## CHAPTER XXIII. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

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

## § 1. Number of Factories.

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

FACTORIES: NUMBER.

2. Number of Factories in Industrial Classes.-(i) Australia. The next table shows the number of factories in Australia for the years specified, classified in the industrial groups agreed upon by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. This classification, which was introduced during the year 1930-31, superseded the grouping which had been in use since 1902. The definition of a factory adopted at the Conference of Statisticians in 1902 is, however, still used, viz., "Any factory, workshop or mill where four or more persons are employed or power is used." Details in regard to some of the principal industries included in the table will be found in $\S 9$ hereinafter.

FACTORIES : NUMBER IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, AUSTRALIA.


The number of factories in operation declined each year from 1928-29 to 1931-32 as the result of the economic depression, but the returns since thelast-mentioned year reveal substantial annual increases, the number recorded in 1937-38 being the highest to date.
(ii) States, 1937-38. The following table shows the number of factories in each State in 1937-38, classified according to the nature of the industry :-

FACTORIES : NUMBER IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, STATES, 1937-38.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.Aust. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 〕 86 | 188 | 51 | 46 | 62 | 15 | 548 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. .- | 215 | 110 | 4 I | 43 | 36 | 14 | 459 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 273 | 232 | 41 | 49 | 36 | 21 | 652 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 2,545 | 2,531 | 707 | 509 | 626 | 184 | 7,102 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and | 88 | 138 | 23 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 290 |
| V1. Textiles and Textile Goods | 153 | 363 | 22 | 31 | 13 | 9 | 591 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 216 | 206 | 51 | 27 | 28 | 8 | 536 |
| VIII. Clothing | 1,605 | 1,860 | 298 | 281 | 236 | 54 | 4,334 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 1,553 | r,438 | 775 | 533 | 429 | 254 | 4,982 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 832 | 705 | 590 | 153 | 210 | 281 | 2,771 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. .- | 346 | 394 | 142 | 84 | 95 | 52 | I, 113 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 671 | 670 | 178 | 112 | 13 I | 28 | 1,790 |
| XIII. Rubber . . | 95 | 107 | 35 | 28 | 25 | 12 | 302 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 11 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 34 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 158 | 165 | 38 | 16 | 18 | 3 | 398 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV... | 8,947 | 9,121 | 2,995 | 1,935 | 1,963 | 941 | 25,902 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 150 | 120 | 68 | 45 | 103 | 7 | 493 |
| Grand Total | 9,097 | 9,241 | 3,063 | 1,980 | 2,066 | 948 | 26,395 |

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

1. States, 1937-38. -The following table shows, for each State, the number of factories classified according to the number of persons engaged in 1937-38:-
FACTORIES : CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1937-38.

| No. of Persons <br> Employed in <br> each Factory. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



Some marked changes have taken place in the distribution of factories according to the number of persons engaged during the past decade. In 1926-27 of a total of 21,579 factories reported, 7,644 , or $35.4^{2}$ per cent. had less than five persons engaged whereas in 1937-38 the number of such factories had increased to 11,019 , representing 41.74 per cent. of the total of 26,395 factories. The increase in the number of small factories was probably due to the multiplication of small repair establishments (boots and shoes, cycles and motors, etc.) which are technically accounted as factories by the installation of some power machine.

In the other groups, the effect of the economic depression during the middle years of the decade is clearly noticeable, but since 1931-32 the improvement has been very steady. Factories with more than 100 persons engaged advanced from 733 in 1926-27 to a new high level of 960 in 1937-38, the persons engaged in these factories increasing from 204,363 or 43.74 per cent. of the total number to 273,502 or 48.3 per cent. during the same period.

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

## factories : Classification of persons engaged according to size of. FACTORY, 1937-38.

| average Number Engaged during Period Worked. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 4 | 5,336 | 6,156 | 2,301 | 1,075 | 1,880 | 562 | 17,310 |
| 4 | 3,512 | 2,964 | 1,236 | 844 | 416 | 532 | 9,504 |
| 5 to 10 | 16,827 | 15,530 | 5,496 | 4,322 | 3,316 | 2,425 | 47,916 |
| 11 to 20 | 18,736 | 18,704 | 5,712 | 4,096 | 3,054 | 1,553 | 51,855 |
| 21 to 50 | 33,558 | 32,284 | 8,128 | 7,246 | 5,625 | 2,085 | 88,926 |
| 51 to 100 | 30,161 | 28,119 | 7,851 | 6,068 | 3,920 | 1,OI9 | 77,138 |
| Over 100 | 119,753 | 99,326 | 22,154 | 21,087 | 5,509 | 5,673 | 273,502 |
| Total | 227,883 | 203,083 | 52,878 | 44,738 | 23,720 | 13,849 | 566,151 |
| Av. per F'cty | 25.05 | 21.98 | 17.26 | 22.60 | II. $4^{8}$ | 14.61 | 21.45 |

2. Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. -In the following table the numbers of factories in Australia are classified according to the numbers engaged during the past five years.
factories : CLASSIFICATION According to number of persons engaged, AUSTRALIA.


## § 3. Power Equipment in Factories.

I. General.-As a result of the decisions of the Conference of Australian Statisticians in March, 1937, statistics of power equipment in factories are now collected on a different basis from that used in 1935-36 and previous years. In those years the statistics represented the " average horse-power used" in all factories, including Central Electric Stations. In 1936-37 information was obtained in respect of the " rated horse-power" of engines ordinarily in use and of engines in reserve or idle, omitting obsolete engines. In addition, the power equipment of Central Electric Stations was collected in greater detail. In any analysis of the statistics of power equipment it is essential that some distinction should be made between Central Electric Stations and other classes of industries if duplication is to be avoided. In the following tables Central Electric Stations have been treated separately from other factories.
2. Rated Horse-power of Engines in Factories other than Central Electric Stations.The following table shows the number of factories using steam, gas, oil, electricity, or water power, and the rated horse-power of engines ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle during 1937-38:-

FACTORIES $(a)$ : RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES, 1937-38.

| State. | Number of Establishments. |  |  | Rated Horse-power of Engines. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Using Power. | Others. | Total. | Ordinarily in use. | In Reserve or Idle (omitting obsolete). |
|  | No. | No. | No. | H.P. | H.P. |
| New South Wales | 8,605 | 385 | 8,990 | 604,522 | 76,560 |
| Victoria | 8,584 | 576 | 9,160 | 353,189 | 102,775 |
| Queensland .. | 2,824 | 187 | 3,011 | 178,344 | 11,659 |
| South Australia | 1,742 | 197 | 1,939 | 96,285 | 9,609 |
| Western Australia | 1,793 | 174 | 1,967 | 6r,554 | 6,380 |
| Tasmania | 886 | 57 | 943 | 42,367 | 7,634 |
| Australia | 24,434 | 1,576 | 26,010 | 1,336,26I | 214,617. |

(a) Not including Central Electric Stations.
3. Rated Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use.-(i) According to Type. Particulars of the types of engines ordinarily in use in each State and their rated horsepower are given in the next table :-
FACTORIES $(a)$ : TYPES AND RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES ORDINARILY IN USE, 1937-38.

| State. |  | Rated Horse-power of Engines ordinarily in use. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Totai. <br> (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Steam. |  | Internal Combustion. |  |  |  | Motors elect | riven by icity. |  |
|  |  | Reciprocating. | 'Turbine. | Gas. | Light Oils. | Heavy <br> Olls. | W ater. | Purchased. | Own Generation. (c) |  |
| N.S.W. |  | $\underset{129,328}{\text { H.P. }}$ | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. |
| Victoria | - | 129,328 37,520 | 46,208 | 5,363 6,180 | 3,562 3,072 | 12,614 10,652 | 816 516 | 406,277 | 82,580 36,602 | 604,522 353,189 |
| Queensland |  | 79,740 | 7,631 | 9,210 | 3,625 | 13,852 | . | 64,286 | 34,723 | 178,344 |
| S. Australia | . | 8,234 |  | 5,003 | 2,158 | 7,377 |  | 73,513 | 6,361 | 96,285 |
| W. Australia | . | 8,101 | 46 | 2,612 | 1,487 | 6,261 |  | 43,047 | 4,957 | 6I,554 |
| Tasmania | . | 4,016 | 80 | 4 | 2,022 | 297 | 193 | 35,755 | 6,907 | 42,367 |
| Australia | $\cdots$ | 266,939 | 83,542 | 28,372 | 15,926 | 51,053 | 1,510 | 888,919 | 172,130 | 1,336,261 |

(a) Excluding Central Electric Stations.
(b) Excluding particulara in column (c).
(ii) In Classes of Industry, 1937-38. The next table shows the rated horse-power of engines ordinarily in use in the various classes of industry in each State during 1937-38 :-

FACTORIES $(a)$ : RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES OṘDINARILY IN USE, 1937-38.

(a) Excluding Central Electric Stations.
4. Capacity of Engines and Generators installed in Central Electric Stations.(i) According to Type. Particulars of the type and the capacity of engines and generators installed in Central Electric Stations in Australia in 1937-38 are given below :-

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS : POWER EQUIPMENT, AUSTRALIA.

(ii) In States. Details of the capacity of engines and generators installed in Central Electric Stations in each State are given in the next table for 1937-38.
CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS : POẆER EQUIPMENT IN STATES, 1937-38.

| Particulars. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engines installed Rated H.P. | 929,331 | 505,027 | 217,698 | 175,211 | 105,570 | 120,864 | 2,053,701 |
| Generators installedKilowatt capacity- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total installed $\quad$. K.W. | 682,111 | 348,782 | 147,274 | 118,920 | 73,455 | 91,286 | 1,461,828 |
| Effective capacity . | 573,927 | 314,685 | 113,428 | 118,287 | 66,096 | 87,907 | 1,274,330 |
| Maximum load . K.W. | 459,077 | 293,777 | 81,156 | 110,958 | 58,664 | 83,460 | 1,087,092 |
| Horse-power equivalent- Total installed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Effective capacity ${ }^{\text {. }}$ H H.P. | 914,404 | 467,559 | 197,428 | 159,417 | 98,470 | 122,373 | 1,959,651 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Effective capacity } & \cdots & \text { H.P. } \\ \text { Maximum load } & \cdots & \text { H.P. }\end{array}$ | 769,377 $6: 5,416$ | 421,851 393,822 | 152,056 108,794 | 158,569 148,745 | 88,605 <br> 8 | 117,843 III,882 | $1,708,301$ $\mathrm{r}, 457,301$ |

## § 4. Employment in Factories.

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

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

The following table shows, for each year from 1933-34 to 1937-38 inclusive (a) the average number of persons (including both sexes of all ages) engaged in manufacturing industries in each State ; (b) the percentage of the number engaged in each State on the total number engaged in Australia; and (c) the number engaged per ten thousand of the mean population in each State and Australia.

The number of persons engaged in factories in Australia reached its highest point before the depression during the years 1926-27 to 1928-29 when the average for those years was slightly in excess of 450,000 . The downward trend in manufacturing operations which began early in 1930 continued with increasing force until the number engaged. had fallen to 336,658 in 1931-32, a decline of 25 per cent. on the average already quoted. In 1932-33 employment began to increase and gains were recorded in each year thereafter until a new high level of 559,160 was reached in 1937-38. Stated in relation to population, the number engaged in 1937-38 was 46,500 in excess of the previous maximum in 1926-27.

FACTORIES : EMPLOYMENT.


Average Number Engaged during Foll Year (52 weefs).

| $1933-34$ | . | 154,061 | 156,334 | 40,083 | 29,486 | 16,163 | 9,782 | 405,909 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1934-35$ | . | 175,033 | 169,691 | 43,048 | 33,497 | 17,774 | 10,555 | 449,598 |
| $1935-36$ | . | 193,200 | 183,390 | 45,128 | 38,471 | 20,993 | 11,589 | 492,771 |
| $1936-37$ | . | 208,497 | 191,383 | 48,216 | 40,710 | 22,711 | $12,43 \mathrm{I}$ | 523,948 |
| $1937-38$ | . | 224,861 | 201,793 | 52,119 | 44,084 | 23,133 | 13,170 | 559,160 |

Percentage on Australian Total.

| $\cdots$ |  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\%$ |  | $\%$ | $\%$ |  |  |  |
| $1933-34$ | $\cdots$ | 37.96 | 38.52 | 9.87 | 7.26 | 3.98 | 2.41 | 100.00 |
| $1934-35$ | $\cdots$ | 38.93 | 37.74 | 9.58 | 7.45 | 3.95 | 2.35 | 100.00 |
| $1935-36$ | $\cdots$ | 39.21 | 37.21 | 9.16 | 7.81 | 4.26 | 2.35 | 100.00 |
| $1936-37$ | $\cdots$ | 39.79 | 36.53 | 9.20 | 7.77 | 4.34 | 2.37 | 100.00 |
| $1937-38$ | $\cdots$ | 40.21 | 36.09 | 9.32 | 7.88 | 4.14 | 2.36 | 100.00 |

Per io,ooo of Population.

| 1933-34 | 590 | 857 | 422 | 506 | 367 | 427 | 610 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934-35 | 664 | 924 | $44^{8}$ | 573 | 401 | 461 | 671 |
| 1935-36 | 727 | 995 | 464 | 656 | 469 | 503 | $73^{\circ}$ |
| 1936-37 | 778 | 1,033 | 490 | 692 | 503 | 535 | 770 |
| 1937-38 | 830 | 1,084 | 524 | 746 | 506 | 553 | 815 |

2. Rates of Increase, 1933-34 to 1937-38.-The percentage of increase on the averago number of persons engaged in the preceding year is shown below for each State from 1933-34 onwards :-
factories : ANNUAL percentage increases of persons engaged.

3. Persons Engaged in Classes of Industry.-(i) Australia. The table hereunder gives the average number of persons engaged in factories under each industrial group in Australia for the years 1933-34 to 1937-38 inclusive :-

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

| Class of Industry. | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 193637. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 5,507 | 6,550 | 7,571 | 8,736 | 9,95 ${ }^{2}$ |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 9,020 | 11,483 | 13,088 | 14,262 | 15,142 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 13,310 | 14,846 | 16,217 | 17,614 | 18,835 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 107.398 | 125,640 | 145,481 | 161,512 | 178,019 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and l'late | 2,371 | 2,737 | 3,210 | 3,482 | 3,761 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 36,790 | 38,042 | 42,03I | 43,370 | 45,224 |
| VII. Skins and Leather $\quad \therefore$ | 9,513 | 9,779 | 10,440 | 10,872 | 10,437 |
| VIII. Clothing | 72,260 | 78,074 | 81,400 | 82,138 | 85,371 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobaceo.. | 67,668 | 70,517 | 73,265 | 77,498 | 81,785 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 19,927 | 24,192 | 27,478 | 29,3II | 31,117 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. .- | 9,562 | 11,306 | 13,443 | 14,707 | 15,612 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book- | 31,937 | 34,018 | 35,952 | 37,309 | 39,062 |
| XIII. Rubber | 6,561 | 7,369 | 6,797 | 6,455 | 7,534 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 572 | 460 | 451 | 422 | 441 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 5,122 | 5,786 | 6,591 | 7,370 | 7,798 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | 397,518 | 440,799 | 483,415 | 515,058 | 550, |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 8,39 1 | 8,799 | 9,356 | 8,890 | 9,070 |
| Grand Total | 405,909 | 449,598 | 492,771 | 523,948 | 559,160 |

In comparison with the employment levels reached in the pre-depression year of 1928-29 all classes of industries have shown considerable gains with the exception of "Musical Instruments" and "Heat, Light and Power." In these classes reductions of 76 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively were recorded. The greatest actual gain was 48,000 persons in "Industrial Metal, etc.," while the greatest relative gain was in "Miscellaneous Products" where the numbers engaged rose by 167 per cent. The lowest relative gains occurred in "Clothing " and " Rubber."
(ii) States. Particulars of the numbers engaged in each industrial class are shown below for each State :-

## FACTORIES : PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, STATES, 1937-38.

| - Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | Aus. tralia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 4,438 | 3,050 | 743 | 597 | 765 | 359 |  |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 7,845 | 4,486 | 864 | 1,080 | 664 | 203 | 9,952 15,542 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 7,948 | 7,856 | 598 | 1,517 | 793 | 123 | 18,835 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 81,472 | 52,570 | 12,945 | 20,183 | 7,005 | 3,844 | 178,019 |
| V. Precions Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 1,043 | 2,273 | $\begin{array}{r}158 \\ \hline 86\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}192 \\ \\ \hline 198\end{array}$ | 76 | 3,844 19 | 178,019 3,762 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods.. | 14,744 | 26,487 | 963 | 1, $\times 53$ | 380 | 1,497 | 45,224 |
| VII. Skins and Leather.. | 4,149 | 4,608 | 867 | 439 | 342 | 32 | 10,437 |
| VIII. Clothing | 31,392 | 39,204 | 6,513 | 4,627 | 3,082 | 553 | 85,371 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobaceo .. | 27,582 | 27,009 | 14,400 | 6,249 | 3,569 | 2,976 | 81,785 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 9,894 | 7,720 | 6,876 | 1,854 | 2,761 | 2,912 | 31,117 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. $\quad$. | 6,512 | 4,853 | I,793 | 1,191 | 884 | 379 | 15,612 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing. Bookbinding, etc. | 16,876 | 13,817 | 3,598 | 2,270 | r,718 | 783 | 39,062 |
| XIII. Rubber .- .. | 3,454 | 3,042 | 736 | 150 | 91 | 61 | 7,534 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | -265 | 100 | 35 | 14 | 27 |  | 441 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Produrts | 4:076 | 2,693 | 302 | 328 | 195 | 204 | 7,798 |
| Total, Classes I, to XV. | 221,690 | 199,768 | 51,391 | 41,844 | 22,352 | 13,045 | 550,090* |
| XV1. Heat, Light and Power | 3,171 | 2,025 | 728 | 2,240 | 781 | 125 | $9,070$ |
| Grand Totai | 224,86I | 201,793 | 52,119 | 44,084 | 23,133 | 13,170 | 559,160 |

4. Persons Engaged According to Nature of Employment.-(i) General. In the following table the numbers of persons engaged in the States during 1937-38 are olassified according to the nature of their employment:-

PERSONS ENGAGED : NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1937-38.

