9,369.144 | 1,804,804 | 11,263,948 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{cr}\text { 2.V. Misccllaneous } & \text { ducts } \\ \text { du }\end{array}$ | 584.720 191,381 | 2,272,060 | 721,222 | 2.856 .780 | 912,603 | 3,759.38s |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | 23,852.607 6,077,080 ${ }^{1}$ | 144,760,192 | 27,347,426 | 168,612,799 | 33,424,506 | 202,037,305 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and |  |  |  |  |  | 3,781,428 |
| Grand Tatal | 24,308,713 6,092,424 ${ }^{1}$ | 148,067,337 | 27,350,259 | 172.376.050 | 33,442,683 | $205,818,733$ |
| A verage paid per employee | 489.62 192.78 | 310.08 | 167.82 | 32694 | 171.85 | 285.17 |

3. Power, Fuel and Light Used.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1945-46. The expenditure by factories on power, fuel and light, including the value of lubricants and water, is of considerable importance ; in 1945-46 it amounted to $£ 27,036,648$, an increase of $£ 203,897$ as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the value of power, fuel and light, etc., used in the different classes of industry in that year:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED (a), 1945-46.

(a) Includes value of luhricants and water.
(ii) Values of Items, 1945-46. The following table shows the values of the various items of power, fuel and light used in factories in each State during the year 1945-46:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF ITFMS OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED( $a$ ), 1945-46.

(a) Includes value of lubricants and water.
(iii) Quantities of Fuel used, r945-46. The following table shows the quantities of fuel used in factories in each State during the year 1945-46:-

FACTORIES : QUANTITIES OF FUEL USED, 1945-46.

| Particulars. | Unit. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal, Black | Ton | 2,959,244 | 587,099 | 642,716 | 399,080 | 262,003. | 77,124 | 4,927,266 |
| Brown Coal Briquettes | " |  | 4,226,326 |  |  |  |  | 4,226,32t |
| Coke .. . | " | 1,180,805 | 166,330 |  |  | 19,649 |  | 417,460 $1,574,360$ |
| Wood |  | 176,962 | 508,848 | 254,882 | 158,602 | 399,222 | 168,004 | $1,574,360$ $\mathbf{1 , 6 6 6 , 5 2 0}$ |
| Fuel Oil | Gal. | 23,511,329 | 11,722,251 | 3,653,072 | 8,114,454 | 8,064,816 | I,094,016 | 56,159,938 |
| Tar (Fuel). | " | 15,407,405 | 6,172,049 | 3,100 | 2,262,196 | 475,006 | 461,962 | 24,781,718 |

(iv) Total Value, 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46. The next table shows the sume expended on power, fuel and light during the years $1942-43$ to $1945-46$ compared with r938-39 : -

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

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. ( Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938-39 | $\underset{7,651,627}{f}$ | 3,999,934 ! 1,423,549 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { 1,017,537 }}$ | 1,169,268 ${ }^{\prime}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 438,006 \end{gathered}$ | $\underline{ \pm}$ |
| 1942-43 | -12,307,663 | 6,514,447 1 2,105,774 | 2,469,301 | 1,437,624 | 791,713 | $15,699,921$ $25,626,522$ |
| 1943-44 | - 12,808040 | 6,826,742 ; 2,162,113 | 2,436,049 | 1,503,344 | 844,381 | 26,580,669 |
| 1944-45 | - 12,564,956 | 6,946,053 2,222,879 | 2,555,739 | 1,645,987 | 897,137 | 26,832,751 |
| 1945-46 | - I2,206,64I | 6,940,980 2,298,019 | 2,851,320 | 1,835,677 | 904,01 1 | 27,036,648 |

(a) Includes value of lubricants and water.
4. Value of Materials Used.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1945-46. 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 $1945-46$ was $£_{4} 88,287,428$, representing $56 \cdot 28$ per cent. of the value of the final output (see par. 5). The following table shows the value of the materials used in various classes of industry in each State :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF MATERIALS USED, 1945-46.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Nonmetalliferous Mine | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | f |
| and Quarry Pro- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ducts .. | 3,596,231 | I,44I,819' | 567,904 | 438,009 | 266,920 | 493 |  |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| etc. | I,576,01 1 | 622,176 | 660 | 271,077! | 90,578 | 25,76,5 | 2,691,267 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils |  |  |  | - |  |  | 2,691,267 |
| and Grease . | 16,056,053 | 12,385,437 | 1,080,414 | 3,625,898 | 2,779,919 | 314,667 | 36,242,388 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Con- | ,056,053 | 12,385,437, | 1,080,414 |  | 2,779,919 | 314,667 | 36,242,388 |
| v veyances | 72,762,281 | 36,817,123 | 7,146,788 | 13,750,681 | 3,324,068 | 3,163,046 | 136,963,987 |
| V. Precious Metais, Jewellery and Plate | 337,267 | 610,009 | 21,676 | 32,740 | $3,324,068$ 29,805 | 5,15 | 1,032,034 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods |  |  | $672,272$ | $1,140,628$ | 357,686 |  | 30,744,391 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1,234,474. | 30,744,391 |
| VIII. Clothing | 12,220,703 | 15,471,407 | 1,671,291 | 1,087,311 | 768,428 | 158,480. | 3 $\times 1377,620$ |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 51,897,036 | 49,387,21939 | 39,183,374 | 12,354,839 |  |  |  |
| x. Woodworking and | 51,097,036 | 49,387,219 3 | 39,183,374 | 12,354,839 | 8,000,053 | 4,599,844. | 165,422,363 |
| Basketware | 8,021,065 | 5,170,584 | 3,064,555 | 1,639,201 | 1,120,078 | 951,973. | 19,967,456 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, | 2,548,535 | 2,823 | 721,724 | 25,354 |  |  |  |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book- |  | , ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | 721,724 | 4 |  |  |  |
| binding, etc. | 8,769,589 | 7,856,302 | 1,115,959 | 900,208 | 576,401 | 898,529 | 20,116,988 |
| XIII. Rubber | 3,757,049 | 3,812,889 | 316,817 | 133,671 | 63,266 | 41,917 | 8,125,609 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 63,242 | 9,595 | 2,437 | 566 | 130 |  | 75,970 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Pro- ducts | 2,330,858 | $2,547,719$ | 139,524 | 183,459: | 76,587 | 31,813 | 5,309,960 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | 199,706,378 | 158,080,311 5 | 58,110,241 | 37,356,237 | 18,096,672 | 11,943,117 | $483,292,956$ |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power .. .. | 1,999,708 | 1,717,630 | 522,838 | 413,813 | 263,963 | 76.520 | 4,99 |
| Grand Total | 201,706,0861 | 159,797,94 ${ }^{\text {1 }} 5$ | 58.633,079 | 37,770.050'1 | 18,360,635 | 2,019,63 | 488,287,428 |

(ii) Total Amount, 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46. The following table shows the values of materials used in factories for the years 1942-43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938-39:-

FACTORIES: VALUE OF MATERIALS USED.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ |  | $\Sigma$ |  | $\pm$ |  | E |
| 1938-39 | 120,501,795 | 82,971,608 | 42,596,049 | 20,308,797 | 9,603,657 | 5,321,540 | 281, 303,446 |
| 1942-43 | 207,599,130 | 149,630,126 | 55,063,141 | 36,745,047 | 13,845,868 | 9,836,766 | 472,720,078 |
| 6943-44 | 223,603,640 | 154,490,654 | 57,945,796 | 36,730,842 | 15,193,718 | 10,958,410 | 498,923,060 |
| 1944-45 | 215,219,002 | 158,098,951 | 59,593,548 | 35,284,903 | 17,134,744 | 11,557,523 | 496,888,671 |
| 1945-46 | 201,706,086 | 159,797,941 | 58,633,079 | 37,770,050 | 18,350,635 | 12,019,637 | 488,287,421 |

5. Value of Output.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1945-46. The value of the output of factories in the various classes in each State in 1945-46 is shown in the following table. It represents the wholesale selling value at the factory of goods made or processed during the year, including by-products. In addition, it includes the value of other work done such as repair work, assembling and making up for customers. The figures given include not only the increase in value due to the process of manufacture, but 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 of the power, fuel and light used, and the value of output is the real value of factory production (see par. 6).

FACTORIES: VALUE OF OUTPUT, 1945-46.

(ii) Total, 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46. The following table shows the value of output in each State during each of the years shown.

## FACT0RIES : VALUE OF OUTPUT.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938-39 | $\frac{1}{218,419,313}$ | $\xrightarrow[\text { 152,967,611 }]{ }$ | $\frac{£}{\text { 63,321,073 }}$ | $\frac{\mathcal{E}}{35,005,264}$ | $\frac{f}{19,548,511}$ | $\frac{£}{11,158,205}$ | $\frac{\sum}{500,419,977}$ |
| 1942-43 | 373,489,055 | 277,635,940 | 86,213,475 | 67,568,707 | 26,737,549 | 11,150,203 | $500,419,977$ $850,348,656$ |
| t943-44 | 399,1 37,690 | 284,647,914 | 90,318,437 | 67,578,377 | 29,208,588 | 20,848,210 | 891,739,216 |
| 1944-45 | 387,658,585 | 287,422,3II | 92,718,465 | 65.107,692 | 31,740,740 | $2 \mathrm{I}, 356,984$ | 886,004,777 |
| 1945-46 | 367,092,216 | 286,989,408 | 91,200,751 | 66,222,998 | 34,022,839 | 22,119,305 | 867,647,517 |

6. Value of Production.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1945-46. The value of production for any industry was defined at 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 £17,134,005 for 1945-46. Many miscellaneous expenses, such as taxation, insurance, $^{\text {I }}$ advertising and other sundry charges have not been taken into account. Therefore, 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 1945-46 in each State for the various classes of factories :-

FACTORIES: VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1945-46.

(ii) Total and Averages, 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46. The value of production and the amount per person engaged and per head of population are shown in the following table for the last four years compared with 1938-39:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1938-39 | 90,265,891 | 65,996,069 | 19,301,475 | 13,678,930 | 8,775,586 | 5,398,659 | 203,416,610 |
| 1942-43 | 153,682,262 | I2I,391,367 | 29,044,560 | 28,354,359 | 11,454,057 | 8,075,45 | 352,002,056 |
| t943-44 | 162,726,010 | [123,330,518 | 30,210,528 | 28,411,486 | 12,511,526 | 9,045,419 | 366,235,487 |
| 1944-45 | 159,874,627 | 122,377,307' | 30,902,038 | 27,267,050 | 12,960,009 | 8,902,324 | 362,283,355 |
| 1945-46 | 153,179,489 | ir20,250,487! | 30,269,653 | 25:601,628 | 13,826,527 | 9,195,657 | 352,323,441 |
| Per Person Engaged. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1938-39 | 395 | 327 | 357 | 315 | 378 | 391 | 360 |
| 1942-43 | 487 | 463 | 452 | 390 | 444 | 441 | 464 |
| 1943-44 | $5 \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ | 472 | 467 | 408 | 445 | 457 | 478 |
| 1944-45 | 508 | 475 | 482 | 416 | 445 | 456 | 483 |
| 1945-46 | 493 | 469 | 462 | 405 | 457 | 478 | 473 |
| Per Head of Population. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underline{1}$ | f | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1938-39 | 32.99 | 35.25 | 19.15 | 22.99 | 18.79 | 22.72 | 29.41 |
| 1942-43 | 54.00 | 61.76 | 27.92 | 46.41 | 24.01 | 33.41 | 49.01 |
| 1943-44 | 56.66 | 62.22 | 28.65 | 46.11 | 26.15 | 37.04 | 50.53 |
| 1944-45 | 55.09 | 6 L .23 | 28.92 | 43.75 | 26.73 | 36.05 | 49.47 |
| -1945-46 | 52.23 | 59.66 | 27.92 | 40.57 | 28.21 | 36.74 | 47.42 |

7. Value of Output and Cost of Production.-As the total value of the output for Australia for $1945-46$ was estimated at $£ 867,647,517$, there remained, after payment of $£_{4} 88,287,428$ for the value of the materials used, $£ 205,818,733$ for salaries and wages, and $£_{27,036,648}$ for power, fuel and light, the sum of $£_{1} 46,504,708$ 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 1945-46 :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, 1945-4ó.

