

SECTION VIII.—NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

1. **General.**—In order to obtain an accurate measure of the progress of wage-earners, regard must be had to the purchasing power of wages, and the index-numbers based merely upon records of *rates* of wages must consequently be subject to some correction, inasmuch as they take no account of (a) variations in cost of living, and (b) loss through the extent of unemployment. The data furnished in this Report in respect, firstly, to cost of living index-numbers, and, secondly, relative percentages unemployed, afford the material by means of which the necessary adjustments can be effected with considerable precision. The results will show the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."*

2. **Variations in Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1891 to 1912.**—The following table contains the gist of the whole matter. The first correction to be made is that for the relative time lost through unemployment. Column I. shews the rate of wages index-numbers (see Section IV. hereof), and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Section III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shewn in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then re-computed with the year 1911 as base, and are shewn in Column IV. In Column V. the cost of living index-numbers are shewn, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and, secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V.

A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. (see graphs A and C below) shews the relation between the absolute rates of wages and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. It is proper here to remark that any rise in wages necessarily tends to reduce the purchasing power of money, and therefore the increase shewn in the graph D (cost of living)—and consequently, also the trend of graphs B and C—is to some extent dependent upon the increase shewn in graph A. An analysis of this question must, however, be left for appropriate investigation at some future time. The figures in Column VII. (see graph B below) shew variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for increased cost of living, but also for the relative extent of unemployment.

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

**Unemployment, Cost of Living and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers,
1891 to 1912.**

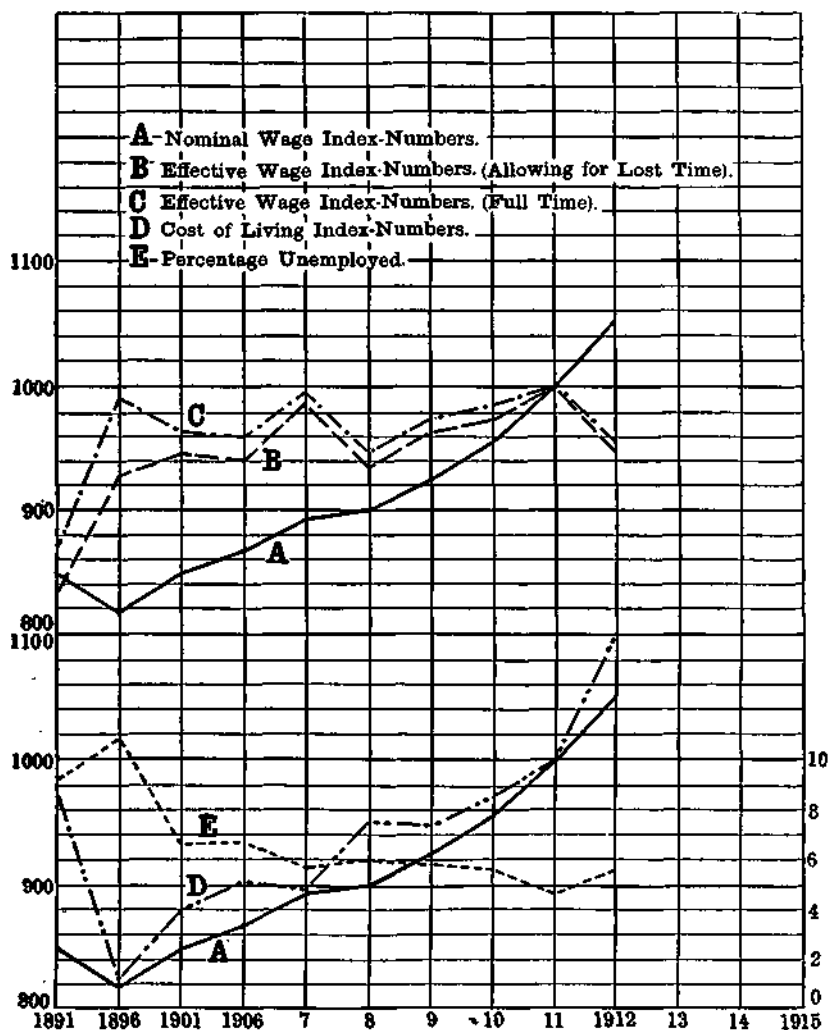
Year.	I. Nominal Wages Index- Numbers	II. Percentage Unem- ployed	Rate of Wages Index- Numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V. Cost Living Index- Numbers	Effective Wages Index-Numbers	
			III. Actual.	IV. Recom- puted. (1911 = 1,000)		VI. Full Work	VII. Allowing for Lost Time.
1891	848	9.29	770	808	973*	872	850
1896	816	10.81	725	764	823*	991	928
1901	848	6.59	793	832	880	954	945
1906	868	4.07	808	848	902	960	940
1907	893	5.74	842	884	897	906	906
1908	900	5.98	846	898	951	946	934
1909	928	5.79	870	913	948	974	963
1910	956	5.63	901	945	970	985	974
1911	1,000	4.67	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,051	5.56	993	1,042	1,101	955	946

* Based on Sydney Prices only; exclusive of House Rent.

