# CHAPTER XXII. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

[Note.]—For the year 1922-23 the Queensland, Western Australian and Tasmanian year ended 31st December, 1922, and that of the three remaining States ended 30th June, six months later. In 1923-24 Tasmania adopted the year ended 30th June, and Queensland fell into line during 1924-25. Western Australia made the change over in 1925-26, but included particulars for the eighteen months ended 30th June, 1926.

In all tables relating to employees—except where specially mentioned—"Number of Employees" includes working proprietors.

# § 1. Number and Classification of Factories.

- 1. General.—The number of factories in each State does not necessarily furnish an accurate indication of the extent or progress of manufacturing throughout Australia, since the larger establishments in many cases tend to absorb smaller enterprises, while on the other hand new factories are constantly springing up, and small plants are as numerous as large ones.
- 2. Number of Factories in each State, 1925-26 to 1929-30.—The following able gives the number of factories in each State for the years 1925-26 to 1929-30:—

FACTORIES.—NUMBER	IN	EACH	STATE,	1925-26	T0	1929-30.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1925-26	8,196	7,461	1,897	1,791	1,170	727	21,242
1926-27	8,222	7,690	1,877	1,807	1,216	767	21,579
1927-28	8,362	8,245	2,118	1,860	1,398	792	22,775
1928-29	8,465	8,197	2,156	1,844	1,469	785	22,916
1929-30	8,208	8,195	2,172	1,814	1,466	845	22,700

(a) See general note above.

3. Classification of Factories, Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30.—The following table shows the number of factories in Australia for each year from 1925-26 to 1929-30 classified in the groups agreed upon by the Conferences of Statisticians in 1902 and 1906. Details in regard to some of the principal industries in these groups will be found in § 9 hereinafter.

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION. AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	1925-26. (a)	1926-27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929-30
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
and pastoral pursuits, etc	751	710	658	627	615
II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, etc	98	98	95	97	90
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc	900	910	896	877	879
IV. Working in wood	2,552	2,500	2,429	2,428	2,373
V. Metal Works, machinery, etc	2.656	2,650	2.677	2,680	2,636
VI. Connected with food and drink, etc	2.840	2,869	3,923	3,964	3,938
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc	4,635	4,757	4,813	4,871	4,741
VIII. Books, paper, printing, and engraving	1,511	1,533	1,556	1,562	1,592
IX. Musical instruments, etc	48	55	55	56	54
X. Arms and explosives	12	12	12	13	12
XI. Motor and other road vehicles and accessories	2.499	2,626	2,707	2,794	2,852
XII. Ship and boat building and repairing	89	88	90	90	91
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	1,223		1,303	1,267	1,191
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	333	333	330	320	333
XV. Surgical and other scientific instruments	93	99	106	106	108
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and plated ware	270		264		264
XVII. Heat, light, and power	436		469	462	472
	122	(b) 279	(b) 322	(b) 342	(b)369
XIX. Other Industries, n.e.i.	174	67	70	87	90
Total	21,242	21,579	22,775	22,916	22,700

<sup>(</sup>s) See general note above. (b) Includes Rubber Goods formerly in Class XIX., Other Industries, n.e.i.

For the purpose of the returns in the above table the definition of a factory adopted at the Conference of Statisticians in 1902 is used, viz., "Any factory, workshop or mill where four or more persons are employed or power is used."

The addition of 1,196 factories during the year 1927-28 is due mainly to the inclusion of 951 bakeries, particulars regarding which industry were incorporated for the first time in the year named. The older tendency to increasing numbers has been checked by the depression and the weeding out of unprofitable enterprises. In spite of the stimulus of high protection and embargo, the number of factories in 1929-30 was less than in 1927-28.

4. Classification of Factories, States, 1929-30.—The following table shows the number of factories in each State during 1929-30 classified according to the nature of the industry:—

	FACTORIES.—CLA	ASSIFICA	ATION,	STATE	S, 1929	-30.		
	Class of Industry.	. N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'iand.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
I.	Treating raw material, product of agricultural and pastoral pur-	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	suits, etc	157	234	34	78	38	74	615
14.	Treating oils and fats animal, vegetable, etc.	37	. 26	10	11	5	1	i 90
TIT	Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc.	393	262		87	65	22	879
III.	Working in wood	. 853	633				253	2,373
	Metal works, machinery, etc	962	1,022	199	233	178	42	2,636
	Connected with food and drink.	002	1,022		200			2,000
٧1.	etc.	1.200	1,200	682	408	295	153	3.938
VII.	Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	1,723		276	303	226	81	4,741
	Books, paper, printing, and en-	_,	-,					, -,
	graving	613	596	149	115	i 98 i	21	1,592
IX.	Musical instruments, etc	25	20	; 1	5	3		54
х.	Arms and explosives	3	i 8		1	! i		12
XI.	Motor and other road vehicles					·		
	and accessories	1,131	1,021	197	206	194 ;	103	2,852
XII.	Ship and boat building and re-	,				1 :		ı
	pairing	51	14		7	7 .	6	91
	Furniture, bedding and upholstery					90	46	1,191
	Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	168	102	: 9 (	22	18	14	333
XV.	Surgical and other scientific in-		٠	:		i		
	struments	30	46.	14	6	12	• •	108
XVI.	Jewellery, timepieces and plated		110	0.1	0.1		•	
V 3777	Ware	82	118	21	21	13	9	264
	Heat, light, and power	186	138	. 48	39	52	9	472
AVIII.	Rubber goods and leatherware,	130	162	16	31	20	10	960
VIV	Other Industries n.e.i.	40	36	10 1	2	20	10	369 90
AIA.		-		<del></del>				
	Total	8,208	8,195	2,172	1,814	1,466	845	22,700

§ 2. Classification of Factories according to Number of Employees.

1. States, 1929-30.—The following table shows, for each State, the number of factories classified according to the number of hands employed, during 1929-30:—

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1929-30.

No. of Per Employe each Fact	d in	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
			Nu	MBER OF I	ACTORIES.			
Under 4	1	2,603	2,770	468	434	527	. 210	7,012
4	!	753	919	209	194	148	112	2,335
5 to 10	!	2,235	2,049	677	622	104	316	6,303
11 to 20		1,104	1,013	377	265	, 165	114	3,038
21 to 50		953	880	258	195	148	57	2,491
51 to 100		297	309	93	72	54	22	847
Over 100	!	263	255	90	32	20	14	674
Total		8,208	8,195	2,172	1,814	1,466	845	22,700

All States show an increase compared with 1928-29 in the number of small factories, but, except Tasmania, a decrease in the larger factories. The falling-off was most marked in New South Wales.

The relative importance of large and small factories is better shown by a classification of hands employed according to the size of factory in which they work.

# FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FACTORY, 1929-30—continued.

No. of Persons Employed in each Factory.	N.S.W. Victoria. Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1		'	1	1	

#### AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

	- <sub>1</sub>		1		<u> </u>	I	
Under 4	5,210	4,940	1,026	956	1,043	476	13,651
4	3,012	3,676	836	776	592	448	9,340
5 to 10	15,495	14,124	4,712	4,288	2,736	2,164	43,519
11 to 20	. 16,023	14,755	5,465	3,852	2,471	1,628	44,194
21 to 50	. 30,214	27,232	7,845	6,236	4,735	1,715	77,977
51 to 100	. 20,388	21,310	6,412	5,077	3,824	1,469	58,480
Over 100	. 77,348	64,972	19,823	11,974	4,946	4,323	183,386
			<u> </u>				
Total .	. 167,690	151,009	46,119	33,159	20,347	12,223	430,547

2. Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30.—The proportion of total employees which is employed in factories with more than 100 hands-increased up to 1925-26, but has since remained steady at a little over 43 per cent. with a decline in 1929-30.

# FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

:	Establishments Employing on the Average—										
Year (a)	20 hands and under.		21 to 100 hands.		101 hands and upwards.		Total.				
	Es- tablish- ments.	Hands.	Es- tablish- ments.	Hands.	Es- tablish- ments.	Hands.	Es- tablish- ments.	Hands.			
1005.00							·—	i			
1925-26— Number Average per establishment Percentage on total	17,053 80,28	111,653 6.55 24,76	3,495 16,81	143,724 41,48 31,87	724 3,41	195,543 270,09	21,242	450,920 21,28			
1926-27-		!			1	43, 37	100.00	100.00			
Number Average per establishment	17,259	111,545	3,587	151,339 42,19	733	204,363	21,579	467,247			
Percentage on total	79,98	23.87	16, 62	32, 39	3, 40	43,74	100.00	21.65 100.00			
Number	18,502	116,930	3,566	148,901	707	198,365	22,775	464,190			
Average per establishment Percentage on total 1928-29	81.24	6.32 25.19	15,66	41.76 32.08	3, 10	280.57 42.73	100.00	20.38 100.00			
Number	18,714	115,457	3,477	144,127	725	201,607	22,916	461,191			
Average per establishment Percentage on total	81.66	6.17 25.03	15, 17	41.45 31.25	3.17	278.08 43.71	100.00	20, 13 100, 00			
Number	18,688	110,704	3,338	136,457	674	183,386	22,700	430,547			
Average per establishment Percentage on total	82.33	5.92 25.71	14.70	40.88 31.69	2.97	272.09 42.60	100.00	18.97 100.00			

### § 3. Power used in Factories.

1. States, 1929-30.—The following table shows the number of factories using steam, gas, oil, electricity, or water, and the horse-power used during 1929-30:—

	Number o	Horse-power Used.							
State.	Using Power.	Others.	Total.	Steam.	Gaś.	Oil.	Elec- tricity.	Water.	Total.
N.S.W. Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	No. 7,588 7,405 1,805 1,611 1,273 774	No. 620 790 367 203 193 71	No. 8,208 8,195 2,172 1,814 1,466 845	H.P. 490,116 259,618 172,566 116,163 56,610 6,668	H.P. 11,919 9,671 11,881 6,162 3,993 69	H.P. 19,527 13,993 11,584 8,756 5,261 1,508	H.P. 249,606 155,911 34,743 45,435 25,204 57,390	H.P. 11,351 26,546 10 3 25 76,893	H.P. 782,519 465,739 230,784 176,519 91,093 142,528
Australia	20,456	2,244	22,700	1,101,741	43,695	60,629	568,289	114,828	1,889,182

FACTORIES.-HORSE-POWER USED, 1929-30.

Factories in Australia include electric light and power works, and there is consequently a large amount of duplication in the above table. Practically all the horse-power and most of the steam-power is used in generating electric-power and light, and the power so produced is counted again under the heading of electricity. The actual amount of duplication cannot be given for all States, but a fair measure of the amount of power used in factories (in the common sense) is given by deducting the total of Class XVII., Heat, Light and Power, from the gross total for all factories. This is done in the last column of the table below. It must not be inferred that the whole of this deduction is a duplication. Some of it represents the production of light for general purposes and an appreciable amount of the power is not used in factories, but on farms or in private houses.

2. Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30.—The following table shows the horse-power used in connexion with factories in Australia during each of the last five years:—

	Numb Establish				Horse-	power Us	ed.		
					!			Tota	al (b)
Year (a)	Using Power.	Others.	Steam.	Gas.	Oil.	Elec- tricity.	Water.	Gross.	Less Heat Light and Power Works.
1925-26 1926-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30	No. 18,358 18,916 19,926 20,304 20,456	No. 2,884 2,663 2,849 2,612 2,244	H.P. 753,010 853,265 879,082 932,483 1,101,741	H.P 60,645 55,722 52,351 49,781 43,695	H.P. 24,116 32,459 43,133 50,197 60,629	H.P. 425,417 461,789 507,163 537,670 568,289	109,183	H.P. 1,335,202 1,475,116 1,556,309 1,679,314 1,889,182	695,230 730,454 753,991

FACTORIES.—HORSE-POWER USED, AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

The last column of the above table, which may be called roughly the net power used in factories, shows an average increase of about 30,000 horse-power per annum or rather over 4 per cent. per annum for the last five years. The net horse-power per employee increased from 1.4 in 1924-25 to 1.6 in 1928-29, but the decline in hands employed in 1929-30 raised the proportion to 1.8 horse-power per employee in that year. The corresponding figure for the United States was 4.5.

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter. (b) See preceding paragraph.

3. Classes of Industry.—The following tables give a classification of the horse-power used in factories of different descriptions in each state during 1929-30, and in Australia for the last five years :--

### FACTORIES.—HORSE-POWER USED IN EACH CLASS, 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	n.s.w.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
I. Treating raw material, pro- duct of agricultural and	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	н.Р.	H.P.	H.P.
pastoral pursuits, etc	8,754	8,938	2,021	2,051	847	714	23,325
II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, etc.	2,098	1,479	826	506	143	20	5,072
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc	36,316	24,990	4,413	6,199	4,034	4,180	80,132
IV. Working in wood	26,331	17.831	11,303	4,555	9,783	4,828	74,631
V. Metal works, machinery, etc.	98,817	28,784	10,515	11,079	5,926	41,218	196,339
VI. Connected with food and	41 500	40.450	61,515	13,979	0.401	F 001	901 900
drink, etc VII. Clothing and textile fabrics,	61,738	49,459	01,010	15,979	9,401	5,201	201,293
etc	17,637	27,918	2,382	1,999	1,105	2,178	53,219
VIII. Books, paper, printing, and							1
engraving	13,516	12,882	2,770	1,940	1,841	485	33,434
IX. Musical instruments, etc X. Arms and explosives	2,067 813	751 865	3	115 4	9	• • •	2,945 1,682
XI. Motor and other road veh-	315	003	• • •	*		•••	1,002
icles and accessories	6,117	6,706	1,024	3,154	879	419	18,299
XII. Ship and boat building and			***				
repairing	8,499	1,471	111	110	28	82	10,301
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and up- holstery	7,218	5,123	1,697	2,291	1.346	553	18,228
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-	1			1	'		10,220
products	6,839	7,578	388	5,316	2,049	287	22,457
XV. Surgical and other scientific	110	89	22	18	24		263
instruments XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and	110	09	24	10	24	• •	203
plated ware	639	849	59	137	19	18	1,721
XVIII. Rubber goods and leather-					i i		1
ware, n.e.i	10,235	13,460	463	105	74	1,134	25,471
XIX. Other Industries, n.e.i	275	245	160	3	48	23	754
Total less Class XVII	308,019	209,418	99,672	53,561	37,556	61,340	769,566
XVII. Heat, light, and power	474,500	256,321	131,112	122,958	53,537	81,188	1,119,616

### FACTORIES.—HORSE-POWER USED, AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

· Class of Industry.	1925–26. (a)	1926-27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929-30.
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, etc.  II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, etc  III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc  IV. Working in wood  V. Metal works, machinery, etc  VI. Connected with food and drink, etc  VIII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc  VIII. Books, paper, printing, and engraving  IX. Musical instruments, etc  X. Arms and explosives  XI. Motor and other road vehicles and accessories  XII. Ship and boat building and repairing  XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery  XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products  XV. Surgical and other scientific instruments  XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and plated ware	23,319 4,973 59,897 77,233 187,129 172,519 40,469 29,613 1,550 1,219 14,887 11,98 14,728 15,190 278 1,339	5,507 66,528 75,079 195,308 174,355 45,758 29,954 2,046 1,218 16,383 12,513 16,542 16,712 259 1,264	5,546 69,403 75,406 201,496 186,092 47,924 33,348 2,429 1,150 17,402 13,477 17,443 18,650 261 1,437	6,030 73,935 74,438 199,438 194,295 50,372 32,608 2,900 1,544 19,315 12,609 18,358 19,872 255 1,574	5,072 80,132 74,631 196,339 201,293 53,219 33,434 2,945 1,682 18,299 10,301 18,228 22,457 263 1,721
XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.i	11,624	(b)13,143 493	635		754
Total less Class XVII	668 526	695,230	730,454	753,991	769,566
XVII. Heat, light, and power	666,676	779,886	825,855	925,323	1,119 616

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.
(b) Includes Rubber Goods formerly in Class X1X., Other Industries, n.e.i.

The net horse-power (excluding heat, light, and power) has increased by 156,000 horse-power in five years. Class VI. (Food and Drink), increased by 41,000 horse-power, Class V. (Metal works), by 29,000 horse-power, Class III. (Bricks, Glass, &c.), by 25,000 horse-power, Class VII. (Textiles), by 17,000 horse-power, and Rubber and Leather by 15,000 horse-power. Increases in other classes have been small.

### § 4. Employment in Factories.

1. Total Number Employed.—Each person employed in and about a factory, in whatever capacity, is now included as a factory employee, consequently every proprietor who works in his own business is counted as an employee, and all "outworkers" (see subsection 5 (ii) hereinafter) are also included. The individuals embraced may be classed under the following heads:—(i) Working proprietors; (ii) managers and overseers; (iii) accountants and clerks; (iv) engine-drivers and firemen; (v) skilled and unskilled workers in the factories, mills, or workshops; (vi) carters and messengers; and (vii) others.

The number of persons employed during the year 1929-30 has been computed in accordance with a resolution of the Conference of Statisticians held in 1928. This method shows the average number of persons employed over the whole year rather than the average over the period worked. Employment figures for previous years have also been recomputed on this basis for purposes of comparison. The tables relating to Classification of Factories according to the Number of Employees (see §2 ante) are, however, on the old basis. In all other tables relating to employment, average salaries and wages paid, output per employee, etc., the factor used is the average obtained in accordance with the abovementioned resolution.

The following table shows, for each year from 1925-26 to 1929-30 inclusive, (a) the average numbers of persons (including both sexes and all ages) employed in manufacturing industries in each State: (b) the percentage of the numbers employed in each State on the total numbers employed in Australia; and (c) the numbers employed per ten thousand of the population in each State and Australia:—

EACTODIES EMDIOVMENT 1025-26 TO 1020-20 .

1.21	CIONILS.	—Lim Loi	million i	720 20 1	0 1727-0	,
Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Vietoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Та

Year.(c	z)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
			Avera	OE NUM	BER.			
1925-26		169,748	149,135	47,551	39,050	20,666	10,147	436,297
1926-27		179,364	157,598	44,122	41,075	19,403	10,622	452,184
1927-28		178,094	156,348	44,711	39,044	20,420	11,111	449,728
1928-29		180,806	156,568	45,031	36,807	20,804	10,466	450,482
1929-30	• •	162,913	151,009	42,624	32,185	19,643	10,820	419,194
		Perc	CENTAGE O	n Austr	ALIAN TO	TAL.		
		%	%	1 %	1 %	%	%	%
1925-26		38.91	34.18	10.90	8.95	4.74	2.32	100.00
1926-27		39.67	34.85	9.76	9.08	4.29	2.35	100.00
1927-28		39.60	34.76	9.95	8.68	4.54	2.47	100.00
1928-29		40.14	34.76	9.99	8.17	4.62	2.32	100.00
1929-30	••	38.86	36.02	10.17	7.68	4.69	2.58	100.00
			PER 10,000	or Por	ULATION.			
1925-26		722	872	540	685	544	483	714
1926-27		744	906	490	708	496	483	726
1927-28		727	888	486	673	498	485	711
1928-29		729	880	484	635	495	476	703
1929-30		658	850	458	555	471	494	654

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

2. Rates of Increase, 1925-26 to 1929-30.—The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease on the average number of persons employed for the preceding year in each of the years from 1925-26 to 1929-30.

FACTORY EMPLOYEES.—PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
1924-25—1925-26 1925-26—1926-27 1926-27—1927-28 1927-28—1923-29 1928-29—1929-30	% 5.03 5.66 -7.08 1.52 -9.90	% -1.62 5.67 -7.93 0.14 -3.55	% 2.31 -7.21 1.33 0.72 -5.35	% 3.54 5.19 -4.94 -5.73 -12.56	%  -0.02  -6.11  5.24  1.88  -5.58	% 1.58 4.68 4.60 -5.81 3.38	% 1.93 3.64 -5.43 0.17 -6.95

NOTE.—The minus sign indicates decrease.