| State. | Materials Used. <br> (a) | Power, Fuel and Light. <br> (b) | Salaries and Wages. | Margin for other miscellaneous expenses, charges, profits, etc. | Total Value of Output. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Valde and Cost, etc. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathfrak{f}$ | $\boldsymbol{f}$ | $\mathfrak{£}$ | £ | $£$ |
| New South Wales | 201,706,086 | 12,206,64 1 | 87,647,460 | 65,532,029 | 367,092,216 |
| Victoria | 1 59,797,94 1 | 6,940,980 | 70,499,214 | 49,751,273 | 286,989,408 |
| Queensland. | 58,633,079 | 2,298,019 | 18,O1 1,966 | 12,257,687 | 91,200,751 |
| South Australia | 37,770,050 | 2,851,320 | 16,769,768 | 8,831,860 | 66,222,998 |
| Western Australia | 18,360,635 | 1,835,677 | 7,883,814 | 1 5,942,713 | 34,022,839 |
| Tasmania | 12,019,637 | 904,011 | 5,006,51 1 | 4,189,146 | 22,119,305 |
| Australia | 488,287,428 | 27,036,648 | 205,818,733 | 146,504,708 | $867,647,517$ |

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

FACTORIES: VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, 1945-46continued.

| State. | Materials Used. (a) | Power, Fuel and Light. (b) | Salaries and Wages. | Margin for other miscellaneous expenses, charges, profits, etc. | Total Value of Output |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Percentage of Costs, etc., on Total Value.

|  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales |  | 54.05 | 3.33 | 23.88 | 17.84 | 100.00 |
| Victoria |  | 55.68 | 2.42 | 24.56 | 17.34 | 100.00 |
| Queensland. | . | 64.29 | 2.52 | 19.75 | 13.44 | 100.00 |
| South Australia | $\cdots$ | 57.03 | 4.31 | 25.32 | 13.34 | 100.00 |
| Western Australia |  | 53.97 | 5.40 | 23.17 | 17.46 | 100.00 |
| Tasmania | - | $54 \cdot 34$ | 4.09 | 22.63 | 18.94 | 100.00 |
| Australis |  | 56.27 | 3.12 | 23.72 | 16.89 | 100.00 |

(a) Includes the value of containers packing, etc., also the cost of tools replaced and repaire to plans (b) Includes lubricants and water.

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

I. 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 1945-46 :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, PLANT AND MACHINERY(a), 1945-46.

(a) Includes estimated value of rented premises and plant.

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, but thes include estimates for premises and plant rented. The totals shown in the table oonsequently do not represent the actual amount of capital invested in the items specified
2. Value of Land and Buildings.-(i) Total for Australia, 1938-39 and 1942-43 u 1945-46. The following table shows for Australia as a whole the approximate value of land and buildings occupied in connexion with manufacturing industries for 1938-3C and 1942-43 to 1945-46.

FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS( $a$ ), AUSTRALIA.

| Class of Industry. | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Products .. . | 2,778,746 | 2,615,787 | 2,623.361 | 2,642,425 | 3,019,524 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 2,953,557 | 2,912,817 | 2,706,737 | 2,940,413 | 3,331,450 |
| [II. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils and | 2,953,55 | 2,912,81 | 2,706,73 | 2,940,413 | 3,331,450 |
| Grease. .- .. | 7,377,551 | 18,668,293 | 18,635,144 | 18,432,290 | 18,461,520 |
| iv. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 34,841,028 | 53,0.41,129 | 60,043,410 | 60,78?.523 | 59,530,23 ${ }^{8}$ |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 633,009 | 579,780 | 590,482 | 615,779 | 751,611 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 5,999,671 | 7,996,992 | 8,378,695 | 8,770,139 | 9, 1111515 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 2,095,886 | 2,279,645 | 2,327,945 | 2,493,75I | 2,965,986 |
| VIII. Clothing .. .- | 10,623,619 | I 1, 133,533 | 11,852,661 | 12,660,045 | 13,993,956 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 33,273,248 | 35,927,769 | 37,376,297 | 39,321,977 | 40,129,049 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 4,106,963 | 4,623,716 | 4,811,963 | 5,030,273 | 5,441,290 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc... | 2,533,254 | 2,366,887 | 2,259,307 | 2,293,762 | 2,828,984 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 10,639,315 | 15,478,257 | I 1,408,044 | 11,576,815 | 1 1,604,666 |
| XIII. Rubber $\quad$. | 1,676,043 | 1,643,420 | 1,684,331 | 1,737,861 | 1,865,044 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 10.4,838 | 99,949 | 98,829 | 116,074 | 133,182 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 1,432,857 | 2,113,459 | 2,292,206 | 2,588,535 | 2,964,894 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV... | 121,069,585 | 157,481,433 | 167,089,4 12 | 172,003,662 | 176,133,119 |
| xVI. Heat, Light and Power.. | 9,850,829 | 10, $112,514^{\text {\% }}$ | 10,057,193 | 10,576,445 | 10,806,100 |
| Grand Total | 130,920,414 | 167,593,947 | 177,146,605 | 182,580,107 | 186,939,219 |

(a) Includes estimated value of rented premises.
(ii) In Classes of Industry in States, 1945-46. The following table gives particulars of the various classes of industry in each State.

FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, (a) 1945-46.

(a) Includes estimated value of rented premises.
(iii) Totals in each State. The following table shows the value of land and buildinge in each State for the years 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS. (a)

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | £ | $\pm$ |  | £ | $\pm$ | £ | £ |
| 1938-39 | 57,353,625 | 42,026,245 | 12,299,089 | 8,710,700 | 6,813,653 | 3,717,102 | 130,920,414 |
| 1942-43 | 72,622,902 \| | 52,642,052 | 13,159,140 | 17,473,537 | 6,770,121 | 4,926,195 | 167,593,947 |
| 1943-44 | 78,978,o3 | 55,062,982 | 13,262,504 | 17,629,235 | 6,920,805 | 5,293,066 | 177,146,605 |
| 1944-45 | 81,058,876 | 57,808,861 | 13,689,055 | 16,877,449 | 7,654,187 | 5,491,679 | 182,580,107 |
| 1945-46 | 80,308,347 | 60,264,953 | 14,331,556 | 18,446,966 | 8,282,694 | 5,304,703 | 186,939,219 |

(a). Includes estimated value of rented premises.

Prior to 1929-30 the increase in the value of land and buildings was uninterrupted, rising from f23 million in 1903 to fil8 million in 1929-30, a growth of f95 million in 27 years. During the three years ended $1932-33$, however, there was a decline of $\mathbf{x}_{12}$ million to $£_{10} 5.8$ million, but since that year the value has risen annually and stood at $\mathfrak{f}_{1} 86.9$ million in $1945^{-46}$.
3. Value of Plant and Machinery.-(i) Total for Australia, 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46. The following table shows for Australia the approximate value of plant and machinery used in factories in 1938-39 and each of the four years ended 1945-46 :-

## FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY(a), AUSTRALIA.

| Class of Industry. | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Products .. . | 7,028,382 | 5,624,798 | 5,089,274 | 4,955,979 | 4,916,338 |
| 11. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 3,144,586 | 2,580,26I | 2,246,369 | 2,509,66I | 2,967,696 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils and Grease | 6,754,248 | 17,083,211 | 17,411,181 | 19,208;586 | 17.791,778 |
| IV Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 33,037,801 | 52,931,958 | 56,918,202 | 54,953,997 | 53,901,719 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 197,059 | 200,445 | 219,266 | 207,620 | 253,062 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 6,657,416 | 7,915,814 | 7,600,447 | 7,658,756 | 7,736,737 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 973.181 | 1,160,754 | 1,224,852 | 1,264,612 | 1,584,051 |
| VIII. Clothing | 2,557,388 | 2,855,529 | 3,225,678 | 3,552,899 | 4,134,906 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 32,100,675 | 31,660,416 | 31,904,522 | 32,692,162 | 33,233.935 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 3,907,55I | 4,299,740 | 4,486,08 r | 4,533,758 | 5,023,174 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc... | 727,857 | 602,222 | 545,199 | 572,308 | 740,627 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 9,188,227 | 10,074,519 | 9,531,486 | 8,961,222 | 8,556,477 |
| XIII. Rubber . . . | 1,367,859 | 1,220,467 | 1,243,448 | 1,191,308 | 1,218,861 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 11,702 | 13,325 | 14,011 | 18,191 | 23,571 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 758,273 | 1,384,164 | 1,547,403 | 1,763,939 | 1,855,931 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | 108,412,205 | 139,607,623 | 143,207,419 | 144,044,998 | 143,938,863 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 35,249,922 | 37,357,703 | 37,785,350 | 39,872,062 | 41,606,077 |
| Grand Total | 143,662,127 | 176,965,326 | 180,992,769 | 183,917,060 | 185,544,940 |

(a) Includes estimated value of rented plant.

Except for the years 1930-31 to 1933-34, when decreases were recorded, there has been a continuous increase in the value of plant and machinery in Australia. The increase in 1945-46 of $\mathfrak{x}_{1} .6$ million extended over all industrial classes except Classes III. Chemicals, IV. Industrial Metals and XII. Paper, where reductions occurred. The greatest increase occurred in Class XVI. Heat, Light and Power.
(ii) Totals in each State. The following table shows the value of plant and machinery in each State during the years 1942-43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938-39. During 1945-46 decreases in New South Wales and Victoria were more than offset by increases in the other States.

FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.(a)

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ | £ | £ |
| 1938-39 | 62,692,956 | 38,626,743 | 18,095,415 | 9,749,679 | 8,095,064 | 6,402,270 | 143,662,127 |
| 1942-43 | 73,121,771 | 51,963,258 | 18,793,878 | $17,848,070$ | 7,105,019 | S,133,330 | 176,965,326 |
| 1943-44 | 73,803,954 | 55,457,719 | 17,886,417 | 18,415,477 | 7,364,909 | 8,064,293 | 180,992,769 |
| 1944-45 | 73,039,252 | 58,571,064 | 18,134.011 | 17,955,288 | 8,254,231 | 7,963,214 | 183,917,060 |
| 1945-46 | 72,560,630 | 58,537,394 | 18,690,54 | 19,017,955 | 8,507,705 | 8,230,715 | 185,544,940 |

(a) Includes estimated value of rented plant.
(iii) Value according to Industry, 1945-46. The following table shows the value of plant and machinery used in factories in each State during 1945-46 classified according to industry :-

FACTORIES: VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY,(u) 1945-46.

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 $1945-46$ as recorded by factory proprictors at the amnual census of factory production.


In the following table particulars are given of the recorded values of land and buildings and plant and machinery in use by factories in Australia as at 30 th June of the yeare 1939 and 1943 to 1946 and the value of additions and replacements made and depreciation allowed during each year.
Value of land and buildings, plant and machinery : australia.

| Year. | Book Values as at 3oth June.(a) |  | Additions and Replacements during year. |  | Depreciation allowed during year. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Land and Buildings. | Plant and Machinery. | Jand and Buildings. | Plant and Machinery. | Land and Buildings. | Plant and <br> Machinery |
|  | £'000. $^{\text {f }}$ | £'000. | £'000. | £'000. | $\mathfrak{f}^{\prime} 000$. | £'ооо. |
| 1938-39 | 130,920 | 143,662 | 5,578 | 17,781 | 1,911 | 8,736 |
| 1942-43 | 167,594 | 176,965 | 12.996 | 19,262 | 2,729 | 15,603 |
| 1943-44 | 177,147 | 180,993 | 9,741 | 19,544 | 3,532 | 17,275 |
| 1944-45 | 182,580 | 183,917 | 5,020 | 17,780 | 2,978 | 15,808 |
| 1945-46 | 186,939 | 185,545 | 6,245 | 21,766 | 2,537 | 14.597 |

(a) Includes estimated value of rented premises and machinery.