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

## FACTORIES: OUTWORKERS. (a)

| Year. |  | N.s.w. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | T'asmania. . Australia. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933-34 | $\cdots$ | 261 | 164 | 37 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 490 |
| 1934-35 |  | 296 | 143 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 475 |
| 1935-36 |  | 235 | 142 | 10 | 6 |  | 29 | 422 |
| 1936-37 |  | 264 | 176 |  | . 17 | 3 | 17 | 491 |
| 1937-38 |  | 234 | 152 | 8 | 23 | 6 | 12 | 435 |

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

The Factories Acts in each State contain provisions regulating the employment of outworkers. Records of outwork, specifying the names and remuneration of workers, and stating the places where the work is done, must be kept by factory proprietors. Fuller information regarding the operation of the Factories Acts will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540 to 566.
5. Distribution of Employees According to Age.-The extension of statistics of employment in factories, which arose from the decisions of the Conference of Australian Statisticians held in March, 1937, now permits of a distribution of employees (excluding working proprietors) into three age groups. The particulars are collected in June of each year and details for 1938 are given below. These details, together with those for the previous year, are also published in the Production Bulletin where the figures are further distributed into sexes.

FACTORIES : DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE, JUNE, 1938.
(Excluding Working Pioprietors.)

| State. | Under 16 Years. |  | 16 and under 2 x Years. |  | Adulta. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. |  |
| New South Wales | 13,531 | 6.16 | 57,252 | 26.07 | 148,818 | 67.77 | 219,601 | 100 |
| Victoria | 11,296 | 5.83 | 48,873 | 25.22 | 133,616 | 68.95 | 193,785 | 100 |
| Queensland | 3,173 | 6.27 | II,034 | 21.79 | 36,429 | 71.94 | 50,636 | 100 |
| South Australia | 2,474 | 5.96 | 9,136 | 22.00 | 29,912 | 72.04 | 4I,522 | 100 |
| Western Australia | I, I 8 I | 5.35 | 5,149 | 23.34 | 15,732 | $7 \mathrm{I} \cdot 31$ | 22,062 | 100 |
| Tasmania | 800 | 6.40 | 2,586 | 20.68 | 9, 116 | 72.92 | 12,502 | 100 |
| Australia | 32,455 | 6.01 | 134,030 | 24.81 | 373,623 | 69.18 | 540,108 | 100 |

## § 5. Sex Distribution in Factories.

1. Employment of Females.-In all the States the employment of female labour in factories is regulated by Acts of Parliament. More extended reference to this matter will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540 to 566.
2. Distribution of Persons Engaged According to Sex.-(i) General. In Now South Wales the ratio of the number of females engaged in factories to the number of males during 1886 was about one to seven; in 1891 one to six; in 1903 it became about one to four; and is now more than one to three. In Victoria the ratio of females to males during the year 1886 was about one to five. Five years later (1891) it was somewhat less, but in 1896 had increased to about one to three, and is now almost one to two. In the remaining States the ratio is roughly one female engaged to every four males, while for Australia as a whole it is more than one to three. The employment of women is, however, mainly confined to a few trades.
(ii) Average Number of Males and Females Engaged, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The next table shows the average number of males and females engaged in factories in each State during the last five years:-

FACTORIES: MALES AND FEMALES ENGAGED.

| State. | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | III, 653 | 127,114 | 140,896 | 152,064 | 164,391 |
| Victoria.. | 100,959 | 110,910 | 121,734 | 128,457 | 136,160 |
| Queensland | 32,248 | 34,596 | 36,41I | 38,970 | 42,337 |
| South Australia | 23,743 | 27,271 | 31,391 | 33,400 | 36,274 |
| Western Australia | 12,930 | 14,253 | 16,911 | 18,466 | 18,760 |
| Tasmania | 7,716 | 8,32 I | 9,2 11 | 10,055 | 10,680 |
| Australia | 289,249 | 322,465 | 356,554 | 38I,412 | 408,602 |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 42,408 | 47,919 | 52,304 | 56,433 | 60,470 |
| Victoria.. | 55,375 | 58,781 | 61,656 | 62,926 | 65,633 |
| Queensland | 7,835 | 8,452 | 8,717 | 9,246 | 9,782 |
| South Australia | 5,743 | 6,226 | 7,080 | 7,310 | 7,810 |
| Western Australia | 3,233 | 3,521 | 4,082 | 4,245 | 4,373 |
| Tasmania | 2,066 | 2,234 | 2,378 | 2,376 | 2,490 |
| Australia | 116,660 | 127,133 | 136,2 17 | 142,536 | 150,558 |

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

| State. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|} 1932-33- \\ 1933-34 . \end{array}\right.$ | 1933-34- 1934-35. | $1934-35-$ $1935-36$. | $1935-36-$ $1936-37$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1936-37-1 \\ & 1937-38 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |
| New South Wales | $\%$ 119 | ${ }_{1}^{\%} \%$ | 10.84 | \% 7.93 | \% 8.11 |
| Victoria.. | 9.86 | 9.86 | 8.98 | 5.52 | 5.98 |
| Queensland | 7.14 | 7.28 | 5.25 | 6.98 | 8.64 |
| South Australia | 13.60 | 14.86 | 15.11 I | 6.40 | 8.60 |
| Western Australia | 10.06 | 10.23 | 18.65 | 9.20 | 1.59 |
| Tasmania | 7.96 | 7.84 | 10.70 | 9.16 | 6.22 |
| Total | 10.61 | 11.48 | 10.57 | 6.97 | $7 \cdot 13$ |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 9.32 | 13.00 | 9.15 | 7.89 | 7.15 |
| Victoria. | $5 \cdot 42$ | 6.15 | 4.90 | 2.05 | 4.30 |
| Queensland | 7.49 | 7.87 | 3.14 | 6.07 | 5.80 |
| South Australia | $5 \cdot 43$ | 8.41 | 13.72 | 3.25 | 6.84 |
| Western Australia | $5 \cdot 4 \mathrm{I}$ | 8.90 | 15.93 | 3.99 | 3.02 |
| Tasmania | - 0.96 | 8.13 | 6.45 | $-0.08$ | 4.80 |
| 'Total | 6.82 | 8.98 | 7.15 | 4.64 | 5.63 |

Note.-The minus sign ( - ) indicates decrease.
4. Masculinity of Persons Engaged in Factories.-The extent to which females are engaged in the factories of Australia may perhaps be more clearly shown by giving the masculinity of persons engaged for each State for a series of years. The following table furnishes particulars for the years 1933-34 to 1937-38:-

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


(a) Number of males per 100 females.

For a number of years prior to 1926-27 there were on the average 100 females engaged in factories for every 300 males, but in that year, the proportion of females began to rise with increasing activity in the clothing and textile industries in which the number of females to males is relatively high. As these trades were not as seriously affected by the depression as the heavier industries the proportion continued to rise until in 1932-33 there were only 239 males engaged to every 100 females. With the recovery of employment in the heavier industries subsequent to that year, the proportion had declined to 27 I males in 1937-38.
5. Employment of Females in Particular Industries.-The greater number of females in manufacturing industries is engaged in four classes, namely :-VI., Textiles; VIII., Clothing; IX., Food and Drink; and XII., Paper, Stationery, etc. In 1937-38 these industries accounted for 8 r. 95 per cent. of all females in factories. In two classes only did the number of females expeed the number of males, namely, in Class VI., Textiles
where there were 147 females to every 100 males and in Class VIII., Clothing, with 285 females per 100 males. The following tables show the average number of males and females engaged in each of these classes in 1937-38:-

MALES AND FEMALES ENGAGED IN PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES, 1937-38.

| Class. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 5.564 | 10,938 | 414 | 729 | 132 | 569 | 18,346 |
| VIIT. Clothing ... | 8,096 | 10,679 | 1,427 | 1,004 | 752 | 208 | 22,166 |
| IX. Food and Drink | 18,036 | 19,255 | 12,806 | 5,080 | 2,847 | 2,148 | 60,172 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, etc. | 11,538 | 9,710 | 2,598 | 1,613 | I,290 | 625 | 27,374 |
| Alf Other Classes . . | 121,157 | 85,578 | 25,092 | 27,848 | 13,739 | 7,130 | 280,544 |
| Total | '164,391 | 136,160 | 42,337 | 36,274 | 18,760 | 10,680 | 408,60\% |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 9,180 | 15,549 | 549 | 424 | 243 | 928 | 26,878 |
| VIII. Clothing | 23,296 | 28,525 | 5,086 | 3,623 | 2,330 | 345 | 63,205 |
| IX. Food and Drink | 9,546 | 7,754 | I,594 | 1,169 | 722 | 828 | 21,613 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, etc. | 5,338 | 4,107 | 1, 000 | 657 | 428 | 158 | 11,688 |
| All Other Classes | 13,110 | 9,698 | 1,553 | 1,937 | 645 | 231 | 27,174 |
| Total | 160,470 | 65,633 | 9,782 | 7,810 | 4,373 | 2,490 | 150,558 |

The employment of females in the several industries of Class VIII., Clothing, which is the most important group, and the relation of their number to that of the males so engaged are shown in the following table :-
females engaged in each industry in class vill., 1937-38.

| Industry | New South Wales. |  |  | Victoria. |  |  | Other Statas. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Femininity. (a) | Males. | Temales. | Femininity. (a) | Males. | Females. | Femininity. <br> (a) |
| Tailoring and Slop Clothing | 2,183 | 9,853 | 451 | 2,013 | 6,500 | 323 | 1,347 | 4,869 | 36 r |
| Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing | 7 | 31 | 443 | 77 | 216 | 28 I | 7 | 13 | 186 |
| Dressmaking . | 29 | 1,509 | 5,203 | 645 | 7,752 | 1,202 | 74 | 2,423 | 3,274 |
| Millinery $\quad \cdots$ | 154 | 1,556 | 1,010 | 107 | 1,257 | 1,175 | 48 | 872 | 1,817 |
| Shirts, Collars and Underclothing .. | 350 | 4,113 | 1,175 | 43. | 4.329 | 997 | 144 | 1,764 | 1,225 |
| Stays and Corsets.. | 40 | 604 | r,510 | 173 | 94 r | 544 | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves .. | 123 | 927 | 754 | 45 | 532 | 1,182 | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Hats and Caps | 669 | 989 - | 148 | 685 | 825 | 120 | 3: | 142 | 4.58 |
| Gloves .. .. | 10 | 38 | 380 | 34 | 87 | 256 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Poots and Shoes .. | 2,616 | 2,816 | 108 | 4,637 | 4,860 | 105 | 1,017 | 807 | 794 |
| Root Repairing (including Bespoke |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work) . | 1,075 | 35 | 3 | 678 | 15 | 2 | $4^{62}$ | ${ }^{29}$ | 6 |
| Bont Acressories.. | 158 | 130 | 82 | 506 | 237 | 47 | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Umbrellas and Walking Sticks | 36 | 84 | 233 | 18 | 33 | 183 | 11 | 19 | 173 |
| Dyeworks and Clean- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ing (including Renovating and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repairing) .. | 582 | 398 | 68 | 536 | 543 | 101 | 233 | 355 | 152 |
| Other . | 64 | 213 | 333 | 9 x | 398 | 437 | 17 | 9 x | 535 |
| Total | 8,096 | 23,296 | 288 | 10,679 | 28,525 | 267 | 3,391 | 11,384 | 336 |

(a) Number of females per 100 males.
(b) Included with Other.

## § 6. Child Labour in Factories.

1. Conditions of Child Labour.-The employment of young persons in factories in the States is regulated by Acts of Parliament, as is the case with the employment of female labour. Reference to the legislation regarding the employment of child labour in factoxies will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540 to 566 . The object of
the restrictions imposed is to assure amongst other things that a proper period shall be devoted to primary education, and that the early years of toil shall not exhaust the worker before the attainment of full growth.
2. Average Number of Children Engaged, 1933-34 to 1937-38.-In the returns for the various States, the term " child" denotes any person under sixteen years of age. The following table shows the average number of children of each sex employed in manufacturing industries in the years 1933-34 to 1937-38:-

FACTORIES : CHILDREN ENGAGED.

(a) Average during year.
(b) As at June of year stated.
3. Percentage of Children on Total Number of Persons Engaged.-Juvenile employment in factories reached its maximum in 1937-38 when the numbers were: Males 16,480 and females 15,975 , a slight increase compared with 16,353 males and $15,77 \circ$ females in 1936-37, the previous highest points.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ON TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED.

| State. | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 4.84 \end{gathered}$ | $\%$ 5.46 | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 5.89 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 6.44 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 6.02 \end{gathered}$ |
| Victoria. . | 6.32 | 6.61 | 6.61 | 6.01 | 5.60 |
| Queensland | 5.28 | 5.10 | 6.26 | 6.02 | 6.09 |
| South Australia | 4.89 | 5.26 | 5.79 | 5.92 | 5.6 I |
| Western Australia | 4.10 | 5.63 | 5.95 | $5 \cdot 36$ | 5.11 |
| Tasmania | $4 \cdot 30$ | 5.20 | 5.52 | 5.25 | 6.07 |
| Australia | 5.42 | 5.84 | 6.18 | 6.13 | 5.80 |

4. Industries Employing Child Labour.-The employment of children is practically confined to a limited number of industries, the most important of which are specified in the next table, which shows the number engaged in June, 1938.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1938.