(a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

3. Employees in Classes of Industry, Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30.—The following table gives the average numbers of persons employed in factories under each group in Australia during the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 inclusive:—

FACTORY EMPLOYEES .- CLASSES, AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

			1	l	
Class of Industry.	1925–26. (a)	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, etc.  II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, etc  III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc.  IV. Working in wood.  V. Metal works, machinery, etc.  VI. Connected with food and drink, etc.  VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.  VIII. Books, paper, printing, and engraving  IX. Musical instruments, etc.  X. Arms and explosives  XI. Motor and other road vehicles and accessories  XII. Ship and boat building and repairing  XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery  XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products  X. Surgical and other scientific instruments	10,076 3,241 20,051 34,651 93,643 63,941 100,145 32,049 1,594 24,762 24,762 25,909 15,426 7,496	9,990 3,138 20,894 31,985 98,432 62,818 107,944 32,771 1,831 27,373 6,095 16,289 7,932 7,932	8,879 2,939 20,720 29,170 95,830 68,975 106,358 32,948 1 713 66,543 16,223 7,940		7,630 2,698 17,215 23,320 89,842 65,591 102,704 33,095 1,658 23,031 4,990 13,999 7,852
XVI. Jewellery, timepleces, and plated ware XVII. Heat, light, and power XVII. Leatherware, n.e.l. XIX. Other Industries, n.e.l.	2,267 11,160 2,690 5,680	2,138 11,571 (b)8,523 851	2,180 11,722		734 2,073 11,679 (b)9,123 1,172
Total	436,297	452,184	449,728	450,482	419,194

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of the Chapter.
(b) Includes Rubber Goods fermerly in Class XIX., Other Industries, n.e.l.

The numbers employed in factories, after being almost constant for three years, fell away in 1929-30 by 31,300, or 7 per cent. The only other decline in numbers recorded was in the war years, when there was a decrease of 6 per cent. spread over three years. The decline was spread evenly over most of the principal industries, except Food and Drink, and Printing. It was heaviest in Metal Works and the Motor Trade.

4. Employees in Classes of Industry, States, 1929-30.—The following table gives a classification of employees in manufacturing industries in each State during 1929-30:—

FACTORY EMPLOYEES .- CLASSES, STATES, 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
I. Treating raw material, product of			1	l		1	
agricultural and pastoral pur-	1	1		1	1	1	1
-54	2,659	3,232	515	692	258	274	7,630
II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vege-	2,000	, 0,202	010	1 002	1 200	. 217	1,000
table, etc	1.301	823	225	243	68	38	2,698
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc.	8,517	5,135	786	1,185	1,221	371	17,215
IV. Working in wood	7,234	6,509	4.407	1,287	2,424	1.459	23,320
V. Metal works, machinery, etc.	42,579	25,439	7.180	8.354	4.342	1.948	89.842
VI. Connected with food and drink, etc.	21,359	20,628	14,059	4.736	2,774	2,035	65,591
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc	33,369	53,115	6,220	4,532	3,250	2,218	102,704
VIII. Books, paper, printing and engraving		11,451	3,713	2,234	1,609	696	33,095
IX. Musical instruments, etc	1,107		111	55	19		1,658
X. Arms and explosives	279	506		3	1	::	788
XI. Motor and other road vehicles and		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		,	1	1	'00
accessories	7.664	7,646	1,539	4,237	1,259	686	23.031
XII. Ship and boat building and repairing		385	75	115	49	35	4,990
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and uphoistery	5,670	4.117	1,608	1,119	1,059	426	13,999
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	3,534	2,522	139	998	591	68	7,852
XV. Surgical and other scientific instru-	, 0,001	, _,	1 200	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	"	1,002
ments	286	246	90	68	44	!	734
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and plated			,				1
Ware	654	1,077	131	128	57	26	2,073
XVII. Heat, light, and power	4,638	3,231	1,152	1,914	455	289	11,679
XVIII. Rubber goods and leatherware, n.e.i.		4,143	596	273	130	243	9,123
XIX. Other Industries, n.e.i	602	338	178	12	34	8	1,172
access out of succession, more in							
Total	162,913	151,009	42,624	32,185	10.649	10 000	419,194

The decline in employment compared with 1928-29 was 10 per cent. in New South Wales, and 12 per cent. in South Australia. It was about the average for Australia in Queensland and Western Australia, but smaller in Victoria. In Tasmania there was a small increase in numbers employed.

5. Employees According to Nature of Employment.—(i) General. In the following table the average numbers of persons employed in each State during 1929-30 are classified according to the nature of their employment:—

FACTORY EMPLOYEES .- NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1929-30.

	Average Number of Persons Employed.								
State.	Working Pro- prietors.	Managers and Overseers.	Account- ants and Clerks.	Engine- drivers and Firemen.	Workers, Skilled & Unskilled, in Factory Mill or Workshop. (a)	gers and	Total.		
	i								
New South Wales	6,285	6,423	9,775	2,597	135,867	1,966	162,913		
Victoria	6,963	5,797	6,500	1,850	127,920	1,979	151.009		
Queensland	1,590	1,738	2,558	1,798	31,824	3,116	42,624		
South Australia	1.387	1,353	2,393	434	25,897	721	32,185		
Western Australia	954	804	1,170	407	15,635	673	19,643		
Tasmania	462	452	893	235	8,496	282	10,820		
Australia	17,641	16,567	23,289	7,321	345,639	8,737	419,194		

<sup>(</sup>a) Including Outworkers.

<sup>(</sup>ii) Outworkers. The term "outworker" or "homeworker" has acquired a special meaning in connexion with manufacturing industries, and technically embraces only those to whom work is given out by factory owners to be wrought upon in the employees'

own homes. Individuals working for themselves are not included. The following table gives particulars of the average number of outworkers connected with factories in each State during each year from 1925-26 to 1929-30 inclusive:—

FACTORIES.—OUTWORKERS(a), 19	925-26	TO	1929-30.
------------------------------	--------	----	----------

Year.(b)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1925-1926	403	736	23	83	2	24	1,271
1926-1927	336	592	31	66	7	53	1,085
1927-1928	333	380	40	51	5	67	876
1928-1929	288	240	44	41	2	22	637
1929-1930	217	182	49	28	2	31	509

 <sup>(</sup>a) In all tables relating to number of hands employed in factories, outworkers are included.
 (b) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

The Factories Acts in each State contain provisions regulating the employment of outworkers. Records of outwork, specifying the names and remuneration of workers, and stating the places where the work is done, must be kept by factory proprietors. Fuller information regarding the operation of the Factories Acts will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540 to 566.

### § 5. Sex Distribution in Factories.

- 1. Employment of Females.—In all the States the employment of female labour in factories is regulated by Acts of Parliament. More extended reference to this matter will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540 to 566.
- 2. Distribution of Employees according to Sex.—(i) General. In New South Wales the ratio of the number of females employed in factories to the number of males during 1886 was about one to seven; in 1891 one to six; in 1903 it became about one to four; and is now less than one to three. In Victoria the ratio of females to males during the year 1886 was about one to five. Five years later (1891) it was somewhat less, but in 1896 had increased to about one woman to three men, and at present is nearly one to two. In the remaining States the ratio was roughly one female employed to every five males, while that for Australia as a whole was one to three. The employment of women is, however, mainly confined to a few trades.

Increasing activity in the clothing and textile industries is the principal cause of the growth in female employment. Certain occupations are regarded as specially suitable for women, such as clothing and textile manufacture, preparation of food, book-binding, and wrapping and packing connected with various industries. A considerable number of women clerks and typists are also included in the returns.

(ii) Average Number of Males and Females Employed, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following table shows the average number of male and female employees in factories in each State from 1925-26 to 1929-30:—

FACTORIES.-MALES AND FEMALES EMPLOYED, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

State.	<u> </u>	925-26.(a)	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928–29.	1929-30.
		]	Males.			
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		128,933 101,899 40,045 32,289 17,392 8,225	135,418 106,245 37,119 34,076 15,959 8,616	134,488 105,366 37,381 32,214 16,710 8,730	135,813 104,648 37,107 30,385 16,993 8,164	122,006 100,135 35,141 26,485 15,921 8,547
Australia		328,783	337,433	334,889	333,110	308,235

FACTORIESMALES	AND FEMA	LES EMPLOYED	, 1925-26 то	1929-30-continued.
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State.		1925-26.(a)	1926–27.	1927-28.	1928–29.	1929-30.
		F	EMALES.			
New South Wales		40,815	43,946	43,606	44,993	40,907
Victoria	••	47,236	51,353	50,982	51,920	50,874
Queensland		7,506	7,003	7,330	7,924	7,483
South Australia	• •	6,761	6,999	6,830	6,422	5,700
Western Australia	!	3,274	3,444	3,710	3.811	3,722
Tasmania	• •	1,922	2,006	2,381	2,302	2,273
Australia	••	107,514	114,751	114,839	117,372	110,959

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

During two of the years specified in the above table there was an increase in the number of male factory employees in Australia, but since 1926-27 the number has declined by about 29,200 persons. The number of female employees, however, increased by 3,445, or an annual average of 689.

3. Rate of Variation for each Sex.—The percentages of annual increase or decrease during the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 in the average number of males and females employed in factories are shown below:—

PERCENTAGES OF ANNUAL INCREASE, MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

	EMI	PLOYEES, 1	925–26 ТО	1929-30.		
State.		1924-25 1925-26.(a)	1925-26— 1926-27.(a)	1926-27— 1927-28.	1927-28— 1928-29.	1928-29- 1929-30.
		ı,	Jales.			1
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		% 3.73 -2.22 3.08 5.12 -0.05 0.43	% 5.03 4.27 -7.36 5.53 -8.25 4.75	% -0.69 -0.83 0.71 -5.46 4.71 1.32	% 0.99 -0.68 -0.79 -5.68 1.69 -6.48	% -10.17 - 4.31 - 5.30 -12.84 - 6.31 4.69
Total	••	1.88	2.63	-0.75	-0.53	- 7.47
		F	EMALES.		•	
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		6.62 -0.28 -1.57 -3.37 0.12 6.78	7.67 8.72 -6.70 3.52 5.19 4.37	$   \begin{array}{r}     -0.77 \\     -0.72 \\     4.67 \\     -2.41 \\     7.72 \\     18.69   \end{array} $	3.18 1.84 8.10 -5.97 2.72 -3.32	- 9.08 - 2 01 - 5 57 -11 24 - 2 36 - 1.26
Total	••	1.11	6.73	0.77	2.20	- 5.46

NOTE.—The minus sign indicates decrease.

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

4. Masculinity of Employees in Factories,—The extent to which females are employed in the factories of Australia may perhaps be more clearly shown by giving the masculinity of employees for each State for a series of years. The following table furnishes particulars for each of the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 inclusive:—

Year.	(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
1925-26		316	216	534	478	531	428	306
1926-27		308	207	530	487	463	430	294
1927-28		308	207	510	472	450	367	292
1928-29		302	202	468	473	446	355	284
1929-30		298	197	470	465	428	376	278

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

During the period of five years covered by the above table there has been a decrease in masculinity in all the States, The decline was smallest in South Australia, where considerable numbers of male workers are employed in certain large industries such as motor body building works, etc. The causes of the increasing employment of women workers have been dealt with in 2 ante.

5. Employment of Females in Particular Industries.—A preponderance of women workers occurs in a few trades, of which the more important are comprised in Classes VI., VII., and VIII., viz., in connexion with food, drink, etc., clothing and textile fabrics, and books, paper, printing, etc. The following tables show the average number of females employed in each of these classes in each State during 1929-30 and the percentages of the average number so employed on the total average number of females employed in all classes of factories:—

FEMALES EMPLOYED IN PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES, AND PERCENTAGES ON AVERAGE TOTAL EMPLOYED, 1929-30.

		j	j	]	} }		
Class.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
	Aver	AGE NU	MBER.		<u> </u>		
VI. Food, driuk, etc	. 23,302 3,874	5,089 37,182 3,161	1,074 4,514 843	781 3,240 591	502 2,389 383	453 1,454 146	14,40 72,08 8,99
All other classes		50,874	7,483	·	448 	220 - ——— 2,273	15,47
Percentages .	-		I .				

100.00

All other classes

Total

The largest proportion of females is engaged in one or other of the three classes of industry indicated, Class VII. being the most important. The classification of the employment of females in the several industries in that class, and the relation of their number to that of the males so employed, are shown in the following table:—

FEMALES EMPLOYE	D IN	EACH	INDUSTRY	IN	CLASS	VII.	DURING	1929-30.
-----------------	------	------	----------	----	-------	------	--------	----------

	Nev	South W	ales.	 	Victoria.		Other States.			
Industry.	Males.	Females	Femi- ninity. (a)	Males.	Females.	Feminity.	Males.	Females.	Femi- ninity. (a)	
WW		·			`			i		
Woollen and tweed	1,152	2,045	178	2,950	3,713	126	763	1,220	160	
Knitting factories	999	3.094	310	1.824	6,171	338	58	301	519	
Cotton mills	305	326	107	157	369	235	58	301	31	
Boots and shoes	2,396	1.920	80	5,717	5,032	88	1,188	903	7	
Boot repairing, includ-	2,000	1,020	00	0,71	0,002		2,100	500		
ing bespoke work	1,088	25	2	581	13	2	408	22		
Clothing (tailoring and	1	I :	_	,						
slop)	2,019	7,389	366	1,926	6,201	322	1,342	4,139	30	
Nothing (waterproof	1	'		1	1			-		
and oilskin)	23	71	309	62	191	308	• •	• • •		
Dressmaking and mil-					1					
linery	106	2,400	2,264		7,548	1,486	42	2,105	5,01	
Dyeworks and cleaning	311	234	75		192	88	161		12	
Furriers	162	202	125	221	302	137	55	113	20	
Hats and caps	628	1,170	186	537	1,162	216	53		20	
hirts, ties, and scarves	410	4,093	998		5,864	947	171		1,30	
Rope and cordage	168	97	58	415	267 99	64	110			
Cents and tarpaulins	128 172	109 ' 127	85 74	130 68	58	76 85	128	99 138	9 10	
Bags and sacks	172	127	74				140	100		
Total, Class VII	10,067	23,302	231	15,933	37,182	233	4,623	11,597	25	

<sup>(</sup>a) Number of females per 100 males.

## § 6. Child Labour in Factories.

- 1. Conditions of Child Labour.—The employment of young persons in factories in each State of Australia is regulated by Acts of Parliament, as is the case with the employment of female labour. Reference to the legislation regarding the employment of child labour in factories will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540 to 566. The general object of the restrictions imposed is to assure that a proper period shall be devoted to primary education, and that the early years of toil shall not exhaust the worker before the attainment of full growth.
- 2. Average Number of Children Employed, 1925-26 to 1929-30.—In the statistical compilations of the various States the term "child" may be taken to denote any person

under sixteen years of age. The following table shows the average number of children of each sex employed in manufacturing industries in each State during the years 1925–26 to 1929–30:—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

· State.		1925-26.(a)	1926-27.	1927–28.	1928-29.	1929-30
	<u>`</u>	N	ALES.			
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		4,527 3,980 1,566 1,095 682 214	4,594 4,567 1,281 1,215 614 311	4,016 4,231 1,272 1,073 677 343	3,983 4,209 1,254 883 647 290	3,322 3,748 1,212 654 575 261
Australia		12,064	12,582	11,612	11,266	9,772
		Fe	MALES.			
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		4,688 3,489 1,003 783 248 191	5,001 4,041 927 856 242 254	4,747 3,992 850 763 297 304	5,085 4,298 921 679 276 265	4,196 4,019 906 529 226 252
Australia		10,402	11,321	10,953	11,524	10,128
		T	OTAL.		,	
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		9,215 7,469 2,569 1,878 930 405	9,595 8,608 2,208 2,071 856 565	8,763 8,223 2,122 1,836 974 647	9,068 8,507 2,175 1,562 923 555	7,518 7,767 2,118 1,183 801 513
Australia		22,466	23,903	22,565	22,790	19,900

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

<sup>3.</sup> Percentage of Children on Total Number of Employees.—The decrease in the number of children employed in factories is greater than that of adult workers, the percentage of child workers on the total number of employees declining from 5.06 per cent. in 1928-29 to 4.75 per cent. in 1929-30. The total decrease amounted to 1,494 in respect of males and 1,396 in respect of females.

# PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ON TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

State.		1925-26.(a)	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929~30.
		%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales		5.43	5.35	4.92	5.02	4.61
Victoria		5.01	5.46	5.26	5.43	5.14
Queensland		5.40	5.00	4.75	4.81	4.97
South Australia	• • •	4.81	5.04	4.70	4.24	3.68
Western Australia		4.50	4.41	4.77	4.44	4.08
Tasmania	• • •	3.99	5.32	5.82	5.30	4.74
Australia		5.15	5.29	5.02	5.06	4.75

(a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

4. Industries Employing Child Labour.—The employment of children is largely confined to a limited number of industries, the most important of which are specified in the next table which shows the average number of children of each sex employed during 1929-30 in the several industries indicated.

## CHILDREN EMPLOYED .- VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, 1929-30.

Class.	Industry.	N.S	.w.	Victo	oria.	Q'la	nd.	8. A	ust.	W. A	\ust.	Та	8.	Aust	ralia.
		М.	F.	M.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.
II. III.	Soap and candles	27	27	19	16			10	9	3	4			59	56
111.	Bricks, tiles, pottery, and earthenware	142	6	68	9	21	4	10		28	3	4		273	22
IV.	Joinery, boxes, cases,	59	1	47	1	39	İ	15		15	1	8		183	3
Ÿ.	Saw mills Agricultural imple-	24		9		96		5		28		10		172	5
	ments	21		58	8	5		16	1	2				102	9
,,	Engineering ironworks, and foundries	354	8	326	35	47	1	49	7	32	1	2		810	52
,,	Galvanized ironwork- ing and tinsmithing	98	40	205	32	30	3	35	6	15		2		385	81
"	Railway carriage, rail- way and trainway workshops	77	2	10		1	!	45		17		2		152	2
,,	Wire working	26	9	28	::	2	::	5	::	9	::	ī	::	71	9
ν'n.	Electric apparatus	107 4	13	131	7	ای: ا		8		. 3		•••	• •	249 69	20 2
¥ 1.	Meat and fish preserving Biscuits	138	1 175	17 110	59	48	5	7	20	40	42		::	298	301
",	Confectionery	87		56	79	14	65	6	29		10			163	416
,,	Jams, pickles, sauces,	6	6	16	7	25	27	9	18	2	2	1	١	59	60
,,	Condiments, coffee, spices, etc.	30	63	22	35		1	22	7	16	2		'	90	601 108
vïi.	Tobacco, cigars, etc. Woollen and tweed	49		••	••		••	1	1	3	4	••	• •	53	
,,	mills Knitting factories	145 52		345 113	420 685	6	38 7	13	12 14	10	6 5	2		552 167	882 1,101
"	Boots and shoes Clothing (tailoring and	117 53	232 600	296 59	354 350	34 27	75 168	14 16	19 86	27 8	13 17	8 2		496 165	701 1,234
• "	slop) Dressmaking and mil-	3		22	706	1	68		115		50		6	26	· ·
• • • •	linery	20	586	29	496	8	215		62	1	25		12	58	1,396
**	Shirts, ties, scarves, etc. Hats and caps	44	115	35 59	75 27	1 10	11		1	••			• •	80 75	
"	Rope and cordage	312	148		118	185	54	42	is	39	6	23	ii	918	
viii.	Printing and binding Paper making, paper	71	216		75	3	12	12		4	5			120	1
XI.	boxes, etc. Motor Vehicles and	172	. 5	186	5	43	• • •	72	6	69		21	4	563	20
XIII.	Accessories Billiard tables, cabinet	80	11	147	2	67	6	24		30	1	17	1	3 <b>6</b> 5	21
,,	making and furniture Bedding, flock, and	19	20	23	12	4		6	2	4	1	1		57	35
XIV.	upholstery Chemicals, drugs, and	58	75	11	35		}	3	36	ارا		1		76	146
	medicines	44				0	15	4	15	4 5	"1	1 ::	::		
XVIII.	Leather belting, etc. Rubber goods	54								5	î	10	5	160	169
	, avadou koda	<u> </u>	·	<u>'</u>		<u> </u>	<u>'</u> -	<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>		<u>' — </u>		•	

5. Apprenticeship.—In all the States Acts are in force for the regulation of the age at which children may be employed in gainful occupations. Legislative provision is also made for the regulation of apprenticeship under the various State Factories Acts or Arbitration Acts. These Acts, while laying down general principles, leave to the 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 given are exclusive of all sums drawn by working proprietors.