## § 9. Individual Industries.

1. General.-The preceding pages afford a general view of the magnitude of industries in the sixteen 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 of each industry, particular industries dealt with hereunder are of special importance because of the employment which they provide for labour and capital or for other features of special interest. Where there are only one to two establishments of a particular industry in a State, details of activities are not published, but are combined with some other factory group so that operations of individual concerns will not be disclosed.
2. Cement (Portland) and Cement Goods.-(i) Details for each State. The manufacture of portland cement and cement goods is an important industry included in Class I. and details for each State during 1945-46 are given in the following table:-

CEMENT (PORTLAND) AND CEMENT GOODS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'isnd. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 51 | 41 | 2 I | 16 | 16 | 7 | 152 |
| Sumber of persons engaged | 1,981 | 1,015 | 644 | 440 | 314 | 192 | 4,582 |
| Value of land and buildings $\mathfrak{f}$ | 680,462 | 365,801 | 153,410 | 93,015 | 34,737 | 136,170 | 1,463,595 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | .748,765 | 571,250 | 2:1,644 | 304,547 | 91,645 | 66,903 | 2,004,754 |
| Salaries and wages yaid ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | 585,901 | 286,854 | 194,739 | 138,909 | 83,666 | 43,653 | 1,333.722 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used£ | 206.774 | 128.038 | 82,811 | 84,825 | 47,864 | 42,527 | 592,839 |
| Value of materials used $\quad \leq$ | 1,093,431 | 512,174 | 439,731 | 232,321 | 138,206 | 82,666 | 2,498,529 |
| Total value of output | 2,351,085 | 1,296,952 | 917,636 | 550,247 | 315,033 | 237,191 | 5,668,144 |
| Value of production .. | 1,050,880 | 656.740 | 395,094 | 233,101 | 128,963 | 111,998 | 2,576,776 |

(ii) Total for Australia. By reason of a change in classification in 1945-46, it is now possible to publish separate details for each of the two groups indicated above, viz. :manufacture of portland cement and production of cement products. Particulars for each group are shown for 1945-46 in the following talle.

CEMENT (PORTLAND) AND CEMENT G00DS : AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

| Items. |  |  | Cement <br> (Portland). | Cement Goods. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | . | $\cdots$ | 10 | 142 | 152 |
| Number of persons engaged | . | $\cdots$ | 1,510 | 3,072 | 4,582 |
| Value of land and buildings | . | $\pm$ | 933,561 | 530,034 | 1,463,595 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | $\pm$ | 1,542,773 | 461,981 | 2,004,754 |
| Salaries and wages paid .. | . . | £ | 461,671 | 872,051 | 1,333,722 |
| Value of power, fuel, ete., used | . | $\pm$ | 544,352 | 48.487 | 592,839 |
| Value of materials used .. | . | $\pm$ | 918,832 | 1,579,697 | 2,498,529 |
| Total value of output | . | $\pm$ | 2,543,816 | 3,124,328 | 5,668,144 |
| Value of production |  | $\pm$ | 1,080,632 | 1,496,144 | 2,576,776 |
| Cement, portland grey, produced | - | ton | $\begin{array}{r} 723,348 \\ 2,486,306 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 723,348 \\ \mathbf{3 , 4 8 6 , 3 0 6} \end{array}$ |

3. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.-In 1945-46 the classification of factories was smended to provide for the separate tabulation of factories engaged in the production of [ndustrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids and those engaged in producing Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations which previously had been combined. Details for each of these industries are given in the next two tables for 1945-46.

INDUSTRIAL AND HEAVY CHEMICALS AND ACIDS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 77 | 47 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 147 |
| Sumber of persons engaged | 2,598 | 1,616 | 183 | 432 | 164 | 23 | 5,016 |
| Value of land and buildinges $f$ | 1,173,129 | 571,805 | 48,324 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 2,188,040 |
| Value of plant and machinery ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 1,653,323 | 1,006,232 | 64,837 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 3,4 10,401 |
| Salaries and wages prid $\underset{\substack{\text { b }}}{ }$ | 926,556 | 570,604 | 51,762 | (a) | (a) | (a) | I,750,604 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used | 221,789 | 117.839 | 14,545 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 458,996 |
| Value of materials used $£$ | 2,461,635 | 1,591,860 | 89,604 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 4,406,964 |
| Total value of output | 4,794,502 | 2,970,628 | 229,420 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 8,820,483 |
| Value of production... $\quad$ ( | 2,111,078 | 1,260,920 | 125,271 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 3,954,523 |

(a) Not avallable for publication; included with total for Australia.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 142 | 48 | 4 | 101 | 8 | 3 | 219 |
| Number of persons enarged | 3,008 | 1,730 | 101 | 525 | 128 | 22 | 5,514 |
| Value of land and buildings $\mathfrak{E}$ | 934,413 | 426,781 | 23.439 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 1,534,058 |
| Value of plaft and machinery $£$ | 222,062 | 291,255 | 4.936 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 598,484 |
| Salaries and wages paid ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | 700,899 | 414,543 | 21,168 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 1,278,233 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., usedf | 25,249 | 17.279 | 473 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 56,780 |
| Value of materials used $\quad \underset{\sim}{\text { d }}$ | 2,826,805 | 1,930,945 | 55,702 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 5,402,730 |
| Iotal value of output | '6,035,652 | 3,226,080 | 97,759 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 10,249,317 |
| Value of production . . £ | [3,183,598 | .1,277,856 | 41,584 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 4,789,807 |

(a) Not available for publication; included with total for Australia.
4. White Lead, Paint and Varnish.-(i) Details for each State. The following table shows particulars of this industry for each State during 1945-46:-

## WHITE LEAD, PAINT AND VARNISH FACTORIES, 1945-46.


(a) Not a vailable for publication; figures are included in the total for Australia.
(ii) Total for Australia. The next table gives particulars for the years 1942~43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938-39:-

WHITE LEAD, PAINT AND VARNISH FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA.

5. Soap and Candle Factories.-(i) Details for each State. The following table gives particulars of soap and candle factories in each State for 1945-46:-

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES, 1945-46.

(a) Not available for publication; figures are included in the total for Australia.
(ii) Total for Australia. The next table gives similar particulars for the years 1942~43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938-39:-

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES : AUSTRALJA.

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

(iii) Raw Materials Used and Production. The following statement shows the quantities of certain raw materials used and the production in soap and candle factories in Australia for the years 1942-43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938-39 :-
SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES : RAW MATERIALS USED AND PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.


The output for the year 1945-46 comprised the following quantities of soap:household, $622,009 \mathrm{cwt}$; toilet, 232,468 cwt.; sand, $56,494 \mathrm{ewt}$.; soft, ro,59r cwt.; and industrial, $47,230 \mathrm{cwt}$. This excludes 12,090 ewt. of soap made in establishments not classified as Soap and Candle Factories.
6. Chemical Fertilizers.-(i) Details for each State. The following table gives particulars of the factories engaged in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers in each State during 1945-46. Details of the consumption, imports and exports of fertilizers will be found in Chapter XX. "Agricultural Production ".

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 6 | 8 | 6 | 7.6 | 5 | 38 |
| Number of persons engaged | 327 | 1,179 | 131 | $742 \quad 699$ | 49 | 3,127 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 111,425 | 465,135 | 68,630 | 342,110] 546,431 | 38,221 | 1,571,948 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 113,074 | 655,372 | 81,095 | 705,604 838,685 | 15,538 | 2,409,368 |
| Salaries and wages paid f. | 121,735 | 419,340 | 43,299 | 248,476 $240,47 \mathrm{I}$ | 17,954 | 1,091,275 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., usedf | 12,405 | 59,758 | 1,828 | 31,7741 74,435 | 1,222 | 181,418 |
| Value of materials used $£$ | 902,112 | 2,888,304 | 364,293 | 1,435,246\|2,056,935 | 251,603 | 7,898,493 |
| Total value of output $£$ | 1,189,003 | 3,676,922 | 468,653 | 1,855,868 $2,585,219$ | 271,045 | 10,046,710 |
| Value of production . . £ | 274,486 | 728,860 | 102,532 | 388,848 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ [53,853 | 18,220 | 1,966,799 |

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

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | . | 36 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 38 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | - | 2,540 | 1,667 | 1,818 | 2,452 | 3,127 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | $\pm$ | 1,449,157 | 1,464,411 | 1,454,051 | 1,468,653 | 1,571,948 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | $\pm$ | 2,352,819 | 2,176,426 | 2,244,501 | 2,365,895 | 2,409,368 |
| Salaries and wages paid |  | £ | 601,477 | 539,955 | 632,115 | 872,466 | 1,091,275 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used |  | £ | 113,749 | 75,104 | 86,876 | 122,215 | 181,418 |
| Value of materials used... |  | f | 3,231,053 | 2,945,694 | 3,659,176 | 5,938,073 | 7,898,493 |
| Total value of output |  | £ | 4,944,800 | 3,923,806 | 4,867,464 | 7,700,895 | 10,046,710 |
| Value of production |  |  | 1,599,998 | -903,008 | 1,121,412 | 1,640,607 | 1,966,799 |

7. Iron and Steel Works and Engineering.-(i) General. In 1945-46 the classification of factories was amended to provide for the tabulation in four separate groups of those industries previously included under Iron and Steel and Engineering. The first group (Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling of Iron and Steel) covers blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills. The second group, Foundries (Ferrous), covers those engaged in the founding of iron and steel. The third group (Plant, Equipment and Machinery including Machine Tools) covers those industries engaged in the production of boilers, engines, machines including machinery, machine tools, structural stecl fabrications, steel furniture, etc. The fourth group (Other Engineering) includes jobbing and general engineers not elsewhere included.
(ii) Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling of Iron and Stecl, including Foundries (Ferrous). In the following table particulars are given for 1945-46 for each State for those industries included under the groups Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling of Iron and Steel and Foundries (Ferrous). It is not possible to show separate details for each group without contravening the confidential clause of the Census and Statistics Act.

SMELTING, CONVERTING, REFINING AND ROLLING OF IRON AND STEEL (INCLUDING FOUNDRIES (FERROUS)), 1945-46.

(iii) Plant, Equipment and Machinery including Machine Tools. In the next table particulars are given for 1945-46 for those industries included in the third group mentioned above.

PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY (INCLUDING MACHINE TOOLS), 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 573 | 315 | 56 | 45 | 49 |  | 3 |
| Number of persons engaged | 23,966 | 14,720 | 2,546 | 3,243 | 1,648 |  | 46,123 |
| Value of land and buildings $\mathcal{E}$ | 4,012,690 | 2,410,725 | 275,190' | 262,303 | 265.817 | . | 7,226,725 |
| Value of plant and machinery $f$ | 3,521,880 | 2,577,135 | 270,001! | 376,699 | 299,917 | . | 7,045,632 |
| Salaries and wages paid f | 7,497,968 | 4,622,060 | 736,736 | 934,698 | 467,122 |  | 14,258,584 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., useds | 292,776 | 208,117 | 37,694! | 44,449 | 22,145 | . | 605,181 |
| Value of materials used $\quad$ ¢ | 8,248,715 | 5,914,156 | 610,682 | 1,112,050 | 568,856 |  | 16,454,459 |
| Total value of output | 19,486,008 | 13,154,372 | 1,651,834 | 2,540,116 | 1,271,617 |  | 38,103,947 |
| Value of production . . $£$ | 10,944,517 | 7,032,099 | 1,003,458 | 1,383,617 | 680,616 | -• | 21,044,307 |

(iv) Other Engineering. Details covering jobbing and general engineering worke are given for each State for 1945-46 in the following table.

OTHER ENGINEERING, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australla. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

8. Extracting and Refining of 0ther Metals ; Alloys.-(i) Details for each State. The following table gives particulars of metal extraction and ore reduction works, other than those connected with iron and steel. The returns exclude ore reduction worke operating at mines.