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

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

Note.-In all tables relating to Salaries and Wages paid in Factories the amounts given are exclusive of sums drawn by working proprietors.
I. General.-The importance of the manufacturing industries of Australia is indicated by the fact that the total value of the output for $1937-38$ was $£ 498.779,141$, of which amount the sum of $£ 287,243,4 \mathrm{I} 2$ represented the value of the materials used, including containers, etc., tools replaced and repairs to plant and buildings, and $£_{15,047,705}$ the value of the power, fuel and light used. The difference between the sum of the last two amounts and the value of the output, viz., $£_{5} 96,488,024$ represents the value of production as defined by the Conference of Statisticians at Sydney in 1925, i.e., "the value of consumable commodities produced during the year, deducting, so far as possible, the value of goods consumed in process of production." The total amount of salaries and wages paid in factories in $1937-38$ was $£_{102,078,550 \text {. This figure, which is exclusive }}$ of amounts drawn by working proprietors, shows an increase of $£ 11,955,418$ or $13 \cdot 3$ per cent., as compared with the total for the previous year.
2. Salaries and Wages Paid.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1937-38. The amounts of salaries and wages paid in the various classes of industry in each State are shown in the following table :-

FACTORIES : SALARIES AND WAGES PAID, 1937-38.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $£$ | £ | £ | £ | $\mathcal{L}$ | £ | £ |
| ducts | 1,038,206 | 628,937 | 163.534 | 124,5,38 | 143,228 | 74,264 | 2,172,707 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass etc. | r,624,578 | 866,625 | 170,420 | 197,514 | 1 34,690 | 36,682 | 3,030,509 |
| IIT. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 1,576,215 | 1,571,664 | 118,134 | 291,444 | 178,257 | 20,710 | 3,756,424 |
| IV. Industrial Machines, ments ind Metals, veyances | 17,451,468 | 10,553,35 I | 2,706,271 | 4,079,890 | 1,467,719 | 842,197 | 37,100,896 |
| Y. Precions Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 171,378 | 365,265 | 23,96I | 23,979 | 13,502 | 3,100 | 6 or, 185 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 2,024,569 | 3,571,757 | 124,193 | 159,849 | 50,713 | 211,175 | 6,142,256 |
| VII. Skfns and Leather | 755,450 | 802,209 | 158,220 | 58,085 | 52,677 | 3,490 | 1,830,131 |
| VIII. Clothing frink and | 3,670,44 | 4,864,894 | 666,794 | 429,601 | 323,398 | 58,398 | 10,013,526 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 5,197,083 | 5,309,055 | 3,498,079 | 1,092,174 | 736,754 | 459,855 | 16,292,960 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 1,890, 134 | 1:479,759 | 1,172,512 | 323.161 | 549,764 | 292,796 | 5,708,126 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. | 1,200,613 | 728,407 | 316,82I | 180,891 | 144,793 | 52,470 | 2,623,995 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, ete. . . | 3,371,492 | 2,665,206 | 701,86x | 434,238 | 356,888 | 169,741 | 7,699,426 |
| XIII. Rubber | 712,883 | 599,398 | 89,198 | 18,156 | 11,309 | 7,002 | 1,437,946 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 51,658 | 20,4 11 | 8.534 | 1,277 | 4,859 | .. | 86,739 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { XV. Miscellaneous } & \text { Pro- } \\ \text { ducts } & .\end{array}$ | 600,530 | 390,634 | 40,910 | 46,347 | 23,519 | 25,873 | r,127,8 13 |
| Total, Classes J. to XV. | 41,336,698 | 34,417,572 | 9,959,442 | 7,461,144 | 4,192,030 | 2,257,753 | 99,624,639 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 873,177 | 543,339 | 2 I 1, 358 | 582,016 | 209,413 | 34,608 | 2,453,9 I |
| Grand Total |  |  |  | O, 2, Tfol |  |  |  |

(ii) Totals and Averages, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The following statement shows the total amount of salaries and wages paid, and the average amount paid per employee in each State, for each of the years 1933-34 to 1937-38. The average wage paid is not comparable with that shown in similar tables in Official Year Books issued prior to No. 23,

1930, on account of the change in the method of computing the average number of hands employed, as explained earlier. The figures are exclusive of working proprietors and of the amounts drawn by them :-

FACTORIES : TOTAL AND AVERAGE SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.


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 VIII., comprising a heavy percentage of women and children. The highest average wages per employee in 1937-38 were paid in Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia in that order.

The average rate of salaries and wages reached its maximum in 1927-28 when it amounted to $£ 212.12$. After that year there was an almost continuous decline to 1933-34 when the average rate dropped to $£ 166.36$. The figure has risen during each of the last four years.
(iii) Earnings of Males and Females, 1937-38. The following table shows the approximate amount of salaries and wages paid to males and females in each class of industry in each State during the year 1937-38:-
SALARIES AND WAGES : MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1937-38.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I. Treatment of Nonmetalliferous Mine | $\pm$ | £ | £ | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | £ | f |
| $\begin{array}{lrr} \text { and Quarry } & \text { Pro- } \\ \text { ducts } & . & . \end{array}$ |  | 620,847 |  |  | 140,933 |  |  |
| 1I. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | $1,030,353$ $1,596,793$ | 620,847 837,010 | 160,927 165,153 | 123,947 194,566 | 140,933 133,288 | 73,574 36,323 | $2,150,581$ $2,963,133$ |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | $1,3 \mathbf{1 2 , 6 4 9}$ |  |  | 194,56 260,179 | 9,917 | 19,771 | $2,963,133$ $3,197,146$ |
| 1V. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | $1,3 \times 2,649$ $16,936,542$ | 1,322,452 | 103,178 <br> $2,605,958$ | 269,179 $3,088,086$ | 169,917 $1,445,935$ | 19,771 831,505 | $3,197,146$ $36,112,002$ |
| $v$. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 156,434 | 333,032 | 22,614 | 23,163 | 12,936 | 3,100 | 551,279 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile coods | 1,128,209 | 2,085,678 | 75,287 | 127,144 | 29,854 | 118,968 | 3,565,140 |
| VII. Skins and Leather .. | 673,722 | 710,261 | 147,023 | 41,3981 | 44,632 | 3,082 | I,620,118 |
| V1IF. Clothing | 1,468,694 | 1,909,806 | 238,854 | 138,176 | 115,849 | 28,906 | 3,896,285 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 4,172,843. | 4,461,303 | 3;347,077 | 990,536 | 671,595 | 390,836 | 14,034,190 |
| x. Woodworking and Basketware |  |  | 1,150,013 | 317,526 |  |  | 5,616,457 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding <br> ctc. | $1,855,590$ $1,075,758$ |  | 1,150,013 ${ }^{\text {296,917 }}$ | 317,526 168,649 | 547,791 | 89,412 50,471 | $5,616,457$ $2,360,203$ |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book: |  |  |  | 168,649 | 13,99 | 50,47 | 2,360,203 |
| binding, etc. . | 2,847,705 | 2,237,457 | 598,344 | 376,042 | $31 \mathrm{r}, 981$ | 154,843 | 6,526,372 |
|  | 590,959 | 505,0071 | 59,165 | 16,873 | 11,097 4,859 | 6,811 | 1,189,912 |
| X1V. Musical Instruments | 44,979 | 20,128 | 8,534 | 1,163 | 4,859 |  | 79,6\%3 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | 486,742 | 322,178 | $36,917^{\prime}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,989 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 19,1 16 | 25,231 | 929,173 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | - $35,377,972$ | 27,698,867 | 9,075,961 | 6,8 $\times 6,337$ | 3,789,7741 | .032,923 | 84,791,834 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 869,115 | 542,191: | 211,358 | 564,804 | 207,423 | 34,308 | 2,429,199 |
| Grand Total | $36,247,087 \frac{2}{2}$ | 28,241,058 | 9,287,319 | 7,381,141 | 3,997,197 | 67,231 | 87,221,033 |

SALARIES AND WAGES : MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1937-38-continued.

(iv) Total and Average Earnings of Males and Females, 1933-34 to 1937-38. Particulars for the last five years are given in the table hereunder :-

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

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

Males.

| 1933-34. | $\text { Amount paid } \quad \text {. } \varepsilon$ Per cent on total | 21,885,356 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 18,009,598 \\ 78.8 \mathrm{I} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 6,353,917 \\ 00.83 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $4,170,047$ 90.36 | 2,475,698 | $1,315,417$ 88.79 | $54,2 \pm 0,033$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average per employee $\boldsymbol{f}$ | 206.98 | 78.81 191.45 | 208.03 | 185.58 | 206.271 | $\begin{array}{r}882.79 \\ \hline 82.05\end{array}$ | 84.12 199.32 |
| 19 | Amount paid ..f | 25,215,937 | 20,036,314 | 7,184,443 | 4,937,285 | 2,806,476 | 1,429,620 | 61,610,075 |
|  | Per cent. on total |  | 79.27 | 91.06 | 90.87 | 90.20 | 89.28 | 84.60 |
|  | Average per employee $\mathbf{E}$ | 208.57 | 193.3 I | 219.93 | 190.22 | 210.66 | 183.68 | 202.48 |
| 1935-36 | Amount paid | 28,576,202 | 22,755,111 | 7,654,082 | 5,810,399 | 3,353,526 | $1,652,85 \mathrm{I}$ | 69,802,171 |
|  | Per cent. on total | 85.78 | 79.97 | 91.18 | 91.14 | 90.54 | 89.18 | 85.02 |
|  | Average per employee $\mathcal{L}$ | 212.35 | 198.85 | 221.90 | 193.56 | 212.76 | 190.86 | 206.55 |
| 1936 | Amount paid ..E | 1,450,699 | 24,963,887 | 8,296,214 | 6,570,225 | 3,777,064 | 1,872,019 | $76,930,108$ |
|  | Per cent. on total .. | 85.83 | 80.56 | 91.28 | 91.60 |  |  | $85 \cdot 36$ |
|  | Average per employee $\mathcal{E}$ | 216.29 36247 | 205.93 28.24 | 225.78 028751 | 205.31 7 | 218.47 | $198.05$ | 87 $2 \pm 2.44$ |
| 1937-38. | Amount paid ..s Per cent on total | 36,247,087 81 | 28,24 1,058 | 9,287,319 | $7,381,141$ | 3,997,197 | 2,067,231 | 87,221,033 |
|  | Per cent. on total <br> A verage per employee $f$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85.87 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$ | 80.78 | 91.31 232.20 | $\begin{array}{r}91.77 \\ \hline 12.08\end{array}$ | 90.82 | 90.18 | 85.45 |
|  | Average per employee $\mathfrak{f}$ | 230.39 | 218.89 | 232.20 | 212.08 | 227.42 | 205.96 | 224.35 |

TOTAL AND AVERAGE SALARIES AND WAGES: MALES AND FEMALES -continued.

|  | Particulars. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1933-34. | Amount paid $\ldots$. | 3,863,191 | $4,842,051$ | 641,4239.17 | 445,034 | 276,842 | 166,086 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,234,627 \\ 15.88 \end{array}$ |
|  | Per cent. on total .. | 15.00 | 21.19 |  | 9.64 | 10.06 | 11.21 |  |
|  | Average per einployee $£$ | 91. 88 | 88.54 | 82.77 | 78.43 | 86.43 | 8 I .4 L | 86.69 |
| 1934-35. | Amount paid | 4,298,076 | 5,238,700 | 705,092 | 496,246 | 304,763 | 171,597 | IT,214,474 |
|  | Per cent. on total | 14.56 | 20.73 | 8.94 | 9.13 | 9.80 | 10.72 | 15.40 |
| 1935-36. | Average per employee $£$ | 90.40 | 90.27 | 84.51 | 80.64 | 87.30 | 77.93 | 89.17 |
|  | Amount paid .. | 4,738,332 | 5,700,917 | $\begin{array}{r}740,827 \\ 8.82 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 564,955 | 350,469 | 200,617 | 12,296,117 |
|  | Per cent. on total .. | 54.22 | 93.58$6,023,008$ |  | 8.86 | 9.46 | 10.82 | 54.98 |
| 1936-37. | A verage per employee $\mathcal{L}$ | 91.30 |  | 85.80792,423 | $80.70$ | $36.84$ | 85.33 | 91.19 |
|  | Amount paid | 5,191,745 |  |  | 602,413 | 380,669 | 202,766 | 13,193,C24 |
|  | Per cent. On total $\quad .$. | 14.17 | 19.4496.95 | 8.7286.57883.481 | 8.40 | 9.16 | 9.77 | 14.64 |
| 1937-38. | Average per employee ${ }_{\text {f }}$ | 92.71 |  |  | 83.21662,019 | 90.59 | 86.10 | $\begin{array}{r} 93.52 \\ 14,857,517 \end{array}$ |
|  | Amount paid  <br> Per cent. on total $\ldots$ | 5,962,788 | 6,719,853 | 883.48 I 8.69 |  | 404,246 | 225,130 |  |
|  | Per cent. on total $\times$ average per employee $£$ | 14.13 99.41 | 19.22 103.62 | 8.69 91.25 | 8.23 85.65 | 9.18 | 9.82 | 14.55 |
|  | Average per employee $£$ | 99.41 | 103.62 | 91.25 | 85.65 | $93 \cdot 36$ | 97.26 | 99.69 |

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

## SALARIES AND WAGES : MANAGERS, OVERSEERS, ETC., AND OTHER EMPLOYEES, 1937-38.

| Class of Industry. | Salaries and Wages Paid to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Managers, Overseers, Accountants and Clerks. |  | All Other Employees. |  | All Employees. |  |  |
|  | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| I. Treatment of Nonmetalliferous Mine | £ | £ | £ | $\underline{1}$ | £ | £ | £ |
| and Quarry Products | 286,139 | 21,082 | I, 864,442 | 1,044 | 2,150,581 | 22,126 | 2,172,707 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. <br> III Chemicals, Dyes Ëx- | 324,645; | 32,698 | 2,638,488 | 34,678 | 2,963, 133 | 67,376 | 3,030,509 |
| III. Chernicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 728,712 | 141,756 | 2,468,435 | 417,522 | 3,197,146 | 559,278 | 3,756,424 |
| IV. Indüstrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 4,407,195 | 506,962 | 31,704,897 | $4^{81,842}$ | 3,182,092 | 988,804 | 37,100,896 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | $50,378$ | 13,983 | 500,901 | 35:923 | 551,279 | 49,906 | 601,185 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | $650,116$ | 148,300 | 2,915,024 | 2,428,516 | 3,565,540 | 2,577,116 | 6,142,256 |
| VII. Skins and Ieather | 208,960 | 26,957 | 1,411,158 | 183,056 | 1,620,118 | 210,013 | 1,830,131 |
| VIII. Clothing . $\quad$. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 585,346 | 334,874 | 3,310,939 | 5,782,367 | 3,896,285 | 6,117,241 | 10,013,526 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 2,717,871 | 428,35 1 | 11,316,329 | 1,830,419 | 14,034,190 | 2,258,770 | 16,292,960 |
| $x$. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 597,737 | 70,486 | 5,018,720 | 21,183 | 5,616,457 | -91,669 | 5,708,126 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding etc. | 192,669 | 49,403 | 2,167,624 | 214,299 | 2,360,293 | 263,702 |  |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, ete. | I, 081,661 | 49,403 269,538 | 2,167,624 | 903,516 | $2,360,293$ $6,526,372$ | 263,702 | 2,623,995 |
| XIII. Rubber | 1,081,661 | 269,538 34,104 | $5,444,711$ $964,08 \mathrm{I}$ | 903,510 213,930 | 6,526,372 | $1,173,054$ 248,034 | $7,699,4 \geq 6$ $1,437,9,6$ |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 15,713 | 1,984 | 67,950 | 5,092 | 79,663 | 7,076 | 86,739 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { XV. Miscellaneous } \\ \text { ducts } & \text { Pro- }\end{array}$ | 163,112 | 39,505 | 766,061 | 159,135 | 929,173 | 198,640 | 1,127,813 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV | 2,232,084 | 2,119,983 | 72,559,750 | 12,712,622 | 84,791,834 | 14, 832,805 | 99,624,639 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 530,131 | 21,840 | 1,899,068 | 2,872 | 2,429,199 | 2.f,712 | 2,453,911 |
| Grand Total | 12,762,215, | 2,141,823 | 74,458,818 | 12,715,694 | 87,221,033 | 1 +.857,517 | 102,078,550 |
| Average paid per employee | 348.58 . | 131.46 | 211.44 | 95.79 | 224.35 | 99.69 | 189.80 |

3. Power, Fuel and Light Used.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1937-38. The expenditure by factories on power, fuel and light is of considerable importance; in 1937-38 it amounted to $£ 15,047,705$, an increase of $£ 1,48 \mathrm{I}, 975$ as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the value of power, fuel and light used in the different classes of industry in 1937-38:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED (a), 1937-38.

(a) Including lubricants and water.
(ii) Values of Items, 1937-38. The following table shows the values of the various items of power, fuel and light used in factories in each State during the year 1937-38:FACTORIES: VALUE OF ITEMS OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED, 1937-38.

| Particulara. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Anstralia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {f }}$ | ¢ | £ | $\underline{1}$ | £ | $\pm$ | £ |
| Coal | 2,280,595 | 1,459,639 | 617,594 | 297,050 | 316,073 | 88,502 | 5,059,453 |
| Coke | 1,321,091 | 278,488 | 31,143 | 36,636 | 29,797 | 3,312 | 1,700,467 |
| Weod | 129,596 | 187,835 | 144,221 | 75,212 | 169,410 | 28,360 | 734,634 |
| Other (Charcoal, ete.) | 68,793 | 75,638 | 97,121 | 32,630 | 7,737 | 143 | 282,062 |
| Fuel Oil | 456,451 | 277,449 | 99,992 | 83,916 | 240,027 | 23,311 | 1,181,146 |
| Gas | 525,659 | 108,839 | 24,959 | 24,450 | 12,848 | 2,897 | 699,652 |
| Electricity $\quad$. | 1,794,332 | 1,239,218 | 267,214 | 320,767 | 221,297 | 237,132 | 4,079,960 |
| Water and Lulsricating Oil | 547,444 | 405,084 | 158,506 | 79,197 | _98,036 | 22,064. | 1,310,331 |
| Total | 7,123,961 | 4,032,190 | 11,440,750 | $949,858{ }^{-1}$ | 1,095,225 | 405,721 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 15,047,705 |

(iii) Quantities, 1937-38. The following table shows the quantities of certain items of power, fuel and light used in factories in each State during the year 1937-38:-

FACTORIES : QUANTITY OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED, 1937-38.

| Particulars. | Unit. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal | Ton | 2,488,672 | 3,443,781 | 451,266 | 219,653 | 254,746 | 70,337 | 6,928,455 |
| Coke | 'Ton | 1,16x,165 | 175,731 | 21,410 | 19,697 | 12,957 | 1,547 | 1,392,507 |
| Wood | 'ron | 163,694 | 436,023 | 247,482 | 110,619 | 318,795 | 59,598 | 1,336,211 |
| Fuel Oil | Gal. | 20,870,992 | 12.549 .185 | 2,883.429 | 3,543,684 | 7,890,737 | $\|1,164,344\|$ | 48,902,371 |

(iv) Total Value, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The next table gives the sums expended on power, fuel and light during the last five years:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED.