- 1. General.—The importance of the manufacturing industries of Australia is indicated by the fact that the total value of the output for 1929-30 was £390,912,373, of which amount the sum of £220,945,187 represents the value of the materials used, and £13,602,754 the value of the power, fuel and light used. The difference between the sum of the two latter amounts and the value of the output, viz., £156,364,432, 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 during 1929-30 was £84,717,033. This figure shows a decline of £6,269,875 as compared with the total for the previous year.
- 2. Salaries and Wages Paid.—(i) Total Amount, 1929-30. The total amount of salaries and wages paid during the year 1929-30 in various classes of factories in Australia is shown in the following table:—

SALARIES	AND	WAGES	DAID	IN	FACTORIES	1020_30

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Treating raw ma-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
terial, product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, etc. II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vege-	646,019	745,639	104,042	129,627	59,415	45,224	1,729,966
table, etc III. Processes in stone,	270,528	171,597	47,099	46,754	12,723	7,925	556,626
clay, glass, etc  IV. Working in wood  V. Metalworks, machin-	2,092,340 1,637,893	1,160,218 1,403,711	174,207 834,426	259,276 259,943	271,375 554,416	76,909 265,209	4,034,325 4,955,598
ery, etc VI. Connected with food	10,558,274	5,686,856	1,680,554	2,018,166	1,030,693	484,893	21,459,436
and drink, etc	4,603,746	4,425,189	3,128,972	961,456	650,803	381,326	14,151,492
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	4,725,738	7,376,401	903,826	557,314	404,476	275,499	14,243,254
VIII. Books, paper, print- ing, and engraving	2,998,670	2,383,719	782,829	470,835	394,106	163,650	7,193,809
IX. Musical instruments, etc X. Arms and explosives XI. Motor and other	256,443 79,682	102,090 117,648	2,424 	10,324 208	4,541	••	375,822 197,538
road vehicles and accessories XII. Ship and boat build-	1,585,301		275,522	828,208	253,717	106,965	4,574,563
ing and repairing XIII. Furniture, bedding,	1,170,802	95,656	19,421	27,133	11,812	6,745	1,331,569
and upholstery XIV. Drugs, chemicals,	1,111,218	711,655	286,906	182,612	197,774	63,018	2,553,183
and by-products XV. Surgical and other	768,901	563,327	25,204	222,417	142,875	14,359	1,737,083
scientific instru- ments XVI. Jewellery, time-	61,319	46,956	14,444	12,249	7,990	••	142,958
picces, and plated ware XVII. Heat, light & power XVIII. Rubber goods and	129,675 1,280,700	186,003 823,449	23,080 308,437	20,334 533,860	9,716 120,969	3,954 75,438	372,762 3,142,853
leatherware, n.e.i. XIX. Other industries,n.e.i.	805,404 93,342	808,729 54,147	68,904 10,575	36,764 1,706	19,976 7,603	54,552 2,494	1,794,329 169,867
Total	34,875,995	28,387,840	8,690,872	6,579,186	4,154,980	2,028,160	84,717,033

(ii) Totals and Averages, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following statement shows the total amount of salaries and wages paid, and the average amount paid per employee in each State, during each of the years 1925-26 to 1929-30. It should be noted that the average wage paid is not comparable with that shown in similar tables in the Official Year Book issued prior to No. 23, 1930. This is due to the change in method of computing the average number of hands employed as explained heretofore. The figures are exclusive of working proprietors and of the amounts drawn from the business by them :-

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.—TOTAL AND AVERAGE PER ANNUM PER EMPLOYEE, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925-26	Total amount paid	33,566,546	27,657,753	9,544,115	7,787,912	6,288,036	1,880,321	86,724,683
	Average per employee					b 210.98		
1926-27	Total amount paid	37,092,196						90,575,166
	Average per employee	215.04	198.67	216.99	211.84	210.83	196.17	208.65
1927-28	Total amount paid	37,818,141	30,030,352	9,140,223	8,164,238	4,210,675	2,001,690	91,365,319
	Average per employee					216.60		
1928-29	Total amount paid	38,544,687	29,466,767	9,097,624	7,609,813	4,373,090	1,894,927	90,986,908
	Average per employee	221.37				220.87		
1929-30	Total amount paid	34,875,995	28,387,840	8,690,872	6,579,186	4,154,980	2,028,160	84,717,033
	Average per employee	222.67	197.07	211.80	213.62	222.32	105.80	210.97

In comparing the figures in the preceding table, regard should be paid to the nature of certain industries which are carried on to a greater extent in some States than in others. In Victoria, for instance, there is a large number of hands employed in Class VII., comprising a heavy percentage of women and children. The highest average wages per employee in 1929-30 were paid in New South Wales, and Western Australia.

The increase in rates of salaries and wages paid reached its maximum in 1927-28 when the average amounted to £212·12, as compared with £210·63 in 1928-29, and £210.97 in 1929-30. The fall in the cost of living on which the rates of wage are chiefly based began in the last quarter of 1929-30, and its full effect was not, therefore, apparent in the total for that year.

(iii) Earnings of Males and Females, 1929-30. The following table shows the approximate amount paid in salaries and wages to males and females in each class of industry in each State during the year 1929-30:-

SALARIES AND WAGES .- MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vietoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
			ALES.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
I. Treating raw material product of agricul-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
tural and pastoral pursuits, etc II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vege-	634,141	738,641	102,418	128,825	58,254	45,037	1,707,316
table, etc	227,662	153,829	43,780	40,956	11,337	7,187	484,751
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc IV. Working in wood V. Metal works, machi-	2,063,587 1,612,715		171,425 823,104	257,679 254,565	266,403 552,880	76,352 262,022	3,978,160 4,895,855
nery, etc	10,365,839	5,571,167	1,654,269	1,995,356	1,022,114	480,901	21,089,646

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.(b) Average computed on estimated salaries and wages for twelve months ended 30th June, 1926.

SALARIES AND WAGES.—MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1929-30—continued.

		1020-00-	Continue								
Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.				
		Males-	-continue	d.			•				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
VI. Connected with food and drink, etc	3,870,542	3.850.133	3,024,392	888,262	599,247	338,070	12,570,646				
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	2,115,319	3,267,167		227,470	153,383	146,529	6,257,827				
VIII. Books, paper, print- ing, and engraving	2,563,489	2,005,299	1	411,306	346,877	147,663	6,165,242				
IX. Musical instruments,			2,219	10,078		141,000					
x. Arms and explosives XI. Motor and other road vehicles and	225,505 78,642	97,556 95,437	2,210	208	4,541		339,899 174,287				
accessories	1,543,003	1,503,446	260,747	797,562	241,762	102,381	4,448,901				
XII. Ship and boat build- ing and repairing	1,163,252	95,132	19,421	27,133	11,812	6,745	1,323,495				
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	980,013	639,256	271,396	169,710	187,956	60,356	2,308,687				
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products XV. Surgical and other	639,681	479,956	22,116	210,029	138,898	13,562	1,504,242				
scientific instru- ments	56,660	44,658	12,996	10,563	7,464		132,341				
and plated ware XVII. Heat, light, & power XVIII. Rubber Goods and	121,088 1,263,687	172,952 750,358	21,362 301,406	19,944 517,165	9,498 120,284	3,912 74,738	348,756 3,027,638				
Leatherware, n.e.i. XIX. Other industries, n.e.i.	634,186 69,956	648,091 42,245	47,728 7,478	28,634 1,706	17,416 5,227	51,074 2,431	1,427,129 129,043				
Total	30,228,967	22,688,606	7,824,824	5,997,151	3,755,353	1,818,960	72,313,861				
Females.											
I. Treating raw material product of agricul-											
tural and pastoral pursuits, etc. II. Treating oils and	11,878	6,998	1,624	802	1,161	187	22,650				
fats, animal, vege- table, etc.	42,866	17,768	3,319	5,798	1,386	738	71,875				
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc	28,753	17,504	2,782	1,597	4,972	557	56,165 59,743				
IV. Working in wood V. Metal works, machi-	25,178	13,142	11,322	5,378	1,536	3,187	1				
vI. Connected with food	192,435	115,689	26,285	22,810	8,579	3,992	369,790				
and drink, etc VII. Clothing and textile	733,204	575,056	104,580	73,194	51,556	43,256	1,580,846				
fabrics, etc. VIII. Books, paper, print-	2,610,419	4,109,234	555,867	329,844	251,093	128,970	7,985,427				
ing, and engraving IX. Musical instruments,	435,181	378,420	92,221	59,529	47,229	15,987	1,028,567				
x. Arms and explosives XI. Motor and other	30,938 1,040	4,534 22,211	205	246	::	::	35,923 23,251				
road vehicles and accessories XII. Ship and boat build-	42,298	21,404	14,775	30,646	11,955	4,584	125,662				
ing and repairing	7,550	524					8,074				
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	131,205	72,399	15,510	12,902	9,818	2,662	244,496				
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products XV. Surgical and other	129,220	83,371	3,088	12,388	3,977	797	232,841				
scientific instru- ments	4,659	2,298	1,448	1,686	526		10,617				
and plated ware XVII. Heat, light, & power XVIII. Rubber Goods and	8,587 17,013	13,051 73,091	1,718 7,031	390 16,695	218 685	42 700	24,006 115,215				
Leatherware, n.e.i. XIX. Other industries, n.e.i.	171,218 23,386	160,638 11,902	21,176 3,097	8,130	2,560 2,376	3,478 63	367,200 40,824				
Total	4,647,028	5,699,234	866,048	582,035	399,627	209,200	12,403,172				

(iv) Total and Average Earnings of Males and Females, 1925-26 to 1929-30. Similar information for the last five years is given in the table hereunder :-

SALARIES AND WAGES .- MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES. 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.				
Males.											
1925-26.aAmount paid£	29,370,052	22,544,903	8,797,552	7,139,556	5,796,981	1,708,209	75,357,263				
Per cent. on total	87.50										
Average per employee £	239,97				b 232.40	220.10	241.59				
		24,199,245									
Per cent. on total	87, 13										
Average per employee £	250,64										
		24,263,920 80,81	8,388,135 91,77								
Per cent. on total				242.65							
1928-29. Amount paid£	23 508 975	23,684,594	8 851 015	6 955 931							
Per cent. on total			91, 79		90.80	88.57	85.89				
Average per employee £											
1929-30. Amount paid£	30,228,967	22,688,606									
Per cent, on total	86.68	79.92	90.03	91.15	90.38	89.69	85.36				
Average per employee £	260.41	241.87	232.69	238.47	$250.17^{\circ}$	224.65	247.85				
		FEMALE	s.								
	1						· .				
1925-26.aAmount paid£	4,196,484	5,112,850	746,563		491,055		11,367,420				
Per cent, on total	12.50				7.81	9.15					
Average per employee £	103.89	109.72	100.01		b 101.04	90.02					
1926-27. Amount paid£		5,690,312, 19,04	768,641 8,27	$689,970 \\ 8,22$	362,225 $9,23$	9.44	12,470,841 13, 77				
Per cent. on total Average per employee £	12.87 109.61					93.71					
1927-28. Amount paid£	4.888.482				395.767		12,701,941				
Per cent. on total	12,93		8.23			10.57					
Average per employee £				102.27		89.45					
1928-29. Amount paid£		5,782,173	748,579				12,837,199				
Per cent, on total	13,06		8,21	8,59	9, 20	11.43	14.11				
Average per employee £					107.01	94.92					
	4,647,028		866,048				12,403,172				
Per cent. on total			9.97		9.62	10.31	14.64				
Average per employee £	112.61	113.44	116.92	103.02	108.65	92.53	112.98				

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

SALARIES AND WAGES .- MANAGERS, OVERSEERS, AND OTHER FACTORY EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, 1929-30.

			Salaries a	nd Wages	Paid to			
Class of Industry.	Managers. Over- seers, Accountants, and Clerks.			other oyces.	All Employees.			
•	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
I. Treating raw material, product of agricul-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
tural and pastoral pursuits, etc. II. Treating oils and fats,	215,703	13,429	1,491,613	9,221	1,707,316	22,650	1,729,966	
animal, vegetable, etc III. Processes in stone,	122,566	23,744	362,185	48,131	484,751	71,875	556,626	
clay, glass, etc	530,579	33,894	3,447,581	22,271	3,978,160	56,165	4.034,325	
IV. Working in wood V. Metal works, machin-	634,531				4,895,855	59,743	4,955,598	
ery, etc. VI. Connected with food	2,505,252	187,766	18,584,394	182,024	21,089,646	369,790	21,459,430	
and drink, etc VII. Clothing and textile	2,398,053	315,225	10,172,593	1,265,621	12,570,646	1,580,846	14,151,492	
fabrics, etc VIII. Books, paper, printing	1,169,160	463,977	5,088,667	7,521,450	6,257,827	7,985,427	14,243,254	
and engraving IX. Musical instruments,	1,061,939	223,873	5,103,303	804,694	6,165,242	1,028,567	7,193,809	
etc X. Arms and explosives	54,573 35,092						375,822 197,538	

 <sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.
 (b) Averages computed on estimated salaries and wages for twelve months ended 30th June, 1926.

SALARIES AND WAGES.—MANAGERS, OVERSEERS, AND OTHER FACTORY EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, 1929-30—continued.

	Salaries and Wages Paid to-										
Class of Industry.	Managers, Over- seers, Accountants, and Clerks.			Other oyees.	All Employees.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
XI. Motor and other	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
road vehicles and accessories	677,241	96,752	3,771,660	28,910	4,448,901	125,662	4,574,563				
XII. Ship and boat build- ing and repairing.	180,270	6,132	1,143,225	1,942	1,323,495	8,074	1,331,569				
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	238,017	52,089	2,070,670	192,407	2,308,687	244,496	2,553,183				
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products XV. Surgical and other	340,678	59,459	1,163,564	173,382	1,504,242	232,841	1,737,083				
scientific instru- nients	24,317	5,907	108,024	4,710	132,341	10,617	142,958				
and plated ware	38,059	8,933	310,697	15,073							
XVII. Heat, light, and power XVIII. Rubber Goods and	590,582	31,080	2,437,056	84,135	3,027,638	. 115,215	3,142,853				
Leatherware, n.e.i.	286,172	43,075	1,140,957	324,125	1,427,129	367,200	1,794,329				
XIX. Other industries, n.e.i.	30,418	4,404	98,625	36,420	129,043	40,824	169,867				
Total	11,133,202	1,639,470	61,180,659	10,763,702	72,313,861	12,403,172	84,717,033				
Average paid per employee	383.60	151.34	232.85	108.78	247.85	112.98	210.97				

3. Value of Power, Fuel and Light Used.—(i) Total Amount, 1929-30. The expenditure in factories on power, fuel and light is of considerable importance; in 1929-30 it amounted to £13,602,754, a decline of £280,652 when compared with the previous year. The following table shows the value of power, fuel and light used in the different classes of industry during 1929-30:—

VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED(a) IN FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia
I. Treating raw material,	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
product of agricul-	1		{	1	<b>[</b>		ļ
tural and pastoral		110.000	10.400	00.44		1 200	007.005
pursuits, etc.	134,581	110,938	18,462	22,447	7,231	4,236	297,895
II. Treating oils and fats.	51.500	40.404	0.000	- 0-1	0.500	1 900	110155
animal, vegetable, etc. III. Processes in stone.	51,582	49,484	6,326	7,871	2,530	1,362	119,155
	757,400	507,032	45,785	103,884	79,776	46,917	1,540,794
IV. Working in wood						21,244	230,023
V. Metal works, machin-	82,066	58,538	37,844	12,782	17,549	21,244	230,023
ery, etc	1,881,918	388,699	81,039	448,247	58,781	311,321	3,170,005
VI. Connected with food	1,001,010	366,035	61,000	270,241	30,701	311,521	3,110,003
and drink, etc	835,433	826,514	484,424	201,961	107,607	98,186	2,554,125
VII. Clothing and textile	! 000,400	020,011	101,121	201,001	101,001	50,100	2,004,120
fabrics, etc.	204,408	373,434	21,145	21,681	13,946	48,035	682,649
VIII. Books, paper, printing,	201,100	010,101	21,110	21,001	10,510	10,000	1 002,010
and engraving	172,978	158,727	33,084	17,787	13,117	5,897	401,590
IX. Musical instruments,	,,		,	,	,	-,	,,
etc	12.957	3,999	24	230	69		17,279
X. Arms and explosives	3,550	20,652		. 15			24,217
XI. Motor and other road		[ '			į i		-,
vehicles and acces-	•	1					i .
sories	66,407	73,033	12,856	37,436	10,732	5,917	206,381
XII. Ship and boat building					,		
and repairing	67,263	4,146	342	858	89	70	72,768
XIII. Furniture, bedding and		i					
upholstery	46,668	29,955	10,209	8,621	5,104	2,333	102,890
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and							ı
by-products	96,662	71,300	4,239	32,835	29,703	1,947	236,686
XV. Surgical and other		0.00-					
scientific instruments		2,027	627	493	451	• • •	5,902
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces,		0.504					1
and plated ware	5,838	9,534	892	1,693	310	121	18,388
XVII. Heat, light, and power XVIII. Rubber Goods and	1,938,622	895,616	187,751	333,685	268,503	30,390	3,654,567
Leatherware, n.e.i.	100 010	128,360	1 207	0 5 40	1 710	1= 7=7	950 000
XIX. Other industries, n.e.i.	106,619	2,084	4,367	2,548	1,718 542	15,757 780	259,369
	3,815			·			8,071
Total	6,471,071	3,714,072	950.194	1,255,146	617.758	594.513	13,602,754

(a) Including lubricating oil and water.