EXTRACTING AND REFINING OF OTHER METALS ; ALLOYS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. <br> (a) | Tas. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 17 | 18 | 8 | 2 | . | 4 | 49 |
| Number of persons engaged | 1.372 | 183 | 827 | 1,423 | . | 2,255 | 6,060 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 283,111 | (b) | 282,233 | (b) |  | 641,896 | 1,384,721 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 1,152,054 | (b) | 865,01 1 | (b) |  | 1,162,529 | 3,795,038 |
| Salaries nnd wages paid $£$ | 506,88,5 | (b) | 285,407 | (b) |  | 783,051 | 2,279,972 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used | 257,570 | (b) | 73,255 | (b) |  | 329,903 | 1,057,934 |
| Value of materials used fid | 7,903,321 | (b) | 1,099,128 | (b) |  | 2,344,246 | 18,042,070 |
| Total value of output | 10,113,113 | (b) | 1.993,580 | (b) |  | 4,486,328 | 24,626,910 |
| Value of production . . £ | 1,951,922 | (b) | 821,197 | (b) | . | 1,812,179 | 5,526,906 |

(a) In Western Australia the majority of the plants are worked on the mines and are therefore not Included. (b) Not available for publication: flgures are included in the total for Australia.
(ii) Total for Australia. The development of this industry since 1938-39 is set out hereunder :-

EXTRACTING AND REFINING OF OTHER METALS; ALLOYS: AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 42 | 41 | 43 | 40 | 9 |
| Number of persons engaged | - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 5.532 | 6,632 | 6,321 | 5.885 | 6,060 |
| Value of land and buildings | ${ }^{5}$ | 1,177,348 | 1,374,230 | 1,358,722 | 1,359,548 | 1,384,721 |
| Value of plant and machinery | $\pm$ | 3,525,659 | 4,030,282 | 3,930,910 | 3,816,583 | 3,795,038 |
| Salaries and wages paid | £ | 1,613,107 | 2,276,458 | 2,291,782 | 2,173,352 | 2,279,972 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used | £ | 597,951 | 849,979 | 788,797 | 1,033,829 | 1,057,934 |
| Falue of materials used | $\underline{1}$ | 16,844,310 | 17,669,490 | 17,755,594 | 16,567,693 | 18,042,070 |
| Total value of output | £ | 21,333.872 | 123,661,486 | 23,513,675 | 22,750,733 | 24,626,910 |
| Value of production | $\pm$ | 3,891,6II | 5,142,017 | 4,969,284 | 5,149,2 I I | 5,526,906 |

9. Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.-(i) Details for Each State. The following table shows particulars of this industry for each State during 1945-46 :-

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, CABLES AND APPARATUS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australis. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(ii) Total for Australia. The increased output of electrical energy in Australia within recent years, referred to in par. 40 below, caused a corresponding demand for electrical equipment. Difficulties, due to war, in obtaining electrical equipment from abroad have been responsible for considerable development in the manufacture of electrical goods and equipment in Australia, as shown in the following table.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, CABLES AND APPARATUS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 360 | 401 | 431 | 475 | 551 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | 10,666 | 19,442 | 20,659 | 21,669 | 22,825 |
| Value of land and buildings | $\underline{1}$ | 1,627,183 | 2,442,968 | 2,713,999 | 2,829,443 | 3,507,375 |
| Value of plant and machinery | £ | 896,553 | 1,600,093 | 1,724,045 | 1,806,169 | 2,084,018 |
| Salaries and wages paid | £ | 2,031,098 | 5,280,10.2 | 5,710,782 | 5,857,210 | 6,301,035 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used | £ | 104.594 | 186,983 | 193,542 | 190,677 | 208,729 |
| Value of materials used.. | £ | 3,195,032 | 7,788,397 | 7,804,575 | 7,991,641 | 8,085,443 |
| Total value of output | £ | 6,954,498 | 15,875,437 | 116,346,709 | 16,892,366 | 17,789,829 |
| Value of production | E | 3,654,872 | 7,900,057 | 8,348,592 | 8,710,048 | 9,495,657 |

\begin{abstract}
10. Railway and Tramway Workshops.--(i) Details for each State, 1945-46. The railway and tramway workshops which form an important item in Class IV. are chiefly State-owned institutions and their development is a reflection of the growth of the railwsy and tramway systems of Australia. The following table includes, in addition, municipal establishments for manufacturing and repairing rolling stock. Private institutions numbering 10 in 1945-46 have been excluded :-

TRAMCARS, RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK AND CARRIAGES, ETC.(a), 1945-46.

(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 of this establishment are not included in any of the tables in this chapter.
(ii) Total for Australia. The following table shows the development of railway and tramway workshops in Australia since 1938-39:-

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

(a) Government and Municipal only.
11. Motor Vehicles.-The industries catering for the motor trade are included in Class IV. "Industrial Metals. Machines and Conveyances". In the table below a summary is given of the principal statistics for 1945-46 for each branch of industry associated with the motor trade of Australia.

MOTOR VEHICLES : CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, REPAIRS, ETC. : AUSTRALIA. 1945-46.

| Iteins. |  | Construc. tion and Assembly. | Body Ruilding. | Repairs. | Accessories. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of jartories |  | 42 | 212 | 3,230 | 108 | 3.592 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | 4.077 | 10,632 | 21.012 | 3.935 | 39,706 |
| Value of land and luildings | £ | 1,042157 | 1,635.292 | 6,555,724 | 644,787 | 9,877,960 |
| Value of plant and machinery | $\pm$ | 468,264 | 1,149,305 | 1,661,219 | 478,784 | 3,757,572 |
| Salaries and wages paid | £ | 1.346,248 | 3,298,350 | 4,790,367 | 1,147.049 | $10,582,014$ |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used | £ | 51,910 | 87,707 | 195,504 | 59,603 | 394,724 |
| Value of materials used.. | $\pm$ | 2,207,317 | 3,451,005 | 5,301,402 | 1,183,549 | 12,143,273 |
| Total value of output | $\pm$ | 4,042,078 | 7,879,250 | 13,337,929 | 3.097,050 | 28,356,307 |
| Value of froduction | £ | 1,782,85 1 | 4,340,538 | 7,841,023 | 1,853,898 | 15,818,310 |

In the next table similar details are shown on a State basis for these branches combined.
MOTOR VEHICLES : CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, REPAIRS, ETC., 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. <br> (a) | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 1,348 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 1,125 ${ }^{1}$ | 418 | 220 | 342 | 139 | 3,592 |
| Number of persons engaged | 11,069 | 14,304. | 4,3:2 | 7,024 | 2,043 | 954 | 39,706 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 3,651,528 | 3,585,520' | 712,017 | 926,815: | 667,429 | 334,651 | 9,877,960 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 940,314 | 1,636,123 | 258,874 | 665,545 | 195,455 | 61,261 | 3,757,572 |
| Salaries and wages paid $\quad\{$ | 2,696,270 | 4,070,174 | 1,040,653 | 2,063,938; | 501,984 | 208,995 | 10,582,014 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc.; usedx | 115,465 | 149,4 16 | 42,130 | 59,828 | 23,677 | 5,208 | 394,724 |
| Value of materials used $£$ | 3,519,661 | 4,999,858 | 1,091,694 | 1,711,837 | 614,993 | 205,230 | I2,143,273 |
| Total value of output f | 7,802,179 | 11,645,782 | 2,801,580 | 4,089,914 | 1,488,719 | 528,133 | 28,356,307 |
| Value of production .. | 4,167,053 | 6,496,508 | 1,668,756 | 2,318,249 | 850,049 | 317,695 | 15,818,310 |

(a) Includes horse-drawn vehicles.

The table below shows the output of motor bodies together with the number imported into Australia for 1938-39 and the years 1941-42 to 1945-46:-

MOTOR BODIES : PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  | 1938-39. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor Bodies-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number made | No. | 79,436 | 62,731 | 44,286 | 29,309 | 22,805 | 19,473 |
| Value | £ | 6,421,142 | 4,321,988 | 4,652,771 | 2,582,912 | 2,530,043 | 2,356,778 |
| Number imported | No. | 532 | 16 | 270 | 694 | 6 | 223 |
| Value | £A | 70,943 | 2,261 | 71,405 | 66,175 | 1,423 | 37,410 |

In the next table particulars are given of the number and value of motor chassis imported into Australia for the years shown.

## MOTOR CHASSIS : IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

| Items |  | 1938-39. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number imported | No. | 76,094 | 35,696 | 14.547 | 9,186 | 6,660 | 20,113 |
| Value | £A | 8,037,228 | 5,945,180 | 4,456,808 | 3,186,885 | 3,464,820 | 2,064,478 |

12. Agricultural Machines and Implements.-(i) General. The manufacture of agricultural implements is an important branch of industry in Australia because of the extensive agricultural activities. The articles manufactured include a wide range of 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. The following table gives details of agricultural implement works in each State for 1945-46:-

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS, 1945-46.


(iii) Total for Australia. Comparative statistics for 1938-39 and the years 1942-43 so 1945-46 are given hereunder :-

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS : AUSTRALIA.

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

13. Wireless and Amplifying 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 1930-3I a new classification of factories was adopted and "Wireless Apparatus" was shown as a separate industry. The industry is confined almost entirely to New Soutb Wales and Victoria. The number of broadcast listeners' licences increased from 331,128 in 1930-31 to $1,506,180$ in 1945-46 and this increase reflects the advancement of the industry during that period. During the war years considerable expansion took place in the industry to meet the requirements of the fighting services but there was a recession in output in 1945-46.

WIRELESS AND AMPLIFYING APPARATUS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 10 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

The number of domestic receiving sets assembled in $1945-46$ was 93,048 and the number of domestic chassis made was 76,587 compared with 163,821 and 123,655 respectively in 1938-39.
14. Cotton.-(i) General. Cotton has been grown in Australia since 1860, but never on a very large scale. The average annual quantity of unginned cotton produced during the five years ended 1938 - 39 was 18 million lb . and slightly under 14 million lb. in the five years ended $1945^{-46}$. Arising out of the development in the local manufacture of cotton materials and the further expansion following the outbreak of war in 1939, plans were completed for an extension of the area devoted to the cultivation of this crop, but since the commencement of the Pacific War there has been a definite downward trend. The growing of cotton, which is restricted to Queensland, is referred to in some detail in Chapter XX. "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 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 established and Australia is now 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 engaged in cotton spinning and weaving in Australia and other particulars of the industry are given in the following table for the four years ended $1945-46$ in comparison with 1938 - 39 .

## COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING : AUSTRALIA.


15. Woollen Mills.-(i) Details for each State. The importance of this industry is emphasized by the fact that Australia is the world's chief source of wool and the develop. ment of the woollen industry since its establishment at an early period in Australian bistory is of singular interest. The production consists chiefly of woollen cloth and tweed, worsted cloth; rugs, blankets and yarn, all of which have acquired a reputation for purity and durability. The following table gives particulars for 1945-46:-

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  |  | , | 1 | 5 |  |
| Number of persons engaged | 6,801 | 11,094 | 677 | 577 | 176 | 2,21I | 21,536 |
| Value of tand and buildings $£$ | 1,085,639 | 1,600,950 | (a) | 39,668 | (a) | 224,590 | 3,028,060 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 1,150,183 | 1,4 10,896 | (a) | 70,046 | (a) | 162,675 | 2,925,811 |
| Salaries and wages paid £ | 1,655,356 | 2,855,086 | (a) | 139,082 | (a) | 507,197 | 5,324,388 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., usedf | 144,693 | 287.645 | (a) | 22,692 | (a) | 36,95 | 511,416 |
| Value of materials used $£$ | 3,994,650 | 6,564,947 | (a) | 351,735 | (a) | 1,141,395 | 12,314,413 |
| Total value of output | 6,884,484 | 11,752,967 | (a) | 600,012 | (a) | 2,002,206 | 21,776,979 |
| Value of production . . $£$ | 2,745,141 | 4,900,375 | (a) | 225,585 | (a) | 823,860 | 8,951,150 |

(a) Not avallable for publication; figures are included in total for Australia.
(ii) Total for Australia. The extent of the woollen mill industry in Australia in the jears 1942-43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938 -39 is shown in the following table Detailed particulars for the several States are not available for publication.