4. Value of Materials Used.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1937-38. The value of materials used (which includes the value of containers, packing, etc., the cost of tools replaced and repairs to plant) in factories in Australia in 1937-38 was $\mathbf{1 2 8 7 , 2 4 3 , 4 1 2}$, representing 57.59 per cent. of the value of the final output. (See par. 5.) The table hereunder shows the value of the materials used in various classes of industry in each State:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF MATERIALS USED, 1937-38.

(ii) Total Amount, 1933-34 to 1937-3S. The following table gives the values of materials used in factories for the last five years :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF MATERIALS USED.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ | $\underline{5}$ | £ |
| 1933-34 | 77,330,401 | 61,224,916 | 27,758,597 | - $3,450,771$ | 6,791,684 | 3,270,895 | 189,827,264 |
| 1934-35 | 87,096,873 | 65.096,374 | 30,346,510 | 15,275,492 | 7,654,382 | 3,577,386 | 209,047,017 |
| 1935-36 | .. 98,950,321 | 76,494,159 | 30,901,341 | 19,261,750 | 9,172,205 | 4,195,021 | 238,974,79\% |
| 1936-37 | - 109,593,494 | $80,302,423$ | 34,612,231 | 21,399,805 | 9,427,259 | 5,243,691 | 26n,578,903 |
| 1937-38 | .. I22,591,463 | 88,129,145 | 39,595,695 | 21,469,924 | 9,986,44 1 | 5,470,744 | 287,243,412 |

5. Value of Output.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1937-38. The value of the output of new goods manufactured and of repairs effected in factories of various classes in each State in 1937-38 is shown in the following table. The figures given represent not only the increase in value due to the process of manufacture, but include also the values of the raw materials and the power, fuel and light used. The difference between the sum of the values of the materials and the fuel and light used, and the output is the real value of factory production (see par. 6).

FACTORIES : VALUE OF OUTPUT, 1937-38.

(ii) Total, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The following statement shows the value of output in each State during the five years ended 1937-38:-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF OUTPUT.

6. Value of Production.-(i) In Classes of Industry, 1937-38. The value of production for any industry was defined by the Conference of Statisticians at Sydney in 1925 as "the value of consumable commodities produced during the year, deducting, so far as possible, the value of goods consumed in process of production."

In accordance with this definition, it was agreed that a deduction consisting of the costs of raw material, containers, power, fuel, light, lubricants, water, tools replaced, repairs to plant and depreciation should be made from the "value of output." All these deductions with the exception of depreciation are included in the items "value of materials used" and "value of fuel used " as defined above. On account of the difficulty experienced in securing accurate figures for depreciation, it was subsequently agreed that the particulars obtained should be published but that no deduction should be made on this account for the present. The value of production as given in the following tables is obtained, therefore, by deducting "value of materials used " and "value of fuel used" from the "value of the output."
'The figure thus calculated is, however, not the net value of production. The deduction for depreciation, particulars of which are shown in § 8, par. 4 , was estimated at $£_{10,316,910}$ for $1937-38$. Many miscellaneous expenses, also, such as insurance and advertising, have not been taken into account. Hence, it must not be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from the value of production, the whole of the "surplus" is available for interest and profit.

The following table shows the value of production in 1937-38 in each State for the various classes of factories:-

FACTORIES: VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Nonmetalliferous Mine | £ | £ | $£$ | £ | $£$ | $£$ | £ |
| and Quarry Products | 2,30r,445 | 1,459,144 | 330,095 | 218,513 | 320,145 | 220,697 | 4,850,039 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 2,975,172 | I,492,399 | 254,153 | 419,109 | 235,768 | 60,71 | 5,437,312 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 5,976,988 | 4,404,007 | 330,014 | 658,8ı 8 | 482,928 | 57,184 | 11,909,939 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Imple- |  | 4,404,007 | 330,014 |  |  |  | 1x,909,93 |
| ments and conveyances | 29,106,934 | 16,044,438 | 4,574,632 | 5,945,897 | 2,429,384 | 2,042,397 | 60,143,682 |
| V. Precious Metals. Jewellery and Plate | 290,739 | 554,370 | 40,685 | 43,009 | 23,504 | 4,245 | 956,652 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods |  | 6,061,857 | 182,037 | 227,866 | 84,523 | 365,762 | 10,262,066 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | I,215,041 | 1,322,969 | 270,255 | 91,207 | 94,326 | 7,258 | 3,001,056 |
| VIII. Clothing | 5,894,084 | 7,601,635 | 1,091,396 | 672,379 | 517,189 | 90,709 | 15,867,392 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 15,237,864 | 12,689.587 | 7,016,147 | 2,476,526 | 2,022,549 | 951,241 | 40,393,914 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 3,145,543 | 2,366,164 | 1,952,155 | 513,026 | 874,852 | 461,176 | 9,312,921 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. | I,906,284 | 1,260,416 | 508,295 | 277,910 | 236,805 | 80,889 | 4,270,599 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book: binding, etc. | 6,317,079 | 003,616 |  | 5,857 | 588,326 | 388,065 | 14,188,137 |
| XIII. Rubber | 879,259 | 1,366,498 | 132,296 | 39,771 | 27,377 | 16,76x | 2,461,962 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 93,762 | 29,482 | 11,211 | 2,247 | 7,701 |  | 144,403 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { XV. Miscellaneous } & \text { Pro- } \\ \text { ducts } & . \\ & \end{array}$ | 1,198,330 | 739,619 | 65,187 | 98,251 | 37,034 | 42,017 | 2,180,438 |
| . Total, Classes I. to XV. | 79,878,550 | 62,396,201 | 17,933,752 | 12,400,386 | 7,982,511 | 4,789,112 | 185,380,512 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power .. .. | 5,289,583, | 2,493,189 | 669,206 | 1,419,769 | 579,783 | 655.982 | 11,107,512 |
| Grand Total | 85,168,133 | 64,889,390 | 18,602,958 | 13,820,155 | 8,562,294 | 5,445,094 | 196,488,024 |

(ii) Total and Averages, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The value of production and the amount per person engaged and per head of population are shown in the following table for the years specified :-

FACTORIES: VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

|  |  |  | Val | UE. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | $£$ | $£$ | $\pm$ | $£$ | £ | £ |
|  | 54,042,15.1. | 44,201,645 | 13,712,508 | 8,641,477 | 5,444,280 | 3,049,851 | 129,091,915 |
| $1934-35$ | 61,430,068 | 48,762,591 | $14,623,319$ <br> $15,682,944$ | $9,557,113$ $11,669,705$ | $6,284,923$ $7,504,209$ | $3,158,146$ $4,066,860$ | $143,816,160$ $162,437,363$ |
|  | 76,753,978 |  | 17,184,522 | 12,271,563 | 7,504,209 $7,946,697$ |  | 177,634,645 |
| 1937-38 | 85,168,133 | 64,889,390 | 18,602,958 | 13,820, 55 | 8,562,294 | 5,445,094 | 196,488,024 |

Per Person Engaged.

|  |  | £ | $\mathfrak{¢}$ | 5 | + | $\underline{f}$ |  | £ | E | $\mathcal{E}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933-34 | . | 351 | 283 | 342 |  | 293 |  | 337 | 312 | 318 |
| 1934-35 | . . | 351 | 287 | 340 | $N$ | 285 |  | 354 | 299 | 320 |
| 1935-36 | , | 360 | 295 | 348 |  | 303 |  | 357 | 351 | 330 |
| $1936-37$ | - | 368 | 307 | 356 | I | 301 |  | 350 | 387 | 339 |
| 1937-38 | . | 379 | 322 | 357 |  | 313 |  | 370 | 413 | . 351 |

Per Head of Population.

7. Value of Output and Cost of Production.-As the total value of the output for Australia for ${ }^{1937-38}$ was estimated at $£_{498,779,141}$, there remained, after payment of $\mathfrak{£}_{2} 87,243,4 \mathrm{I} 2$, the value of the materials used, of $\mathfrak{£}_{102,078,550}$ for salaries and wages. and of $£_{5,047,705}$ for fuel, the sum of $£_{94,409,474}$ to provide for all other expenditure, depreciation, interest and profits. The following table gives corresponding particulars for each State expressed absolutely and as percentages on the total value of the output for the year $1937-38:-$

## FACTORIES : VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

| State. | Materials Used. (a) | Power, Fuel and Light. <br> (b) | Salaries and Wages. | All other Expenditure, Interest, Profits, etc. | Total Value of Output. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value and Cost, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | £ | £ | £ | $\pm$ | $\mathcal{L}$ |
| New South Wales | 122,591,463 | 7,123,961 | 42,209,875 | 42,958,258 | 214,883,557 |
| Victoria | 88,129,145 | 4,032,190 | 34,960,91 1 | 29,928,479 | $157,050,725$ |
| Queensland . . | 39.595.695 | 1,440,750 | 10,170,800 | 8,432,158 | 59,639,403 |
| South Australia | 21,469,924 | 949,858 | 8,043,160 | 5,776,995 | 36,239,937 |
| Western Australia | 9,986,441 | 1,095,225 | 4,401,443 | 4,160,851 | 19,643,960 |
| Tasmania | 5,470,744 | 405,721 | 2,292,361 | 3,152,733 | 1 1,321,559 |
| Australia | 287,243,412 | 15,047,705 | 102,078,550 | 94,409,474 | $498,779,141$ |

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

FACTORIES: VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, 1937-38continued.


Percentage of Costs, etc., on Total Valte.

|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales | 57.05 | $3 \cdot 32$ | 19.64 | 19.99 | 100.00 |
| Victoria | 56.11 | 2.57 | 22.26 | 19.06 | 100.00 |
| Queensland | 66.39 | 2.42 | 17.05 | 14.14 | 100.00 |
| South Australia | 59.24 | 2.62 | 22.20 | 15.94 | 100.00 |
| Western Australia | 50.84 | $5 \cdot 57$ | 22.41 | 21.18 | 100.00 |
| Tasmania | 48.32 | $3 \cdot 58$ | 20.25 | 27.85 | 100.00 |
| Australia | 57.59 | 3.02 | 20.46 | 18.93 | 100.00 |

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

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

1. General.-The following statement shows the value of land and buildings and of plant and machinery used in connexion with manufacturing industries during the year 1937-38:-

FACTORIES :- VALUE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, PLANT AND MACHINERY, 1937-38.


The values recorded in this section are generally the values apportioned in the books of the individual firms after allowance has been made for depreciation. The totals shown in the table consequently do not represent the actual amount of capital invested in the items specified.
2. Value of Land and Buildings.-(i) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The appended table shows for Australia as a whole the approximate value of land and buildings occupied in connexion with manufacturing industries from 1933-34 tn 1937-38 inclusive:-

## FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, AUSTRALIA.


(ii) In Classes of Industry in States, 1937-38. The following table gives particulars for the various classes of industry in each State.

## FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, STATES, 1937-38.

| Class of Industry . | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 玉 | £ | £ | £ | $£$ |
| I. Treatment of Nonmetalliferous Mine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Quarry Products |  |  |  | 154,888 |  | 9 |  |
| II. Brickn, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 1,592,794 | 768,536 | $\mathbf{1 2 2 , 5 5 9}$ | 176,444 | 109,055 |  |  |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Eẍplosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 1,592,794, | 768,536 |  | 176,444 |  |  | 33 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 16,136,742 | 9,018,778 | 2,312,136 | 2,436,593 | 1,618,981 | 897,198 | 32,420,428 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 206,071 | 314,995 | 30,148 | 35,785 | 21,150 | 5 | 616,934 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | , | 3,217,239 | 12 |  | 62,229 | 232,838 | 5,754,347 |
| VII. Skins and Leather | 747,414 | 931,532 | $12 \mathrm{I}, 18{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 58,360 | 121,707 | 10,256 | 1,990,451 |
| VIII. Clothing | 4,261,271 | 4,323,372 | 623,676 | 530,295 | 511,428 | 100,902 | 10,350,944 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 11,683,832 | 9,506,708 | 5,608,830 | 2,439,688 | 1,846,035 | 868,303 | 31,953,396 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 1,615,808 | 1,003,408 | 538,595 | 300,254 | 290,843 | 155,865 | 3,904,773 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. | 971,652 | 850,102 | 273,935 | 170,616 | 131,438 | 43,254 | 2,440,997 |
| XII. Paper, .Stationery, Printing, Book- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| binding, etc. . | 4,282,826 | 3,341,972 | 990,085 | 697,124 | 535,917 | 108,515 | 9.956,433 |
| XIII, Rubber | 816,805 | 734,051 | 114,883 | 60,725 | 39,256 | 24,870 | 1,790,590 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 53,906 | 29,101 | 7,460 | 1,770 | 6,710 |  | 98,947 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { XV. Miscellaneous } & \text { Pro- } \\ \text { ducts } & \text {.. }\end{array}$ | 766,289 | 460,419 | 57,401 | 61,154 | 41,929 | 9,179 | 1,396,375 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | 49,003,039 | 38,150,153 | 11,300,856 | 7,765,601 | 6,093,064 | 2,724,206 | 5,036,919 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 5,468,604 | 2,189,388 | 681,764 | 613,733 | 378,303 | 265,303 ${ }^{1}$ | 9,597,095 |
| Grand Total | 54,471,643, | 40,339,54 I | I 1,982,620 | 8,379,334 | 6,471,367 | 2,989,509 | 124,634,014 |

(iii) Totals in each State. The total value of land and buildings in each State from 1933-34 to $1937-38$ is given hereunder :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.

| Year. | N.S.w. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasinania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1933-34 | 46,310,925 | 35,563,879 | 9,461,870 | 7,989,314 | 5,581,057 |  | 107,537,806 |
| 1934-35 | 47,937,192 | 36,644,621 | 9,942,803 | 7,947,825 | 5,673,461 | 2,694,755 | 110,840,657 |
| $1935-36$ $1936-37$ | 49,494,222 | 37,678,298 | 10,514,513 | 8,268,807 | 5,978,111 | 2,675,951 | 114,609,902 |
| 1937-38 | 51,629,598 54,475 | 38,948,268 $40,339,54 \mathrm{I}$ | $11,483,161$ $11,982,620$ | $8,133,147$ $8,379,334$ | $6,279,305$ $6,471,367$ | $3,052,658$ $2,989,509$ | $119,526,137$ $124,634,014$ |

Prior to 1929-30 the increase in the value of land and buildings was uninterrupted, rising from $£_{23}$ million in 1903 to £il 8 million in $1929-30$, a growth of $£ 95$ million in 27 years. During the three years ending 1932-33, however, there was a decline of $\mathrm{fil}_{12}$ million to $\mathrm{f}_{10} 5.8$ million, but during the next five years the value has risen to $\mathfrak{f}_{\mathrm{I}} 24.6$ million.
3. Value of Plant and Machinery.-(i) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The following table shows for Australia the approximate value of plant and machinery used in factories in each of the years specified :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY, AUSTRALIA.

| Class of Industry. | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | $\pm$ | $£$ | £ | £ |
| I. Treatment of Nonmetalliferous Mine and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarry Products .. | 5,373,802 | 5,279,528 | 5,249,528 | 4,881,743 | 6,504:872 |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 2,414,175 | 2,649,482 | 2,865,499 | 2,858,777 | 3,019,476 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 5,386,426 | 5,638,866 | 5,722,327 | 5,923,776 | 6,251,926 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 24,611,820 | 24,976,454 | 25,604,490 | 26,940,963 | 29,285,995 |
| T. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | $24,611,820$ 148,402 | $24,976,454$ 162,129 | $25,604,490$ 175,884 | $26,940,963$ 187,373 | $29,285,995$ 196,652 |
| VI. Textiles and Textile Goods | 5,751,145 | 5,799,227 | 6,052,307 | 6,505,668 | 6,463,604 |
| VII, Skins and Leather .. | 913,723 | -892,370 | 898,598 | 902, 197 | 900,239 |
| VIII. Clothing . $\quad$. | 2,061,074 | 2,180,610 | 2,256,669 | 2,326,915 | 2,431,475 |
| IX. Food, Drink and To- $\qquad$ | 27,305,642 | 29,207,778 | 30,04 1,612 | 30,244,206 | 31,198,129 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware | 3,326,466 | 3,490,416 | 3,629,550 | 3,597,835 | 3,759,553 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, ete. | 679,252 | 661,980 | 678,710 | 704,708 | 725,420 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Print- | 7,139,924 | 7,108,001 | 7,532,292 | 7,773,218 | 8,436,942 |
| XIII. Rubber . . . | 1,710,597 | 1,639,724 | 1,464,225 | 1,401,645 | 1,470,300 |
| XIV. Mustcal Instruments. | $33,582$ | $24,209$ | $18,157$ | 14,800 | 10,750 |
| XV. Miscellaneous Products | $560,737$ | 580,623 | 579,858 | 671,173 | 719,309 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | 87,416,767 | 90,291,397 | 92,769,706 | 94,934,997 | 101,374,642 |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power | 32,791,361 | 32,349,558 | 32,461,385 | 31,742,098 | 31,989,944 |
| Grand Total | 120,208,128 | 122,640,955 | 125,231,091 | 126,677,095 | 133,364,586 |

Prior to 1937-38, the maximum amount invested in plant and machinery was £127.6 million in 1929-30. The amount declined to $£_{120.2}$ million during the next four years, but has since risen to the record figure of $£_{1} 33.4$ million.
(ii) Totals in each State. The following table shows the value of plant and machinery in each State during the last five years. It will be noted that the chief increase during the year 1937-38 was recorded in New South Wales :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.