The above figures are shewn in the diagram on page 67. It may be seen that the nominal wage index-number has steadily increased (except in 1896), and that the increase has generally been at a somewhat greater rate (except in the year 1912) than the increase in the cost of living. The effective wage index-numbers (both "Full Work" and "Allowing for Lost Time") do not, on the other hand, shew any general increase in more recent years, but fluctuate between a range which reached its minimum in 1908, and its maximum in 1911. The figures prior to the year 1906 are available only at quinquennial periods, and it may be observed that the *effective* wages in 1891 were relatively very low owing to the large percentage of unemployment and the high cost of living. In 1896, though the percentage unemployed increased, the cost of living decreased to a greater extent, with the result that effective wages in that year were higher than in 1891. By 1901 the percentage unemployed had decreased considerably, with a consequent increase in effective wages. In 1907 there was again a large decrease in unemployment, causing the "peak" in the effective wage index-number for that year. The rise in the cost of living in 1908, which was a drought year, caused a considerable fall in effective wages. From that year, however, until the year 1911, the effective wage index-number steadily increased from 934 to 1000, but this increase was more than counter-balanced by the fall in 1912, which was due to the large increase in cost of living and the smaller increase in unemployment.

3. Relative Standard of Comfort and Effective Wage Index Numbers in Each State, 1912.—The figures given in the preceding paragraph furnish an indication of the progress of effective wages in the whole Commonwealth since 1891, and an analogous examination of the relative "standard of comfort" as between the several States may now be made. This is shewn in the table on page 68, in the first line of which are given the wages index-numbers. These are subject to the qualifications referred to on p. 1 hereinbefore. The second line shews the "cost of living" index-numbers, the third line the per-

Unemployment, Cost of Living and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1912.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—From 1891 to 1906 figures are available at quinquennial periods only, each space in the horizontal scale up to the year 1906 represents, therefore, a period of five years. After that year each such space represents a single year. The two vertical scales on the left—each from 800 to 1100—represent the scales for the index-numbers shown in graphs A, B, and C, and A and D respectively, while the scale at the right of the diagram—from 0 to 10—represents the percentage unemployed shown in graph E.

centage unemployed, and the last two lines the “effective wage” index-numbers, firstly, on the assumption of full work, and, secondly, allowing for lost time. The figures in these two lines are computed in the same manner as the similar results were obtained in the table in the preceding paragraph.

**Relative Standard of Comfort, Effective Wage Index-Numbers in each State,
1912.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
Nominal Wage Index-Numbers	998	982	984	998	1,158	876	1,000
Cost of Living Index-Numbers	1,056	949	900	1,033	1,094	929	1,000
Percentage Unemployed	4.95	6.71	4.62	5.07	5.82	3.37	5.55
Effect. Wage Index Nos. (a)	945	1,035	1,093	966	1,058	943	1,000
(b)	952	1,022	1,105	951	1,057	966	1,000

(a) Full work. (b) Allowing for lost time.

The figures given in the above table in regard to nominal wage index-numbers and percentage unemployed, are subject to the qualifications expressed on pages 41 and 21 respectively. The results show that effective wages in 1912, allowing for lost time, were highest in Queensland, followed in the order named by Western Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, with New South Wales and South Australia (practically equal) coming last.

4. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1911.—The preceding tables refer to the matter of variations in nominal wages in regard to fluctuations in cost of living and extent of unemployment. Another important matter in any investigation into increases in rates of wages is the question of increase in relative output or production per head of population.

Figures are published annually shewing the estimated *value* of production from industries in the Commonwealth, but these figures do not reveal whether there has been any increase in the *quantity* of productive activity, since the price-level from year to year is itself a factor in the determination of the values. Before, therefore, any estimate of the increase or decrease in the relative productive activity, that is, in the relative quantity of output or production per head of population, can be formed, the price element must be eliminated. This is done in the following table in which Column I. shews the estimated *value* of production (a) total, and (b) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shewn in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base, that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. Melbourne wholesale price index-numbers are given; it is assumed that these index-numbers reflect, with substantial accuracy, variations in wholesale prices in the Commonwealth as a whole. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They shew the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated. In Column V. the effective wage index-numbers shewn in the graph on page 67, (a) for full work, and (b) allowing for lost time, are included for comparative purposes.

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Commonwealth, 1891 to 1911.

Year.	I. Estimated Value of Production.		II. Estimated value of Production per Head	III. Wholesale Price-Index-Number (1911 = 1,000).	IV. Estimated Relative Productive Activity Index-Number (1911 = 1,000).	V. Effective Wages Index-Numbers (1911 = 1,000).	
	(a) Total	(b) Per Head of Population.	Index-Number (1911 = 1,000).			(a) Full Time	(b) Allowing for Lost Time.
	£000	£					
1871	46,700	27.89	661	1,233	536		
1881	71,116	31.34	746	1,124	664		
1891	96,987	30.06	715	945	757	872	837
1901	114,566	30.23	719	974	738	964	945
1906	147,045	36.21	862	948	909	960	940
1907	167,446	40.61	966	1,021	946	966	930
1908	164,957	39.33	936	1,115	839	946	934
1909	174,503	40.32	971	993	978	974	963
1910	187,734	43.92	1,045	1,003	1,042	985	974
1911	188,745	42.03	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	*	*	*	1,170	*	955	946

* Not Available.

These figures shew that the estimated relative productivity per head of population increased by no less than 86 per cent. from 1871 to 1911, and by nearly 33 per cent. from 1891 to 1911. Reference to the subjoined graph will shew that the increase was not uniform during the whole of the years specified, slight decreases occurring in 1901 and 1911, and a heavy fall in 1908, which was a year of severe drought. It may also be seen that the increase in productive activity per head has relatively been far greater than the increase in nominal wages and still greater than the increase in effective wages.