WOOLLEN MILLS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | ${ }_{(a)}^{19)^{8-39 .}}$ | $\underset{(a)}{1942-43 .}$ | $1943-44 .$ <br> (a) | $1944-45 .$ <br> (a) | 1945-46 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 90 | 118 | 116 | 122 | 114 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  | 19,608 | 26,436 | 24,858 | 23,095 | 21,536 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | £ | 2,380,009 | 2,8ז6,658 | 2,867,297 | 2,996,246 | 3,028,066 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | $\underline{1}$ | 3,369,517 | 3,178,704 | 2,995,835 | 2,967,91 1 | 2,925,811 |
| Salaries and wages paid |  | £ | 2,887,907 | 5,967.770 | 5,896,320 | 5,484.589 | 5,324,388 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used |  | $\pm$ | 392,537 | 655,981 | 658,800 | 609,139 | 511,416 |
| Value of materials used . |  | $\pm$ | 7,331,117 | 16,604,441 | 15,455,106 | 13,780,546 | 12,314,413 |
| Tota] value of output |  | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | I2,514.610 | 27,335,695 | 25,433,289 | 23,250,907 | 21,776,979 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 4.790,956 | 10,075,273 | 9,319,383 | 8,861,222 | 8,951,150 |
| Woollen choth and tweed |  | 6q. yd. | 8,336,226 | 14,516,085 | 13,055,199 | 12,679,864 | 16,707,262 |
| Worsted cloth |  | " | 17,986,091 | 23,767,429 | 19,944,042 | 17,296,854 | 12,643.557 |
| Serge |  | " | 792,314 | 1,462,887 | 1,840,316 | 1,395,201 | 1,022,388 |
| Flannel- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For outer clothing | $\cdots$ | " | 2,143,835 | 1,276,814 | 2,611,476 | 2,205.174 | 2,192,849 |
| For underwear (pure).. | . | " | 1,557,373 | 3,813,354 | 2,704,382 | 2,020,022 | 1,566,932 |
| For underwear (mirtures) | . |  | 813,530 | 552,144 | 218,431 | 185,630 | 655,803 |
| Blankets |  | pair | 573,795 | 1,768.557 | 1,687,729 | 1,597,395 | 981,036 |

(a) Includes Wool Scouring Works in Victoria and Tasmania and Wool Scouring Works and Felimongeries in South Australia.
16. Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods.-(i) Details for each State. In addition to the woollen mills there were 376 hosiery and knitting mills operating in Australia during 1945-46. The total number of persons engaged in these establishments was $\mathrm{r} 7,09 \mathrm{r}$, of whom 12,502 were females. Details for each State are shown in the following table :-

HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS, 1945-46.

(a) Not available for publication. These figures are included in the total for Australia.
(ii) Total for Australia. Comparative statistics for 1938-39 and the yeare 1942-43 to 1945-46 are shown in the following table:-

HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mber of factories |  |  | 313 | 326 | 341 | 363 | 376 |
| mber of persons engaged |  |  | 18,159 | 15,654 | 16,017 | 16,691 | 17,091 |
| ue of land and buildings |  | £ | 1,962,336 | 2,172,979 | 2,243,181 | 2,354,232 | 2,444,369 |
| ue of plant and machinery |  | £ | $\mathbf{r , 9 3 0 , 5 6 4}$ | 1,455,583 | 1,367,754 | 1,295,962 | 1,358,482 |
| aries and wages paid | . | £ | 2,331,536 | 2,930,842 | 3,187,545 | 3,290,370 | 3,687,445 |
| ue of power, fuel, etc., used |  | £ | 133,154 | 164,534 | 168,218 | 169,935 | 185,159 |
| ue of materials used |  | £ | 4,284,216 | 7,599,088 | 7,873,375 | 7,141,525 | 7,202,997 |
| al value of output | . | £ | 8,226,468 | 13,095,997 | 13,771,177 | \|13,038,366 | 13,252,876 |
| ue of production | . | $£$ | 3,809,098 | 5,332,375 | 5,729,584 | 5,726,906 | 5,864,720 |

(iii) Raw Materials used and Production, 1945-46. The main raw materials consumed in establishments manufacturing hosiery and other knitted goods during 1945-46 consisted of woollen yarn, $8,203,549 \mathrm{lb}$; cotton yarn, $5,954,517 \mathrm{lb}$.; and rayon yarn, 5,984,051 lb. Production comprised 30,142,339 garments, valued at $£ 6,983,517$; 1,194,839 dozen pairs of stockings, valued at $£ 2,164,264$; and $1,692,714$ dozen pairs of socks, valued at £i,900,357.
17. Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing.-(i) Details for each State. 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 kinds which cannot be produced locally, and an export trade has been built up in some varieties.

TANNING, CURRYING AND LEATHER DRESSING, 1945-46.

(a) Not available for publication; flgures are included in the total for Australia.
(ii) Total for Australia. The development of the tanning industry during the years 1938-39 to 1945-46 is shown in the following table :-

TANNING, CURRYING AND LEATHER DRESSING: AUSTRALIA.

(iii) Raw Material Used and Production. The quantities of raw material used and leather produced in tanneries in each State in 1945-46 are shown in the following table. Some leather is also produced in works other than tanneries, but this is excluded.

TANNERIES : RAW MATERIAL USED AND PRODUCTION, 1945-46.

(a) Not available for publication; figures are included in the total for Australia.
18. Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing Factories.-(i) Details for each State. Statistics showing the distribution in 1945-46 of this industry between States are shown in the following table:-

TAILORING AND READY-MADE CLOTHING FACTORIES, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 664 | 388 | 125 | 122 | 96 | 25 | 1,420 |
| Number of persons eugaged | 15,167 | 8,432 | 2,756 | 2,223 | 1,000 | 469 | 30,0.47 |
| Value of land and buildings £ | 2,264,241 | 11.058,076 | 272,336 | 315.917 | 164,767 | 66,247 | 4,141,584 |
| Value of plant and machinery $\mathbf{E}$ | 443.286 | 1 263,292 | 48,470 | 40,635 | 20,136 | 12,876 | 828,695 |
| Salaries and wages paid £ | '2,796,896 | 1.675,620 | 453,417 | 351,925 | 150,330 | 78,426 | 5,506,614 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., usedf | 53,747 | 41,520 | 8,863 | 7,724 | 3,409 | 1,353 | 116,616 |
| Value of materials used $\mathcal{f}$ | 4,689,717 | 13,566,734 | 758,193 | 319,359 | 203,729 | 79,069 | 9,616,801 |
| Total value of output f | 9,198.299 | , 6,403,713 | 1,535,989 | 834.629 | 452,939 | 188,799 | 18,614,368 |
| Value of production.. | 4,454,835 | :2,795,459 | 768,933 | 507,546 | 245.801 | 108,377 | 8,880.951 |

(ii) Total for Australia. Details for the four years 1942-43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938-39 are as follows :-

TAILORING AND READY-MADE CLOTHING FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | $193^{8-39} .$ | $1942-43 .$ | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | - | 1,177 | 1,101 | 1,160 | 1,268 | 1,420 |
| Number of persons engaged | .. | $\cdots$ | 26,499 | 26,043 | 25,872 | 28,108 | 30,047 |
| Value of land and buildings | . | $\pm$ | 3,175,748 | 3,269,725 | 3,453,279 | 3,728,531 | 4,141,584 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | $\pm$ | 355,503 | 506,188 | 567,800 | 689,437 | 828,695 |
| Salaries and wages paid | . | £ | 3,168,472 | 4,280,349 | 4,543,027 | 4,970,774 | 5,506,614 |
| Falue of power, fuel, etc., used | . | £ | 72,431 | 90,722 | 98,915 | 104,945 | 116,616 |
| Value of materials used | . | $\pm$ | 4,946,519 | 9,207,864 | 8,843,064 | 9,416,961 | 9,616,801 |
| Total value of output | . | £ | 9,830,646 | $15,855,802$ | 16,189,527 | 17,588,937 | 18,614,368 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 4,811,696 | 6,557,216 | 7,247,548 | 8,067,031 | 8,880,951 |

19. Dressmaking, Hemstitching and Millinery Establishments.-(i) Details for each State. Particulars of dressmaking (including hemstitching) and millinery establishments are given separately in the following tables for 1945-46.

DRESSMAKING, HEMSTITCHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. <br> (a) | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 154 | 483 | 43 | 65 | 63 | 11 | 819 |
| Number of persons engaged | 1,856 | 9,880 | 903 | 1,180 | 1,113 | 105 | 15,037 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 264,916 | 1,513,003 | 80,902 | 115,877 | 136,486 | 14,594 | 2,125,778 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 29,580 | 195,433 | 19,122 | 23,094 | 27,498 | 2,705 | 297,432 |
| Salaries and wages paid ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 262,865 | 1,782,477 | 125,44 ${ }^{8}$ | 153,715 | 134,801 | 13,536 | 2,472,842 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., usedj | 3,145 | 31,669 3,487894 | 2,245 138,067 | 3,145 | 2,424 | 364 | 42,992 |
| Value of materials used | 265,295 | 3,487,894 | 138,967 | 142,308 | 183,923 | 13,552 | 4,231,939 |
| Total value of output Value of production | 682,012 | 6,408,703 | 348,252 | 383.678 | 417.841 | 36,376 | 8,276,862 |
| Value of production .. | 413,572 | 2,889,140 | 207,040 | 238,225 | 231,494 | 22,460 | 4,001,931 |

(a) Inciudes Millinery.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qland. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

(c) Included in Dressmaking.
(ii) Total for Australia. Particulars of dressmaking, hemstitching and millinery ostablishments in Australia for the four years ended 1945-46 compared with 1938-39 sre shown in the following table:-
dressmaking, hemstitching and millinery establishments :

20. Shirts, Collars and Underclothing.-(i) Details for each State. Particulars af this industry are shown for 1945-46 in the following table :-

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND UNDERCLOTHING, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 178 | 108 | 18 | 27 | 16 |  | 347 |
| Number of persons engaged | 4,888 | 3,266 | 872 | 478 | 398 |  | 9,903 |
| Yalue of land and buildings $£$ | 691,693 | 482,659 | 54,333 | 38,056 | 44,122 |  | 1,310,863 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 215,397 | 132,677 | 27,860 | 12,020 | 8,643 |  | 396,597 |
| Salaries and wages paid £ | 873,950 | 583,571 | 142,509 | 72,782 | 35,701 |  | 1,728,513 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., useds | 14,525 | 12,455 | 2,354 | 1,445 | 8.84 |  | 31,626 |
| Value of materials used $\quad$ \& | 2,249,802 | 1,856,752 | 149,165 | 88,008 | 102,014 |  | 4,4+5,741 |
| Total value of output $£$ | 3,595,513 | 2,762,321 | 336,350 | 198,901 | 185,736 |  | 7,078,821 |
| Value of production . . £ | 1,331,186 | 893,114 | 184,831 | 109,448 | 82,875 | $\cdots$ | 2,601,494 |

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

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND UNDERCLOTHING: AUSTRALIA.

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

21. Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing.-(i) Boot and Shoe (not Rubber) Factories

- The boot and shoe factories hold an important place both in regard to employment afforded and extent of output. The following table relates to $1945-46$ and refers to boot and shoe factories as distinct from those devoted to repairing and bespoke work. Factorien engaged in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes are excluded, being classified nuder Rubher Goods (Including Tyres made); vide para. 38.

BOOT AND SHOE (NOT RUBBER) FACTORIES, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 134 | 195 | 22 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 383 |
| Number of persons engaged | 6,053 | 9,464 | 956 | 1,180 | 515 | 96 | 18,264 |
| Value of land and buildings $\mathfrak{f}$ | 593, 134 | 742,870 | 47,417 | 74,924 | 53,571 | 6,395 | 1,518,311 |
| Value of plant and machinery $\mathfrak{f}$ | 354,487 | 630.515 | 76.802 | 106,764 | 47,466 | 6,342 | 1,222.376 |
| Salaries and wages paid. $\mathrm{S}^{\text {a }}$ | 1,432,430 | 2,353,753 | 222,316 | 260,456 | : 16,655 | 22,004 | 4,407,614 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., usedf | 23,682 | 41,482 | 3,023 | 3,990 | 2,411 | 320 | 74,908 |
| Value of materials used | 2,347.191 | 4,150,012 | 396,397 | 390,202 | 191:861 | 43,849 | 7,519,512 |
| Total value of output | 4,437,680 | 7,765,401 | 723,572 | 714,959 | 350,227 | 74,542 | 14,066,381 |
| Value of production . . £ | 2,066,807 | 3,573,907 | 324,152 | 320,767 | 155,95S | 30,373 | 6,471,961 |

(ii) Boot and Shoe Repairing, including Bespoke Work. The introduction of small power plants in repairing shops brought this class of establishment within the meaning of a factory for statistical purposes. Shops using small power plants are widely distributed throughout Australia. and in 1945-46 numbered 1,477 employing 2,981 persons. The sum of $£_{341.217}$ was distributed in salaries and wages, and the output was valued at Ei.470.103.
(iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The number and value of boots, shoes and slippers made at factories in each State are shown for 1945-46 in the following table. Particulars relating to the output of rubber boots and shoes are not included :-

## BOOT AND SHOE (NOT RUBBER) FACTORIES OUTPUT, 1945-46.

 than factory use
22. Flour-milling.-(i) Details for States. The following table shows the position of the grain-milling industry in each State for the year 1945-46.