(iii) Value according to Industry, 1937-38. The following table shows the value of plant and machinery used in factories in each State during 1937-38, classified according to industry :-

FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY, 1937-38.

| Class of Industry. | N.S. W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | $£$ | £ | £ | £ | £ | $\underline{1}$ |
| I. Treatment of Nonmetalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 4, 110,590 | 539,527 | 267,218 | 4,786 | 185,306 |  |  |
| II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | $1,640,0$ | 874,913 |  | 181,556 |  | 28,623 | 3,019,476 |
| III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Olls and Grease | 1,652,973 | 2,753,463 | 103,795 | 834,576 | 855,845 | 46,174 | 6,251,926 |
| IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 17,003,176 | 5,924.537 | 2,038,962 | 2,024,943 | 1,023,964 | ,270,4 19 | 29,285,995 |
| V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate | 65,378 | 112,801 | 4,799 | 8,978 | 3,143 | 1,553, | 196,652 |
| Goods .. | 2,043,047 | 3,777,497 | 138,399 | 200,981 | 74,446 | 229,234 | 6,463,604 |
| VII. Skins and Leather . | 346,297 | 364,347 | 102,439 | 21,913 | 63,567 | I,676 | 900,239 |
| VIII. Clothing | 833,679 | 1,227,337 | 151,798 | 112,592 | 90,471 | 15,598 | 2,431,475 |
| IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco | 9,451,929 | 6,911,829 | 10,842,989 | 1,816,696 | 1,687,665 | 487,021. | 31,198,129 |
| X. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 1,039,361 | 942,945 | 830,642 | 201,046 | 495,624 | 249,935. | 3,759,553 |
| XI. Furniture, Bedding, | 293,142! | 205,852 | 85,730 | 81,851 | 40,409 | 18,436 | 725,420 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| binding, etc. .. | 4,004, 846 | 2,751,915 | 692,250, | 510,235 | 360,441 | 117,255 | 8,436,942 |
| XIII. Rubber ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 558,338 | 831,4815 | 51,5731 | 14,314 | 8,595 | 5,999 | 1,470,300 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 4,932 | 4,915 | 243 | 185 | 475, |  | 10,750 |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { XV. Miseellaneous } \\ \text { ducts } & \text { Pro- } \\ & \text {. }\end{array}$ | 404,259 | 264,439 | 15,118 | 17,535 | IT,582 | 6,376 | 719,309 |
| Total, Classes I. to X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XVI. Heat, Light and Power .. .. | 13,770,707 | 8,380,497 | 2,260,789, | 3,140,505 | 2,406,503 | 2,030,943 | 31,989,944 |
| Grand Total | 57,222,693 | 36,868,289 | 17,734,600 | 9,402,792 | 7,459,525 | 4,676,6887 | 133,364,586 |

4. Depreciation of Land and Buildings and Plant and Machinery.-The following table shows the allowance made for the depreciation of land and buildings and plant and machinery used in connexion with the manufacturing industries in each State during the year 1937-38.

## allowance For depreciation of land and buildinas and plant AND MACHINERY, 1937-38.

| Class of Industry. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Treatment of Non- | £ | £ | £ | $£$ | £ | $£$ | $\underline{1}$ |
| ducts $\ldots$. | 336,553 | 99,729 | 25,865 | 9,405 | 47,585 | 38,363 | 557,500 |
| 11. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, cte. 11. Chemicals, , Dyes, Ex- | 202,408 | 50,500 | 10,702 | 19,409 | 13,162 | 1,106 | 297,287 |
| [11. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease | 221,018 | 293,087 | 16,644 | 29,280 | 59,331 | 4,643 | 624,003 |
| IV. Induatrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 1,129,957 | 523,259 | 164,531 | 231,871 | 53,134 | 144,253 |  |
| $V$. Precious Metals, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jewellery and Plate | 9,260 | 9,263 | 274 | 2,494 | 305 | 91 | 21,687 |
| VI Textiles and Textile Goods . . | 185,057 | 411,556 | 7,340 | 18,598 | 2,129 | 27,991 | 652,671 |
| VII. Skins and Leather .. | 34,255 | 39,760 | 7,935 | 812 | 2,281 | 192 | 85,235 |
| VIII. Clothing ... | 91,364 | 124,371 | 11,118 | 7,094 | 6,508 | 8.46 | 241,301 |
| IX. Fooì, Drink and Tobacco | 722,866 | 546,778 | 623,274 | 155,691 | 110,881 | 39,4 18 | 2,198,908 |
| $X$. Woodworking and Basketware .. | 109,982 | 80,340 | 68,281 | 23,044 | 50,015 | 21,292 | 352,954 |
| XI. Furniture, l3edding, | 26,115 | 21,302 | 9,798 | 7,241 | 4,152 | 8,297 | 69,905 |
| XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, BookBinding, etc. | 323,724 |  | 66,557 | 44,483 | 36,740 |  |  |
| XIII. Rubher | 79,482 | 77,398 | 4,553 | 44,883 1,872 | 36,740 1,095 | 14,649 772 | 778,276 165,172 |
| XIV. Musical Instruments | 4,562 | 253 | 11 |  | 48 | .. | 4,874 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { XV. Miscellaneons } & \text { Pro- } \\ \text { ducts } . . & . .\end{array}$ | 68,453 | 35,935 | 1,438 | 2,127 | 1,391 | 583 | 109,927 |
| Total, Classes I. to XV. | 3,545,056 | 2,605,654 | 1,018,321 | 553,421 | 388,757 | 295,496 | 8,406,705 |
| XVI. Heat, Jight and Power | 565,606 | 1,006,427 | 171,910 | 21,841 | 92,664 | 51,757 | 1,910,205 |
| Grand Total .. | 4,110,662 | 3,612,081 | 1,190,231 | 575,262 | 481,421 | 347,253 | 10,316,910 |

## § 9. Individual Industries.

1. General.-The preceding pages afford a general view of the magnitude of industries in the sixteen groups adopted by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. While it is not possible, within the limits of this work, to give a detailed account in respect of all industries, particular industries which are of special importance by reason of the employment which they provide for labour and capital or other features of special interest are dealt with hereunder. Where there are only one or two establishments of a particular class in any State, returns of output are not published but are combined with some other factory group so that the operations of individual concerns will not be disclosed.
2. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. This industry is the most important in Class III. and details for each State during the year 1937-38 are shown in the following table:-

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, 1937-38.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 121 | 67 | 13 | 11 | 1 I | 5 | 228 |
| Number of persons engaged . | 2,706 | 1,778 | 201 | 307 | 184 | 34 | 5,210 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 901,876 | 575,947 | 72,182 | 66,751 | 43,054 | 17,675 | 1,677,485 |
| Value of plantand machinery $£$ | 494,075 | 379,900 | 38,948 | 60,996 | 139,247 | . 6,436 | 1,119,602 |
| Wages pald . . | 495,427 | 338,550 | 37,659 | 42,669 | 37,031 | 4,341 | 955,677 |
| Value of fuel used . . ¢ | 64,544 | 33,137 | 4,354 | 7,375 | 10,351 | I19 | I19,880 |
| Value of materials used $\quad\{$ | I, $83 \mathrm{I}, 44_{4}$ | 985,081 | 107,471 | 202,395 | 81,620 | I 1,845 | 3,219,896 |
| Total value of output £ | 4,034,938 | 2,089,454 | 216,936 | 322,650 | 188,958 | 20,107 | 6,873,053 |
| Value of production £ | 2,138,910 | 1,071,246 | 105,III | 112,880 | 96,987 | 8,143 | 3,533,277 |

(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. In the returns for Australia shown in the following table it will be seen that the industry has made consistent progress during each of the last four years :-

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES: AUSTRALIA.

| Iteins. |  |  | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | $\ldots$ | 190 | 203 | 214 | 225 | 228 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | $\cdots$ | 3,852 | 4,25I | 4,619 | 4,928 | 5,210 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | £ | 1,350,042 | 1,435,705 | 1,556,254 | 1,627,073 | 1,677,485 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | £ | 832,532 | 929,216 | 986,700 | 1,080,969 | 1,119,602 |
| Wages paid .. |  | £ | 651,557 | 713,018 | 786,211 | 849,254 | 955,677 |
| Value of fuel used |  | f | 84,127 | 90,732 | 99,376 | 107,240 | II9,880 |
| Value of materials used |  | f | 2,287,226 | 2,441,380 | 2,751,056 | 2,948,550 | 3,219,896 |
| Total value of output |  | $\pm$ | 4,828,85 | 5,171,339 | 5,723,675 | 6,362,843 | 6,873,053 |
| Value of production | . | $\pm$ | 2,457,498 | 2,639,227 | 2,873,243 | 3,307,053 | 3,533,277 |

3. Soap and Candle Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. The manufacture of these products is frequently carried on in the same factory, so that separate returns cannot be obtained; the manufacture of soap is, however, the more important. The following table gives particulars of soap and candle factories in each State for the year 1937-38:-

## SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES, 1937-38.


(a) Particulars not available for publication.
(b) Including Western Australia and Tasmania.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The next table gives similar particulars for the last five years for Australia :-

## SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA.

| Items |  |  | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | - | 71 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 65 |
| Number of jersons engaged | . | , | 1,985 | 2,044 | 2,183 | 2,379 | 2,534 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | $£$ | 640,603 | 626,281 | 613,717 | 624,162 | 649,362 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | $\mathcal{L}$ | 573,905 | 530,298 | 514,845 | 484,225 | 556,427 |
| Wages paid .. | $\because$ | 暒 | 338,517 | 354,011 | 385,431 | 441,857 | 478,065 |
| Value of fuel used | $\therefore$ | £ | 58,74 | 56,774 | 76,340 | 63,368 | 72,670 |
| Value of naterials used | . | $\pm$ | 1,365,699 | 1,445,528 | 1,689,835 | I, 8588,810 | 1,787,068 |
| Total value of output | . | £ | 2,696,606 | 2,917,802 | 3,107,553 | 3,551,887 | 3,627,830 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 1,272,166 | 1,415,500 | 1,34I,378 | 1,629,709 | 1,768,092 |

(iii) Raw Material Used, and Production, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The following statement shows the quantities of certain raw material used and the production in soap and candle factories in Australia for the last five years :-

> SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES : RAW MATERIAL USED AND PRODECTION, AUSTRALIA.

| Particulars. |  | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tallow used | cwt. | 492,624 | 511,936 | 491,423 | 518,604 | 511,302 |
| Alkali used | ," | 264,576 | 264,147 | 288,461 | 227,028 | 218,171 |
| Coco-nut uil used, Kefin and Unrefined .. | " | 80,150 | 92,952 | 125,548 | 124,236 | 137,134 |
| Soap made | , | 891,832 | 932,252 | 954,082 | 986,578 | 952,507 |
| Candles made | " | 51,598 | 48,398 | 39,937 | 37,991 | 26,964 |

The output for the year 1937-38 comprised the following quantities of soap :Household, $708,602 \mathrm{cwt}$; toilet, $124,600 \mathrm{cwt}$; sand, $82,685 \mathrm{cwt}$; soft, $16,592 \mathrm{cwt}$; and other, $20,028 \mathrm{cwt}$.
4. Chemical Fertilizers.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. The following table gives particulars of the factories engaged in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers in each State during the year 1937 38. Details of the consumption, imports and exports of fertilizers will be found in Chapter XIX. " Agriculture."

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, 1937-38.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 32 |
| Number of persons engaged | 288 | 1,022 | 93 | 651 | 385 | 35 | 2,474 |
| Value of land and buildings $£$ | 109,211 | 543,560 | 14,062 | 220,856 | 489,22I | 47,145 | 1,424,055 |
| Value of plant and machineryf | 126,051 | 790,338 | 14,686 | 6r3,346 | 642,044 | 28,150 | 2,21,4,575 |
| Wages paid $\quad \cdots \quad \mathcal{L}$ | 77,953 | 250,754 | 20,749 | 141,947 | 101,913 | 6,631 | 599,947 |
| Value of fuel used $\quad £$ | 14,061 | 47.331 | 1,487 | 22,029 | 23,13 | 541 | 108,587 |
| Value of materials used | 436,976 | 1,191,777 | 241,518 | 562,913 | 730,172 | 75,966 | 3,239,322 |
| Total value of output. | 746,739 | 1,842,903 | 318,382 | 843,552 | 1,053,517 | 99,240 | 4,904,383 |
| Value of production £ | 295,752 | 603,795 | 75,377 | 258,610 | 300,207 | 22,733 | 1,556,474 |

2851.-23
(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The development of this industry since $1933-34$ is set out hereunder :-

## CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS : AUSTRALIA.


5. Agricultural Implement Works.-(i) General. The manufacture of agricultural implements is of particular interest, owing to the extensive agricultural activities and to the fact that it was one of the first to which it was sought to apply the so-called " New Protection." The articles manufactured include stripper-harvesters, header harvesters or reaper threshers, 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 the larger wheat-growing areas.
(ii) Details for States, $1937-38$. The following table gives details respecting agricultural implement works in each State for the year 1937-38:-

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1937-38.

(iii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. This industry declined considerably during the war years, but great progress was made thereafter. The fall in world prices of agricultural products resulted in a considerable slackening in employment and output during the years 1929-30 to 1934-35, but the industry has expanded considerably during the past three years. Details for each of the last five years are as follows :-

## AGRICULTURAL IAIPLEMENT WORKS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 139 | 139 | 143 | 148 | 160 |
| Number of persons engaged | . | $\cdots$ | 3,924 | 4,202 | 5,053 | 6,253 | 7,756 |
| Valice of land and buildings | . | £ | 607,370 | 587,962 | 608,679 | 689,612 | 80,4,116 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | $\mathfrak{L}$ | 562,396. | 562,345 | 600,915 | 683,642 | 729,771 |
| Wages paid .. .. |  | £ | 671,86т | 730,906 | 936,350 | T,232,838 | 1,629,771 |
| Value of fuel used |  | £ | 53,305 | 59,001 | 66,518 | 85,229 | 105,175 |
| Value of materials used |  | £ | 799,197 | 875,754 | 1,121,478 | 1,457,599 | 1,904,156 |
| Total value of output |  | £ | 1,766,707 | 1,968,593 | 2,528,088 | 3,150.732 | 4,225,65\% |
| Value of production |  | £ 1 | 914,145 | 1,033,838 | 1,340,092 | 1,607,904 | 2,216,327 |
|  |  | I |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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

ENGINEERING WORKS,(a) 1937-38.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qland. <br> (b) | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 353 | 379 | 118 |  | 134 | 19 | ,076 |
| Yumber of persons engaged | 10,119 | 9,621 | 2,942 | 1,647 | 1,65I | 281 | 26,261 |
| Value of land and builuingse | 1,342,849 | 1,463,773 | 341,310 | 148,14 I | 235,73S | 47,557 | 3,379,388 |
| Value of plant and machi- nery. | 1,088,592 | 1,324,930 | 306,482 | 174.508 | 217,218 | 34,407 | 3, 146,137 |
| Wages paid .. £ | 2,288,116 | 2,101,080 | 615,090 | 263,917 | 359,352 | 59,277 | 5,686,732 |
| Value of fuel used - | 102,801 | 101,141 | 39.076 | 18,902 | 24,756 | 3.220 | 289.896 |
| Value of materials used $\mathbf{E}$ | 3,263,216 | 3,100,547 | 775,771 | 341,807 | 481,067 | 43,727 | 8,007,035 |
| Rotal value of output $\mathbf{E}^{\text {E }}$ | 7,000,010 | 6,594,994 | 1,748,757 | 783,349 | 1,179,887 | 130,263 | 17,437,260 |
| Value of production $\quad \mathrm{E}$ | 3,633.993 | 3,393,306 | 933.910 | 422,640 | 673,164 | 83,316 | 9,140,329 |

(a) Excluding marine and electrical.
(b) Tucludiug establishments previously included with smelting, converting, refling and rolling of iron and steel.