The index-numbers given in the above table are, of course, reversible. That is to say, if it be desired to take any year, other than the year 1911, as base, the necessary index-numbers can be obtained by dividing throughout by the index-number for the year which is to be taken as base, and multiplying the results by 1000. For example, if it be desired to compare the years 1906 to 1911, inclusive, with the year 1901 as base, the relative productive activity index-numbers must be multiplied throughout by $1000/738$, and the effective wage index-numbers (allowing for unemployment) by $1000/945$. The results are shewn in the following table, in which cost of living index-numbers (weighted average for six capital towns) are also included.

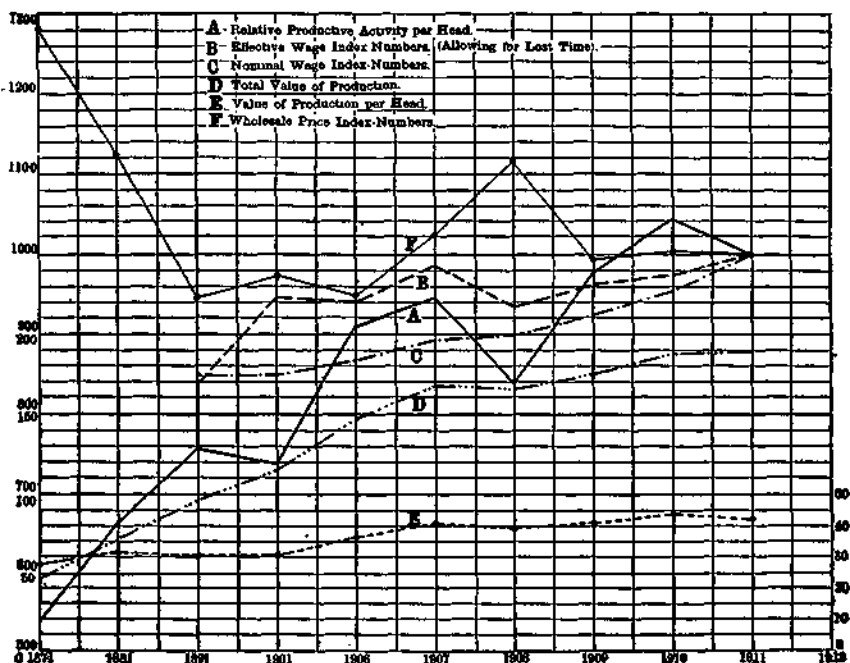
Relative Production Activity, Effective Wages and Cost of Living in Australia, 1901 to 1912.

Particulars.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909	1910	1911.	1912.
Relative Productive Activity	1,000	1,232	1,282	1,137	1,325	1,412	1,355	†
Nominal Rates of Wages	1,000	1,021	1,053	1,061	1,088	1,126	1,179	1,240
Effective Wages*	1,000	995	1,043	988	1,019	1,031	1,058	1,001
Cost of Living	1,000	1,025	1,019	1,081	1,075	1,107	1,136	1,251

* Allowing for lost time through unemployment. † Not available.

While it may be dangerous, in view of the fluctuating nature of some of the figures, to compare individual years without due reference

Relative Productive Activity and Nominal and Effective Wages in Commonwealth, 1871 to 1911.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—From 1871 to 1901 figures are available only at decennial periods; every double space on the horizontal scale up to 1901 represents, therefore, a period of 10 years. The double space from 1901 to 1906 represents a period of five years, while from that year onward each double space represents a single year. The upper figures on the left—from 500 to 1200—represent the scale for the index-numbers shown in graphs A, B, C and F; the lower figures on the left from 0 to 200—represent in millions of £ sterling (£200,000) the scale for graph D showing the total value of production, while the figures on the right—from 0 to 50—represent in £ sterling the scale for the value of production per head of population shown in graph E.

to other years, it may be seen that from 1901 to 1911 the relative productive activity increased from 1000 to 1355, or 35½ per cent., while nominal wages increased nearly 18 per cent. (or about one-half the increase in productive activity), effective wages increased 5.8 per cent., and cost of living 13.6 per cent. It should be remembered, however, that in the following year there was a heavy decline (see p. 56) in the effective wage index-number.

State _____ Office No _____
 _____ Class No _____

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
 (LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL BRANCH)
 MELBOURNE.

Trade Union Statistics.

(The information referred to herein is prepared under the authority of the
 Census and Statistics Act 1905)

WAGES, HOURS OF LABOUR, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Individual Returns are regarded as Strictly Confidential, and are not
 published separately.

Full name of Trade Union or Association _____

Town, District, or locality covered by name _____

1. Please state on the next page the following particulars:-

- (a) The Union rates of wages for each of the more important occupations or trades followed by members of your association at the end of each year specified as far back as 1881 (since the date of formation of your Union, also state the rates of wages now in effect. If working by the piece, kindly enclose Union schedule of piece rates.
- (b) The ordinary hours of labour per week for each year specified.
- (c) The total number of Members of your Union, and also if available, the number unemployed at the end of each year specified (not during the year). If exact figures not available please specify approximate number of members and number unemployed.