FLOUR-MILLING, 1945-46.

(ii) Production of Flour and By-products. The production of flour by the mills in each State for the years 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46 was as follows :-

FLOUR-MILLING: PRODUCTION OF FLOUR.
(Tons of $2,000 \mathrm{lb}$.)

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victori | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938-39 | 547,162 | 436,829 | 84,314 | 146,262 | 138,583 | 19,582 | 1,372,732 |
| 1942-43 | 363,452 | 288,134 | 102,864 | 97,826 | 126,274 | 16.812 | 995,362 |
| 1943-44 | 496,853 | 409,190 | 125,603 | 149,892 | 159,799 | 17, 53 | I,358,490 |
| 1944-45 | 516,168 | 393.036 | 124,473 | 194,967 | 161,690 | 22,534 | 1,412,868 |
| 1945-46 | 451,895 | 315,525 | 96,984 | 164,986 | 166,791 | 22,657 | 1,218,838 |

The $1945-46$ production of $1,218,838$ tons of flour in Australia was valued at $£_{12,083,745}$. In addition, 493,878 tons of bran and pollard, valued at $£_{2}, 881,914$, were made. The quantity of wheat ground was $63,4 \mathrm{I} 6,122$ bushels.
23. Bakeries.-Information regarding establishments in which the manufacture of bread, cakes, etc., was carried on in the year 1945-46 is given in the table below. It should be noted, however, that the details refer only to establishments coming within the definition of a factory, as explained in § 1 , par. I , page ro39. For that reason there is 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 is deemed necessary.
baKERIES (includina cakes and pastry), 1945-46.

(a) Includes confectionery.
. 24. Sugar-milis.-(i) General. Sugar-cane is grown in New South Wales and Queensland and particulars of area, yield, etc., are given in extended detail in Chapter XX: "Agricultural Production ".

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. Particulars of cane crushed and sugar produced embodied in the following two tables refer to the quantities treated during the years ended 3oth June, irrespective of the season in which the cane was grown ; consequently the figures relating to cane crushed and sugar produced may differ slightly from those given in Chapter XX. "Agricultural Production ", which relate to harvest years.
(ii) Details for New South Wales. The following table gives details of the operations of sugar mills in New South Wales for the years r911, 1938-39, and each year 1943-44 to 1945 -46 :-

## SUGAR-MILLS: NEW SOUTH WALES.


(iii) Details for Queensland. Particulars relating to the operations of sugar-mills in Queensland are shown in the following table for the years 1911 and 1938-39 and each year 1943-44 to 1945-46. Particulars of the production and distribution of molasses as recorded by the mills are also shown.

## SUGAR-MILLS: QUEENSLAND.


25. Sugar Refineries.-The establishment of the sugar-refining industry considerably entedates the establishment of the sugar-milling industry, the raw material operated on in the earlier years coming chiefly from Mauritius and the East. In 1945-46 there were two sugar refineries in the State of Queensland, and one in each of the States of New South Wales, Vietoria, South Australia and Western Australia. The quantity of raw sugar treated amounted to 446,550 tons, for a yield of 428,130 tons of refined sugar, valued at $£_{1} 3,612,455$.
26. Confectionery Factories.-(i) Details for each State. The figures for 1945-46 are given hereunder:-

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. ${ }^{4}$ | Tas. | Australla <br> (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 73 | $76!$ | 18 | 22 | 9 | (a) | 198 |
| Number of persons engaged | 2,693 | 2,270 | 348 | 324 | 330 | (a) | 5,965 |
| Value of land and buildings $\mathfrak{x}$ | 795,067 | 525,911 | 81,267 | 96,916 | 57,160 | (a) | 1,556,321 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 609,017 | 423,422 | 21,575 | 37,925 | 50,545 | (a) | 1,142,484 |
| Salaries and wages paid $\underset{\text { d }}{ }$ | 670,741 | 541,361 | 63,572 | 58,363 | 55,442 | (a) | 1,389,479 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used£ | 59,680 | 54,838 | 5,562 | 7,668 | 10,764 | (a) | 138,512 |
| Value of materials used £ | 12,412,284 | 1,752,250 | 193,790 | 174,994 | 135,610 | (a) | 4,668,928 |
| Total value of output $£$ | 4,066,895 | 3,176,177 | 336,820 | 289,563 | 252,168 | (a) | 8,121,623 |
| Value of production . . £ | 1,594,931 | 1,369,089 | 137,468 | 106,901 | 105,794 | (a) | 3,314,183 |

(a) Not available for publication.
(b) Excluding Tasmania.
(ii) Total for Australia, excluding Tarmania. Particulars of the confectionery undustry during the last four years are compared with 1938-39 in the following table Confectionery establishments in Tasmania have been combined with bakeries in order to conceal confidential information. Production in Australia is more than sufficient to supply local requirements.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES( $a$ ) : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 148 | 141 | 163 | 182 | 19 d |
| Number of persons encaged |  |  | 7,256 | 5,497 | 5.796 | 5,795 | 5,969 |
| Value of land and buildings | . | $\pm$ | 1,423,406 | 1,400,581 | 1,451,329 | 1,480,439 | 1,556,321 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | $\pm$ | 1,363,619 | 1,230,627 | 1,194,194 | 1,160.005 | 1,142,484 |
| Salaries and wages paid | . | $\pm$ | 1,040,984 | 1,142,331 | 1,258,561 | 1,298,281 | 1,389,479 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used |  | £ | 106,869 | 123,729 | 129,175 | 134.914 | 138,512 |
| Value of materials used | . | £ | 3,101,955 | 3,618,711 | 4,305,338 | 4,504,124 | 4,668,928 |
| Total value of output |  | £ | 5,627,247 | 6,559,96t | 7,642,694 | 7,933,135 | 8,121,623 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 2,418,423 | 2,817,521 | 3,208,181 | 3,294,097 | 3,314,18j |

(a) Excluding Tasmania.
27. Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar Factories.(i) Details for each State. The following table gives particulars of factories included in this class for 1945-46 :-

IAM, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES, 1945-40.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 55 | 52 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 14 | 157 |
| Number of persons engaged | 3,596 | 4,864 | 430 | 944 | 233 | 1,336 | 11,403 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 663,570 | 1,046,513 | 62,556 | 131,783 | 57,528 | 221,704 | 2,183,654 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 542,228 | 683,355 | 53,870 | 122,911 | 57,162 | 170,453 | 1,629,975 |
| Salaries and wages paid ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | 956,757 | 1,267,550 | 110,175 | 221,198 | 52,221 | 339,465 | 2,947,366 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used£ | 88,184 | 110,409 | 8,295 | 17,997 | 4,876 | 30,318 | 260,075 |
| Value of materials used | 3,590,791 | 5,865,362 | 524,485 | 829,867 | 215,305 | 1,299,948 | 12,325,758 |
| Total value of output $\mathrm{E}^{\text {d }}$ | 5,370,604 | 8,172,809 | 734,850 | 1,222,995 | 326,507 | r,836,766 | 17,664,531 |
| Value of production .. | 1,691,629 | 2,197,038 | 202,070 | 375,131 | 106,326 | 506,500 | 5,078,694 |

(ii) Total for Australia. Particulars of these establishments in Australia for the four years 1942-43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938-39 are given hereunder :-

Jam, fruit and vegetable canning, PicKles, etc., factories, AUSTRALIA.

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

During the 1939-45 War production of jams and jellies expanded greatly and a record sutput of 171 million lb . was attained in 1943-44. Production has since receded and stood at 148 million lb. in 1945-46. The peak output of fruit preserved in liquid occurred in 1940-41 when 161.1 million lb. were produced compared with the previous higheat fevel of 157.8 million lb. attained in 1937-38. Production in 1945-46 was lower at
$107,079,000 \mathrm{lb}$. On the other hand, there has been a marked development in the production of canned vegetables. In $193^{8-39}$ output totalled $10,255,000 \mathrm{lb}$. but, as a result of the war-time demand by the armed services, production reached the high level of $106,962,000 \mathrm{lb}$. in 1945-46, a figure a little below the record of $119,149,000 \mathrm{lb}$. in $1944-45$.
(iii) Production. The following table shows the quantity and value of jams, pickles, sauces and other items manufactured in each State in 1945-46:-

JAMS, PRESERVED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, PICKLES AND SAUCES : OUTPUT,


| Jams and Jellies .. 'ooo lb. | 45,725 ${ }^{\prime}(a) 84,842{ }^{\prime}$ |  | 6,816 | 9,794 | I, $\mathbf{1}_{46}$ | (b) | 148,323 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fruit Pulp- in own |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| works .. cwt. | 22,541 | 31,390 | (c) | 8,789 | 4,200 | (c) | 89,433 |
| For sale or addition to stock | 32,929 | 110,257 | (c) | 10,778 | 21,040 | (c) | 283,425 |
| Tomato Pulp- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll} \begin{array}{lll} \text { Consumed } \\ \text { works } \end{array} & \ddots & \text { own } \\ \text { cwt. } \end{array}$ | 19,540 | 114,795 | (c) | 21,195 | (c) | (c) | 161,420 |
| For sale or addition to stock | 41,113 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 195,289 |  | 12,810 | 10,558 | 10,156 | 269,926 |
| Fruit, preserved in liquid | ${ }_{21} 762$ \| |  | 8,875 | 10,417 | (c) | (c) | 79 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79 |
| liquid.. $\quad . \quad$ ooo lb. | 36,926 | 36,316 | (c) | 14,180 | (c) | (c) | 106,962 |
| Pickles .. . . ooo pints | 4,591 | 4,196 | (c) | 1,620 | (c) |  | 10,775 |
| Sauces .. " " | 10,832 | 16,660 | 834 | 2,623 | (c) | (c) | 32,038 |

Value.

(a) Includes Tasmania.
(b) Included with Victoria.
(c) Not available for publication: figures are included in total for Australia
28. Bacon-curing Factories.-(i) Details for each State. The table hereunder gives particulars of factories engaged in bacon-curing in each State for 1945-46:-

## BACON-CURING FACTORIES, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 32 | 20 |  |  | 6 | 10 |  |
| Number of persons engaged . | 653 | 715 | 792 | $321^{\prime}$ | 333 | 65 | 2,879 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 240,032 | 242,33I | 204,345 | 117,175 | 56,356 | 29,536 | 889,775 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 71,653 | 104,248 | 126,962 | 51,004, | 31,914 | 9,180 | 394,961 |
| Salaries and wages paid ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 206, 130 | 218,321 | 242,619 | 97,865 | 95,202 | 18,999 | 879,136 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used£ | 26,94 1 | 30,420 | 25,547 | 21,899 | 18,615 | 2,753 | 126,175 |
| Value of materials used | 2,454,806 | 1,824,376 | 2,661,399 | 990,460 | 1,253,136 | 225,513 | 9,409,690 |
| Total value of output $£$ | 3,027,720 | 2,256,837 | 3,029,624 | 1,134,800 | 1,437,215 | 277,353 | 11,163,549 |
| Value of production . . £ | 545,973 | 402,04 I | 342,678 | I22,44 4 | 165,464 | 49,087 | 1,627,684 |

(ii) Quantity and Value of Production. The number of pigs cured and the quantity and value of production of factories in each State for 1945-46 are shown in the following table :-

BACON-CURING FACTORIES : PIGS CURED AND PRODUCTION, 1945-46.