In addition to engineering works which supply ordinary requirements, many establishments manufacture special classes of machinery and implements. The manufacture of mining, smelting and textile machinery and apparatus forms an important section of this industry.
7. Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling of Iron and Steel.-The extension of the classification noted in the preceding paragraph has made possible the separate publication of details for the group of industries comprised herein. This grouping includes ironworks, foundries, the making of iron safes and doors, steel castings, iron bedsteads, sash weights, steel window frames and sashes, nuts and bolts, springs, horseshoes, screws, lifts, tools, brickmakers' implements and oxy-acetylene welding. Particulars for the year 1937-38 are as follows :-

> SMELTING, CONVERTING, REFINING AND ROLLING OF IRON AND STEEL, 1937-38.

(a) Now included with Engineering.
(b) Particulars not available for publication. c) Including South Australia and Western Australia.
8. Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys.-The following table gives particulars of metal extraction and ore reduction works, other than those connected with iron and steel. The retums do not include particulars of plants used on mines :-
EXTRACTING AND REFINING OF NON-FERROUS METALS AND ALLOYS, 1937-38.

(a) In Western Australia the majority of the plants are worked on the mines, and are therefore not Included. (b) Particulars not available for publication.
(c) Including South Australia and Western Australia.
9. Railway and Tramway Workshops.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. The railway and tramway workshops which form an important item in Class IV. are chiefly State-owned institutions. The following table giving details concerning them includes, in addition, municipal establishments for manufacturing and repairing rolling-stock. Private institutions to the number of 9 in 1937-38 have, however, been excluded :-
TRAMCARS, RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK AND CARRIAGES, ETC.(a), 1937-38.

(a) Government and Mfunicipal only.

A railway workshop in the Northern Territory is chiefly engaged in making repairs to rolling-stock, etc., no new goods being manufactured. Particulars in regard to this establishment are not included in any of the tables in this chapter.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The following table shows the development of railway and tramway workshops in Australia since 1933-34:-

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

| AUSTRALIA. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Items. |  | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| Number of factories |  | 109 | 1 II | 115 | 117 | 116 |
| Number of persons engaged. |  | 23,9 11 | 24,487 | 25,678 | 26,649 | 27,207 |
| Value of land and buildings.. | £ | 6,294,948 | 6,414,562 | 6,436,465 | 6,533,264 | 6,552,522 |
| Value of plant and machinery | £ | 5,038,157 | 5,012,877 | 5,041,663 | 5,058,723 | 5,109,599 |
| Wages paid | £ | 4,835,444 | 5,166,904 | 5,585,710 | 5,967,787 | 6,525,372 |
| Value of fuel used | £ | 226,143 | 222;611 | 236,560 | 233,560 | 226,493 |
| Value of materials used | £ | 3,795,359 | 4,052,214 | 4,444,903 | 4,717,251 | 5,032.992 |
| Total value of output | $\pm$ | 9,906,428 | 10,248,401 | 11,455,618 | 12,002,430 | 13,029,225 |
| .Value of production | £ | 5,884,926 | 5,973,576 | 6,774,155 | 7,051,628 | 7,769,740 |

(a) Government and Municipal only.

The growth of the railway and tramway systems resulted in corresponding activity in workshops engaged in the manufacture or repair of rolling-stock, etc. The economio depression practically restricted the industry to repair work during recent years, but there has been considerable expansion in the last three years.
10. Motor Vehicles and Cycles.-The industries catering for the motor trade are included in Class IV., "Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances." Returns in regard to assembling and repairing are shown hereunder for the year 1937-38:-

## ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND CYCLES, 1937-38.



Particulars in regard to motor body building for the year 1937-38 are as follows :-
MOTOR BODY BUILDING, 1937-38.


The output of motor bodies for Australia is shown in the next table :-
MOTOR BODIES PRODUCED IN AUSTRALIA.

(a) Including Motor Bodies assembled.

The output of motor bodies in 1937-38 exceeded the previous maximum of 88,876 produced in 1926-27.

I I. Electrical Installations, Cables and Apparatus.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. The following table shows particulars of this industry for each State during the year 1937-38 :-

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, CABLES AND APPARATUS, 1937-38.

(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The increased output of electrical energy in Australia during the past five years, referred to in par. 36 below, necessitated a corresponding demand for electrical equipment. As imports declined heavily during the depression years the local industry was called upon to furnish the bulk of the new supplies, and the result of its operations has been a remarkable development in the manufacture of electrical goods in Australia.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, CABLES AND APPARATUS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 275 | 280 | 294 | 318 | 354 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | $\cdots$ | 5,774 | 7,098 | 8,137 | 9,215 | 11,054 |
| Yalue of land and buildings |  | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | 1,122,331 | 1,168,474 | 1,245,877 | 1,349,212 | 1,570,455 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | £ | 666,988 | 659,005 | 660,504 | 687,740 | 799,283 |
| Wages paid .. |  | £ | 931,727 | 1,130,683 | 1,325,736 | 1,534,415 | 1,915,348 |
| Value of fuel used |  | £ | 63,881 | 67,565 | 73,780 | 85,782 | 101,926 |
| Value of materials used |  | $\underline{1}$ | 1,383, 137 | 1,716,974 | 2,059,502 | 2,385,154 | 3,101,30S |
| Total value of output |  | f | 3,131,080 | 3,822,333 | 4,329,150 | 5,085,776 | 6,494,421 |
| Value of production |  | $\pm$ | 1,634,062 | 2,037,794 | 2,195,868 | 2,614,840 | 3,291,18; |

12. Wireless Apparatus.-The introduction of wireless broadcasting in 1923 gave rise to a new industry in Australia. Early statistical details of the industry are not available as they were grouped together with other electrical apparatus. In 1930-31, however, a new classification of factories was adopted and "Wireless Apparatus" was shown as a separate industry. The industry is confined, almost entirely, to the States of New South Wales and Victoria. The number of broadcast listeners' licences has increased from 331,128 in 1930-31 to $1,056,004$ in 1937-38, and this increase is reflected in the advancement of the industry during that period:-

## WIRELESS APPARATUS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 57 | 56 | 67 | 67 | 73 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  | 2,625 | 3,366 | 3,943 | 1,643 | 5.519 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | £ | 238,940 | 292,594 | 378,103 | 468,164 | 549,254 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | £ | 97,587 | [35,208 | 185,626 | 261,34 1 | 315,325 |
| Wages paid |  | $\pm$ | 295,792 | 400,789 | 493,314 | 610,291 | 791,907 |
| Value of fuel used |  | £ | 10,969 | 12,503 | 17,670 | 21,354 | 24,022 |
| Value of materials used |  | £ | 958,400 | 1,172,663 | 1,398,137 | 1,590,978 | 1,949,286 |
| Total value of output |  | £ | 1,589,093 | 1,859,050 | 2,243,159 | 2,640,206 | 3,247,472 |
| Value of production .. |  | £ | 619,724 | 673,884 | -827,352 | 1,027,874 | $1,274,164$ |

The number of domestic receiving sets assembled in 1937-38 was 214,007 •
13. Woollen and Tweed Mills.-(i). Details for each State, 1937-38. The manufacture of woollens and tweeds was established at an early period in Australian history and was under Government control, the first record in New South Wales dating back to 1801, when a few blankets were made by convicts, while manufacture in Victoria dates from 1867. The following table gives particulars for the year 1937-38:-

## W00LLEN AND TWEED (INCLUDING W00LSCOURING) MILLS, 1937-38.


(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The extent of the woollen and tweed milling industry in Australia during the last five years is shown in the following table :-
woollen and tweed mills (including woolscouring) : AUSTRALIa.

| Items. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1933-34 \cdot \\ (a) \end{gathered}$ | $1934-35 .$ $(a)$ | $1935-36$ (a) | $\begin{gathered} 1936-37 . \\ (a) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(a)}{1937-38}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 98 | 103 | 94 | 90 | 87 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  | 17,546 | 17,486 | 19,693 | 19,239 | 19,103 |
| Value of land and buildings | $\cdots$ | £ | 2,359,997 | 2,335,913 | 2,455,141 | 2,4 12,499 | 2,435,114 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | £ | 3,306,464 | 3,239,780 | 3,343,968 | 3,474,275 | 3,416,233 |
| Wages paid | . | £ | 2,233,024 | 2,234,513 | 2,612,723 | 2,514,293 | 2,741,729 |
| Value of fuel used |  | £ | 398,192 | 380,134 | 393,775 | 357,777 | 379,380 |
| Value of materials used |  | £ | 7,401,246 | 6,504,841 | 7,548,122 | 7,734,520 | 8,046,352 |
| Total value of output |  | £ | 11,635,920 | 10,712,076 | 12,545,067 | 12,283,298 | 12,618,132 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 3,836,482 | 3,827,101 | 4,603,170 | 4,191,001 | 4,192,400 |

(a) Excluding Woolscouring in New South Wales.
(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 in 1937-38 was $24,783,956$ square yards. In New South Wales 10,690,302 square yards and in Victoria $12,969,328$ square yards of tweed and cloth were manufactured. The production of flannel amounted to 4,621,113 yards, while blankets, shawls and rugs to the number of $1,270,863$ were made.

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 the first establishment for the manufacture of cotton goods was erected in 1923-24. The number of establishments treating cotton in Australia during 1937-38 was 31, the number of persons. engaged 3,380 , and the value of the output $£_{2,4} 8_{-}^{-}, 521$.
14. Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. In addition to the woollen and tweed factories, there were 306 hosiery and knitting mills operating in Australia during the year 1937-38. The total number of persons engaged
in these establishments was 18,230 of which 12,856 were females. Details for each State are shown hereunder :-

HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED G00DS, 1937-38.

(a) Particulars not a vailable for publication.
(b) Including Queensland and South Australia.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. Comparative statistics for the five years are shown in the following table :-

## HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 320 | 0 | 4 | 97 | 306 |
| Yumber of jersons engaged |  | $\cdots$ | 13,950 | 14,493 | 15,692 | 16,932 | 18,230 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | £ | 1,668,748 | 1,676,897 | 1,791,583 | 1,842,228 | 1,861,88 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | ¢ | 1,620,528 | 1,654,979 | 1,711,536 | 1,901,624 | 1,926,882 |
| Wages paid |  | $\pm$ | 1,592,378 | 1,624,414 | 1,819,265 | 2,017,903 | 2,319,355 |
| Value of fucl used |  | $\pm$ | 100,989 | 107,812 | 113,773 | 110,334 | 126,949 |
| Value of materials used |  | E | 3,420,858 | 3,506,659 | 3,768,336 | 3,978,863 | 4,508,691 |
| Total value of output |  | E | 6,651,293 | 6,561,114 | 7,327,363 | 7,700,079 | 8,534,886 |
| Value of production |  | $\underline{1}$ | 3,129,446 | 2,946,643 | 3,445,254 | 3,610,882 | 3,899,246 |

(iii) Raw Material used and Production, 1937-38. The main raw materials consumed in establishments manufacturing hosiery and knitted goods during the year 1937-38 consisted of woollen yarn, $5,849,124 \mathrm{lb} . ;$ cotton yarn, $6,220,642 \mathrm{lb}$. ; silk yarn, $1,688,366$ lb . ; and artificial silk yarn, 5,582,276 lb. Production comprised 32,079,216 garments, valued at $£_{4}, 040,467$; 2,204,344 dozen pairs of stockings, valued at $£ 2,831,293$; and r,664,418 dozen pairs of socks, valued at $£ 1,096,746$.
15. Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. In Class VII. the most important industry is tanning. Formerly the production of tanneries in Australia was confined to the coarser sorts of leathers, but there are now very few kinds which cannot be produced locally, and an export trade has been built up in some varieties.

TANNING, CURRYING AND LEATHER DRESSING, 1937-38.

| Items. |  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.A. | Tas. | Aus. tralia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 61 | 40 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 131 |
| Number of persons engaged | ' | 1,587 | 2,316 | 330 | 73 | 88 | 6 | 4,400 |
| Value of land and buildings | £ | 299,305 | 420,363 | 33,443 | (a) | 38,849 | (a) | b 812,051 |
| Value of plant and machinery | $\pm$ | 207,137 | 241,226 | 33,220 | (a) | 25,987 | (a) | b 524,125 |
| Wages paid | £ | 336,196 | 481,272 | 65,182 | (a) | 17,583. | (ct) | b 911,835 |
| Value of fuel used | £ | 29,869 | 51,587 | 5,612 | (a) | 1,584, | (a) | $b$ 89,699 |
| Value of materials used | £ | 1,447,800 | 1,654.513 | 278,468 | (a) | 86,172 | (a) | b3,502,252 |
| Total value of output | $\pm$ | 2,055,427 | 2,436,346 | 391,421 | (a) | :27,720. | (a) | b5,064,188 |
| Value of production | £ | 577.758 | 730,246 | 107,34 | (a) | 39,964 | (a) | b1,472,237 |

(a) Particulars not avallable for publication.
(b) Including Western Auatralia and Tasmanta.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The development of the tanning industry during the years stated is shown in the following table :-

TANNING, CURRYING AND LEATHER DRESSING: AUSTRALIA.

(iii) Raw Material Used and Production, 1937-38. 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, 1937-38.

(a) Not available for publication. (b) Including particulars for States marked (a).
16. Boot Factories.-(i) Boot and Shoe Factories, 1937-38. The boot and shoe industry holds an important place both in regard to employment afforded and extent of output. The operations of these factories have been rather obscured in recent years by the inclusion of a large number of repair establishments in the returns, but this difficulty has been overcome by the collection of separate statistics for each industry, and in the following table the details relate to boot and shoe factories as distinct from those devoted. to repairing and bespoke work :-

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES, 1937-38.

| Items. |  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories . . |  | 93 | 162 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 307 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | 5,432 | 9,497 | 8.49 | 553 | 351 | 71 | 16,753 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | 435,672 | 576,676 | 37,496 | 57,365 | 43,459 | 9,200 | 1,159,868 |
| Value of plant and machiatary |  | 233,678 | 480,61 1 | 68.249 | 44,932 | 24,8 19 | 6,215 | 858,504 |
| Wages paid | $\pm$ | 781,306 | 1,440,428 | 115,725 | 71,142 | 45,569 | 10,120 | 2,464,290 |
| Value of fuel used | $\stackrel{1}{5}$ | 15,409 | 30,059 | 1,887 | 1,928 | 1.147 | 246 | 50,676 |
| Value of materials used | f | 1,392,520 | 2,528,554 | 189.375 | 123,881 | 97,359 | 15.438 | 4,347:127 |
| Total value of ontput | $\pm$ | 2,563,647 | -4.603,609 | 358,219 | 226,589 | 169.129 | 27,579 | 7,948,772 |
| Value of production. | £ | 1,155.718 | 2,044,996 | 166.957 | 100,780 | 70,623 | 11,895 | 3,550,969 |

(ii) Boot Repairing, including Bespoke Work. The introduction of small power plants in repairing shops has brought this class of establishment within the meaning of a factory for statistical purposes. Shops using small power plants have spread rapidly throughout Australia, and in $1937-38$ the number amounted to 1,312 in which 2,294 persons were engaged in the industry. The sum of $\mathfrak{E}^{1} 52,709$ was distributed in salaries and wages, and the output was valued at $£ 819,255$.
(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 :-

B00T AND SH0E FACTORIES : OUTPUT, 1937-38.

| Partículars. |  | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | F. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QUANTITY. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes Slippers <br> Uppers (a) | pairs <br> 31 <br> 39 | $4,617,821$$3,234,895$48,355 | $7,877,630$$4,378,935$14,267 |  | $534,293$ <br> (b) <br> (b) | $\begin{array}{r} 374,668 \\ 222,129 \\ 152 \end{array}$ | $50,67 ?$ <br> (b) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,094,098 \\ & c 8,234,992 \\ & c \\ & l \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 639,014 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (b) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 102,01? |  |  |  |  |
| Value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes | $f$$£$$£$$£$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,215,389 \\ 336,527 \\ 6,490 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,931,982 \\ 555,495 \\ 7,197 \end{array}$ | 313.780 | $216,357$ <br> (b) <br> (b) | $\begin{array}{r} 133.132 \\ 32.299 \\ 79 \end{array}$ | $26,822$ <br> (b) | $\begin{array}{r} 6,837,462 \\ c \\ \hline \text { c } \begin{array}{r} 54,681 \\ 29,218 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| Slippers |  |  |  | (b) |  |  |  |  |
| Uppers (a) . |  |  |  | I 3, 125 |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Made for other than factory use. particulars for States marked (b). |  |  | (b) Not a vailable for publication. |  |  |  | (c) Including |  |

17. Tailoring and Slop Clothing Factories.-(i) Details for each State, r937-38. The importance of this industry in the several States is shown in the following table :-

TAILORING AND SLOP CLOTHING FACTORIES, 1937-38.

| Items. |  | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 428 | 394 | 192 | 120 | 82 | 26 | 1.172 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | 12,036 | 8,513 | 2,872 | 1,974 | 969 | 401 | 26.765 |
| Value of land and buildings | f | 1,467,942 | 846,068 | 287,713 | 255,400 | 177,530 | 65,647 | 3,100,309 |
| Value of plant and machinery | $\pm$ | 145,244 | 126,592 | 27,304 | 17,115 | 12,636 | 3,923 | 332,814 |
| Wages paid | $\pm$ | 1.389,308 | 1,054,139 | 302,227 | 192,432 | 115,145 | 4 1 , 442 | 3,094,693 |
| Value of fuel used | $\pm$ | 26,200 | $124,77 \mathrm{I}$ | 6,995 | 5,534 | 2,570 | 724 | 66,834 |
| Value of materials used | £ | 2,156,226 | 2,175,244 | 393,540 | 209,179 | 143,153 | 45,926 | 5,123,268 |
| Total vaiue of output |  | 14,258,209 | 3,688,5,35 | 903,195 | 501,549 | 337,935 | 111.890 | 9,801,313 |
| Value of produrtion .. | £ | 2,075,783 | 1,488,520 | 502,660 | 286,796 | 192,212 | 65.240 | 4,611,211 |

(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. Details for the last five years are as follows:-

TAILORING AND SLOP CLOTHING FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA.