6798

10728

Year	Data Rates of Wages per _____ (State whether per hour, day, or week)												Hours of Labour per Week	Number of Members at End of Year		
	Principal branches of trade or occupation followed by members of your Union.													TOTAL Number	Un- employed	
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				
1881																
1890																
1901																
1906																
1907																
1908																
1909																
1910																
1911																
Present time																

2. When did the present rates of wages come into effect? _____

3. When did the present schedule of hours of labour come into effect? _____

4. Did the present rates or schedule come into effect after strike or without _____

5. Are the present rates of wages or schedule of hours contained (a) in any determination of a Wages Board, (b) in any award of an Arbitration Court, or (c) in any industrial agreement? If so, please give particulars as to date, &c., of the determination, award, or agreement, and furnish copy of same, if available.

Signature of Secretary or other Union Official supplying the above information _____

Official Position _____

Address _____

Date _____ 191

SPECIMEN FORM (REDUCED) FOR COLLECTION OF RETURNS AS TO PAST YEARS FROM TRADE UNIONS.

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX II.

Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1912.

Town.	Bread	Flour	Tea	Coffee	Sugar	Rice	Sago	Jam	Oat- meal	Rais- ins	Cur- rants	Starch
	2 lbs.	25 lbs	per lb.	per lb.	per lb	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb
Sydney ..	3.4	2 10.9	1 4.1	1 6.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.5	3.0	6.3	7.3	5.6
Newcastle ..	3.0	2 11.3	1 5.4	1 5.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	4.5	2.9	7.1	7.5	5.6
Broken Hill ..	3.5	3 0.4	1 6.2	1 7.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.5	7.1	7.4	6.9
Goulburn ..	3.3	2 10.2	1 6.0	1 6.6	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.6	3.1	7.7	7.7	6.0
Bathurst ..	3.5	2 6.9	1 5.8	1 6.1	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.9	3.0	7.2	7.2	6.1
Melbourne ..	3.0	2 7.1	1 2.7	1 6.6	2.0	2.8	2.0	4.0	2.8	6.3	7.1	5.3
Ballarat ..	3.1	2 7.1	1 3.0	1 5.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.6	2.7	5.8	6.8	5.5
Bendigo ..	3.3	2 6.5	1 2.8	1 6.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.9	5.8	7.0	5.3
Geelong ..	3.3	2 9.8	1 2.7	1 5.3	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.8	2.9	6.2	7.5	5.2
Warrnambool ..	3.3	2 8.5	1 3.2	1 6.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.9	2.9	6.3	7.0	5.7
Brisbane ..	3.5	3 2.1	1 4.4	1 7.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.9	2.8	6.4	7.2	5.5
Toowoomba ..	3.5	3 4.4	1 6.0	1 5.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.0	7.2	7.7	6.0
Rockhampt'n ..	3.8	3 0.7	1 6.0	1 6.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	4.5	2.9	6.2	7.0	6.0
Charters Towers ..	4.5	3 6.9	1 7.6	1 7.9	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.9	3.4	6.8	7.7	6.1
Warwick ..	3.8	3 4.4	1 6.0	1 6.0	3.1	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.1	8.2	7.6	6.0
Adelaide ..	3.5	2 9.6	1 4.5	1 6.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	6.2	6.8	5.5
Kadina ..												
Moonta & Wallaroo ..	3.3	2 6.1	1 3.4	1 6.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.9	6.6	6.7	5.9
Port Pirie ..	3.0	2 9.6	1 6.0	1 8.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.0	7.1	7.5	6.1
Mt. Gambier ..	3.0	3 0.0	1 4.2	1 7.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.0	6.6	7.0	5.8
Petersburg ..	3.5	2 11.2	1 5.6	1 7.6	3.2	3.5	3.0	4.2	3.0	7.4	6.9	6.2
Perth and Fremantle ..	3.5	2 8.4	1 3.8	1 7.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.1	2.9	6.5	7.0	5.9
Kalgoorlie & Boulder ..	5.0	3 3.0	1 7.3	1 9.2	3.0	3.9	4.0	5.3	3.4	9.3	8.1	7.0
Mid. Junction & Guildford ..	3.5	2 9.4	1 3.8	1 6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.0	6.0	7.4	6.0
Bunbury ..	3.5	2 10.4	1 3.8	1 6.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	4.2	2.9	6.7	7.3	6.1
Geraldton ..	4.0	2 11.1	1 5.3	1 3.4	3.3	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	7.8	7.8	6.0
Hobart ..	3.5	3 0.9	1 3.4	1 6.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	4.3	2.8	6.4	7.7	6.0
Launceston ..	3.3	2 7.5	1 2.5	1 5.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.9	2.6	6.2	7.1	5.4
Zeehan ..	3.8	2 11.2	1 4.2	1 6.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	4.1	3.2	6.6	7.1	5.6
Besconfield ..	3.3	2 10.4	1 3.3	1 5.9	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.3	2.5	7.6	7.1	5.9
Queenstown ..	3.5	3 0.3	1 5.6	1 4.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.0	2.7	7.4	7.8	5.8
Darwin, N.T.	6.0	4 0.0	1 5.5	1 7.0	3.5	3.5	1.5	5.0	5.0	10.5	9.5	6.5
Weighted Average*	3.3	2 9.8	1 3.8	1 6.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.1	2.9	6.4	7.2	5.6

* Weighted average for all towns exclusive of Darwin.

Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1912—contd.

TOWN.	Mutt'n sh'dlet	Mutt'n Loin	Mutt'n Neck	Chops Loin	Chops Leg	Chops Neck	Pork Leg	Pork Loin	Pork Belly	Pork Chops
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
Sydney ..	d. 3.5	d. 4.7	d. 3.7	d. 5.6	d. 4.9	d. 4.2	d. 8.0	d. 8.5	d. 7.7	d. 8.9
Newcastle ..	4.2	4.9	4.1	5.0	5.2	4.4	6.8	7.8	6.4	7.9
Broken Hill	5.2	5.6	4.6	6.5	6.5	5.0	9.3	9.3	8.4	10.2
Goldburn ..	4.0	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.7	3.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3
Bathurst ..	3.8	4.2	3.0	4.3	4.4	3.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.3
Melbourne	3.4	4.4	3.1	5.3	4.0	3.6	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.7
Ballarat ..	4.2	5.2	3.8	5.8	6.1	4.6	7.5	8.3	8.5	8.5
Bendigo ..	3.8	4.9	3.4	5.5	5.4	4.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.2
Geelong	3.7	4.6	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.9	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.6
Warrnambool	4.3	5.2	3.9	5.3	5.2	4.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.7
Brisbane ..	3.1	4.8	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.0	7.3	6.0	7.9
Toowoomba	2.9	4.5	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.3
Rockhampt'n	3.9	5.3	4.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	7.3	7.3	6.4	7.4
Charters Towers	4.0	5.7	3.9	6.0	6.0	5.3	8.0	8.0	6.9	8.0
Waiwick ..	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Adelaide ..	3.6	4.6	3.6	5.1	5.3	4.4	7.3	8.1	8.0	8.2
Kadina										
Moonta & Wallaroo	3.6	4.3	3.4	4.8	5.5	4.4	6.7	6.7	6.3	7.0
Port Pirie	4.1	4.5	4.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.5
Mt. Gambier	4.0	4.7	3.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
Petersburg	4.2	4.3	3.8	5.6	5.9	4.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
Perth and Fremantle	6.6	7.3	5.8	7.9	8.1	6.5	9.0	9.0	8.1	9.6
Kalgoorlie & Boulder	7.1	8.3	6.8	8.5	8.8	8.2	10.7	10.5	9.8	11.6
Mid. Junction & Guildford	7.3	7.6	5.9	8.2	8.2	7.0	8.8	8.8	8.1	8.9
Bunbury ..	7.9	8.6	7.1	8.9	8.9	7.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.4
Geraldton	6.7	7.1	6.1	7.7	7.7	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.9	8.0
Hobart ..	4.7	5.4	4.4	6.3	6.2	5.1	6.5	6.9	6.8	7.3
Launceston	5.0	5.3	4.2	6.2	6.0	5.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8
Zeehan ..	6.2	7.0	6.0	7.2	7.2	6.3	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.8
Beaconsfield	5.3	5.5	4.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6
Queenstown	6.6	6.5	5.7	7.2	7.3	6.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
Darwin, N T.	7.0	9.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Weighted Average*	3.8	4.9	3.8	5.6	5.3	4.4	7.4	7.9	7.4	8.2

* Weighted average for all towns exclusive of Darwin.

Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1912—contd.