Bacon and ham and other pig products are dealt with more fully in Chapter XXI. "Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products".
29. Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk Factories.-(i) Details for each State. The following table gives particulars of butter, cheese and condensed milk factories in each State for 1945-46:-

BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES, 1945-46.

| ftems. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories . . | 117 | $14^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ |  |  | 7 | 34 | 62 |
| Number of persons engaged | 2,025 | 3,874 | $1,653$ | 729 | 292 | 323 | 8,896 |
| Value of land and buildings $\mathbf{~}$ | 747,178 | 1,525,425, | 739,970 | 237,472 | 88,337 | 167,638 | 3,506,020 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 998,757 | 1,344,427 | 849,635 | 174,123 | 95,738 | 134,686 | 3,597,366 |
| Salaries and wages paid $£$ | 640,714 | 1,235,307) | 486,993 | 207,0021 | 83,843 | 83,358 | 2,737,217 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., usedf Value of materials used | 198,974 $6,852,096$ | 356,025 | I11,311 | 46,023' | 24,480 | 18,942 | 755,755 |
| Value of materials used Total value of output | [6,852,096 | 13,647,632 | 10,620,490 | 2,097,649 | 989,826 | 783,217 | 34,990,910 |
| Total value of output | 8,042,150 | 15,458,08712 | 11,562,062 | 2,483,192 | 1,209,169 | 1,016,467 | 40,771,127 |
| Value of production .. | 991,080 | 2,454,430 | 830,261 | 339,520 | 194,863 | 214,308 | 5,024,462 |

(ii) Total for Australia. The progress of industries included in this group during the four years 1942-43 to 1945-46 is compared with 1938-39 in the following table :-

| BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Items. |  | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| Number of factories |  |  | 487 |  |  |  |
| Number of persons engaged |  | 6,85I | 8,584 | 8,712 | 8,694 | 8,896 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | $\mathfrak{f}^{\prime} 2,880,323$ | 3,345,560 | 3,360,498 | 3,429,238 | 3,506,020 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | $\begin{array}{l:l}\mathcal{E} & 3,066,840\end{array}$ | 3,521,161 | 3,499,065 | 3,487,660 | 3,597,366 |
| Salaries and wages patd |  | $\mathrm{f}_{\text {f }} \mathbf{1 , 5 6 9 , 5 3 5}$ | 2,367,324 | 2,526,017 | 2,566,477 | 2,737,217 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used |  | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}{ }^{\text {c }}$ 389,501 | 671,072 | 708,211 | 701,016 | 755,755 |
| Value of materials used |  | $\mathrm{E}_{1} \mathbf{2 9 , 1 6 1 , 9 8 3}$ | 33,372,425 | 35,300,830 | 31,535,021 | 34,990,910 |
| Total value of output |  | ¢ $33,094,85 \mathrm{l}$ | 37,708,383 | 40,703,304 | 37,100,708 | 40,771,127 |
| Value of production |  | £ ${ }_{\text {! }}$ 3,543,367 | 4,664,886 | 4,694,263 | $1^{4,864,671}$ | 5,024,462 |

(iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The next table shows the quantities and values of butter, cheese and condensed milk produced and the quantities of milk used in their production during 1945-46. These details are restricted to factory production and therefore exclude farm output.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES : PRODUCTION, 1945-40.


| MILK USED ('OOO OMITTED). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For the manufacture of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter .. gals. | .154,131 | 238,155 | 204,631 | 33,302 | 25,914 | 19,283 | 675,41t |
| Cheese ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -5,122 | 32,875 | 25,021 | 20,884 | I,600 | 2,330 | 87,833 |
| Condensed, \&c., Milk ", | 17,130 | (a) | 5,021 | (a) | (a) | 2,330 | 61,215 |


| Products ('Ooo omitted). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter .. .. lb. | 74,280 | 112,180 | 101,243 | 17,360 | 12,553 | 8,464 | 326,08c |
| Cheese ... ... | 4,858 | 33,406 | '(b) 26,932 | 22,478 | 1,817 | 2,268 | 91,759 |
| Condensed and concentrated |  | 80,663 |  | (a) | (a) | $\cdots$ | 116,78; |
| Powdered milk .. | 9,882 | 33,616 |  |  |  |  | 43,49 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |

Value ('ooo omitted).

(a) Not available for publication; figures are included in total for Australia.
(b) Includer $1,127,206 \mathrm{lb}$. of cheese, valued at $£_{4} \mathrm{~S}_{, 921}$, made in establishments not classified as factories.

The butter, cheese and condensed milk industries are dealt with more fully in Chapter XXI. "Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products".
30. 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, and insulated space for the carriage of chilled and frozen produce is provided by shipping companies trading between Australia and other parts of the world. The substitution of chilled for frozen meat exported has already been referred to in Chapter XIX. "Pastoral Production ".

MEAT AND FISH PRESERVING WORKS, 1945-46.


Particulars of 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 XIX "Pastoral Production".
31. Breweries.-(i) Details for each State. The following table gives particularr of breweries in each State for the year 1945-46. It should be noted, however, that the data shown below are not strictly comparable throughout, owing to the inability or failure of some breweries to furnish a separate return for each branch of activity Consequently the figures for some States include details of employment, wages, output. etc., not connected with the brewing of beer, although associated with it. Thesp extraneous activities include cooperage, malt works, aerated waters, etc.

BREWERIES, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W,Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

(a) Not available for publication; figures are included in total for Australia.
(b) Exclude* Excise Duty.
(ii) Total for Australia. The next table shows the extent of this industry for 1938-39 and the four years 1942-43 to 1945-46:-

BREWERIES : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumber of factories |  |  | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 39 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  | 3,698 | 3,910 | 3,873 | 3,919 | 4,121 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | $\pm$ | 2,801,147 | 3,201,121 | 3,196,938 | 3,188.239 | 3,185,582 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | £ | 2,737,042 | 2,762,038 | 2,505,503 | 2,458,703 | 2,484,442 |
| Salaries and wages paid |  | £ | 1,215,473 | 1,424,45 | 1,444,363 | 1,496,658 | 1,586,36t |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used |  | £ | 251.286 | 317,256 | 339,482 | 338,913 | 351,184 |
| Value of materials userl |  | £ | 3,406,572 | 4,000,863 | 4,015,503 | 4,142,863 | 4,255,684 |
| Total value of output |  | f | 9,030,309 | 9,736,720 | 9,969,828 | 10,151,935 | 10,476,34e |
| Value of production |  | $\pm$ | 5,372,451 | $5.418,601$ | 5,614,843 | : 5,670,159 | 5,869,472 |

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 thereafter increased each year to 109.2 million gallons in 1941-42. Under the Control of Liquor Order which operated between March, 1942 and March, 1946, the production of beer was restricted and consequently output remained static at about 100 million gallons from 1942-43 to 1944-45. Production rose to 107 million gallons in 1945-46 and to 128 million gallons in 1946-47.

The average annual consumption of ale, stout and beer prior to the economio depression of the early thirties exceeded in gallons per head of the population ; it dropped to 7.32 gallons in 193r-32, increased to 13.76 gallons in 1.941-42 and declined again to about 13 gallons during the period of control. In 1945-46 the consumption per head increased to 13.45 gallons.
(iii) Matericls Used and Production. The table below shows the quantities of raw materials used and the quantity and value of ale, stout and beer brewed in each State during 1945-46.

BREWERIES : MATERIALS USED AND PRODUCTION, 1945-46.

|  | BREWER |  | ERIALS | USED | AND PR | UCI | 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Particulars. |  | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| Raw Materials Used. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malt <br> Hops <br> Sugar | bushels lb. cwt. | $1,132,611$ 811,001 168,560 | $1,016,854$ <br> 879,377 <br> 139,100 | 353,371 272,512 43,860 | (b) (b) (b) | 366,462 238,367 30,780 | (b) $(b)$ $(b)$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,239,735 \\ 2,512,865 \\ 421,520 \end{array}$ |
| Raw Materials Used per i, ooo Gallons of Ale, Stout and Beer Produced. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malt | bushels | 28.99 | 28.81 | 31.16 | 32.09 | 34.73 | 40.18 | 30.22 |
| Hops | . Ib. | 20.76 | 24.92 | 24.03 | 30.41 | 22.59 | 21.59 | 23.44 |
| Sugar | cwt. | 4.37 | 3.94 | 3.87 | 3.89 | 2.92 | 2.48 | 3.93 |

Ale, Stout and Befr Brewed.

| Quantity | gallons | 39,073,817 | 35,292,111 | II, 338,922 | (b) | 10,552,015 | (b) | 107,196,702 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value (a).. | $\mathfrak{E}$ | $3,760,604$ | 2,904,397 | 1,186,731 | (b) | 1,277,336 |  | 10,236,29. |

(a) Excludes Excise Duty.
(b) Not availaule fo publication
figures are included in total for tustralia.
32. Distilleries.-Distilleries are located in all the States except Western Australia and Tasmania. The following table, which has been compiled from returns of the Excise Branch of the Department of Trade and Customs, shows the materials used in distilleries in Australis and the quantity of spirits distilled therefrom for the years 1942-43 to 1945-46 compared with the year 1938-39.

DISTILLERIES : AUSTRALIA.


Spirits Distilled From-

33. Tobacco, etc., Factories.-(i) Details for each State. During 1945-46 there were 26 establishments in which the manvfacture of tobacco, cigars or cigarettes was carried on. There are no such factories in Tasmania.

TOBACCO, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES, 1945-46.

(a) Not available for publication: flgures are included in total for Australia.
(ii) Total for Australia. This industry was among the first to be established in Australia. In 186I New South Wales had eleven factories and Victoria one. The Australian market has for many years been largely supplied with local manufactures from the imported leaf. Imports during 1945-46 comprised-manvfactured tobacco 129,417 lb., cigars 199 lb ., and cigarettes $55,488 \mathrm{lb}$., and the quantities manufactured in Australian
factories were respectively $17,866,000 \mathrm{lb} ., 125,000 \mathrm{lb}$., and $8,482,000 \mathrm{lb}$. The following tables show the extent of the industry in Australia for the four years 1942-43 to 1945-46 compared with 1938-39:-

TOBACCO, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - -- - - .-- |  | -- - | - - |  |  |  |  |
| Number of factories |  |  | 30 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| Number of emplovees .. |  |  | 5,544 | 5,376 | 5,112 | 5,203 | 5,255 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | £ | 1,041,798 | 984,398 | 968,985 | 952,066 | 959,192 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | E | 942,644 | 832,620 | 789,755 | 752,361 | 723,962 |
| Salaries and wages paid |  | $\pm$ | 1,095,912 | 1,288,898 | 1,243,646 | 1,230,863 | 1,300,481 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used |  | £ | 34,483 | 56,107 | 44,366 | 44,389 | 52,174 |
| Value of materials used |  | ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 7,080,574 | 9,141,931 | 10,087,241 | 10,436,032 | 10,602,035 |
| Total value of output |  | £ | 9,800,413 | 12,803,771 | 12,934,104 | 12,851,221 | 13,042,558 |
| Value of production |  | $\pm$ | 2,685,356 | 3,605,733 | 2,802,497 | 2,370,800 | 2,388,349 |

Leaf Used and Produgtion.


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 lb., but it has since risen to 4.68 million lb. in $1945-46$. In this connexion, see Chapter XX.--"Agricultural Production ".
34. Sawmills, etc.-(i) Details for States. The most important industry in Class X. is that of sawmilling. Because of difficulties asscciated with the classifying of sawmills into forest and town, they have been combined in the following tables, together with plywood and bark mills.

SAWMILLS, PLYWOOD AND BARK MILLS, 1945-46.