(ii) Total Amount, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following table gives the sums expended on power, fuel and light during the past five years:—

VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED IN FACTORIES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. Australia.
		-			i	
	£	£	£	£	£	££
1925-26	6,256,725	3,156,382	1,134,530	1,332,914	701.008	501,667 13,083,226
1926-27	6,919,014	3,392,448	990,618	1,384,937	549,796	487,234 13,724,047
1927-28	6,791,285	3,712,886	1,032,303	1,366,853	586,965	483,685   13,973,977
1928-29	6,773,214	3,641,148	1,006,627	1,287,729	624,031	550,657 13,883,406
1929-30	6,471.071	3,714,072	950,194	1 255,146	617,758	594,513 13.602,754

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

4. Value of Materials Used.—(i) Total Amount, 1929-30. 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 during 1929-30 was £220,945,187, which represents 56.52 per cent. of the total value of the final output. (See next sub-section.) The following table shows the value of the materials used in various classes of industry in each State:—

VALUE OF MATERIALS USED. IN FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust	Tas.	Australia.
T Manating and aid	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treating raw material, product of agricul-	1				1		
tural and pastoral	İ		1				
pursuits, etc	3,450,959	3,022,137	868,806	708,231	199,721	34,825	8,284,679
<ol> <li>Treating oils and fats,</li> </ol>			,			l ' ·,	-, - ,
animal, vegetable,					1		
etc	1,544,379	848,556	156,516	215,916	79,918	27,893	2,873,178
III. Processes in stone,	- 001 - 15		*****	202 255			
clay, glass, etc		1,049,405	156,189	230,877			
IV. Working in wood V. Metal works, ma-	3,975,096	1,724,948	1,506,334	831,786	810,263	305,994	9,154,421
chinery, etc.	99 600 937	6 723 030	1,341,794	5 026 133	880 138	1,252,627	37,914,564
VI. Connected with food	22,000,207	0,720,000	1,041,104	0,020,100	1 300,400	1,202,021	01,514,504
and drink, etc	37,295,288	28.167.536	20,799,615	7.096.401	3.412.952	1.622.782	98.394.574
VII. Clothing and textile	,		,,,,,,,,	.,,	!	[-,,]	00,001,011
fabrics, etc.	8,064,553	14,496,801	1,512,325	830,485	760,449	590,279	26,254,892
VIII. Books, paper, print-							
ing, and engraving	3,647,824	2,831,829	567,229	470,226	290,466	96,743	7,904,317
IX. Musical instruments,	010 510	404000		0.000			
etc X. Arms and explosives	316,716		2,600	9,363			463,498
XI. Motor and other road	15,219	258,228	• • •	475		'	273,922
vehicles and access-			,				
ories	1,349,545	896,011	193 713	1,086,945	173 231	52,794	3,682,242
XII. Ship and boat build-	2,010,010	000,011	120,110	1,000,010	110,201	) 0-,.01	0,000,212
ing and repairing	554,755	47,166	11,230	10,506	8,132	2,300	634,089
XIII. Furniture, bedding,		, ,	· ·		,	l ;	•
upholstery	2,068,806	1,292,053	395,732	30 <b>4</b> ,332	257,099	60,971	4,378,993
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and						!	
by-products	2,830,376	2,048,566	195,790	805,848	1,423,088	103,064	7,406,732
XV. Surgical and other scientific instru-							
ments	45,548	43,775	12,885	9,421	4,803		116,432
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces,	40,040	40,770	12,000	9,421	4,003		110,432
and plated ware	107.593	221,577	11,438	17,080	5.789	419	363,896
XVII. Heat, light, and power	2,397,864			349,920			
XVIII. Rubber goods and			,				5,002,010
leatherware, n.e.i.		1,992,773		75,063			3,839,521
XIX. Other industries, n.e.i.	190,120	103,127	65,660	1,676	28,713	9,889	399,185
		١.				l	
						_ '	
Total	93 931 937	67 837 659	28.005.241	18.080.989	8.685.647	4 403 714	220,945,187

The largest value of materials used was in Class VI., "Connected with Food and Drink, etc." the total being £98,394,574. The next in order of importance was Class V., "Metal Works, Machinery, etc.", in which raw materials valued at £37,914,564 were used. The minimum value appears in Class XV., "Surgical and other Scientific Instruments," the total being only £116,432.

(ii) Total Amount, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following table presents particulars of the values of materials used in factories during the past five years:—

VALUE OF MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1925-26 1926-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30	£ 98,868,051 102,534,388 102,807,287 104,897,920 93,931,937	£ 68,788,141 71,102,047 70,954,166 71,231.036 67,837,659	£ 27,885,361 25,067,489 28,620,664 29,882,434 28,005,241	£ 21,430,234 21,848,126 20,571,650 19,821,262 18,080,989	£ 11,137,678 8,067,569 8,579,656 8,736,849 8,685,647	£ 3,725,443 4,023,899 4,083,837 4,369,065 4,403,714	£ 231,834,908 232,643,518 235,617,260 238,938,566 220,945,187

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

5. Total Value of Output.—(i) Total, 1929-30. The value of the output of new goods manufactured and of repairs effected in factories of various classes in each State during 1929-30 is shown in the following table. The figures given represent not only the increase in value due to the process of manufacture, but also include the value of the raw materials and the power, fuel and light used. The difference between the sum of the values of the materials and the fuel and light used and the total output (see subsection 6 hereof) is the real value of production from manufactories.

TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural	£	£	£	£	£	£	£'
and pastoral pursuits, etc II. Treating oils and fats,	4,657,151	4,435,297	1,043,277	937,548	307,074	89,780	11,470,127
animal, vegetable, etc.	2,425,203	1,446,181	283,316	306,840	114,721	43,117	4,619,378
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc.  IV. Working in wood	6,253,909 6,637,995	3,697,796 4,010,961		789,446 1,236,439	747,927 1,728,546	230,060 714,857	
V. Metal works, machinery, etc VI. Connected with food and	40,498,532	15,460,865	3,810,992	8,427,633	2,433,329	2,471,676	73,103,027
drink, etc VII. Clothing and textile	51,313,959	39,257,923	28,171,457	9,329,400	5,087,702	2,368,765	135,529,206
fabrics, etc	16,116,154	26,948,594	2,717,595	1,684,413	1,460,111	1,024,636	49,951,503
VIII. Books, paper, printing, and engraving IX. Musical instruments, etc. X. Arms and explosives	9,041,585 767,686 121,317		8,535		954,824 7,171	333,688 	20,425,633 1,115,058 618,197
XI. Motor and other road vehicles and accessories XII. Ship and boat building	3,895,472	3,299,511	643,843	2,343,782	624,296	221,145	11,028,049
and repairing XIII. Furniture, bedding, and	1,879,989	176,756	36,140	44,740	24,057	13,446	2,175,128
upholstery XIV. Drugs. chemicals, and	3,892,823	2,527,840	799,997	580,923	547,059	148,223	8,496,865
by-products XV. Surgical and other scien-	5,599,390	3,648,944	344,892	1,252,716	1,927,174	154,602	12,927,718
tific instruments XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and	151,009	131,503	47,676	37,317	20,560		388,065
plated ware XVII. Heat, light, and power XVIII. Rubber goods and leather-	323,076 10,057,832			55,775 1,873,264	23,926 765,536		$\substack{1,009,600\\20,118,688}$
ware, n.e.i	3,216,205, 401,331						7,723,412 756,505
Total	167,250,618	122,811,099	45,085,938	30,312,784	16,891,482	8,560,452	390,912,373

<sup>(</sup>ii) Totals, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following statement shows the value of output of factories in each State during the five years ended 1929-30:—

TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1925-26 TO 1929-3	TOTAL	VALUE	0F	OUTPUT	0F	FACTORIES.	1925-26	TO	1929-3
---	-------	-------	----	--------	----	------------	---------	----	--------

Year.(a	) N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
			Тот	TAL.	· <del></del>		
1925-26 1926-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30	179,302,446 181,403,084 185,298,575	128,465,317	£ 45,900,668 41,327,767 46,462,840 47,641,536 45,085,938	\$5,437,147 36,888,469 \$5,426,174 33,677,369 30,312,784	£ 21,449,799 15,671,660 16,998,184 17,454,430 16,891,482	f 7,605,194 8,104,545 8,238,410 8,475,916 8,560,452	£ 400,342,393 408,692,838 416,994,009 420,445,288 390,912,373

(a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

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

In accordance with this principle, a rate was adopted for the valuation of factory production by deducting from the value of the output the cost of raw material, containers, power, fuel, light, oil, water, tools replaced, repairs to plant and depreciation. All these, except depreciation, are included in the two items "Value of materials used" and "Value of fuel used" as defined above. On account of the difficulty in obtaining accurate figures for depreciation, it was agreed that for the present no deduction should be made on this account. 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, and this method of valuing factory production is now in use in all the Australian States.

The figure thus obtained is, therefore, not the net value of production. The deduction for depreciation should probably be about 8 per cent. on the capital value or about £19,000,000 in 1929-30. Many miscellaneous expenses, also, such as insurance and advertising, were not taken into account. Hence, it must not be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value of production, the whole of the "surplus" is available for interest and profit.

(i) Total in Classes,  $19\bar{2}9-30$ . The following table shows the value of production during 1929-30 in each State for the various classes of factories.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1929-30.

	VALUE	OF PRO	DUCTIO	N, 1929-	30.		
Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Treating raw material, product of agricul-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
tural and pastoral pursuits, etc. II. Treating oils and fats.	1,071,611	1,302,222	156,009	206,870	100,122	50,719	2,887,553
animal, vegetable, etc	829,242	548,141	120,474	83,053	32,273	13,862	1,627,045
clay, glass, &c  IV. Working in wood  V. Metal works, machin-	3,664,962 2,580,833	2,141,359 2,227,475	406,182 1,255,944	454,685 391,871			
ery, etc VI. Connected with food	15,926,377	8,349,136	2,388,159	2,952,948	1,494,110	907,728	32,018,458
and drink, etc VII. Clothing and textile	13,183,238	10,263,873	6,887,418	2,031,038	1,567,143	647,797	34,580,507
fabries, etc VIII. Books, paper, printing	7,847,193	12,078,359	1,184,125	832,247	685,716	386,322	23,013,962
and engraving IX. Musical instruments,	5,220,783	3,984,993	1,277,634	754,027	651,241	231,048	12,119,726
etc. X. Arms and explosives XI. Motor and other road vehicles and	438,013 102,548		5,911 	11,555 410			634,281 320,058
accessories XII. Ship and boat building	2,479,520	2,330,467	507,274	1,219,401	440,330	162,434	7,139,426
and repairing XIII. Furniture, bedding,	1,257,971	125,444	24,568	33,376	15,836	11,076	1,468,271
and upholstery XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and	1,777,349	1,205,832	394,056	267,970	284,856	84,919	4,014,982
by-products XV. Surgical & other scien-	2,672,352	1,529,078	144,863	414,033	474,383	49,591	5,284,300
tific instruments XVI. Jewellery, timepieces,	103,157	85,701	34,164	27,403	15,306	••	265,731
and plated ware XVII. Heat, light and power XVIII. Rubber goods and	209,645 5,721,346		36,628 1,138,408			5,247 $348,523$	627,316 11,402,073
leatherware, n.e.i. XIX. Other industries, n.e.i.	1,554,074 207,396	1,665,537 97,305	138,929 29,757			158,101 1,098	3,624,522 349,249
Total .	66.847,610	51,259,368	16,130,503	10,976,649	7.588,077	3,562,225	156,364,432

(ii) Totals and Averages, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The value of production and the amount per employee and per head of population are shown in the following table for the vears 1925-26 to 1929-30 :-

FACTORIES.-VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

	I	- TALUE	OF TROE	1	1723-20 1	1 1727-00	· ·
Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	1	!	VAL	UE.			
1925-26 1926-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30	£ 64,838,370 69,849,044 71,804,512 73,627,441 66,847,610	£ 48,041,916 52,903,450 53,798,265 53,025,279 51,259,368	£ 16,880,777 15,269,660 16,809,873 16,752,475 16,130,503	£ 12,673,909 13,655,406 13,487,671 12,568,377 10,976,649	9,611,113 7,054,295 7,831,563 8,093,550 7,588,077	£ 3,378,084 3,593,412 3,670,888 3,556,194 3,562,225	£ 155,424,256 162,325,273 167,402,772 167,623,316 156,364,432
	<del> </del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PER EMP	LOYEE.		,	<del></del>
1925-26 1926-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30	£ 382 389 403 407 410	£ 322 336 344 339 339	£ 355 346 376 372 378	£ 325 332 345 341 341	£ (b) 310 364 384 389 386	£ 333 338 330 340 329	£ 356 359 372 372 373
		PER	HEAD OF	Populatio	on.		
1925-26 1925-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30	£ 28.21 29.75 29.92 30.11 26.48	£ 28,53 30,90 30,89 30,11 28,84	£ 21.99 17.31 18.69 18.27 17.33	£ 22,98 24,11 23,43 21,69 18,92	£ (b) 17.22 18.63 19.96 19.94 18.21	£ 15.56 16.73 17.01 16.43 16.26	£ 25, 40 26, 56 26, 85 26, 45 24, 38

7. Value of Output and Cost of Production.—As the total value of the output for Australia for 1929-30 was estimated at £390,912,373, there remained, after payment of £220,945,187, the value of the materials used, of £84,717,033 for salaries and wages, and of £13,602,754 for fuel, the sum of £71,647,399 to provide for all other expenditure 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 1929-30:-

FACTORIES.—VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, 1929-30.

State.	Materials Used. (a)	Power, Fuel and Light. (b)	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure Interest, and Profits.	Total Value of Output.							
Value and Cost, etc.												
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		£ 93,931,937 67,837,659 28,005,241 18,080,989 8,685,647 4,403.714	£ 6,471,071 3,714,072 950,194 1,255,146 617,758 594,513	£ 34,875,995 28,387,840 8,690,872 6,579,186 4,154,980 2,028,160	£ 31,971,615 22,871,528 7,439,631 4,397,463 3,433,097 1,534,065	£ 167,250,618 122,811,099 45,085,938 30,312,784 16,891,482 8,560,452						
Australia	••	220,945,187	13,602,754	84,717,033	71,647,399	390,912,373						

<sup>(</sup>a) Including the values of containers, packing, etc., also the cost of tools replaced and repairs to plant.
(b) Including lubricating oils and water.

 <sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this chapter.
 (b) Averages computed on the estimated added value for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1926.

FACTORIES.—VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, 1929-30—continued.

State.		Materials Fuel and Used. Light. Wages. In and (b)				Total Value of Output.
Pı	ERCENTA	GE OF COS	rs, etc., on	TOTAL VA	LUE.	
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		56.16 55.24 62.12 59.65 51.42 51.44	3.87 3.02 2.11 4.14 3.66 6.94	20.85 23.12 19.28 21.70 24.60 23.69	% 19.12 18.62 16.49 14.51 20.32 17.93	% 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Australia	••	56.52	3.48	21.67	18.33	100.00

<sup>(</sup>a) Including the values of containers, packing, etc., also the cost of tools replaced and repairs to plant.

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

1. General.—As an indication of the permanent character and stability of the industries which have been established in Australia, it may be noted that the values of land and buildings and of plant and machinery used in the factories are rapidly increasing. Thus, for the whole of Australia the total value of land and buildings and plant and machinery has increased from 1925-26 to 1929-30 by £36,882,138, i.e., from £208,813,782 to £245,695,920, or at the rate of £9,220,535 per annum.

The following statement shows the values of land and buildings and of plant and machinery used in connexion with manufacturing industries in each State during the year 1929-30:—

VALUE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, PLANT, AND MACHINERY, 1929-30.

Value of-	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
Land and buildings Plant and machinery		£ 36,988,485 35,022,535	£ 9,690,313 15,723,983	£ 8,937,039 10,286,674	£ 5,670,214 6,112,186		£ 118,068,229 127,627,691
Total	107,300,687	72,011,020	25,414,296	19,223,713	11,782,400	9,963,804	245,695,920

The values recorded in this section are in general the values standing in the books of the individual firms. Depreciation has been usually allowed for, often on a generous scale. The totals are consequently very different from the amount of capital invested in manufacturing plant now operating. No information is available as to the total capital expenditure, but it may be some 70 or 80 per cent. greater than the capital value as here recorded.

2. Value of Land and Buildings.—(i) Total, Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following table shows for Australia as a whole the approximate value of land and buildings occupied in connexion with manufacturing industries of various classes during each year from 1925-26 to 1929-30 inclusive:—

<sup>(</sup>b) Including lubricating oils and water.

VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	1925-26.(a)	1926–27.	1927-28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural and pastoral pur-	£	£	£	£	£
suits, etc	2,273,275	2,257,921	2,108,813	2,072,791	2,040,633
II. Treating oils and fats, animal,	_,_,_,	2,207,021	2,100,010		
vegetable, etc.	1,022,445	982,573	1,097,949	1,008,214	972,931
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc.	4,368,411	4,687,979		5,102,907	
IV. Working in wood	4,620,929	4,325,257	4,438,903	4,452,016	
V. Metal works, machinery, etc	15,382,362	18,649,605			19,024,705
VI. Connected with food and drink, etc.	20,802,518	21,892,282	24,708,527	26,013,697	
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc	15,289,607	16,464,556	17,222,358	17,770,668	17,411,403
VIII. Books, paper, printing, and en-					
graving	8,022,096	8,544,071	9,310,538		
IX. Musical instruments, etc	356,935	427,333			
X. Arms and explosives	573,136	597,519	587,493	619,069	626,310
XI. Motor and other road vehicles and				0 505 055	
accessories	7,130,967	8,546,494	8,515,210	8,565,875	8,434,754
XII. Ship and boat building and re-				1 4 40-	
pairing	1,852,896	1,717,756	1,718,777	1,754,487	
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	2,917,986	3,155,723			
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	2,565,553	2,815,161	3,199,653	3,467,608	3,791,189
XV. Surgical and other scientific instru-	050 700	202 105	003 110	905 905	000.000
ments	259,766	296,435	282,113	335,285	292,368
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and plated	679,828	666,618	682,038	659,734	658,936
Ware	7,107,993	7,600,312	7,805,082		
XVII. Heat, light, and power			1,000,002	b 2,324,083	
XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.i XIX. Other industries, n.e.i	409,110 869,819	61,516,040 201,543			<i>b</i> 2,787,592 383,463
XIX. Other industries, n.e.i	009,019	₩U1,040	203,947	040,040	555,405
Total	96,535,632	103,345,178	110,026,393	114,656,061	118,068,229

(a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.(b) Includes Rubber Goods formerly in Class XIX. Other Industries n.e.i.

(ii) Value in each State, 1929-30. The following table gives similar information for each State for the past year :-

VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.—STATES, 1929-30.

TALUL OI		- DOIL	D III GO.		20, 1727		
Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Treating raw material,	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, etc. II. Treating oils and fats,	860,266	873,740	80,497	121,682	92,730	11,718	2,040,633
animal, vegetable, etc.	509,221	273,515	67,432	99,295	16,125	7,343	972,931
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc	2,762,582 2,030,334						
V. Metal works, machinery, etc.	9,625,251	5,141,345	1,140,984	1,591,700	949,685	575,740	19,024,705
VI. Connected with food and drink, etc VII. Clothing and textile	10,003,260	7,449,105	4,714,344	2,211,389	1,509,030	774,948	26,662,076
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	7,145,840	7,592,185	697,207	892,974	669,670	413,527	17,411,403
VIII. Books, paper, printing, and engraving IX. Musical instruments, etc.	4,541,480 247,757 167,080	166,800	850			114,597	9,974,734 444,875 626,310
X. Arms and explosives XI. Motor and other road vehicles and acces-		2,676,300		1,080,701		248,151	
sories XII. Ship and boat building	( ' '	, ,			,	·	, ,
and repairing XIII. Furniture, bedding, and	1,504,639	193,115	8,651	31,750	9,551	6,227	1,753,933
upholstery	1,537,308	989,835	222,809	194,119	182,500	51,494	3,178,065
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	1,705,830	1,184,785	34,537	355,233	442,558	68,246	3,791,189
XV. Surgical and other scien- tific instruments	106,853	101,505	22,745	38,170	23,095		292,368
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and plated ware XVII. Heat, light, and power	233,546 5,807,702					24,755 108,751	
XVIII. Rubber goods and leatherware, n.e.i.	1,264,458	1,151,685	63,354	114,288	52,250	141,557	2,787,592
XIX. Other industries, n.e.i	194,560	123,820	01,308	4,890	8,475	350	383,463
Total	53,785,319	36,988,485	9,690,313	8,937,039	5,670,214	2,996,859	118,068,229

(iii) Value in each State, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The total value of factory land and buildings at the end of each year from 1925-26 to 1929-30 is given hereunder.

VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS. 1925-26 TO 1	VALUE OF	LAND A	AND BUILDINGS.	1925-26 T	O 1929-30.
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.Year.(c	2)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925-26		43,954,312	29,847,370	8.155,604	7,520,625	4,855,161	2,202,560	96,535,632
1926-27		46,950,706	32,269,655	8.645.580	8.207,999	4.822.145	2,449,093	103.345.178
1927-28		49,414,310	34,761,340	9,123,821	8,786,280	5.381.864	2.558.778	
1928-29		51,375,003	36,184,460	9,665,239	8.934.405	5,808,539	2,688,415	114,656,061
1929-30		53,785,319	36,988,485	9,690,313	8.937.030	5.670.214	2.996.859	

(a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

Of the total increase of £3.4 m. in the value of land and buildings in 1929-30, much the greater part (£2.4 m.) is provided by New South Wales. It is in this State, however, that the value of manufacturing production and the numbers employed have fallen off most seriously in the same year. In 3 (ii) below it will be observed that most of the increase in value of plant and machinery has also taken place in New South Wales. In both cases, the increase is mostly due to Class XVII., Heat, Light and Power, but it has not been accompanied by any increase in the power used by other factories.

3. Value of Plant and Machinery.—(i) Total, Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following table shows for Australia as a whole the approximate value of plant and machinery used in factories during each year from 1925-26 to 1929-30 inclusive :--

VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY .- AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Class of Industry.	1925-26.(a)	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
I. Treating raw material, product	£	£	£	£	£
of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, etc.	2,130,333	2,043,422	1,804,612	1,802,487	1,715,462
II. Treating oils and fats, animal,	' '		1		
vegetable, etc III. Processes in stone, clay, glass,	1,322,592	1,207,096	1,015,775	1,007,548	900,844
etc	5,928,978	6,509,183	6,422,300	6,643,768	6,499,852
IV. Working in wood	5,562,722 21,015,046	5,171,047 21,836,505	4,827,638	4,615,488 21,733,398	4,352,660 22,081,984
V. Metal works, machinery, etc. VI. Connected with food and drink,	1 ' '				
etc	25,368,336	26,283,623	27,401,095	28,040,253	28,042,678
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc. VIII. Books, paper, printing, and en-	7,251,468	8,235,014	8,191,144	8,013,923	8,162,396
graving	7,736,172	8,114,407	8,187,155	8,422,027	8,317,935
IX. Musical instruments, etc X. Arms and explosives	140,000 328,458	195,203 337,291	197,703 368,961	218,124 405,530	210,365 420,091
X1. Motor and other road vehicles	i '	,			1
and accessories	1,896,950	2,157,518	2,630,624	2,681,231	2,670,549
XII. Ship and boat building and repairing	1,949,848	2,093,447	2,081,791	2,155,557	2,083,404
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and up-	891,450	957,976	961,486	1.078.168	1,076,150
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-		,	1	' '	1 '
products	2,460,230	2,300,020	3,171,262	3,407,246	3,762,568
XV. Surgical and other scientific instruments	58,143	60,411	61,329	70,829	68,485
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and	159,058	139,185	147,984	136,632	150.733
plated ware XVII. Heat, light, and power	26,752,765	27,175,926	30.636.949	32,196,267	34.465.715
XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.i	93,340	b 1,357,774	b 1,847,052	b 1,972,401	b 2,527,823
XIX. Other industries, n.e.i	1,232,261	72,137	78,016	91,911	117,997
Total	112,278,150	116,747,185	121,227,815	124,692,788	127,627,691

<sup>(</sup>a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.
(b) Includes Rubber Goods formerly in Class XIX., Other Industries n.e.i.

During the past four years there has been a steady and substantial net increase amounting in all to £15,349,541, or an annual average of £3,837,385. All classes of industry but four participated, the largest increase being in Class XVII, "Heat, Light and Power" where it amounted to £7,712,950, while the next in order were Class VI. Food, Drink, &c., £2,674,342, and Class V., Metal Works, £1,066,938. The greatest decrease was recorded in Class IV., Working in Wood, where the value of plant and machinery declined from £5,562,722 in 1925–26 to £4,352,660 in 1929–30.

(ii) Value in each State, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The figures in the previous table refer to Australia as a whole. In the following table results are shown for each State, and it will be seen that the increase is general throughout the States. New South Wales shows the largest advance, viz., £7,520,834; while Victoria came next with £4,483,405, followed by South Australia with £1,964,649.

VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY .- STATES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
1925-26 1926-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30	£ 45,994,534 48,659,375 50,489,675 51,365,710 53,515,368	£ 30,549,130 31,580,350 32,745,680 33,724,910 55,022,535	£ 15.226,566 16,043,679 16,592,358 16,719,349 15,723,983	£ 7,529,854 8,322,025 8,741,929 9,421,202 10,286,674	£ 5,480,905 5,310,140 5,553,295 6,154,115 6,112,186	6,411,712 6,425,605 6,346,447	£ 112,278,150 116,747,185 121,227,815 124,692,788 127,627,691

(a) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

(iii) Value according to Industry, 1929-30. The following table shows the value of plant and machinery used in factories in each State during 1929-30, classified according to the nature of the industry in which used:—

VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.-INDUSTRIES, 1929-30.

	1			T			
Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treating raw material,		~		_		~	~
product of agricul-			į l		l .		Į.
tural and pastoral			l i		1.		
pursuits, etc	692,321	657,120	137,861	97,841	63,839	66,480	1.715.462
II. Treating oils and fats,	.1		-				, , ,
animal, vegetable, etc.	409,367	313,695	50,704	102,890	21,438	2,750	900,844
III. Processes in stone, clay,							· ·
glass, etc	3,526,644	1,316,055	329,623				
IV. Working in wood		1,030,225	666,103	185,402	967,689	247,715	4,352,660
V. Metal works, machin-	1						
	12,313,047	4,247,865	1,161,276	1,983,357	780,493	1,595,946	22,081,984
VI. Connected with food and							
drink, etc.		6,475,895	9,367,294	1,735,268	1,394,904	441,555	28,042,678
VII. Clothing and textile			200 044				
fabrics, etc		4,440,205	236,811	296,847	175,813	394,885	8,162,396
VIII. Books, paper, printing,	0 504 500	0.740.005	240 40	005 404			
and engraving		2,743,925				131,248	
IX. Musicalinstruments, etc.							210,365
X. Arms and explosives		315,425		400		••	420,091
XI. Motor and other road					Ì		
vehicles and acces-		1.025,460	108,954	740,977	106,689	90 100	2 070 5 10
sories XII. Ship and boat building		1,025,400	100,934	140,977	100,089	32,182	2,670,549
and repairing	1,916,834	110,150	36,598	4,039	2,945	12,838	2,083,404
XIII. Furniture, bedding and		110,130	30,333	4,008	2,940	12,000	2,003,404
upholstery	511,164	280,655	96,274	103,359	62,363	22,335	1,076,150
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and		200,000	30,274	100,000	02,303	22,000	1,070,150
by-products	01740	1,253,655	31,478	672,652	764,900	48,134	3,762,568
XV. Surgical and other		1,200,000	01,110	0,2,002	101,000	10,101	0,102,000
scientific instruments		24,645	7,161	4,434	3,949		68,485
XVI. Jewellery, timepieres,		21,010	1,101	.,	0,010		00,400
and plated ware	58,188	71.695	5,737	10,351	3,073	1.689	150,733
XVII. Heat, light and power				3,118,834		3.340.052	
XVIII. Rubber Goods and	ļţ			]	1 '	1	,,
Leatherware, n.e.i		1,306,610	24,914			164,604	2,527,823
XIX. Other industries, n.e.i.	57,262	32,155	20,302	355	6,839	1,084	
		<u> </u>		l———	<b> </b>	l	l
Total	53.515.368	35,022,535	15,723,983	10.286.674	6.112.186	6.966.945	127,627,691
	1	,	1,,	1 /,	1 .,= ==,===	1	,,

### § 9. Individual Industries.

1. General.—The preceding remarks and tables furnish a general view of the recent development of particular classes of industries in Australia treated under the nineteen categories adopted by the Conference of Statisticians in 1906. In order to make the information complete, it is necessary to furnish details of the development of individual industries. While it is not possible, within the limits of this work, to give a full and detailed account of all the manufacturing industries of Australia, it is proposed to deal herein with such particular industries as are of special importance by reason of the number of persons employed, the number of factories, the amount of capital invested therein, the value of the production, or other features of special interest. In cases where there are only one or two establishments of a particular class in any State, returns relative to output are not published, in order to avoid disclosing information as to the operations of individual factories.

Reference has already been made to the change in method of computing the average number of persons employed in manufacturing industries. (See § 4 ante.) In the following tables relating to individual industries the number of employees shown in each case for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 have been computed by the new method, while those for previous years are on the old basis. The employment figures for each year of the period 1925-26 to 1927-28 are, therefore, somewhat in excess of the average number employed over the twelve months.

2. Tanneries.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. In Class I, the most important industry is tanning. Formerly the production of tanneries in Australia was confined to the coarser class of leathers, but there are now very few kinds which cannot be produced locally, and by reason of their superiority an export trade has been built up in some varieties.

**TANNERIES. 1929-30.** 

			•					
Items.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines emplo Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machine: Total amount of wages paid during ye Value of fuel used Value of output Value of production	ry£	69 1,152 2,901 262,987 170,091 269,828 27,535, 1,229,765 1,701,895 444,595	1,838 3,840 454,580 336,835; 416,575; 42,273; 1,434,437, 2,197,709 720,999	36,870 54,058 4,647 190,589 253,545	151 438 26,193 21,620 34,630 3,784 102,574 148,709	7 109 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) t	824,415 603,083 812,772

<sup>(</sup>a) Particulars not available for publication.(b) Including Western Australia and Tasmania.

TANNERIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.		1925–26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29	1929-30.	
Number of factories		156	152	142	142	143	
Number of employees		4,347	4,206	3,607	(a) 3,688 '	(a) 3,572	
Actual horse-power of engines used		8,672	8,392	8,041	8,379	8,224	
Approx. value of land and buildings	£	902,089	917.997	835,376	835,135	824,415	
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£	729,546	730,857	669,575	628,295	603,083	
Total amount of wages paid	£	959,653	945,598	825,841	828,078	812,772	
Value of fuel used	£	84,041	81,274	87,748	82,788	81,660	
Value of materials used	£	3,908,737	3,701,332	3,835,412	4,027,760	3,071,761	
Total value of output	£	5,564,646	5,443,334	5.435.810	5,593,756	4,467,175	
Value of production	£	1.571.868	1,660,728	1,512,650	1,483,268	1,313,754	

(a) See § 9.1.

Decreases were recorded in both the number of factories and employees in the tanning industry during the past four years. For the year 1929-30, the output of leather was shown in greater detail than for previous years and complete comparisons on these lines for earlier years are not available.

<sup>(</sup>ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The development of the tanning industry during the period 1925-26 to 1929-30 is shown in the following table:—

· (iii) Raw Material Used and Production, 1929-30. The quantities of raw material used and leather produced in tanneries in each State are shown in the following table :--

TANNERIES.—RAW MATERIAL USED AND PRODUCTION, 1929-30.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Hides and calf skins No. Sheep pelts, Other skins	778,432 2,750,969 504,980	1,084,013 468,970 579,032	162,342 71,283 135,760	35,808 143,314 1,715	53,404	17,096 700	2,131,095 3,435,236 1,227,657
Bark tons	9,191	11,709	1,536	682	649	140	23,907
Leather made—	0,101	11,103	1,000	002	043	140	20,307
Sole and harness lb.	9,772,903	12,894,295	2,389,134	739.319	1,651,695	496,218	27,943,564
Upholstery "	a,a,	1,701,186	_,,,,,,,,,,	1	2,002,000		b 1,701,186
Dressed and upper		_,,	1	''			-,,
from hides sq. ft.	5,276,798	10,671,374	544,971	473,323	35,802	118,000	17,120,268
Dressed from skins		1 ' '	1	1	′		
sq. ft.	10,116,388	8,663,751	d129,540	67,849	2,166	6,210	c18,856,364
Upper from horse hides		ŀ	į.		1		1.
sq. ft.	u	544,604		8,024			b 552,628
Rough tanned hides	ĺ			1	1		1
and splits sq. ft.	а	1,342,676	46,424	а			b 1,401,100
Basils produced lb.	2,025,747		a	143,290		a	b 2,169,037
	1	1	t	1	1	1	1

- (a) Information not available.
  (b) Incomplete.
  (c) Excluding Queensland.
  (d) Number of skins, area not available.

3. Fellmongering and Wool-scouring Works.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. The next industry in importance in Class I. is that of fellmongering and wool-scouring, one of the earliest industries established in Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry in each State during the past year :--

FELLMONGERING AND WOOL-SCOURING WORKS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used .	29 559 2,162 £ 178,547 £ 140,286 £ 142,286 £ 29,239 £ 1,199,995 £ 1,460,421 £ 231,187	1,846 183,385 163,260 106,623 26,496 1,158,962 1,411,324	752,747	336 24,079 30,511 26,438 6,978 249,272 293,623	204 44,271 20,599 19,447 2,807	::	85 1,474 5,868 474,419 445,733 338,515 77,453 3,349,727 4,033,176 605,996

(ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following return furnishes particulars of fellmongering and wool-scouring establishments in Australia for the last five years :-

FELLMONGERING AND WOOL-SCOURING WORKS.-AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	192	5-26. 199	26-27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929-30.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of materials used Value of output Value of production	£ 53 £ 70 £ 39 £ 6,32 £ 7,13	24,789 59 98,278 49 35,308 7,2 24,429 7,2 30,008 8,6		90 1,901 4,708 485,521 465,054 387,696 62,748 6,989,508 7,363,212 290,956	87 a 1,738 4,987 462,548 460,385 335,860 71,348 5,400,300 5,844,511 372,863	85 a 1,474 5,868 474,419 445,733 338,515 7,453 3,349,727 4,033,176 605,996

The wool-scouring industry developed considerably under the régime of the Central Wool Committee, and during 1919-20 the record output of 107,726,653 lb. of scoured wool was produced. The production declined considerably since that date, however, and during 1929-30 only 82,726,950 lb. of greasy wool and 4,644,093 skins were treated for an output of 50,754,206 lb. of scoured wool.

4. Soap and Candle Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. In Class II. soap and candle factories are the most important establishments. The manufacture of these two products is frequently carried on in the same factory, so that separate returns cannot be obtained; it may, however be noted that the manufacture of soap is the more important. The following table gives particulars of soap and candle factories in each State during the year 1929-30:—

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approx. value of land and buildings £ Approx. value of plant and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid during year£ Value of fuel used . £ Value of materials used £ Total value of output £ Value of production £	25 997 1,040 330,964 274,106 194,109 35,096 759,383 1,389,285 594,806	653 828 204,895 246,020 135,164 33,745 650,111 1,138,963	199 36,822 26,146 37,951 3,380 114,922 216,392	84,187 38,736 6,126 165,461 241,360	a a a a a	а а и и а а	62 2,148 b 2,595 b 681,818 b 054,647 b 426,608 b 82,239 b 1,797,688 b 3,143,838 b 1,263,911

- (a) Particulars not available for publication.(b) Including Western Australia and Tasmania.
- (ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following table gives similar particulars for the last five years as regards Australia as a whole:—

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES,-AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925 <b>–26</b> .a	1926–27.a	1927–28. <i>a</i>	1928-29.a	1929-30.a	
		i				
Number of factories		66	68	66	67	62
Number of employees	• •	2,487 2,962	2,507 2,933	2,362 3,084	b2,333 3,550	b2,148 2,595
Approx. value of land and buildings	÷	638,013	636,116	743,823	701,125	681,818
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£	893,712	843,399	689,718	718.611	654,647
Total amount of wages paid	£	492,789	493,505	473,550	489,341	426,608
Value of fuel used	£	104,897	112,885	98,745	100,555	82,239
Value of materials used	£	2,145,157	1,949,717	1,988,098	2,133,004	1,797,688
Total value of output	£	3,592,832	3,421,879	3,452,912	3,661,958	3,143,838
Value of production	£	1,342,778	1,359,277	1,360,069	1,428,399	1,263,911

- (a) Including other small establishments in Western Australia.
- (b) See § 9.1.
- (iii) Raw Material Used and Production, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following statement shows the quantities of certain raw material used, together with the production, in soap and candle factories in Australia during the years 1925-26 to 1929-30:—

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES.—RAW MATERIAL USED, AND PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Particulars.		1925-26.a	1926–27.a	1927-28.a	1928–29.	1929-30.	
Tallow used Alkali used Coconut oll used Soap made Candles made		cwt. gal. cwt.	470,101 162,887 763,910 955,893 80,043	473,787 188,785 800,140 1,001,378 75,444	502,903 204,003 807,941 1,020,192 66,091	543,112 226,156 1,012,246 1,130,947 70,526	491,603 219,648 920,531 1,026,373 49,812

(a) Exclusive of Western Australia.

The total output for the year 1929-30 comprised the following quantities of the various kinds of soap manufactured:—Household, 812,538 owt.; toilet, 124,223 owt.; sand, 71,532 cwt.; soft, 11,799 cwt.; and other, 6,281 cwt.

5. Saw-mills, etc.—(i) Details for States, 1929-30. The most important industry in Class IV. is that of saw-milling. As separate particulars of forest saw-mills are not available for some of the States, both forest and other saw-mills, as well as joinery, moulding, and box factories, have been combined in the following table:—

SAW-MILLS, F	OREST	AND	OTHER:	JOINERY,	ETC.,	1929-30.
--------------	-------	-----	--------	----------	-------	----------

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approximate value of land and buildings Approximate value of plant and machinery £	748 6,368 24,367 1,754,287 1,093,302	5,658 16,003 894,280	,	1,158 4,379 264,298	2,413 9,733 341,829		, ,
Total amount of wages paid during year \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Value of fuel used \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Value of materials used \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Value of production. \$\frac{1}{2}\$	1,464,097 72,999 3,722,375 6,067,138 2,271,764	1,210,078 49,480 1,510,645 3,482,051	775,680 33,530 1,375,656	235,940 11,714 777,632 1,134,160	553,913 17,456 808,897 1,724,592	237,783 17,150 276,161 620,136	4,477,491 202,329

(ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The development of forest and other saw-mills, etc., since 1925-26 is shown in the following table:—

SAW-MILLS, FOREST AND OTHER; JOINERY, ETC.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925-26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
Number of establishments Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx, value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of final output Value of production	 2,340 33,309 72,924 4,119,714 5,195,973 7,401,907 221,458 11,355,751 12,223,017 10,045,808	2,244 30,217 69,813 3,757,056 4,760,400 6,074,006 214,842 11,097,006 20,712,673 9,400,825	2,168 27,399 69,912 3,878,828 4,428,949 5,571,162 221,108 10,7751,059 19,705,157 8,732,990	2,164 a 24,975 68,330 3,877,292 4,184,260 5,017,539 201,033 10,139,429 17,8153 7,834,691	2,109 a 20,957 69,301 3,802,885 3,950,279 4,477,491 202,329 8,471,366 15,605,706 6,932,011

(a) See § 9.1.