Town.	Ham	Beef Fresh Sirloin	Beef Fresh Rib	Beef Fresh Flank	Beef Fresh Shin	Steak Rump	Steak sh'lder	Steak But- tock	Beef Co'n'd round	Beef Co'n'd brisket with bone	Beef Co'n'd brisket with- out bone	Mutt'n Leg
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
Sydney ..	s. d. 1 0.3	d. 6.2	d. 4.9	d. 4.2	d. 3.6	s. d. 8.4	d. 4.3	d. 4.3	d. 4.6	d. 3.1	d. 4.0	d. 4.1
Newcastle	1 0.5	5.7	5.0	4.1	3.9	7.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	3.7	5.0	5.0
Broken Hill	1 1.3	6.7	5.7	4.0	5.4	10.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	4.3	5.7	6.2
Goulburn ..	11.9	5.7	4.7	4.2	3.9	6.6	4.6	4.6	5.7	4.2	5.2	4.7
Bathurst ..	1 1.0	4.6	4.1	3.3	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.1	4.3
Melbourne	1 0.6	6.4	5.1	4.3	3.8	8.9	4.6	5.2	5.3	3.2	4.3	4.3
Ballarat ..	1 0.6	7.4	6.4	5.1	4.7	10.1	5.9	6.2	7.2	4.5	6.1	5.1
Bendigo ..	11.6	5.9	5.4	3.9	4.2	8.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	3.6	4.9	5.0
Geelong ..	1 0.3	6.0	5.5	4.4	3.9	7.9	4.5	5.4	5.6	3.4	4.5	4.5
Warrnambool	11.7	5.8	4.9	3.5	4.3	7.1	4.2	4.9	5.1	3.4	4.1	5.2
Brisbane ..	2 2.3	4.4	3.3	3.4	2.9	6.3	3.7	3.7	4.4	2.8	3.9	4.6
Toowoomba	1 2.4	4.9	3.2	2.2	2.5	5.7	2.9	2.9	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.5
Rockhampt'n	1 2.9	5.7	4.9	3.4	2.8	5.9	4.0	3.7	5.0	3.9	4.7	5.3
Charters Towers	1 3.9	5.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.5	5.5
Warwick ..	1 2.5	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.4	5.0
Adelaide ..	1 0.8	5.8	4.8	4.2	3.8	8.1	4.5	4.9	5.8	3.6	4.6	4.4
Kadina												
Moonta & Wallaroo	1 0.1	5.6	5.4	4.0	4.6	7.0	5.4	5.4	5.6	4.2	5.0	4.7
Port Pirie	1 1.2	5.9	4.9	3.1	4.4	7.8	5.4	5.5	6.0	4.0	4.9	4.9
Mt. Gambler	1 0.8	5.3	4.7	3.7	4.0	5.9	4.0	4.0	5.3	4.0	5.0	4.1
Petersburg	1 1.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	7.4	5.1	5.2	5.6	4.0	4.9	5.0
Perth and Fremantle	2 1.9	7.5	6.5	6.0	5.7	11.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	4.5	5.9	7.7
Kalgoorlie & Boulder	1 4.6	8.7	7.6	6.7	8.4	11.8	8.4	8.4	8.5	6.2	7.8	8.7
Mld. Junction & Guildford	1 1.7	8.2	7.4	4.9	6.9	1 0.4	8.0	7.8	7.7	5.3	6.7	8.2
Bunbury ..	1 1.4	8.9	7.9	5.7	7.1	1 0.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	6.1	7.2	8.9
Geraldton	1 2.7	7.7	6.7	5.2	6.5	9.3	7.2	7.4	7.2	5.9	6.6	7.7
Hobart ..	1 1.2	6.8	5.8	4.2	4.8	8.6	5.5	6.3	6.1	3.8	5.1	5.6
Launceston	1 0.2	6.4	5.7	4.0	5.0	7.2	5.4	5.9	5.9	3.9	5.3	5.4
Zeehan	11.7	7.0	6.7	5.6	6.0	8.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	5.8	6.6	7.2
Beaconsfield	1 0.4	6.4	5.9	4.6	5.6	6.9	6.4	6.3	5.6	4.5	5.5	5.5
Queenstown	1 0.1	7.3	6.6	4.7	5.8	8.4	6.6	7.2	7.0	4.9	5.8	7.0
Darwin, N.T.	1 7.0	.0	5.0	5.0	..	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	..	5.0	9.0
Weighted Average*	2 0.8	6.3	5.1	4.3	4.0	8.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	3.4	4.5	4.7

* Weighted average for all towns exclusive of Darwin.

Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1912—contd.