(ii) Total for Australia. Comparative statistics for 1939-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46 are shown in the following table :-

SAWMILLS, PLYWOOD AND BARK MILLS: AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | $\cdots$ | 1,660 | 1,558 | 1,622 | 1,645 | 1,765 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  | 19,104 | 19,900 | 20,023 | 20,608 | 22,591 |
| Value of land and huildings | . | £ | 2,054,611 | 2,093,726 | 2,163,399 | 2,256,446 | 2,523,249 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | $\varepsilon$ | 2,785,716 | 2,979,732 | 3,162,761 | 3,165,992 | 3,460,945 |
| Salaries and wages paid |  | £ | 3,634,627 | 4,839,413 | 5,087,183 | 5,315,207 | 5,841,968 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used | . | £ | 225,782 | 308,868 | 325,212 | 344,560 | 375,437 |
| Value of materials used |  | £ | 8,522,895 | 9,485,003 | 10,871,168 | 11,016,417 | 12,174,016 |
| Total value of output |  | £ | 14,537,888 | 17,395,542 | 19,278,114 | 20,033,902 | 21,707,972 |
| Value of protuction |  | £ | 5,789,211 | 7,601,671 | 8,081,734 | 8,672,925 | 9,158,519 |

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 depth of the depression, recovered to 717 million super. feet in $1938-39$ and stood at 895 million super. feet in 1945-46. Further reference is made to the sawmilling industry in Chapter XXII.-" Forestry ".
35. Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery Factories.-These industries constitute the principal manufactures in Class XI. The following table gives particulars for each State in 1945-46:-

CABINET AND FURNITURE MAKING AND UPHOLSTERY FACTORIES, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 269 | 284 | 89 | 85 | 105 | 42 | 874 |
| Number of persons engaged | 3,547 | 2,832 | 1,439 | 1,139 | 708 | 394 | 10,059 |
| Value of land and buildings $\mathfrak{E}$ | 805,83I | 740,025 | 236,032 | 155,804 | 153,663 | 48.136 | 2,139,491 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 211,441 | 169,455 | 64,097 | 74,989 | 45,375 | 16,574 | 581,931 |
| Salaries and wages paid | 1,032,1IT | 654,993 | 343,746 | 245,404 | 151,434 | 71,883 | 2,499,571 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used. | 29,4 19 | 18,005 | 8,745 | 7,847 | 3,162 | 1,834 | 69,012 |
| Value of materials used $\quad \mathbf{8}$ | 1,584,715 | 997,026 | 587.815 | 400,535 | 245,190 | 98,075 | 3,913,356 |
| Total value of oirtput | 3,167,110 | 2,159,572 | 1,155,456 | 804,817 | 523,827 | 214,850 | 8,025,632 |
| Value of production . . £ | 1,552,976 | 1,144,54 | 558,896 | 396,435 | 275,475 | 114,94 | 4,043,264 |

36. Printing Works.-Printing and bookbinding works rank high in importance among the industries of Australia, and in 1945-46 afforded employment for about 26,000 employees, and paid neally $£_{7,4} 69,000$ in salaries and wages, while the value of output amounted to $\mathfrak{f} 23,853,000$. The first table below gives particulars of establishments engaged in general printing in each State for 1945-46. These establishments include those engaged in lithographic printing, bookbinding, paper ruling and linotyping and Government printing works. Establishments producing newspapers and periodicals are shown separately in the second table to follow :-

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL PRINTING WORKS. 1945-46.


NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qland. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of factories | 181 | 118 | 54 | 34 | 31 | 7 | 425 |
| Number of persons engaged | 4,595 | 2,185 | 1,184 | 624 | 434 | 254 | 9,276 |
| Valne of land and buildings ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,752,692 | 776,005 | 484,184 | 348,822 | 244,649 | 40,611 | 3,646.963 |
| Value of plant and machinery 5 | (1,419.862 | 413,428 | 252,158 | 133,604 | 73,943 | 43,297 | 2,336,292 |
| Galarles and wages paid £ | 1,573,625 | 709,210 | 388,739 | 201,185 | 170,612 | 82,942 | 3,126,313 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., usedx | 1 58,673 | 30,823 | 20,988 | 8,016 | 11,609 | 6,011 | 133,120 |
| Value of materials used | 2,558,554 | 1,393,309 | 431,938 | 285,684 | 236,400 | 63,026 | 4,968,911 |
| Total value of output | 5,518,095 | 2,632,677 | 1,198,316 | 620,140 | 583,625 | 236,756 | 10,780,609 |
| Value of production.. | 2,900,868 | 1,208,545 | 745,390 | 326,440 | 335,616 | 170,719 | 5,687.578 |

37. Paper Making.-Although the paper manufacturing industry has been established in Australia for many years it was not until the manufacture of paper pulp from indigenous timber commenced in 1938-39 that any marked development occurred.

Plants producing pulp from eucalypt timber are operating in Victoria and Tasmania whilst in South Australia pulp is being produced from locally-grown softwoods. The production of pulp has risen from 6,000 tons in 1938-39 to nearly 83,000 tons in 1945-46.

The number of factories operating in 1945-46 comprised two in New South Wales, Give in Victoria, one in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia and two in Tasmania. In the latter State newsprint, writing and printing papers are produced and in the other States wrappings, other papers and boards. Particulars for this industry are given in the following table for the years 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1945-46.

PAPER MAKING, INCLUDING PULP MILLS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items.. |  |  | 1938-39. | 1942-43. | 1943-44: | 1944-45. | 1945-46. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 7 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  | 1.967 | 4,887 | 4,753 | 4,625 | 4,703 |
| Value of land and buildings | $\cdots$ | f | 849,578 | 1.525,537 | 1,491,848 | 1,521,419 | 1,525,187 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | £ | 1,712,662 | 3,326,730 | 3,178,25I | 2,920,885 | 2,509,426 |
| Salaries and wages paid | . | £ | 466,548 | 1,479,907 | 1,526,609 | 1,525,871 | 1,577,146 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used | . | £ | 200,998 | 560,924 | 586,710 | 596,399 | 598.979 |
| Value of materials used |  | £ | 1,095,3 8 | 3,869,161 | 4,047,788 | 4,081,491 | 3,802,205 |
| Total value of output | . | £ | 2,301,531 | 7,549,622 | 7,954,232 | 8,094,486 | 7,417,772 |
| Value of production | . | £ | 1,005,215 | 3,119,537 | 3,319,734 | 3,416,596 | 3,016,588 |

38. Rubber Goods (Including Tyres made). -The following table gives particulare of this industry for each State during 1945-46:-

RUBBER GOODS (INCLUDING TYRES MADE), 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria, | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - I2 | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 3,263 \end{array}$ | $258$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 137 \end{array}$ | 21 | *' | 7,068 |
| Number of persons engaged | 3,405 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value of land and buildings $\pm$ | 627,897 | 584,332 | (a) 129,471 | 15,828 | (a) 47,8341 |  | 1,269,036 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 401,737 | 545,690' | (a) 57,572 | 19,265 | (a) 13,098 |  | 980,215 |
| Salaries and wages paid $\mathrm{E}^{\text {d }}$ | 1,108,723 | 1,053,775 | (a) 143,492 | 31,314 | (a)30,075 | . | 2,270,664 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., used£ | 135,169 | 182,369 | (a) 14,546 | 3,810 | (a)3,171 |  | 327,906 |
| Value of materials used  <br> Total value of output $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ <br> $\mathbf{\Sigma}$  | $3,413,631$ $4,8 \mathrm{I}, 553$ | $3,574,583$ $5,642,682$ | (a) 316,817 | 34,833 |  |  | 7,188,125 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Total value of output } \\ \text { Value of production } . . & \mathfrak{£} \\ \mathbf{\Sigma}\end{array}$ | $4,814,553$ $1,265,753$ | 5,642,682 1,885,730 | (a) 573.716 (a)242,353 | $\begin{aligned} & 87,576 \\ & 48,933 \end{aligned}$ | a131,870 <br> (a) 65,433 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,832,431 \\ 3.316,400 \end{array}$ |
| Value or production . . | 1,265,753, | 1,885,730 | (a)242,353 |  | (a) 65,433 |  | 3,316,400 |

(a) Includes values recorded in Tyre Retreading and Repairing which are omitted from total.
39. Tyre Retreading and Repairing.-Particulars of the tyre retreading and repairing industry in each State during 1945-46 are shown below :-

TYRE RETREADING AND REPAIRING, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 106 | 66 | 33 | 22 | 16 | 13 | 261 |
| Number of persons engaged | 585 | 381 | 277 | 146 | 130 | 112 | 1,631 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 228,484 | 137,913 | (a) | 59,295 | (a) | 34,990 | 396,008 |
| Value of plant and machinery $¢$ | 93.297 | 64,855 | (a) | 13,870 | (a) | 9,477 | 238,646 |
| Salaries and wages paid ${ }^{\mathbf{E}}$ | 146,440 | 104,295 | (a) | 40,204 | (a) | 23.573 | 411,227 |
| Value of power, Puel, etc., useds | 14.039 | 12,060 | (a) | 3,970 | (a) | 3,181 | 44,409 |
| Value of materials used | 343,418 | 238,306 | (a) | 98,838 | (a) | 45.917 | 937,484 |
| Total value of output if | 677,510 | 488550 | (a) | 172,674 | (a) | 90,469 | 1,947,169 |
| Value of production . . $\quad$ ¢ | 320,053 | 238,184 | (a) | 69,866 | (a) | 45:371 | 865,276 |

[^1]40. Electric Light and Power Works.-(i) Details for each State. The increased demand for electrical energy has been responsible for considerable development in electric light and power works during recent years. Since 1938-39 the production of electric light and power has increased from 4,688 to 6,910 million K.W.H. in $1945-46$, or by 45 per cent. Particulars for the year 1945-46 are as follows :-

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 0 | 9 | 47 |  |  |  | 372 |
| Number of persons engaged | 2,859 | 1,760, | 797 | $845^{\prime}$ |  |  | 7,071 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 4,181,042 | 2,644,944 | 682,372 | 670,205 | 464,130 | 591,980 | 9,234,673 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 10,874,564 | 10,233,183 | 2,193,987 | 3,160,287 | 2,097,516 | 3,571,212 | 32,130,749 |
| Salaries and wages paid $£$ | 1,071,363 | 681,761 | 276,731 | 26r,971 | 252,820 | 43,098 | 2,587,744 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., usedf. | 2,692,513 | 1,294,295 | 764,580 | 714,594 | 932,244 | 148 | 6,398,374 |
| Value of materials used $f$ | -496,049 | 168,045 | 192,668 | 94,014 | 65,016 | 17,561 | 1,029,353 |
| Total value of output | 8,749,030 | 4,167,493 | 1,736,661 | 1,648,935 | 1,506,985 | 181,251 | $17.990,355$ |
| Value of production.. | 5,560,468 | 2,705,153 | 779,4 13 | 840,327 | 513,725 | 163,542 | 10,562,628 |

Particulars of the types of engines and generators installed in Electric Light and Power Works and their rated horse-power are given on page 1044 .
(ii) Production. The increase in the production of electric light and power in each of the States since 1938-39 is shown in the following table :-

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS: PRODUCTION.

41. Gas-works.-(i) Details for each State. Gas-works are in operation in the majority of important towns in Australia. New South Wales returned eight coke factories and Queensland two, working as separate industries, but under the present classification these are included in Class I.-Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. . The following table gives particulars of gas-works in each State for the year 1945-46:-

GAS-WORKS, 1945-46.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | Aus | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 39 | 39 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 2 | $10_{4}$ |
| Number of persons engaged | 1,289 | 1,253 | 351 | 357 | 193 | 59 | 3.502 |
| Value of land and buildings $\boldsymbol{s}$ | 800,378 | 443,842 | 182,686 | 25,300. | (a) | (a) | 1,571,427 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 13,323,226 | 3,839,795 | 612,387 | 1,108,010 | (a) | (a) | 9,475,328 |
| Salaries and wages paid $£$ | 451,690 | 425,889 | 119,687 | 117,607, | (a) | (a) | 1,193,684 |
| Value of power, fuel, etc., usedf | 360,811 | 39,841 | 9,838 | 2,098 | (a) | (a) | 448,484 |
| Value of materials used $\quad £$ | II,503,659 | 1,549,585 | 330,170 | 319,799 | (a) | (a) | 3,965,119 |
| Total value of output | 13,605,536 | 2,436,024 | 724,806 | 508,479, | (a) | (a) | 7,726,391 |
| Value of production .. £ | 11,741,066 | 846,598 | 384,798 | 286,582 | (a) | (a) | 3,312,788 |

(a) Not available for publication; figures are included in total for Australia.
(ii) Coal Used and Production. The following table gives details for 1945-46 :-GAS-WORKS : COAL USED AND PRODUCTION, 1945-46.

(a) Not a vailable for publication; figures are included in total for Australia.

Since 1938-39, when the output of gas was 21 thousand million cubic feet, produotion has inoreased each year and reached almost 32 thousand million cubic feet in 1945-46.


[^0]:    (a) Number of temaics per 100 niales.
    (b) Not applicablo.

[^1]:    (a) Included with Rubber Goods above, but these figures have been fucluded with the total for Australia.