The effect of the depression in the saw-milling industry is reflected in the decreases recorded in the manufacturing returns during the past three years. The saw-mill output of native timber declined from 739,799,000 super. feet in 1925-26 to 484,637,000 super. feet in 1929-30.

6. Agricultural Implement Works.—(i) General. The manufacture of agricultural implements is an important industry in Australia, and is of particular interest, owing to the fact that it was one of the first to which it was sought to apply the so-called "New Protection." The articles manufactured include stripper-harvesters, header harvesters or reaper thrashers, strippers, reapers and binders, stump-jump and other ploughs, harrows, disc and other cultivators, winnowers, corn-shellers and baggers, drills, kerosene and petrol engines, and other implements employed in agriculture. The stripper harvester, which combines the stripper with a mechanism for winnowing and bagging grain, is an Australian invention, and is universally employed in agriculture.

(ii) Details for States, 1929-30. The following table gives particulars of the agricultural implement works in each State for the year 1929-30:—

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1929-30.

Items.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.	
			!						
Number of factories		27	72	5	36	8		148	
Number of employees		565	2,639	277	790	192		4.463	
Actual horse-power of en	gines employed	542	2,656	23	1,278	238		4,737	
Approx. value of land an	d buildings £	169,145	324,305	44,902	164,426	54,176		756,954	
Approx. value of plant a	nd machinery £	77,477	319,705	12,690	201,116	29,812		640,800	
Total amount of wages pa	id during year£	135,101	583,956	54,463	163,407	48,442		985,369	
Value of fuel used	£	4,975	45,2241	5,103	11,141	1,877		68,320	
Value of materials used	£	154,124	551,261	37,222	159,189	18,046		919,842	
Total value of output	£	379,828	1,378,287	131,199	382,615	125,633		2,397,562	
Value of production	€	220,729	781,802	88,874	212,285	105,710		1,409,400	

(iii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The agricultural implement industry declined considerably during the war years, but great progress was made thereafter. The fall in world prices of agricultural products resulted, however, in a considerable slackening in employment and output in 1929-30 as compared for example with 1926-27. Details for the past five years are as follow:—

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928-29.	1929–30.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of materials used Total value of output Value of voduction	 148 5,691 5,344 695,214 622,165 1,270,555 71,137 1,385,089 3,228,502 1,772,276	155 6,636 6,002 767,817 686,821 1,501,725 82,651 1,574,492 3,819,449 2,162,306	157 5,729 6,355 789,966 682,270 1,291,330 87,996 1,335,986 3,303,557 1,879,575	150 (a) 5,480 4,808 771,805 662,119 1,227,720 77,642 1,266,128 3,167,332 1,823,562	148 (a) 4,463 4,737 756,954 640,800 985,369 68,320 919,842 2,397,562 1,409,400

(a) See § 9.1.

7. Engineering Works. Formerly it was impossible to record separate details for the engineering industry owing to the limited classification adopted by some of the States, but since 1926-27 these particulars have been obtained, and with one or two duplications of minor importance, the following figures are representative of the engineering industry:—

### ENGINEERING WORKS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	282	295	44	56	69	13	759
Number of employees Actual horse-power of en-	6,380	5,693	1,237	1,092	817	211	15,430
gines employed Approximate value of land	8,835	7,984	2,873	1,677	1,522	315	23,206
and buildings £ Approximate value of plant	1,470,102	1,314,070	101,693	128,179	214,899	42,248	3,271,191
and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid	1,274,868	1,219,315	263,893	178,509	195,106	33,992	3,165,683
during year £ Value of fuel used £	1,570,639 73,550	1,324,913 80,205	293,408 16,530	237,438 15,264	183,159 16,288	45,728 3,669	3,655,285 205,506
Value of materials used £ Total value of output £	1,681,475 3,939,666	1,535,036 3,607,883	213,339 659,122	246,667 594,957	204,871 512,669	29,014 97,565	3,910,402 9,411,862
Value of production £	2,184,641	1,992,642	429,253	333,026	291,510	64,882	5,295,954

In addition to engineering works which supply ordinary requirements, there is now a large number of establishments which engage in the manufacture of special classes of machinery and implements. The manufacture of mining, smelting, and textile machinery and apparatus forms an important section of this industry.

8. Ironworks and Foundries. The extension of the classification noted in the preceding sub-section has made possible the separate publication of details for the group of industries comprised under the heading of ironworks and foundries. This combination consists of ironworks, foundries, iron safes and doors, steel castings, iron bedsteads, sash weights, steel window frames and sashes, nut and bolt making, oxy-acetylene welding, springs, horse-shoes, screws, lift making, tools, and brickmakers' implements. Particulars for the year 1929-30 are as follows:—

### IRONWORKS AND FOUNDRIES, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
		!		)			
Number of factories	167	169	20	29	14		399
Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines	₹6,948	3,883	502	843	346		12,522
employed	36,050	7,034	708	1,355	335	••	45,482
buildings £ Approximate value of plant and	1,563,620	669,330	73,846	125,511	37,141		2,469,448
machinery £ Total amount of wages paid	2,806,908	702,420	117,069	67,120	41,715		3,735,232
during year £	1,798,199	822,116	112.070	170,842	87,477		2,990,704
Value of fuel used £	381,361	96,563	12,331	14,575	6,343		511,173
Value of materials used £	7,084,646	890,003	122,434	165,322	81,783		8,344,188
	10,213,855	2,245,262	289,460	395,210	199,040		13,342,827
Value of production £	2,747,848	1,258,696	154,695	215,313	110,914		4,487,466

9. Railway and Tramway Workshops.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. The railway and tramway workshops which form an important item in Class V. are chiefly State-owned institutions. The following table giving details concerning them includes, however, private and municipal establishments for manufacturing and repairing rolling-stock:—

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY WORKSHOPS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia,
Number of factories Number of employees	42 13,304	20 6,462	14 3,774	16 3,115	22 2,295	6 389	120 29,339
Actual horse-power of engines employed Approximate value of land	15,238	4,704	5,033	3,241	2,959	425	31,600
and buildings £ Approximate value of plant	2,890,763	1,304,055	700,368	848,623	472,842	13,860	6,230,511
and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid	3,023,713	1,084,980	510,417	727,324	433,587	92,117	5,872,138
during year . £ Value of fuel used £	3,520,149 108,157	1,635,683 80,081	961,382 31,182	819,553 41,921	572,253 28,249	89,985 5, <b>82</b> 5	7,599,005 295,415
Value of materials used £ Total value of output £	2,343,809 6,802,678	1,605,760 3,810,552	548,228 1,867,366	806,799	385,746 1,138,031	18,986 126,530	5,709,328 15,615,590
Value of production £	4,350,712	2,124,711	1,287,956	1,021,713	724,036	101,719	9,610,847

In addition to the above, a railway workshop is in operation in the Northern Territory. The work is confined almost exclusively to repairs to rolling-stock, etc., no new goods being manufactured. For the sake of convenience this establishment is not included in any of the tables in this chapter.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following table shows the development of railway and tramway workshops in Australia since 1925-26:—

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY WORKSHOPS .-- AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925-26.	1926–27.	1927- 28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
·					
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and huildings £ Approx, value of land and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid £ Value of fuel used £ Value of materials used £ Total value of output £ Value of production £	121 28,558 26,168 4,491,396 5,076,776 7,192,869 250,632 6,008,231 14,885,994 8,627,131	125 30,715 28,938 5,062,626 5,722,784 7,815,202 278,508 6,043,377 15,589,846 9,207,961	122 31,315 31,819 5,345,963 5,338,210 7,967,515 294,913 6,319,442 16,338,583 9,724,228	122 (a) 31,658 32,346 5,836,151 5,726,039 8,058,200 322,936 6,667,634 17,072,699 10,082,129	120 (a) 29,339 31,600 6,230,511 5,872,138 7,599,005 295,415 5,709,328 15,615,590 9,610,847

(a) See § 9.1.

The growth of the railway and tramway systems, conjointly with heavy increases in passenger and goods traffic throughout Australia, has resulted in corresponding activity in workshops engaged in the manufacture or repair of rolling-stock, etc. During the five years prior to 1929-30 the number of employees increased by more than 5,000, and the output rose from £12,384,177 to £17,072,699, but in 1929-30 there was a decrease of over 2,000 employees with a consequent fall in the output as compared with the preceding year.

10. Metal Extraction and Ore Reduction Works.—The following table gives particulars of metal extraction and ore reduction works. The classification of these works is not uniform in the several States, and the combination of industries is, therefore, somewhat unsatisfactory. The returns do not include particulars of plants used on mines.

METAL EXTRACTION AND ORE REDUCTION WORKS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A. (a)	Tas.	Australia.
Tôtal amount of wages paid during years Value of fuel used	2,131 19,701 528,943 2,827,123 714,355 1,080,197 5,740,872 8,632,665 1,811,596	7 41 45 15,215 8,440 8,884 1,751 86,883 111,187 22,553	7 141 884 8,669 78,247 31,389 7,300 58,828 74,387 8,259	1,338 b b b b b b b		5 1,203 b b b b b b b	4,85 c 63,63; c 1,175,52; c 5,034,94; c 1,492,56; c 1,743,32; c 10,365,71; c 15,505,60; c 3,396,57

<sup>(</sup>a) In Western Australia all the plants are worked on the mines, and are therefore not included.
(b) Information not available for publication.
(c) Including South Australia and Tasmania.

11. Bacon-curing Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1923-30. The following table gives particulars of factories engaged in bacon-curing in each State during the past year:—

BACON-CURING FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Itens.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories	23	19	8	8	5	6	69
	348	544	559	169	47	41	1,708
Actual horse-power of engines employed Approximate value of land and	1,130	1,798	1,443	410	192	98	5,071
buildings . £ Approximate value of plant and machinery £	153,503	227,670	177,513	56,387	17,330	17,539	649,942
	60,969	120,600	116,738	28,349	7,791	6,575	341.022
Total amount of salaries and wages paid  Value of fuel used	98,501	135,157	134,775	44,569	12,634	7,931	433,567
	14,000	26,992	19,801	5,317	2,439	5,525	74,074
	1,015,858	1,045,999	952,882	306,089	152,721	82,408	3,555,957
	1,238,390	1,367,179	1,470,097	398,580	186,828	104,925	4,765,999
	208,532	294,188	497,414	87,174	31,668	16,992	1,135,968

(ii) Quantity and Value of Production. The following table shows the number of pigs killed and the quantity and value of the production of bacon-curing factories in each State for the year 1929-30:—

BACON-CURING FACTORIES.-PIGS KILLED, AND PRODUCTION, 1929-30.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Aus- tralia.			
Pigs Killed.											
Number		233,435	218,799	263,775	51,325	20,315	19,373	807,022			
Products.											
Bacon and ham Lard	lb.	$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 20,984,249 \\ 625,604 \end{bmatrix}$	18,222,220 1,012,218	18,924,040   989,890	4,819,604 180,863	2,601,422 88,988		67,247,798 3,002,272			
Value.											
Bacon and ham Lard Other products	£	1,047,625 21,968 122,915	1,040,235 38,139 279,218	1,016,102 37,216 405,195	273,345 6,607 118,628	164,804 3,386 18,428	77,493 4,050 13,084	3,619,604 111,366 957,468			

<sup>(</sup>a) A portion of the bacon and ham treated was imported or purchased.

Bacon and ham and other pig products are dealt with more fully in Chapter XVIII. Farmyard, Dairy, and Bee Products.

12. Butter, Cheese, and Condensed Milk Factories .-- (i) Details for each State, The subjoined table gives particulars of butter, cheese and condensed milk factories in each State during the year 1929-30:-

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories	138	163	117	44	13	34	509
Number of employees	1,230	2,387	1,087	271	121	180	5,276
Actual horse-power of engines	1	· i	•	ŀ			•
employed	8,806	7,003	7,582	866	548	418	25,223
Approximate value of land and			-			'	
buildings £	704,018	1,029,860	523,033	174,870	70,093	36,715	2,538,589
Approximate value of plant and							
machinery £			703,808	110,408			2,735,185
Total amount of wages paid £	333,415	580,481	263,757	55,510	30,229	27,867	1,291,259
Value of fuel used £	93,493	171,583	56,167	12,656	6,725	15,187	355,811
Value of materials used £	7,270,021	7,426,765	5,525,338	739,986	381,567	448,158	21,791,835
Total value of output £	8,125,666	8,753,102	6,422,374	851,597	459,456	541,651	25,153,846
Value of production £	762,152	1,154,754	840,869	98,955	71,164	78,306	3,006,200

(ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following table shows the progress of the factories in this industry during the past five years :--

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.		1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of factories		585	579	563	523	509
Number of employees		5,490	5.419	5,520	a 5.441	a 5,276
Actual horse-power of engines used		17,989	20,148	22,668		
Approx. value of land and buildings	£	1.964,887	2,297,656	2,392,225		2,538,589
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£	2,522,367	2,649,044	2,604,018		
Total amount of wages paid	£	1,244,470	1,242,813	1.298,540		
Value of fuel used	£	314,186		342,404		
Value of materials used	£	19,248,172	17,907,326	20,529,240		
Total value of output	£	22,971,416	21,737,110	24,788,248		
Value of production	£		3,514,780	3.916.604		

<sup>(</sup>a) Sec § 9.1.

(iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The following table shows the quantity and value of butter, cheese, and condensed milk produced, and the quantity of milk used in butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories in each State during the past vear :--

### BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES .- PRODUCTION, 1929-30.

Particulars. N.	S.W. Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. W.	Aust. Tasmar	ia. Aus- tralia.
	Milk Used (,	000 омгт	red).		
Cheese " ., "	0,192   199,974 6,648   6,561 a)   14,443	156,185 12,302 (a)	3,260	(a) 74	

<sup>(</sup>a) Particulars not available for publication.(b) Excluding Western Australia.(c) Victoria only.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.-PRODUCTION, 1929-30-continued.

					···	·		<del></del>
Partic	ulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
		P	RODUCTS	(,000 ом	HTTED).			
Butter Cheese Condensed and	lb.	100,814 6,163	87,170 6,748	76,104 12,375	7,657 3,537	4,723 (a)	6,440 762	282,908 (c) 29,585
milk Powdered milk	lb.	(a) (a)	39,752 11,829	(a) 	::	::	::	(b) 39,752 (b) 11,829
			Value (,	тімо 000	TED).			
Butter Cheese Condensed and	£ concentrated	7,405 280	6,624 370	5,798 551	688 138	(a) 401	498 31	21,414 (c) 1,370
milk Powdered milk	£	(a) (a)	1,014 470	(a)	::	::		(b) 1,014 (b) 470

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The butter, cheese, and condensed milk industries are dealt with more fully in the Chapter entitled Farmyard, Dairy, and Bee Products.

13. Meat and Fish Preserving Works.—These industries are now of considerable importance in Australia. Large freezing works have been installed at many ports throughout the continent for the purpose of freezing produce chiefly for export, while insulated space for the carriage of frozen produce is provided by steamship companies trading between Australia and other parts of the world.

MEAT AND FISH PRESERVING WORKS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	4	13	10		4	3	34
Number of employees	213	907	1,888		147	17	3,172
Actual horse-power of engines employed	181	3,937	7,859		660	3	12,640
buildings £ Approximate value of plant and	48,004	600,740	1,290,720		371,310	2,717	2,313,491
machinery £ Total amount of wages paid dur-	19,996	372,540	758,675		385,391	2,876	1,539,478
ing year £	47,664	242,496	552,434	١	79,594	3,117	925,305
Value of fuel used £	8,595	34,660	77,571		7,701	1,456	129,983
Value of materials used	166,148		3,172,498	١	170,618	6,855	5,133,663
Total value of output £	240,396	2,074,443	3,634,224		250,470	18,031	6,217,564
Value of production £	65,653	422,239	384,155		72,151	9,720	953,918

Full particulars regarding quantities and values of beef, mutton, and lamb preserved by cold process, exported from Australia during a series of years, will be found in Chapter XVI.

14. Bakeries.—The following table gives particulars regarding establishments at which the manufacture of bread, cakes, etc., was carried on in each State during the year 1929-30.

<sup>(</sup>a) Information not available for publication.

<sup>(</sup>b) Victoria only.(c) Excluding Western Australia.

#### BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY), 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	858	464	1 223	98	63	47	1 1,253
Number of employees	3,144	2,951	1,933	781	293	877	9,979
Actual horse-power of engines	i	1		1			1
employed	2,282	1,944	654	638	287	1,369	7,174
Approximate value of land and		ł					
buildings £	1,615,114	1,019,260	388,916	273,635	103,791	298,654	3,699,370
Approximate value of plant and	101 000			1 04 050	04.050	01.00=	
machinery £	491,090	366,290	169,605	94,078	34,276	91,965	1,247,304
Total amount of wages paid dur-			000 10	140 100	61 600	104 444	0.000.40
ing year £	726,230	575,383	366,487	142,196	61,690	134,441	2,006,427
Value of fuel used £	97,763	88,005	32,877	19,952	8,474	21,211	268,282
Value of materials used £	2,137,657	2,000,540	730,001	502,245	217,830	327,803	5,916,076
Total value of output £	3,687,427	3,313,820	1.492.644	811,742	383,921	538,099	10,227,653
	1,452,007	1,225,275	729,766	289,545	157,617	189,085	4,043,295

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes Biscuits and Confectionery.

15. Jam and Fruit Preserving, Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. The subjoined table gives particulars of factories at which these industries were carried on in each State during the year 1929-30.

JAM AND FRUIT PRESERVING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	39	39	12	18	6	7	121
Number of employees	1,213	2,261	341	481	41	443	4,780
employed Approximate value of land and	1,616	2,085	747	382	47	1,224	6,101
buildings £ Approximate value of plant and	326,442	460,635	41,427	120,977	14,222	100,958	1,064,661
machinery £ Total amount of wages pald dur-	143,772	286,240	31,851	69,109	5,857	31,004	567,833
ing year £	220.262	411.886	49,284	78,745	6,777	106,554	873,508
Value of fuel used £	20,132	40,986	3,794	7.042	1,601	10,079	83,634
Value of materials used £	793,800	1,624,703	240,033	275,949	24,404	331,379	3,290,268
Total value of output £	1,278,633	2,592,061	343,549	414,258	42,853	507,084	5,178,438
Value of production £	464,701	926,372	99,722	131,267	16,848	165,626	1,804,536

(ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following table refers to jam and fruit preserving, etc., establishments in Australia for the last five years:—

JAM AND FRUIT PRESERVING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925–26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of materials used Total value of output Value of production	     165 6,189 4,520 1,038,819 615,452 902,859 70,549 3,135,573 5,002,487 1,796,365	164 6,119 4,528 1,084,835 634,771 974,224 79,311 3,511,388 5,480,065 1,889,366	167 6,627 5,215 1,177,963 748,888 1,049,136 92,373 3,703,161 5,967,876 2,172,342	121 a 5,478 5,198 1,058,445 601,229 869,144 78,422 3,030,762 5,054,595 1,945,411	121 a 4,780 6,101 1,064,661 567,833 873,508 83,634 3,290,268 5,178,438 1,804,536

(a) See § 9.1.

The progress of the jam-making industry was very marked during the war years, when considerable quantities were exported overseas for the supply of army requirements. With the loss of this trade on the termination of the war, production declined considerably, and in 1929-30 amounted to only 79,698,965 lb., compared with 75,252,189 lb. in 1928-29, and 142,290,204 in 1918-19. The output of preserved fruit has grown to considerable proportions, and during 1929-30, 86,334,408 lb. were processed. The production of pickles and sauces, however, showed a slight decline.