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

18. Dressmaking and Millinery Establishments.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. Particulars of dressmaking and millinery establishments are given separately in the following tables:-

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1937-38.

(a) Includes Millinery.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS, 1937-38.

(a) Included in Dressmaking.
(ii) Tolal for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. Particulars of dressmaking and millinery ostablishments in Australia for the last five years are shown in the following table :-
dRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS: AUSTRALIA.

19. Shirts, Collars and Underclothing.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. Particulars of this industry are shown in the subjoined table :-

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND UNDERCLOTHING, 1937-38.

(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The following table shows the progress of the industry since 1933-34 :-

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND UNDERCLOTHING: AUSTRALIA.

20. Bacon-curing Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. The table hereunder gives particulars of factories engaged in bacon-curing in each State for the year 1937-38:-

BACON-CURING FACTORIES, 1937-38.

(ii) Quantity and Value of Production. The number of pigs cured and the quantity and value of the production of bacon-curing factories in each State for the year 1937-38 are given hereafter :-

BACON-CURING FACTORIES: PIGS CURED AND PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

(a) Estimated.

Bacon and ham and other pig products are dealt with more fully in Chapter XX. " Farmyard, Dairy and •Bee Products."
21. Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. The subjoined table gives particulars of butter, cheese and condensed milk factories in each State during the year 1937-38:-

## BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES, 1937-38.

| Items. |  | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W.A. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 132 | 172 | 104 |  |  |  |  |
| Number of persons engaged | $\cdots$ | 1,477 | 3,017 | 1,186 | 534 |  | 240 | 6,655 |
| Value of land and buildings | £ | 663,321 | 1,157,183 | 620,670 | 188,829 | 80,070 | 69,090 | 2,779,663 |
| Value of plant and machinery | £ | 772,880 | 1,183,201 | 731,5 5.5 | 1 34,785 | 84,501 | 70,758 | 2,077,640 |
| Wages paid $\cdots$. $\quad$ - | $\pm$ | 356,604 | 684,200 | 267,088 | -97,567 | 43,761 | 3-7,560 | 1,486,780 |
| Value of fuel used | £ | 91,432 782 | 172,079 | 55,991 | 22,924 | 82,484 | 7,307 | 362,217 |
| Value of materials used | £ | 7,214,90.4 | 9,919,653 | 7,061,676 | 1,540,504, | 875,283 | 575,330 | 27,187,350 |
| Total value of output | £ | 7,994,344 | 12,407,723 | 7,709,112 | 1,765,209 | 1,047,856 | 731,912 | 31,656,156 |
| Value of production | £ | 688,008 | 2,315,991 | 591,445 | 201,781 | 160,089 | 149,275 | 4,106,589 |

(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The progress of this industry during the last five years is set out hereunder :-

## BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | .. | . | 531 | 544 | 517 | 517 | 520 |
| Number of persons engaged | . | - | 5,967 | 6,151 | 6,062 | 6,226 | 6,655 |
| Value of land and buildings | . . | £ | 2,577,138 | 2,616,769 | 2,635,863 | 2,733.273 | 2,779,663 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | £ | 2,775,355 | 2,779,468 | 2,849,645 | 2,938,110 | 2,977,640 |
| Wages pald |  | £ | 1,202,397 | 1,251,418 | 1,265,898 | 1,332,911 | 1,486,780 |
| Value of fuel used |  | £ | 311,261 | 320,073 | 310,260 | 335,451 | 362,217 |
| Value of materials used | . . | £ | 17,387,974 | 20,182,321 | 22,627,448 | 21,995,736 | 27,188,350 |
| Total value of output |  | $\pm$ | 20,809,678 | 23,376,685 | 25,869,089 | \|25,434,496 | 31,656,156 |
| Value of production | . | £ | 3,110,443 | 2,874,291 | 2,931,381 | 3,103,309 | 4,106,589 |

(iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The next table shows the quantities and values of butter, cheese and condensed milk produced in factories and the quantities of of milk used in the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk during the year 1937-38:-

BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES : PRODUCTION, 1937-38.


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

MEAT AND FISH PRESERVING WORKS,(a) 1937-38.


Particulars regarding the quantities and values of beef, mutton and lamb preserved by cold .process exported from Australia over a series of years will be found in Chapter XVIII. " Pastoral Production."
23. Bakeries.-Information regarding establishments in which the manufacture of bread, cakes, etc., was carried on in the year 1937-38 is given in the table below. It should be noted, however, that, as explained in § 1 par. 2 above the details refer to establishments coming within the definition of a factory. For that reason there are a large number of bakehouses omitted and consequently the table does not give complete details of the industry. This is true of all other industries covered by the statistics of manufacturing production but, in view of the omission of such a large number of establishments in this instance, special mention of this fact is deemed desirable.

## BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY), 1937-38.

| Items. |  | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. (a) | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 652 | 549 | 253 | 129 | 130 | 73 | 1,786 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | 4,060 | 3,213 | r,361 | 894 | 541 | 1,154 | 11,223 |
| Value of land and buildings | £ | 2,171,982 | 1, 184,892 | 477,113 | 243,455 | 183,391 | 288,802 | 4,549,635 |
| Value of plant and machinery | $\pm$ | 585,500 | 376,595 | 153,979 | 97,477 | 50,800 | 85,293 | 1,349,644 |
| Wages yaid | £ | 741,726 | 532,169 | 207,686 | 136,941 | 85,169 | 157,131 | 1,860,822 |
| Value of fuel used | £ | 120,068 | 87,23I | 30,528 | 18,797 | 13,622 | 15,691 | 285,937 |
| Value of materials used | £ | 2,340,524 | 1,947,531 | 784,369 | 462,096 | 339,392 | 517,845 | 6,391,757 |
| Total value of output | £ | 4,069,273 | 3,235,506 | I,336,54 I | 789,377 | 561,611 | 811,786 | 10,804,094 |
| Value of production .. | $\underline{1}$ | 1,608,681 | 1,200,544 | 521,644. | 308,434 | 208,597 | 278,250 | 4,125,400 |

(a) Includes Confectionery.
24. Jam and Fruit Preserving Pickles, Sauces and Yinegar Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. The subjoined table gives particulars of factories included in this class for the year 1937-38. One establishment engaged in meat preserving has been included in the details shown for Tasmania in order that confidential information may not be disclosed.

JAM AND FRUIT PRESERVING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES, 1937-38.

(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. Particulars in connexion with these establishments in Australia for the last five years are given hereunder :-
JAM AND FRUIT PRESERVING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES : AUSTRALiİA.

| Items. |  |  | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factorics |  |  | 120 | 122 | 125 | 121 | 121 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  | 4,895 | 5,213 | 5,773 | 5,906 | 6,596 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | £ | 1,032,409 | 1,103,291 | 1,125,204 | 1,218,132 | 1,309,014 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | £ | 525,199 | 521,800 | 549,413 | 598,126 | 665,863 |
| Wages paid .. . |  | $\underline{1}$ | 72-2,265 | 795,621 | 929,792 | 971,768 | 1,143,190 |
| Value of fuel used |  | $\Sigma$ | 65,724 | 78,144 | 89,227 | 87,019 | 93,055 |
| Value of materials used |  | ¢ | 2,831,602 | 3,312,257 | 3,965,338 | 4,177,792 | 4,571,219 |
| Total value of output |  | $\pm$ | 4,634,959 | 5,428,876 | 6,276,112 | 6,298,642 | 6,974,291 |
| Value of production |  | $\pm$ | 1,737,633 | 2,038,475 | 2;221,547 | 2,033,83I | 2,310,017 |

The progress of the jam-making industry was very marked during the war years of 1914-18, when large quantities were exported overseas for the supply of army requirements. In the year $1918-19$ the production amounted to $142,290,000 \mathrm{lb}$., but on the termination of hostilities in 1918 the quantity declined to $90,140,000 \mathrm{lb}$. in 1920-21. During the succeeding years the production of jam varied considerably, falling to $66,120,000 \mathrm{lb}$. in 1930-3I and subsequently improving to $90,302,000 \mathrm{lb}$. in 1935-36. In $1937-38$ the output of preserved fruit reached the record figure of $157,761,000 \mathrm{lb}$., or more than $30,000,000 \mathrm{lb}$. in excess of the previous maximum in 1936-37. The production of pickles and sauces again showed a satisfactory improvement.
(iii) Production. The following table shows the quantity and value of jams, pickles and sauces manufactured in each state in 1937-38:-

JAMS, PRESERVED FRUIT, PICKLES AND SAUCES : OUTPUT, 1937-38.

| Particulars. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity (,000 0MITTED). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jams and Jellies . . lb. | 20,996 | 30,827 | 6,561 | 7,347 | 965 | 14,430 | 81,126 |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Fruit Pulp- } \\ \text { Consumed } \\ \text { works }\end{array} & \text { in } & \text { own } \\ \text { Ib. }\end{array}$ | 10 | 29 | I |  | 5 | $\pm$ | 60 |
| For sale or addition to stock .. lb. | 14 | 153 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 108 | 303 |
| $\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} \text { Tomato Pulp- } \\ \text { Consumed } \\ \text { works } \end{array} & \text { in } & \text { own } \\ \text { lb. } \end{array}$ | 13 | 56 |  | 16 | 4 |  | 89 |
| For sale or addition to stock .. lb. | 12 | 173 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 207 |
| Fruit, preserved . . , | 27,004 | 102,487 | 4,989 | 18,038 | 14 | 5,229 | 157,761 |
| Pickles . . . pints | 1,681 | 3,031 | Io8 | 1,4+3 | 186 | 5 | 6,452 |
| Sauces . . . . . | 7,096 | 10,928 | 822 | 2,254 | 678 | 6 | 21,784 |
| Value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jams and Jellies .. £ | 463,183 | 661,122 | 156,365 | 128,967 | 18,222 | 322,765 | 1,750,624 |
| Fruit, preserved .. | 468,068 | 1,674,782 | 117,355 | 386,673 | 338 | 126,843 | 2,774,059 |
| Pickles .. .. £ | 68,367 | 89,667 | 17,874 | 56,136 | 5,177 | 1,728 | 238,949 |
| Sauces .. $\quad . \quad$ ¢ | 351,423 | 312,479 | 23,223 | 68,236 | 18,811 | 537 | 774,709 |

25. Confectionery Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. At the close of the year 1900 there were in New South Wales 16 establishments with 706 persons engaged and in Victoria 16 establishments, employing 731 persons, the plant and machinery in the former State being valued at $£_{2,815}$, and in the latter at $£_{19,070 \text {. The figures }}$ for the year 1937-38 given hereunder show the remarkable development since 1900:-

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES( $b$ ), 1937-38.


[^0]and Tasmania.
(ii) Total for A ustralia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. Particulars of the confectionery industry during the last five years are shown in the following table :-

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | $\underset{(a)}{1933-34 \cdot}$ | $\underset{(a)}{1934-35 .}$ | $\underset{(a)}{1935-36 .}$ | $\underset{(a)}{1936-37 .}$ | $1937-38 .$ $(a)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | . | 214 | 218 | 217 | -214 | 204 |
| Number of persons engaged | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,698 | 7,158 | -7,516 | 7.975 | 8,235 |
| Value of land and buildings | . | $\pm$ | 1,694,606 | 1,721,645 | 1,774,452 | 1,902,059 | 2,042,198 |
| Value of plant and machinery | . | £ | 1,686,517 | 1,749,349 | 1,712,163 | 1,773,1;8 | 1,830,166 |
| Wages paid .. .. | . | £ | 898,592 | 935,214 | x,010,775 | 1,063,42I | 1,179,223 |
| Value of fuel used | . | £ | 112,681 | 112,059 | 117,041 | 98,771 | 141,459 |
| $V$ alue of materials used | . | £ | 2,518,756 | 2,743,763 | 3,023,696 | 3,202,325 | 3,555,710 |
| Total value of output | -. | E | 4,734,105 | 5,120,164 | 5,662,146 | 5,573,14.9 | 6,660,655 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 2,102,668 | 2,264,342 | 2,52I,409 | 2,272,052 | 2,963,486 |

(a) See notes to previous table.

The confectionery industry expanded rapidly during the war years largely as a result of the stimulus afforded by the embargo placed on the importation of luxuries during that period. The industry, however, was seriously affected by the business depression but has now regained its former position. Confectionery establishments in Tasmania have been combined with bakeries in order to conceal confidential information. Production is sufficient to supply local requirements, and an export trade is being developed. Several large British manufacturers of confectionery have established branch works in Australia.
26. Grain Milling.-(i) Details for States, 1937-38. The following table shows the position of the flour-milling industry in each State in 1937-38:-

GRAIN MILLING, 1937-38.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. (a) | W. Aust. | Tas. <br> (a) | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 52 | 38 | 10 | 38 | 21 | 9 | 168 |
| Number of persons engaged. | 1,205 | 1,101 | 339 | 446 | 389 | 117 | 3,597 |
| Value of tand and buildings $£$ | 839,268 | 543,861 | 201,650 | 164,454 | 260,928 | 69,501 | 2,079,662 |
| Value of plant and machinery $£$ | 666,999 | 493,838 | 162,866 | 221,155 | 228,868 | 28,627 | 1,802,353 |
| Wages paid . . | 297,057 | 260,757 | 84,354 | 91,607 | 91,863 | 26,635 | 852,273 |
| Value of fuel used.. $\quad £$ | -72,854 | 60,946 | 15,160 | 26,593 | 37,520 | 3,743 | 216,816 |
| Value of materials used f | [5,575,702 | 4,837,787 | 1,113,193 | 1,359,156 | 1,382,086 | 291,348 | 14,559,272 |
| Total value of output $\mathrm{E}_{\text {¢ }}$ | 6,396,629 | 5,409,048 | t,303,748 | 1,532,632 | I, 686,424 | 340,268 | 16,668,749 |
| Value of production $\quad \underset{\text { ¢ }}{ }$ | 748,073 | 510,315 | 175,395 | 146,883 | 266,818 | 45,177 | 1,892,661 |

(a) The manufacture of cornflour, oatmeal, etc., was also carried on in some of these establishments.
(ii) Productions of Flour and By-products, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The production of flour by the mills in each State for the years indicated was as follows :-

GRAIN MILLING: PRODUCTION OF FLOUR.

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) | Tons.(a) |
| 1933-34 | 495,779 | 395,566 | 84,159 | 121,8II | 122,000 | 19,253 | 1,238,568 |
| 1937-35 | 555, 173 | 437,262 | 86,246 | 136,716 | 124,130 | 19,260 | 1,358,787 |
| 1935-36 | 523,281 | 435,340 | 86,142 | 124,021 | 118,340 | 20,492 | 1,307,616 |
| 1936-37 | 464,498 | 420,364 | 82,423 | 119,192. | 122,723 | 19,579 | 1,228,779 |
| 1937-38 | 476,88I | 424,302 | 81,242 | 123,878 | 125,472 | 10,155 | 1,250,930 |

(a) Tons of $2,000 \mathrm{lb}$.