Towns.	Blue.		Candle		Soap		Pota- toes.		Onions		Kero- sene		Milk		Butter		Cheese		Eggs		Bacon Middle		Bacon Shou- der.		
	dz.	sq	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs	per lb	per lb	gallon	quart	per lb.	per lb	per lb	per dz	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb		
Sydney ..	s. 8.8	d. 6.6	3.0	1 8.6	2.2	1 0.8	5.0	1 3.2	11.7	1 6.9	s. 11.2	d. 7.2	5.0	1 3.2	11.7	1 7.0	11.5	1 11.5	1 11.2	1 11.5	1 11.5	1 9.9	1 9.9	1 9.9	
Newcastle	10.0	7.0	3.6	1 9.3	2.6	1 2.2	4.6	1 3.3	11.7	1 7.0	11.5	1 11.5	5.0	1 3.3	11.7	1 7.0	11.5	1 11.5	1 11.2	1 11.5	1 11.5	1 9.9	1 9.9	1 9.9	
Broken Hill	1 0.3	8.5	3.2	2 0.2	3.0	1 0.6	6.1	1 7.5	1 0.4	1 5.3	1 0.0	9.8	1 0.3	8.5	3.2	2 0.2	3.0	1 0.6	6.1	1 7.5	1 0.4	1 5.3	1 0.0	9.8	
Goulburn ..	11.2	6.5	3.2	1 7.1	2.7	1 3.2	4.9	1 3.4	11.8	1 4.9	11.6	8.1	11.2	6.5	3.2	1 7.1	2.7	1 3.2	4.9	1 3.4	11.8	1 4.9	11.6	8.1	
Bathurst ..	11.3	7.3	2.9	1 5.2	2.4	1 5.2	4.3	1 3.3	11.8	1 4.8	11.8	9.3	11.3	7.3	2.9	1 5.2	2.4	1 5.2	4.3	1 3.3	11.8	1 4.8	11.8	9.3	
Melbourne	6.5	6.3	3.6	1 4.1	2.0	1 0.3	4.6	1 3.7	11.4	1 5.4	1 0.2	7.2	6.5	6.3	3.6	1 4.1	2.0	1 0.3	4.6	1 3.7	11.4	1 5.4	1 0.2	7.2	
Ballarat ..	6.3	5.9	2.9	1 2.7	2.0	1 1.6	3.9	1 2.6	11.3	1 2.2	1 0.0	7.5	6.3	5.9	2.9	1 2.7	2.0	1 1.6	3.9	1 2.6	11.3	1 2.2	1 0.0	7.5	
Bendigo ..	6.4	6.5	3.1	1 5.2	2.1	1 2.5	4.8	1 3.0	11.4	1 2.9	10.6	6.6	6.4	6.5	3.1	1 5.2	2.1	1 2.5	4.8	1 3.0	11.4	1 2.9	10.6	6.6	
Geelong ..	6.3	6.0	3.0	1 3.5	2.0	1 2.3	4.6	1 2.9	10.9	1 3.4	11.8	7.5	6.3	6.0	3.0	1 3.5	2.0	1 2.3	4.6	1 2.9	10.9	1 3.4	11.8	7.5	
Warrnambool	7.1	6.2	2.9	1 2.9	1.8	1 1.5	3.2	1 3.6	10.6	1 2.2	10.9	7.2	7.1	6.2	2.9	1 2.9	1.8	1 1.5	3.2	1 3.6	10.6	1 2.2	10.9	7.2	
Brisbane ..	8.4	6.5	2.4	1 11.4	2.1	1 0.7	4.8	1 3.6	11.1	1 5.6	10.6	7.3	8.4	6.5	2.4	1 11.4	2.1	1 0.7	4.8	1 3.6	11.1	1 5.6	10.6	7.3	
Toowoomba	9.9	7.2	3.0	1 11.9	2.5	1 5.0	4.0	1 3.1	10.9	1 3.9	10.0	7.5	9.9	7.2	3.0	1 11.9	2.5	1 5.0	4.0	1 3.1	10.9	1 3.9	10.0	7.5	
Rockhampt'n	9.4	6.9	2.5	1 11.2	2.3	1 1.5	4.8	1 2.0	11.7	1 5.6	9.6	7.8	9.4	6.9	2.5	1 11.2	2.3	1 1.5	4.8	1 2.0	11.7	1 5.6	9.6	7.8	
Charters Towers	10.5	7.8	2.8	2 5.7	3.0	1 6.1	4.9	1 5.0	1 0.4	1 8.0	11.7	8.9	10.5	7.8	2.8	2 5.7	3.0	1 6.1	4.9	1 5.0	1 0.4	1 8.0	11.7	8.9	
Warwick ..	11.6	7.3	2.9	1 9.9	2.7	1 5.9	4.0	1 3.2	10.6	1 3.1	10.2	8.7	11.6	7.3	2.9	1 9.9	2.7	1 5.9	4.0	1 3.2	10.6	1 3.1	10.2	8.7	
Adelaide ..	9.2	7.2	2.6	1 6.5	2.3	1 2.1	6.0	1 4.8	11.5	1 2.9	11.6	7.0	9.2	7.2	2.6	1 6.5	2.3	1 2.1	6.0	1 4.8	11.5	1 2.9	11.6	7.0	
Radua																									
Moonta & Wallaroo	9.6	7.3	3.1	1 7.7	2.7	1 3.1	6.0	1 4.2	11.7	1 0.9	11.3	9.9	9.6	7.3	3.1	1 7.7	2.7	1 3.1	6.0	1 4.2	11.7	1 0.9	11.3	9.9	
Port Pirie	11.7	8.6	2.5	1 8.7	2.6	1 4.1	5.8	1 4.6	1 0.6	1 1.8	1 0.2	9.7	11.7	8.6	2.5	1 8.7	2.6	1 4.1	5.8	1 4.6	1 0.6	1 1.8	1 0.2	9.7	
Mt. Gambier	11.0	7.8	3.0	1 4.0	2.4	1 4.0	3.8	1 1.6	10.1	1 1.5	11.3	8.6	11.0	7.8	3.0	1 4.0	2.4	1 4.0	3.8	1 1.6	10.1	1 1.5	11.3	8.6	
Petersburg	11.6	7.9	3.6	1 8.0	3.0	1 5.1	4.3	1 3.5	11.7	1 1.5	11.7	10.1	11.6	7.9	3.6	1 8.0	3.0	1 5.1	4.3	1 3.5	11.7	1 1.5	11.7	10.1	
Perth and Fremantle	10.9	7.4	2.9	1 9.8	2.4	1 0.5	6.9	1 4.4	11.8	1 3.4	1 0.7	8.2	10.9	7.4	2.9	1 9.8	2.4	1 0.5	6.9	1 4.4	11.8	1 3.4	1 0.7	8.2	
Kalgoorlie & Boulder	1 0.0	9.5	4.1	2 4.7	3.4	1 9.4	9.0	1 7.0	1 1.5	2 0.7	1 2.0	9.8	1 0.0	9.5	4.1	2 4.7	3.4	1 9.4	9.0	1 7.0	1 1.5	2 0.7	1 2.0	9.8	
Mid. Junction & Guildford	10.7	8.2	3.2	2 0.4	2.7	1 0.6	6.0	1 5.1	1 0.0	1 8.2	1 0.6	9.0	10.7	8.2	3.2	2 0.4	2.7	1 0.6	6.0	1 5.1	1 0.0	1 8.2	1 0.6	9.0	
Bunbury ..	11.2	8.4	2.7	1 10.7	3.0	1 1.2	5.5	1 5.5	1 0.2	1 7.1	1 0.5	8.5	11.2	8.4	2.7	1 10.7	3.0	1 1.2	5.5	1 5.5	1 0.2	1 7.1	1 0.5	8.5	
Geraldton	1 0.0	8.8	2.7	2 1.3	2.6	1 2.2	6.0	1 6.6	1 1.0	1 9.3	1 1.5	9.9	1 0.0	8.8	2.7	2 1.3	2.6	1 2.2	6.0	1 6.6	1 1.0	1 9.3	1 1.5	9.9	
Echart ..	8.8	5.9	3.1	1 7.2	2.6	1 2.6	5.0	1 3.8	11.7	1 4.4	11.1	7.1	8.8	5.9	3.1	1 7.2	2.6	1 2.6	5.0	1 3.8	11.7	1 4.4	11.1	7.1	
Launceston	7.3	5.7	2.8	1 7.2	2.4	1 3.5	4.5	1 2.8	10.6	1 3.0	10.4	8.0	7.3	5.7	2.8	1 7.2	2.4	1 3.5	4.5	1 2.8	10.6	1 3.0	10.4	8.0	
Zeehan	9.3	6.8	3.1	1 10.4	2.5	1 3.2	5.6	1 4.3	11.6	1 6.0	10.5	8.1	9.3	6.8	3.1	1 10.4	2.5	1 3.2	5.6	1 4.3	11.6	1 6.0	10.5	8.1	
Beaconsfield	9.4	7.3	4.3	1 9.4	2.8	1 3.5	4.6	1 3.9	11.2	1 3.9	10.2	8.7	9.4	7.3	4.3	1 9.4	2.8	1 3.5	4.6	1 3.9	11.2	1 3.9	10.2	8.7	
Queenstown	8.6	7.7	3.3	1 8.3	2.2	1 5.1	5.5	1 3.9	10.9	1 6.1	10.4	8.6	8.6	7.7	3.3	1 8.3	2.2	1 5.1	5.5	1 3.9	10.9	1 6.1	10.4	8.6	
Darwin, N.T.	10.5	9.0	3.3	3 0.0	2.5	1 9.6	..	1 6.0	1 1.0	1 9.0	1 1.0	1.0	10.5	9.0	3.3	3 0.0	2.5	1 9.6	..	1 6.0	1 1.0	1 9.0	1 1.0	1.0	
Weighted Average*	8.3	6.7	3.1	1 7.4	2.2	1 1.4	5.1	1 3.6	11.6	1 5.7	11.6	7.5	8.3	6.7	3.1	1 7.4	2.2	1 1.4	5.1	1 3.6	11.6	1 5.7	11.6	7.5	