(iii) Production. The following table shows the quantity and value of jams, pickles and sauces manufactured in each State during 1929-30:—

JAMS, PRESERVED FRUIT, PICKLES AND SAUCES.—OUTPUT, 1929-30.

Particu	lars.	-	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
			QUA	NTITY (,0	00 оміт	red).			
Jams Pulp Fruit, preserved Pickles Sauces	::	lb. "pints"	15,806 4,828 16,853 1,885 5,346	37,579 16,873 57,153 1,452 8,806	6,923 1,492 5,074 (a) 777	(a) (a) 2,763 556 4,160	(a) (u)  (a) (a)	12,145 6,954 4,491 (a) (a)	c 79,699 c 35,718 86,334 b 4,167 b 19,469
		·		Vai	UE.				
Jams Pulp Fruit, preserved Pickles Sauces		£ £ £	456,795 29,296 259,543 55,812 317,909	850,125 85,378 998,876 60,218 304,397	165,205 10,580 109,643 11,578 26,797	(a) (a) 52,083 23,352 139,807	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	267,922 88,327 144,109 (a) (a)	c1,885,56- c 235,976 1,564,254 b 159,553 b 800,216

 <sup>(</sup>a) Particulars not available for publication.
 (b) Including Western Australia and Tasmania.
 (c) Including Western Australia and South Australia.

16. Confectionery Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. The growth of this industry will be apparent when it is stated that at the close of 1900 there were in New South Wales only 16 establishments, with 706 employees, and in Victoria 16 establishments, employing 731 persons, the plant and machinery in the former State being valued at £2,815, and in the latter at £19,070. Returns for 1929-30 are given hereunder:—

#### CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	. 74	140	12	17	11		254
Number of employees	. 2,957	3,097	582	358	266		7,260
Actual horse-power of engine			-	1	1		1
employed	. 4,033	6,784	716	638	261		12,432
Approximate value of land and		.,		1	1 1		1 '
buildings	£ 1,077,023	589,095	182,107	96,226	63,041		2,007,492
Approximate value of plant and	1	, ,	' '	1 "	1		1 ' '
machinery	£ 1,044,522	888,355	158,989	79,023	77,581		2,248,470
Total amount of wages paid during	g   ' '	1	,	1	1 1		
year	£ 485,766	511,392	79,000	47,879	43,617		1,167,654
Value of fuel used :	€ 54,278	89,331	7,691	11,402	4,824		167,526
Value of materials used	1,502,044	1,605,520	141,868	159,750	140,491		3,549,673
Total value of output	£ 2,919,893	2,801,299	359,427	252,355	234,785		6,567,759
Value of production	1,363,571	1,106,448	209,868	81,203	89,470		2,850,560

<sup>(</sup>a) Included with Bakeries.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The growth of the confectionery industry during the past four years is exhibited in the following table:—

### CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	 1925-26. (a)	1926–27. (σ)	1927–28. (a)	1928-29. (a)	1929-30. (c)
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid during year Value of fuel used Value of materials used Total value of output Value of production	 267 8,849 13,047 2,014,563 2,199,860 1,391,114 166,846 3,884,045 6,993,566 2,942,675	286 9,048 14,166 2,084,233 2,311,513 1,426,779 165,181 3,918,090 7,097,911 3,014,640	293 8,616 14,241 2,074,074 2,332,479 1,365,241 186,323 4,054,201 7,300,429 3,059,905	\$20 \$8,386 12,737 2,201,885 2,368,208 1,385,997 183,787 3,998,906 7,455,428 3,272,735	254 b 7,260 12,432 2,007,492 2,248,470 1,167,654 167,526 3,549,673 6,567,759 2,850,560

<sup>(</sup>a) Including Biscuits and Bakeries in Tasmania. (b) Sec § 9.1. included in Bakeries.

<sup>(</sup>c) Figures for Tasmania

The confectionery industry has expanded considerably during recent years, largely as a result of the stimulus afforded by the embargo placed on the importation of luxuries during the period of the war. The establishments engaged therein found employment for 7,260 persons in 1929-30, and the value of the output amounted to £6,567,759. The decline in the value of output, etc., in 1929-30 is due to the exclusion of the returns for Tasmania which have been incorporated with Bakeries to avoid disclosing confidential information. The Australian market has been captured, and an export trade is being developed. Several large British manufacturers of confectionery have established branch works in Australia.

17. Flour Mills.—(i) Details for States, 1929-30. The following table shows the position of the flour-milling industry in each State in 1929-30:—

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia,					
Number of factories . Number of employees .	. 1,043	38 898	9 274	34 428	19 350	9 104	162 3,097					
Actual horse-power of engine employed	. 7,331	5,591	1,411	2,964	2,485	527	20,309					
buildings	E 810,602	431,710	151,992	217,961	229,883	59,715	1,901,863					
and machinery	£ 864,462	580,835	168,236	322,247	261,594	42,910	2,240,284					
during year	301,866 69,576	235,971 57,843	72,354 12,827	106,162 32,099	91,268 22,354	25,743 5,103	833,364 199,802					
Value of materials used Total value of output	£ 5,091,862 £ 5,976,447	4,370,908 5,106,194	812,418 985,460	1,650,678 1,846,142	1,352,916 1,605,937	317,504 374,391	13,596,286 15,894,571					
Value of production	E 815,009	677,443	160,215	163,365	230,667	51,784	2,098,483					

FLOUR MILLS, 1929-30.

(ii) Production of Flour and By-products, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The production of flour by the mills in each State for the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 was as follows:—

Year.(b	)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1925–26 1926–27 1927–28 1928–29 1929–30		Tons.a 434,407 431,532 400,363 449,011 432,472	Tons.a 336,704 360,051 367,383 390,286 364,682	Tons.a 61,587 52,959 53,858 54,433 61,102	Tons.a 138,127 140,426 122,107 137,202 138,115	Tons.a 190,369 133,919 127,246 119,550 120,595	Tons.a 24,774 22,861 21,675 21,277 19,899	Tons.a 1,185,968 1,141,748 1,092,632 1,171,759 1,136,865

FLOUR MILLS .- PRODUCTION OF FLOUR, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

The total production of flour in Australia for the last year, viz., 1,136,865 tons was valued at £12,188,550. In addition, 464,909 tons of bran and pollard, valued at £3,419,006 were made. The total quantity of wheat ground was 53,996,662 bushels.

18. Sugar Mills.—(i) Details for 1929-30. The following table shows the position of the cane-crushing branch of the sugar-making industry in Queensland and New South Wales in 1929-30. Sugar-cane is not grown in the other States. Details regarding the area, yield, etc., of sugar-cane will be found in Chapter XVII., Agricultural Production.

<sup>(</sup>a) The manufacture of cornflour, oatmeal, etc., was also carried on in some of these establishments.

<sup>(</sup>a) Tons of 2,000 lb.

<sup>(</sup>b) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

SUGAR MILLS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Queensland.	Australia.		
Number of factories			3	35	38
Number of employees			170	5,459	5,629
Actual horse-power of engines em	ploved	1	2,114	32,040	34,154
Approximate value of land and by		£	135,042	1,026,657	1,161,699
Approximate value of plant and		£	540,679	6,283,921	6,824,600
Total amount of wages paid during		£	75,135	1,223,492	1,298,627
Value of fuel used	- •	£	13,730	175,968	189,698
Value of materials used .		£	329,705	7,558,993	7,888,698
Total value of output		£	476,355	10,586,450	11,062,805
Value of production	-	£	132,920	2,851,489	2,984,409

The products of the sugar mill are raw sugar and molasses, the former being sent to the refineries in different parts of Australia for further treatment. Part of the molasses produced is used for distillation, part is prepared for human consumption, part is turned into food-cake for cattle, part is used for manuring land, and the balance is either burnt as fuel or is allowed to run to waste. This latter quantity, however, is being reduced each year.

(ii) Progress of Industry. (a) New South Wales. The following table shows the progress of this industry in New South Wales since 1925-26:—

SUGAR MILLS.—NEW SOUTH WALES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927–28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of factories Number of employees Cane crushed Sugar produced	tons	3 487 297,335 32,385	3 447 230,254 26,604	3 413 208,612 23,349	3 (a) 375 147,414 16,954	3 (a) 170 174,110 19,568
Molasses produced	gals.	1,820,000	1,371,700	1,196,700	914,000	1,064,405

(a) See § 9.1.

The number of mills in New South Wales has been reduced to three during recent years owing chiefly to the tendency towards concentration of cane-crushing in mills fitted with modern machinery, and the consequent closing of the small home mill. The stability afforded the sugar industry by Government assistance referred to in the chapter dealing with agriculture has been responsible for considerable progress in the cultivation of sugar cane, and consequently increased activity has occurred in the sugar mills in Queensland during recent years.

(b) Queensland. Details for Queensland from 1911 onwards are given hereunder. SUGAR MILLS.—QUEENSLAND, 1911 TO 1929-30.

Items.		1911.	1926-27.	1927–28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of factories Number of employees Cane crushed	tons	49 4,295 1,534,451	39 6,949 2,930,860	35 6,005 3,570,743	35 (a) 6,077 3,741,715	35 (a) 5,459 3,572,068
Sugar produced Molasses—	tons	173,296	457,914	479,803	516,081	513,551
Sold to distillers others Used as fodder	and gals. gals.	2,393,669 789,564	3,301,557 2,828,118	4,823,728 2,523,390	5,676,821 2,524,136	5,854,398 2,382,192
Used as manure Run to waste Burnt as fuel	gals. ) gals. ) gals. )	223,000 1,847,333	89,600 4,748,015 2,547,140	473,260 3,495,063 3,204,997	7,200 3,044,889 5,131,726	298,395 2,253,083
In Stock Total Molasses	gals.) gals. gals.	1,197,626 6,451,192	1,172,003 14,686,433	1,335,366 15,855,804	488,600 16,873,372	4,202,588 871,292 15,861,948

19. Sugar Refineries.—The establishment of the sugar-refining industry considerably antedates the establishment of the sugar-milling industry, the raw material operated upon being originally brought chiefly from Mauritius and the East. In 1929-30 there were two sugar refineries in each of the States of Victoria and Queensland, and one in each of the States of New South Wales and South Australia. The quantity of raw sugar operated upon amounted to 328,943 tons, for a yield of 319,804 tens of refined sugar, valued at £11,270,699.

20. Breweries.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. The following table gives particulars concerning breweries in each State:—

t	K	: V	V	:R	i	ES	,	ľ	97	29	-3	U.	•
								_					

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of breweries	8	9	9	i † 6	10	3	45
Number of employees	1,156	1,153	396	311	462	112	3,590
Actual horse-power of engines employed	4,609	4,186	2,165	1,478	1,647	715	14,800
Approximate value of land and buildings £ Approximate value of plant and	847,108	714,795	292,780	179,333	282,024	141,388	2,457,428
	1,003,849	1,007,420	276,509	201,311	298,489	169,329	2,956,907
during year £	350,178	409.815	115,940	104.517	151.721	33,209	1,165,380
Value of fuel used £	93,581	81,876	26,690	23,831	20,424	29,797	276,199
Value of raw materials used £		1,021,035	224,861	242,471	347,261	60,655	2,887,251
	2,856,464		551,553	559,201	805,308	152,124	7,258,933
Value of production £	1,771,915	1,231,372	300,002	292,899	437,623	61,672	4,095,483

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes malting.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The following table shows the progress of this industry during the past four years:—

BREWERIES.-AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927-28.	1928–29.	1929-30.
Number of breweries Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx value of lant and machinery Potal amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of raw materials used Total value of output Value of production	 52 3,812 13,246 2,141,886 2,595,955 1,194,424 283,300 3,577,212 7,842,180 3,981,608	3,844 13,143 2,205,779 2,710,319 1,173,086 248,780 3,315,441 7,941,978 4,377,757	46 3,881 14,688 2,347,851 2,853,623 1,208,091 272,151 3,318,521 7,964,626 4,373,954	45 a 3,874 14,217 2,476,207 2,912,078 1,208,699 295,908 3,310,659 7,921,010 4,314,443	45 a 3,590 14,800 2,457,428 2,956,907 1,165,380 276,199 2,887,251 7,258,933 4,095,483

(a) See § 9.1.

The main feature in the history of the brewing industry, which was established at an early date in Australia, has been the change from the small local brewery in every township of moderate size to the large centralized city brewery. This, however, has not been so much in evidence during the period embraced in the above table, the reduction of the number of establishments during recent years being mainly due to several large amalgamations. The total value of output of breweries in Australia decreased from £7,842,180 in 1925-26 to £7,258,933 in 1929-30, and the quantity of ale and stout brewed dropped from 72,505,829 to 66,578,265 gallons during the same period. The consumption of ale and stout per head of the population remains fairly constant in Australia, and for the year 1929-30 averaged about 104 gallons.

(iii) Materials Used and Production. The table below shows the quantity of raw material used and the quantity and value of ale and stout brewed in each State during the year 1929-30.

BREWERIES.—MATERIALS USED AND PRODUCTION,
---

Pa	rtic	ılars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia
				Raw	MATERIAL	Used.		<u> </u>	<del>'</del> -
Malt Hops Sugar		bushels lb. ewt.	850,707 809,098 95,313	754,288 619,218 103,328	190,326 171,549 24,930	175,012 183,687 20,520	210,579 193,000 28,707	44,784 40,864 3,921	2,225,696 2,017,416 276,719
	RA	w Mate	RIAL USED	PER 1,000	GALLONS	of Ale	AND STOU	T PRODUC	ED.
Malt Hops Sugar		bushels lb. cwt.	32.58 30.98 3.65	34.36 28.21 4.71	31.08 28.01 4.07	33.85 35.53 3.97	35.05 32.12 4.78	37.04 33.80 3.24	33.43 30.30 4.16
				ALE ANI	D STOUT	Brewed.	-		
Quanti Value(d		gallons £	26,113,448 2,827,267	21,952,775 2,376,797	6,124,413 551,553	5,170,387 554,633	6,008,184 760,297	1,209,058 153,124	66,578,265 7,223,671

<sup>(</sup>a) Exclusive of excise duty.

- 21. Distilleries.—Distilleries are located in all the States with the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania. Complete details, however, are not obtainable, as the particulars for New South Wales factories are not available. The materials used in all distilleries during 1929-30 comprised 881,835 cwt. of molasses, 300,267 bushels of malt, and 8,817,948 gallons of wine, while the output of distilled spirit amounted to 7,240,090 proof gallons.
- 22. Tobacco, etc., Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. During the year 1929-30 there were twenty-three establishments in which the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes was carried on. There were no factories engaged in this industry in Queensland or Tasmania.

TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Australia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approx. value of land and buildings Approx value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid during year Value of fuel used Value of output Value of output Value of oroduction	 8 2,505 1,221 587,033 382,545 481,679 14,554 3,983,928 5,406,662 1,498,180	12 1,475 725 256,225 174,745 318,559 9,642 1,185,141 2,005,347 810,564	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	2 102 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	23 4,096 b 1,986 b 857,757 b 565,556 b 818,342 b 24,941 b 5,111,443 b 7,523,111,443 b 2,386,730

<sup>(</sup>a) Not available for publication.

<sup>(</sup>b) Including South Australia and Western Australia.

<sup>(</sup>ii) Development in Australia. This industry was among the first to be established in Australia. In 1861 New South Wales had eleven factories, producing 177,744 lb. of manufactured tobacco; in the same year there was one factory in Victoria, but the quantity of tobacco manufactured is not available. The Australian market has

for many years been largely supplied with local manufactures. The imports into Australia during 1929-30 comprised -- manufactured tobacco 882,008 lb., cigars 87,443 lb., and cigarettes 879,112 lb., while the quantities manufactured in Australian factories were respectively 16,064,402 lb., 306,740 lb., and 5,371,005 lb. The following tables show the development of the tobacco manufacturing industry in Australia during recent years :-

TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA. 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

	Iter	ns.			1925-26.	1926-27.	1927–28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of fact Number of emp Actual horse-pc Approx. value Approx. value Total amount c Value of fuel us Value of final of Value of produce	ployees ower of e of land a of plant of wages sed ials used output	and bu and n paid	illdings		4,325 1,713 640,239 508,100 800,615 28,053 4,589,301 6,892,332 2,274,978	4,286 1,645 675,689 512,441 812,300 22,032 4,523,086 6,800,026 2,254,908	23 4,217 1,684 783,895 510,651 818,985 21,991 4,492,363 6,817,391 2,303,037	a 4,137 1,946 794,421 543,462 808,865 24,115 4,427,806 6,812,791	857,787 565,556 818,342 24,941
			LEAR	Us	ED AND P	RODUCTIO	N.		
Tobacco made Cigars	•••		1,000	,	18,661 15,405 456 5,134	18,610 15,008 410 5,309	18,620 15,097 390 5,391	19,136 15,678 339 5,358	19,175 16,064 307 5,371

(a) See § 9.1.

Although the manufacturing side of the tobacco industry is so firmly established in Australia, the production of locally-grown leaf is comparatively small, and manufacturers are dependent on imported leaf for the supply of their raw material. In this connexion, however, see item "Tobacco" in Chapter XVII., Agricultural Production. The respective quantities of Australian and imported leaf used during 1929-30 were 1,191,568 and 17,983,113 lb.

23. Woollen and Tweed Mills.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. The manufacture of woollens and tweeds was established in Australia at an early period in its history, and was under Government control, the first record in New South Wales dating back to 1801, when a few blankets were made by the convicts; the first record in Victoria was in 1867. The following table, which gives particulars for 1929-30, shows that the industry is now well established :-

WOOLLEN AND TWEED MILLS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	15		2	3	1	6	58
Number of employees	3,197	6,663	353	260	111	1,259	11,843
Actual horse-power of engines em-							
ployed	7,933	14,627	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,963	
Approx. value of land and buildings £	601,207	1,135,975	(a)	(a)	(a)	265,974	b 2,124,486
Approx. value of plant and ma-	1						
chinery £	1,048,301	1,835,875	(a)	(a)	(a)	355,496	b 3,553,493
Total amount of wages paid during	1	1	1			;	
year £		1,025,101	(a)	(a)	(a)		b 1,780,514
Value of fuel used £	71,388	170,249	(a)	(a)	(a)		b 298,212
Value of materials used £	1,173,662	2,030,093	(a)	(a)	(a)	417,890	b 3,758,577
Total value of output £	2,082,499	3,903,164	(a)	(a)	(a)	675,885	b 6,964,160
Value of production £	837,449	1,702,822	(a)	(a)	(a)	216,605	b 2,907,371

<sup>(</sup>a) Information not available for publication.(b) Including Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The progress of woollen and tweed milling in Australia during the last four years is shown in the following table:—

WOOLLEN	AND	TWEED	MILLS	-AUSTRALIA.	1925-26	TO	1929~30.
WUULLEN	AND	IWEED	MILLS	-AUSIKALIA.	1923-20	ıv	1929

Items.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of materials used Total value of output Value of production	 50 8,735 18,426 1,659,446 3,247,602 1,222,596 203,237 3,400,316 5758,267 2,154,714	53 11,068 22,441 1,992,108 3,779,316 1,607,595 251,093 3,681,164 6,986,296 3,054,039	57 11,638 23,158 1,933,654 3,688,023 1,755,538 272,578 4,172,120 7,601,435 3,156,737	53 a 11,430 24,748 1,984,124 1,795 1,766,820 270,995 4,363,482 7,477,295 2,842,818	58 a 11,843 26,407 2,124,486 3,553,493 1,780,514 298,212 3,758,577 6,964,160 2,907,371

(a) See § 9.1.

(iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The production consists chiefly of tweed cloths, flannels, rugs, blankets and yarn, all of which have acquired a reputation for purity and durability. Detailed particulars for the several States are not available for publication. The total length of tweed and cloth manufactured in Australia during 1929-30 was 9,887,273 yards. In New South Wales 3,118,673 yards of tweed and cloth, and in Victoria 6,077,129 yards were manufactured. The production of flannel amounted to 5,994,544 yards, while blankets, shawls, and rugs to the number of 875,888 were manufactured. The output of yarn reported was 7,658,849 lb., most of which was produced in Victoria.

In addition to the woollen and tweed factories, there were 268 hosiery and knitting mills operating throughout Australia during 1929-30. These establishments provided employment for 12,447 persons, of whom 9,566 were females, and the value of their output amounted to £6,525,226.

Cotton ginning has been carried on intermittently in the Northern States, and the recent development in cotton growing has led to the establishment of modern ginning plants at convenient centres in Queensland. In New South Wales during 1923–24 the first up-to-date mill for the manufacture of cotton goods was erected. There were twenty-two establishments treating cotton in Australia during 1929–30, and these employed 1,216 hands, while the value of the output was £892,770.

24. Boot Factories.—(i) Boot and Shoe Factories, 1929-30. Among the manufactories of Australia the boot and shoe industry holds an important place in regard to employment afforded and extent of output. In certain items the operations of these factories have been rather obscured in recent years by the inclusion in the returns of a large number of repair establishments, but this difficulty has been avoided by the collection of separate statistics for each industry, and in the following table the details relate to boot and shoe factories as distinct from those devoted to repairing and bespoke work:—

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES, 1929-30.

				1747			
Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	100 4,316	197 10,749	18 1,111	16 476	8 355	5 149	344 17,156
Actual horse-power of engines employed	1,843		300	258	212	60	6,274
ings £ Approx. value of plant and machinery £	519,115 251,530	914,365	67,012 43,521	76,959	36,726 20,218	13,690 6.606	1,627,867 919,688
Total amount of wages paid during year . £ Value of fuel used £	748,637 14,781	1,808,261 41,220	166,420 2,629	72,904 1,523	52,929 1,194	26,701 740	2,875,852 62,087
Value of materials used £ Total value of output £	1,055,745 2,176,933 1,106,407	2,962,116 5,726,739	226,064 462,175 233,482	101,734 191,923 88,666	111,694 195,519 82,631	54,636 89,125 33,749	4,511,989 8,842,414 4,268,338

- (ii) Boot Repairing, including Bespoke Work. The introduction of small power plants in repairing shops has brought this class of establishment within the meaning of a factory for statistical purposes. These shops have spread rapidly throughout the Commonwealth, and during 1929-30 the number recorded amounted to 1,123, in which 2,137 hands were employed. The sum of £203,964 was distributed in salaries and wages, and the total output value was £916,917.
- (iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The number and value of boots, shoes, and slippers made at factories in each State are shown in the following table:—

BOOT	AND	SHOE	FACTORIES	-OUTPUT.	1929-30.
------	-----	------	-----------	----------	----------

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
		Qσ	ANTITY (,(	000 олгт	TED).			·
Boots and shoes Slippers Uppers (a)	pairs ,,	3,517 923 52	7,891 2,567 20	695 8 41	356 14 7	316 203 .3	.120 <sub>3</sub>	12,895 3,718 128
			Va	LUE.				
Boots and shoes Slippers Uppers (a)	£ £	1,960,627 128,011 17,062	5,003,236 383,159 8,770	454,862 2,744 4,673	184,241 2,315 3,409	166,304 30,986 186	88,247  880	7,857,517 547,215 34,980

<sup>(</sup>a) Made for other than factory use.

25. Clothing (Tailoring and Slop) Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. The importance of this industry in the several States is shown in the following table:—CLOTHING (TAILORING AND SLOP) FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	463 9,408	485 8,127	129 2,065	122 1,730	89 1,235	39 451	1,327 23,016
Actual horse-power of engines employed	1,076	621	149	106	78	32	2,062
	2,031,491	1,135,780	299,107	332,229	266,193	86,555	4,151,355
machinery £ Total amount of wages paid	139,791	110,340	33,006	23,730	16,913	4,896	328,676
during year £ Value of fuel used £	1,260,354 21,475	1,085,123 25,016	412,723 6,294	213,255 5,673	164,583 2,892	54,648 1,661	3,190,686 63,011
	1,554,805	1,935,306 3,576,817	421,472 993,333	256,834 572,914	249,104 517,397	56,428 140,313	4,473,949 9,222,505
	1,845,451	1,616,495	565,567	310,407	265,401	82,224	4,685,545

<sup>(</sup>ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The tailoring and slop branch of the clothing industry made little progress during the four years ended 1928-29. The number of factories and number of persons employed decreased, but the value of raw material used and output remained fairly constant. A considerable decline in the industry, however, was recorded during 1929-30. Details for the past five years are as follow:—

CLOTHING (TAILORING AND SLOP) FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927–28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of materials used Total value of output Value of production	 1,481 28,294 1,787 4,403,707 376,509 3,634,760 65,638 5,582,354 11,274,588 5,626,596	1,465 28,409 1,833 4,308,772 367,923 3,664,040 64,742 5,456,963 11,118,283 5,596,578	1,422 27,401 1,954 4,364,779 370,757 8,616,157 65,946 5,121,106 10,827,374 5,640,322	1,440 a 26,953 1,802 4,389,473 337,057 3,524,994 65,100 5,092,739 10,602,874 5,445,035	1,327 a 23,016 2,062 4,151,355 328,676 3,190,686 63,011 4,473,949 9,222,505 4,685,545

26. Dressmaking and Millinery Establishments.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. Particulars of dressmaking and millinery establishments are given in the following table:—

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	182	474	42	54	51	13	816
Number of employees	2,506	8,056	610	829	630	78	12,709
Actual horse-power of engines				ĺ			
employed	155	670	33	54	55	4	971
Approximate value of land and	000 000	1 200 605	59.902	124.634	95,935	10,570	2,310,358
buildings £ Approximate value of plant and	698,622	1,320,695	59,902	124,034	80,800	10,570	2,010,000
manlinos:	24,224	104.925	8,677	11,219	6,933	1.073	157.051
Total amount of wages paid	24,224	104,020	0,011	11,210	0,555	. 1,010	101,001
during year £	273,004	917,211	57.599	81.691	63,040	6,711	1.399,256
Value of fuel used £	3,994	16,213	592	1,728	1,168	147	23,842
Value of materials used £	415,441	1,774,207	83,728	117,567	104,497	6,160	2,501,600
Total value of output £		3,220,321	175,315	246,108	203,912	15,803	4,753,906
Value of production £	473,012	1,429,901	90,995	126,813	98,247	9,496	2,228,464

<sup>(</sup>ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The development of dressmaking and inillinery establishments in Australia during the past five years is shown in the following table:—

# DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925-26.	1926–27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of factories	898	912	916	897	816
Number of employees	14,703	15,051	15,019	a 14,778	a 12,709
Actual horse-power of engines used	854	906	898	1,182	971
Approximate value of land and buildings £	2,308,405	2,498,532	2,596,384	2,570,963	2,310,358
Approximate value of plant and machinery£	173,368	171,235	170,653	175,151	157,051
Total amount of wages paid £	1,462,410	1,507,373	1,525,947	1,532,734	1,399,256
Value of fuel used £	21,344	22,171	25,054	24,056	23,842
Value of materials used £	2,805,062	2,840,827	2,590,753	2.724,974	2,501,600
Total value of output £	5,243,483	5,294,390	5.034.713	5,227,620	4,753,906
Value of production £	2,417,077	2,431,401	2,418,906	2,478,590	2,228,464

<sup>(4)</sup> See § 9.1.

27. Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Printing, and Binding Works.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. Printing ranks high in importance among the industries of Australia. It affords employment for about 26,000 employees, and pays nearly £6,000,000 in salaries and wages. During 1929-30 the total value of the output amounted to £15,756,005.

The following table gives particulars of these industries in each State for the year 1929-30:—

ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, PRINTING, AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						ļ	
Number of factories	499	500	137	99	88	21	1,344
Number of employees	9,929	9,115	3,430	1,749	1,428	696	26,347
Actual horse-power of engines	0.000	2 000	0.000	1			04.55
. employed	9,963	8,098	2,666	1,564	1,779	485	24,555
	3,436,072	2,483,530	818,187	692,093	445,660	114,597	7,990,139
Approximate value of plant and	' '		1	1	,	ĺ ,	1 '
	3,032,819	2,087,465	618,884	586,800	381,221	131,248	6,838,437
Total amount of wages paid during year £	2,380,910	1.963.994	735,900	387.541	361.867	163,650	5,993,862
Value of fuel used £	94.565	67,913	31.464	14.698	12.393	5.897	226,930
Value of materials used £	2,430,022	2,126,465	516,426	352,938	270,140	96,743	5,792,734
		5,368,224	1,736,977	967,323	873,434	333,688	15,756,005
Value of production £	3,951,772	3,173,846	1,189,087	599,687	590,901	231,048	9,736,341
						!	,

(ii) Development in Australia, 1925-26 to 1929-30. The development of electrotyping, stereotyping, printing, and binding in Australia since 1925-26 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, PRINTING AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENTS.—
AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of establishments Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approximate value of land and buildings Approximate value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of materials used.  £ Value of production £ Value of production	1,254 25,213 19,048 6,258,485 5,961,076 5,526,681 185,513 5,277,369 14,493,764 9,030,882	1,307 27,059 20,581 7,012,899 6,562,612 5,934,778 197,648 5,969,691 16,000,811 9,833,472		1,325 a 26,967 23,550 7,583,451 6,906,523 6,059,303 210,085 6,152,030 10,419,674 10,057,559	5,792,734

(a) See § 9.1.

The figures shown in the above table for some years were considerably augmented by the inclusion of all details in respect of the newspaper industry, but from 1924-25 onwards only the cost of printing and publishing the papers has been taken into account.

28. Motor Vehicles and Accessories.—The industries catering for the motor trade comprise the principal branches of manufacture in Class XI. The statistical classification has been amended and does not now permit the separation of the assembling and repairing of motors from the body building section. The number of bodies manufactured during 1929-30 was 46,409 valued at £3,118,987. The returns for the combined industries during the year 1929-30 are as follow:—

MOTOR VEHICLES AND ACCESSORIES, 1929-30.

Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed. Approximate value of land and buildings Approximate value of plant and machinery £ 586,259 855,860 87,326 720,590 96,979 25,948 2,372, 85,000 11,183 3,962 1,087 494 19, 870 2,780 771 282 14, 870 2,780 2,780 771 282 14, 870 2,780	Items.	n.s.w.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of employees . 6,796 5,901 1,183 3,962 1,087 494 19, Actual horse-power of engines employed 5,232 4,667 700 2,780 771 282 14, Approximate value of land and buildings . £ 3,259,964 2,113,405 449,639 1,023,320 288,774 204,310 7,339, Approximate value of plant and machinery . £ 586,259 855,860 87,326 720,590 96,979 25,948 2,372,			 					·
Actual horse-power of engines employed . 5,232 4,667 700 2,780 771 282 14, Approximate value of land and buildings . £ Approximate value of plant and machinery . £ 586,259 855,860 87,326 720,590 96,979 25,948 2,372					147	164	73	2,300
employed		6,796	5,901	1,183	3,962	1,087	494	19,423
Approximate value of land and buildings £ 3,259,964 2,113,405 449,639 1,023,320 288,774 204,310 7,339, Approximate value of plant and machinery £ 586,259 855,860 87,326 720,590 96,979 25,948 2,372,		5 999	4 667	700	9 790	771	000	14,432
buildings . £ 3,259,964 2,113,405 449,639 1,023,320 288,774 204,310   7,339, 200,000		3,202	. 4,001	1 700	2,100	, ,,,	202	14,452
machinery £ $586,259 + 855,860 + 87,326 + 720,590 + 96,979 + 25,948 + 2,372$	buildings £	3,259,964	2,113,405	449,639	1,023,320	288,774	204,310	7,339,412
			1 '		] ' _ ' _ '			
		586,259	855,860	87,326	720,590	96,979	25,948	2,372,962
	Total amount of wages paid	1 490 000	1 100 450	005 740	F00 00F	000 171	70 100	. 0.051.400
								3,951,428
								175,634
								3,040,325
								9,330,648
Value of production . £ 2,218,744 1,813,636 413,206 1,154,772 396,124 118,207 6,114,	value of production	2,210,744	1,010,030	413,200	1,154,772	1 390,124	110,207	6,114,689

29. Furniture and Cabinet Making and Billiard Table Making Factories.—These industries constitute the principal manufactures in Class XIII. The following table gives particulars for each State :-

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKING AND BILLIARD TABLE MAKING FACTORIES, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	. 248	285	79	51	64	34	761
	3,098	2,479	1,246	671	730	328	8,552
Actual horse-power of engine	28	İ					
	4,732	3,508	1,437	1,810	1,131	484	13,102
Approximate value of land an buildings	£ 743,779	618,495	172,905	104,578	138,816	41,398	1,819,971
machinery	£ 254,752	179,685	77,718	81,219	49,577	19,489	662,440
Total amount of wages pai		2.0,000	11,710	01,-10	-0,511		,
during year	£ 657,801	432,958	231,766	118,745	144,258	49,561	1,635,089
Value of fuel used	£ 22,485	19,008	8,591	5,962	3,889	2,028	61,963
Value of materials used	£ 922,705	620,785	321,281	164,598	188,819	41,884	2,260,072
Total value of output	£ 1,932,890	1,364,551	643,130	335,529	402,620	111,176	4,789,896
Value of production	£ 987,700	724,758	313,258	164,969	209,912	67,264	2,467,861

30. Electric Light and Power Works, -The increased demand for electrical energy has been responsible for considerable development in the electric light and power works of Australia during recent years. Since 1925-26 the production of electric light and power has increased from 1,729,936,637 to 2,435,857,904 British units, or by more than 40 per cent. An increase in the value of land and buildings and plant and machinery in New South Wales was mainly due to the establishment of new works at Bunnerong by the Sydney Municipal Council, the value of the items mentioned being £1,382,000 and £1,884,000 respectively. Particulars for the year 1929-30 are as follow:-

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	127	91		33	47	6	335
Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines	2,188	1,230	761	1,172	336	< 96	5,783
employed	465,645	248,193	130,219	120,619	53,314	77,250	1,095,240
Approximate value of land and buildings £	4,610,185	1,960,115	302,833	580,993	203,267	28,270	7,685,663
Approximate value of plant and machinery £	10,680,578	6.559 245	2,110,271	1.924,044	842 496	3 108 574	25,225,208
Total amount of wages paid				1 .		, ,	
during year £	675,336		202,538	325,340		25,697	
Value of fuel used £ Total value of output £	1,639,731 5,398,470		171,187 840,757	287,860 1,123,806	253,750 606,990		3,039,131 10,110,687

31. Gas and Coke Works.—(i) Details for each State, 1929-30. Gas works are in operation in nearly all the chief towns in Australia. In New South Wales there are nine coke factories and in Queensland one which are worked as separate industries.

<sup>(</sup>a) Excluding Billiard Tables. (b) Includes Furnishing Drapery.

The subjoined table gives particulars of gas and coke works in each State for the year 1929-30 :--

GAS AND COKE WORKS, 1929-30.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
		j		<del></del>	<del></del>		
Number of factories	56	39	17	6		2	125
Number of employees	2,200	1,052	391	742	119	95	4,599
Actual horse-power of engines employed	8,110	2,965	893	2,339	223	156	14,686
Approximate value of land and buildings £ Approximate value of plant and	1,140,303	589,985	144,400	43,318	80,091	49,243	2,047,340
	4,076.371	2,138,240	683,985	1,194,790	178,687	162,153	8,434,226
during year £	555,220	299,524	105,899	208,520		25,563	1,226,117
Value of fuel used £	293,452	167,202	16,564	45,825		7,891	545,687
Value of materials used £	2,162,954	1,555,493	166,705	306,765		36,230	4,303,157
Total value of output £		2,783,437	676,061	749,458		96,501	8,928,471
Value of production £	2,008,062	1,060,742	492,792	396,868	68,783	52,380	4,079,627
	7,	1-,,			,		

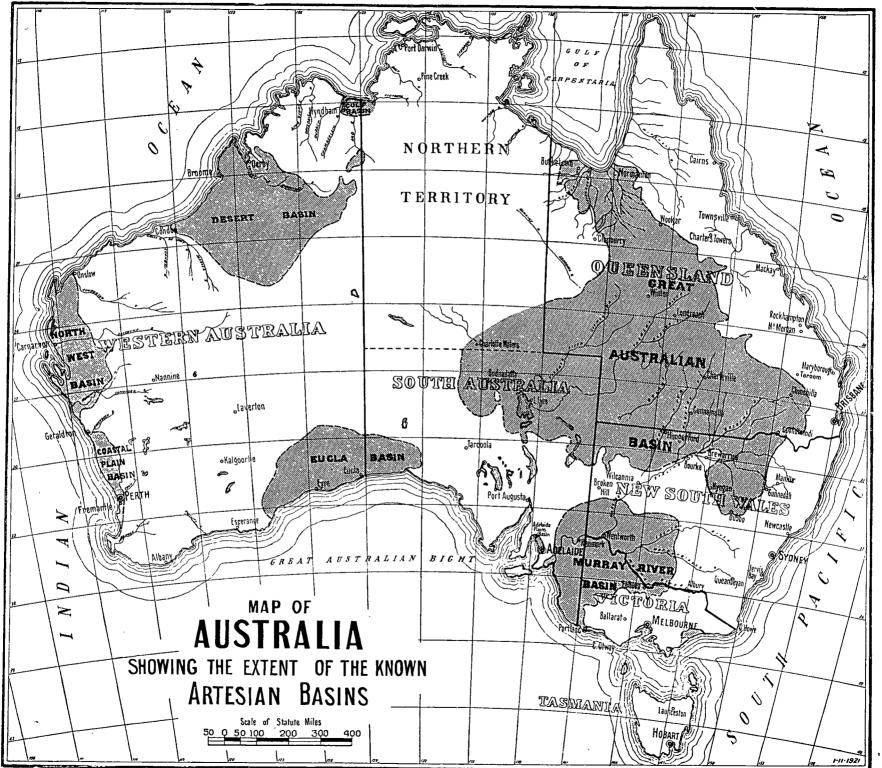
(ii) Coal Used and Production, 1929-30. The following table shows the quantity and value of the production of gas and coke works in each State during the year 1929-30 :--

## GAS AND COKE WORKS .- COAL USED AND PRODUCTION, 1929-30.

	Particulars.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia	
•		·			Coal U	Jsed.		1		
Coal		••	tons	1,259,178	399,182	a 96,205	115,732	20,890	15,484	1,906,671
					Ркорт	ots.				
Gas Coke	::	1,000 cubic	feet tons		6,409,110 260,436	1,381,107 a 53,805	1,547,234 67,422	408,213 12,496	192,125 5,787	20,929,569
					Valu	JE.				
Gas Coke	::	::	£	2,190,737 1,131,455		614,805 a 42,458	575,321 114,573	131,694 19,428	92,856 13,815	5,158,172 1,738,330

<sup>(</sup>a) Relates to Gas Works only.

In order to cope with the general industrial expansion, the production of gas increased from 19,088,340 cubic feet in 1925-26 to 20,929,569 cubic feet in 1929-30. The output of coke decreased from 1,391,370 to 1,221,203 tons during the same period.



This map was included in the Report of the Third Interstate Conference on Artesian Water held in Adelaide during September, 1921. The area has been slightly extended since the year named. See also letterpress on page 651.