The production of flour in Australia for the last year, $1,250,930$ tons, was valued at $£_{12,811,346}$. In addition, 525,598 tons of bran and pollard, valued at $£ 3,407.346$, were made. The quantity of wheat ground was $60,010,744$ bushels.
27. Sugar Mills.-(i) Details for 1937-38. The following table shows tho position of the cane-crushing branch of the sugar-making industry in New South Wales and Queensland in 1937-38. Sugar-cane is not grown in the other States. Details regarding the area, yield, etc., of sugar-cane will be found in Chapter XIX., "Agricultural Production."

SUGAR MILLS, 1937-38.


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. The latter, however, is a diminishing quantity.
(ii) Progress of Industry. (a) New South Wales. The following table shows the progress which has been made in this industry in New South Wales since 191 :-

SUGAR MILLS: NEW SOUTH WALES.

| Items. |  | 19 It. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of employees |  | 469 | 144 | 198 | 195 | 260 |
| Cane crushed | tons | I 47,799 | 227,424 | 280,472 | 275,169 | 361,724 |
| Sugar produced |  | 17,299 | 29,428 | $36,46 \mathrm{I}$ | 38,158 | 47,077 |
| Molasses produced | gals | 796,440 | 1,059,555 | 1,390,180 | I,329,660 | 1,754,527 |

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

## SUGAR MILLS: QUEENSLAND, 1911 T0 1937-38.

| Items. | 1911. | 1934-35. | 1935-36. | 1936-37 | 193i-38. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories | 49 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Number of persons engaged | 4,295 | 4.436 | 4,176 | 4,381 | 4,324 |
| Cane crushed .. tons | I,534,45 I | 4,271,380 | 4,220,435 | 5,170,571 | 5,132,886 |
| Sugar produced | 173,296 | 611,16I | 610,0.50 | 744,676 | 763,242 |
| MolassesSotd to distillers and others .. gals. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,393,669 | 5,017,717 | 4,792,950 | 6,086,864 | 7,071,109 |
| Used as fodder.. | 789,564 | 3,035,598 | 3,817,755 | 4,351,822 | 3,914,113. |
| Used as manure " | 223,000 | 2,227,905 | 2,559,528 | 3,211,423 | 3,363,624 |
| Run to waste .. ", |  | 1,162,715 | 1,214,678 | -560,326 | 466,481 |
| Burnt as fucl .. ", | I,847,333 2 | 5,330,489 | 4,103,475 | $6,354,841$ | 5,576,764 |
| Sold or used for other <br> purposes .. " |  |  | .. | 397,080 | 157,496 |
| In stock . ." | 1,197,626 | 1,673,607 |  |  |  |
| Total molasses | 6,451,192 | 18,457,031 | 16,488,386 | 20,962.356 | 20,549,587 |

28. Sugar Refineries.-The establishment of the sugar-refining industry considerably antedates the establishment of the sugar-milling industry, the raw material operated on in the earlier years coming chiefly from Mauritius and the East. In 1937-38 there were two sugar refineries in each of the States of Victoria and Queensland, and one in each of the States of New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. The quantity of raw sugar treated amounted to 358,679 tons, for a yield of 346,894 tons of refined sugar, valued at $£_{\text {II, }}^{157,352}$.
29. Breweries.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. The following table gives particulars concerning breweries in each State:-

BREWERIES, 1937-38.

| Items. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. <br> (a) | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories . . . . | $6$ | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 37 |
| Number of persons engaged . | 976 | 1,420 | 393 | 263 | 405 | - 85 | 3,542 |
| Value of land and buildings $f$ | 924,447 | 769,562 | 412,498 | 188,076 | 247,412 | 136,988 | 2,678,983 |
| Value of plant and machinery $\mathfrak{£}$ | 759.557 | 840,581 | 340,692 | 188,173 | 373,992 | 139,64 1 | 2,642,636 |
| Wages paid . . f | 287,046 | 495,043 | 118,227 | 90,267 | 137,728 | 23,274 | 1,151,585 |
| Value of fuel used .. $\mathbf{x}$ | 82,271 | 80,576 | 27,748 | 17,666 | 21,149 | 6,527 | 235,937 |
| Value of materials used - ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | 994,389 | 1,343,525 | 295,250 | 213,200 | 235,675 | 100,046 | 3,232,085 |
| Total value of output | 3,311,512 | 2,891,604 | 806,041 | 527,137 | 774.106 | 216,070 | 8,526,470 |
| Value of prodaction . . £ | 2,234,852 | 1,467,503 | 483,043 | 296,271 | 467,282 | 109:497 | 5,058,448 |

(a) Includes Malt Works.
(ii) Total for Australia 1933-34 to 1937-38. The next table shows the extent of this industry for the last five years:-

BREWERIES : AUSTRALIA.

| Items. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { T933-34. } \\ (a) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1934-35 . \\ (a) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 103,5-36 . \\ (a) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(a)}{1930^{\circ}-37 .}$ | 1937-38. <br> (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  |  | 42 | 41 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Number of persons engaged |  |  | 2,995 | 3,097 | 3,228 | 3,389 | 3,542 |
| Value of land and buildings |  | £ | 2,423,574 | 2,411,446 | 2,426,415 | 2,537,922 | 2,678,983 |
| Value of plant and machinery |  | £ | 2,507,559 | 2,476,600 | 2,440,700 | 2,454,576 | 2,642,636 |
| Wages paid |  | 5 | 886,597 | 952,127 | 1,018,985 | 1,072,063 | 1,151,585 |
| Value of fuel used |  | ¢ | 189,902 | 194.863 | 202,367 | 214,272 | 235,937 |
| Yalue of materials used |  | £ | 2,011,957 | 2,262,174 | 2,552,497 | 2,642,395 | 3,232,035 |
| Total value of output |  | £ | 5,625,876 | 6,439,227 | 7,121,946 | 7,456,136 | 8,526,470 |
| Value of production |  | £ | 3,424,017 | 3,892,100 | 4,367,082 | 4,599,469 | 5,058,448 |

(a) Inctudes Matt Works in Tasmania.
-The quantity of ale and stout brewed fell from 73.7 million gallons in 1928-29 to 49.8 million gallons in 1931-32, but thereafter the production increased each year to 84,021,184 gallons in 1937-38. For a number of years prior to the depression the consumption of ale and stout exceeded in gallons per head of the population ; it dropped to 7.32 gallons in 1931-32, but has since risen to 11.62 gallons.
(iii) Materials Used and Production. The table below shows the quantities of raw material used and the quantity and value of ale and stout brewed in each State during the year 1937-38.

BREWERIES : MATERIALS USED AND PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

| Particulars. | N.S.w. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust | W. Aust. | ma | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Raw Material Used. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mailit . turhels <br> Hops   <br> Bugar $\ldots$ lb. <br> cwt.   | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{0 1 0 , 5 2 0} \\ 886,909 \\ 128,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 9 2 , 8 6 0} \\ & 854,087 \\ & 121,480 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 238,027 \\ 194,354 \\ 26,460 \end{array}$ | (b)$(b)$$(b)$ | 321,980190,4838,380 | (b) | $\begin{array}{rr}c & 2,838,906 \\ c & 2,363,34 \\ c & 313,260\end{array}$ |
| tuishelslb.cwt. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Malt . . bushels |  | 32.60 | 34.12 | (b) |  | (b) | 79 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hops .. Ib. | 28.04 | 28.05 | 27.86 | (b) | 28.05 | (b) | c 28.13 |
| Sugar .. owt. | 4.05 | 3.99 | 3.79 | (b) | 1.23 | (b) | 3.73 |

Ale and Stout Brewed.

| Quantity <br> Value (a) | gallons | $\begin{array}{r} 31,630,132 \\ 3,284,751 \end{array}$ | $30,448,726$ $2,850,841$ | $6,975,999$ 804,623 | (b) | $6,792,000$ 718,791 | (b) | $\begin{gathered} c 84,021,184 \\ 0,376,577 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

(a) Exclusive of Excise duty.
(b) Particulars not available for publication.
(c) Includes States marked (b).
30. Distilleries.-Distilleries are located in all the States with the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania. The following information, which has been extracted from returns furnished by the Excise Branch of the Department of Trade and Customs, shows the materials used in distilleries in Australia and the quantity of spirits distilled therefrom for the year 1937-38:-Materials used: barley, 68,238 bushels; barley malt, 76,81I bushels; molasses, 1,311,512 cwt.; wine, 14,277,314 gallons; raisins and currants, $60,432 \mathrm{cwt}$; grapes, $171,734 \mathrm{cwt}$. The quantity of spirits distilled from barley, malt and grain was 437,061 gallons; from molasses, $6,762,014$ gallons; and from wine, $2,923,661$ gallons; total, ro, 122,736 gallons. The quantity of spirits denatured during the year was $3,955,196$ gallons.
31. Tobacco, etc., Factories.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. During the year 1937-38 there were thirty-two establishments in which the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes was carried on. There were no tobacco factories in Tasmania.

TOBACCO, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES, 1937-38.


[^1](b) Including Queen:land, South Australia and Western
(ii) Total for Australia. This industry was among the first to be established in Australia. In 186I New South Wales had II factories, producing 177,744 lb. of manufactured tobacco; in the same year there was one factory in Victoria, but the quantity of tobacco manufactured is not available. The Australian market has for many years been largely supplied with local manufactures from the imported leaf. Imports during 1937-38 comprised-manufactured tobacco 701,312 lb ., cigars $9,996 \mathrm{lb}$., and cigarettes $107,686 \mathrm{lb}$., while the quantities manufactured in Australian factories were respectively $16,261,872 \mathrm{lb} ., 255,7 \mathrm{Si} \mathrm{lb}$., and $6,325, \mathrm{I} 83 \mathrm{lb}$. The following tables show the extent of the industry in Australia for the last five years :-

## TOBACCO, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA.



Leaf Used and Production.


For many years the production of locally-grown leaf was comparatively small, and manufacturers were dependent on imported leaf for the supply of their raw material. Increased duties stimulated local production, and the quantity of Australian leaf used by manufacturers rose from 1.2 million lb. in 1929-30 to over 3 million lb. in 1930-3I; in 1932-33 the quantity of local leaf used fell to 2.7 million lb., but it has since risen to 4.2 million Ib. In this connexion, see item "Tobacco" in Chapter XIX. "Agricultural Production."
32. Saw-mills, etc.-(i) Details for States, 1937-38. The most important industry in Class X. 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 plywood and bark mills have been combined in the following table :-

## SAW-MILLS, FOREST AND OTHER ; PLYW00D AND BARK MILLS, 1937-38.


(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. The development of forest and other saw-mills, etc., since 1933-34 is shown in the following table :-


The table furnishes evidence of marked improvement during the past four years. The saw-mill output of native timber, which dcclined from 740 million super. feet in 1925-26 to the abnormally low figure of 237 million super. feet during the height of the depression, had recovered to 643 million super. feet in 1937-38. Further reference is made to the saw-milling industry in Chapter XXI. "Forestry."
33. Furniture, Cabinet Making and Upholstery.-These industries constitute the principal manufactures in Class XI. The following table gives particulars for each State :-
FURNITURE, CABINET MAKING AND UPHOLSTERY FACTORIES, 1937-38.

| Items. |  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Number of factories |  | 252 | 302 | 110 | 67 | 84 | 36 | 851 |
| Number of persons engaged | . | 4,769 | 3,546 | 1,507 | 1,064 | 743 | 317 | 11,946 |
| Value of land and buildings | $\pm$ | 709,811 | 619,565 | 217,616 | 142,432 | 108,120 | 31,958 | 1,829,502 |
| Value of plant, and machinery | £ | 244,477 | 145,993 | 68,999 | 76,676 | 31,301 | 14,582 | 581,868 |
| Wages paid | £ | 957,686 | 553,834 | 283,818 | 166, 111 | 123,442 | 47,473 | 2,132,364 |
| Value of fuel used | f | 25,680 | 19.455 | 8,338 | 7,301 | 3,634 | 1,387 | 65.795 |
| Value of materials used | $\underline{5}$ | 1,526,391 | 940,845 | 405,586 | 299,346 | 197,426 | 48,678 | 3,418,272 |
| Total value of output | $\pm$ | 3,035,546 | I,885,925 | 857,915 | 558,770 | 396,584 | 120,108 | 6,854,848 |
| Value of production. | $\pm$ | 1,483,475 | 925,625 | 443,991 | 252,123 | 19.5,524 | 70,043 | 3,370,781 |

34. Printing and Bookbinding Works.-Printing and bookbinding works rank high in importance among the industries of Australia, and in 1937-38 afforded employment for about 28,169 employees, and paid more than $£ 5,900,000$ in salaries and wages, while the value of output amounted to $\mathfrak{£}_{17,205,000}$. The following table gives particulars of establishments engaged in general printing and bookbinding in each State for the year 1937-38. Government printing works are included, but establishments producing newspapers and periodicals are shown separately in the succeeding table :-

GENERAL PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1937-38.


ESTABLISHMENTS PRODUCING NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, 1937-38.

| Items. |  | N.S.V. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of factories |  | 213 | 113 | 64 | 38 | 36 | 7 | 471 |
| Number of persons engaged |  | 4,302 | 2,554 | 1,458 | 673 | 599 | 319 | 9,905 |
| Value of land and buildings. | £ | 1,691,514 | 786,315 | 543,926 | 367,158 | 275,502 | 29,773 | 3,694,188 |
| Value of plant and machinery | £ | $1,464,512$ | 730,174 | 439,843 | 195,206 | 167,363 | 42,080 | 3,039,178 |
| Wrges paid | £ | 1,155,813 | 696,156 | 338,541 | 165,646 | 163,564 | 79,875 | 2,599,595 |
| Value of fuel used | $\pm$ | 53,849 | 29,534 | 20,009 | 6,442 | 12,775 | 2,991 | 125,600 |
| Valce of materials used | £ | 1,330,448 | 898,055 | 303,030 | 192,109 | 138,391 | 34,282 | 2,896,315 |
| Total value of output |  | 3,414,924 | 2,050,957 | 890,838 | 461,804 | 403,714 | 263,486 | 7,485,723 |
| Value of production .. | £ | 2,030,627 | 1,123,368 | 567,799 | 263,253 | 252,548 | 226,213 | 4,463,808 |

35. Tyres, Motor and Cycle.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. During the last decade, the number of motor car and cycle users has shown a considerable advance and this necessarily has had a stimulating effect on the industry engaged in the manufacture of motor and cycle tyres. Particulars for each State during 1937-38 are shown hereunder :-

TYRES, MOTOR AND CYCLE, 1937-38.

(a) Includes Boots and Shoes and Other Rubber Goods.
(ii) Total for Australia, 1933-34 to 1937-38. Prior to 1930-31 particulars regarding this industry were included with Rubber Goods but separate details are now available and are shown in the following table for the last five years:-

TYRES, MOTOR AND CYCLE : AUSTRALIA.

(a) Tucludes Boots and Shoes and Other Rubber Goods for Tasmania.

It will be noted that the value of output for the year $1937-38$ is the greatest recorded since the manufacture of motor and cycle tyres was shown as a separate industry.
36. Electric Light and Power Works.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. The increased demand for electrical energy has been responsible for considerable development in electric light and power works during recent years. Since 1931-32 the production of electric light and power has increased from 2,507 to 4,353 million British units, or by more than 73 per cent. Particulars for the year 1937-38 are as follows :-

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1937-38.



Particulars of the types of engines and generators installed in Electric Light and Power Works and their rated horse-power are given on p. 708.
(ii) Production 1933-34 to 1937-38. The increase in the production of electric light and power in each of the States during the five years is clearly shown in the following table :-

37. Gas Works.-(i) Details for each State, 1937-38. Gas works are in operation in the majority of important towns in Australia. New South Wales returned eight coke factories and Queensland three, working as separate industries, but under the new classification these are included in Class I.-Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. The subjoined table gives particulars of gas works in each State for the year 1937-38:-

GAS WORKS, 1937-38.


[^2](b) Iucludes Weqtern Australia and Tasmania.
(ii) Coal Used and Production, 1937-38. The following table gives details for the year 1937-38:-

GAS WORKS : COAL USED AND PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

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

Coal Used.


Products.


Value.


[^3]The output of gas declined from 20,929,569 thousand cubic feet in 1929-30 to an average of $17,800,000$ thousand cubic feet during the three years ended June, 1934, but has since risen to a new high level of $20,946,383$ thousand cubic feet in 1937-38.


[^0]:    (a) Ice Cream factories-Other Confectionery included in Bakeries.
    and Ice Cream.
    (c) Particulars not available for publication.
    (b) Including Chocolate
    (d) Includes Western Australia

[^1]:    (a) Not available for publication. Australia.

[^2]:    (a) Not available for publication.

[^3]:    (a) Particulars not available for publication.
    (b) Includes Western Australia and Tasmania.