* Weighted average of all towns exclusive for Darwin

APPENDIX III.

Current Weekly House Rents† in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1912.

TOWN.	AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR HOUSES HAVING—													
	Under 4 Rooms.		4 Rooms.		5 Rooms.		6 Rooms.		7 Rooms.		Over 7 Rooms.		Weighted Average for all Houses.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Sydney ..	11	7	15	2	18	0	21	9	26	2	31	11	19	7
Newcastle ..	5	8	7	9	11	2	14	0	17	6	23	10	10	11
Broken Hill ..	6	10	9	11	12	6	14	10	18	2	23	7	10	9
Goulburn ..	5	10	7	4	12	7	15	9	22	2	29	10	14	4
Bathurst ..	5	7	7	7	9	6	12	3	16	4	21	11	10	8
Melbourne ..	8	11	11	8	14	7	18	2	21	6	25	8	15	10
Ballarat ..	4	6	5	8	8	0	10	7	13	1	19	6	9	11
Bendigo ..	4	10	7	0	9	2	11	10	14	11	22	5	10	3
Geelong ..	4	11	8	7	11	6	15	3	20	7	24	3	13	7
Warrnambool ..	5	4	8	7	10	11	13	3	15	10	20	6	11	10
Brisbane ..	6	1	8	1	10	4	13	9	16	10	22	10	12	7
Toowoomba ..	4	13	7	5	10	5	12	3	14	5	21	11	12	6
Rockhampton ..	5	8	7	6	9	1	12	0	14	0	16	7	11	0
Charters Towers	4	10	7	2	10	0	11	9	15	3	20	9	9	5
Warwick ..	6	1	8	8	10	9	13	1	16	7	18	10	12	6
Adelaide ..	9	7	14	0	18	6	22	1	25	8	29	5	18	1
Mounts &c. ..	5	4	6	3	8	6	11	3	14	2	14	6	9	0
Port Pirie ..	8	0	10	1	11	9	13	6	16	2	19	2	11	5
Mt. Gambier ..	5	6	7	8	9	4	11	8	14	3	17	8	10	2
Petersburg ..	7	9	10	0	12	6	15	0	17	6	20	0	12	6
Perth ..	8	9	11	7	14	5	17	4	21	3	27	4	13	9
Kalgoorlie ..	9	7	13	7	16	9	20	1	23	7	31	9	13	2
Mid. Junction ..	6	6	9	1	12	10	16	0	19	0	24	5	11	10
Bunbury ..	8	5	10	5	12	4	15	4	18	7	21	1	10	6
Geraldton ..	11	5	16	2	20	3	22	6	25	8	35	8	16	1
Hobart ..	7	4	9	10	12	0	14	5	17	6	20	8	12	11
Launceston ..	6	7	9	2	11	11	14	3	16	10	21	0	12	9
Zeehan ..	4	6	6	10	10	2	12	6	14	2	17	6	7	0
Beaconsfield ..	3	0	4	3	4	9	5	8	6	3	7	8	4	6
Queenstown ..	6	7	8	6	10	5	13	8	16	4	20	0	8	8
Weighted Average	7	2	9	6	12	1	14	10	18	3	23	8	12	5

† The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

