

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and also its development since the year 1926. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has assisted in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1926 to 1930, and reference should be made to previous reports for particulars in respect of the years 1912 to 1925

2. **Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1926 to 1930.**
—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1926 to 1930.

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership, 1926 to 1930.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern Territory.	Total.	Aust.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS									
1926	191	157	109	103	121	79	3	768	a372
1927	188	149	104	106	130	81	3	759	a369
1928	197	151	102	100	128	80	4	768	a379
1929	195	151	106	105	129	81	4	771	a374
1930	a203	151	107	106	127	82	4	780	a382
NUMBER OF BRANCHES.									
1926	602	384	284	90	153	51	..	1,564	b1,900
1927	503	408	307	104	165	61	..	1,641	b2,031
1928	596	415	311	104	190	74	..	1,690	b2,079
1929	598	410	318	173	189	72	..	1,757	b2,154
1930	598	410	319	173	190	71	..	1,761	b2,179
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.									
1926	329,260	230,539	142,985	79,908	52,616	15,783	387	851,478	851,478
1927	355,127	247,618	150,651	79,771	60,586	16,734	1,165	911,652	911,652
1928	357,390	242,190	154,799	75,725	61,498	18,405	1,474	911,541	911,541
1929	354,480	240,809	164,627	69,479	63,619	17,215	989	901,168	901,168
1930	348,134e	229,322	141,925	63,818	60,243	16,831	984	855,757	855,757
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP. (c)									
1926	6.6	4.3	11.9	8.6	7.7	4.3	c16.3	7.0	7.0
1927	7.9	7.4	5.4	e0.2	15.1	6.0	201.0	7.1	7.1
1928	0.6	e2.2	2.8	e5.1	1.5	10.3	26.5	..	..
1929	e0.8	e0.2	e0.1	e7.9	3.4	e7.3	e32.9	e1.1	e1.1
1930	e8.2	e4.8	e9.2	e9.9	e5.3	e2.2	e0.5	e5.0	e5.9

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. (c) Decrease. (d) On preceding year. (e) Includes 13 unions with a membership of 1,042 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly in character, and range from the small independent association to the large inter-State organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz. :— (i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the inter-State; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making an adjustment to allow for this duplication.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1926 to 1930.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1926 to 1930. In previous Reports attention has been drawn to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1926 to 1930.

Industrial Groups.	1926	1927.	1928.	1929	1930.
NUMBER OF UNIONS (a).					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	4	4	4	4	4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	23	23	23	22	22
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	35	32	33	33	32
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	9	11	12	12	12
V. Books, Printing, etc.	9	8	8	8	9
VI. Other Manufacturing	37	41	40	42	41
VII. Building	31	28	28	28	28
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	12	12	14	14	14
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	33	28	30	31	30
X. Other Land Transport	8	8	5	5	5
XI. Shipping, etc.	28	24	29	28	26
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	3	3	3	3	3
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	16	19	20	19	15
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	19	19	19	20	20
(ii) Public Service	53	53	54	50	45
(iii) Retail and Wholesale	6	7	7	7	7
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring	12	13	13	13	13
(v) Other Miscellaneous	37	36	37	35	36
Total	372a	369a	379a	374a	362a

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1926 to 1930—continued.

Industrial Groups.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	35,315	37,110	35,540	35,698	30,944
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	70,201	82,720	87,417	85,425	79,031
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	67,255	70,012	71,994	71,949	71,437
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	47,932	53,641	56,874	58,300	56,825
V. Books, Printing, etc.	18,592	19,214	19,771	19,817	19,822
VI. Other Manufacturing	44,695	47,671	49,779	44,093	44,742
VII. Building	53,881	57,234	60,416	61,391	59,629
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	46,014	49,179	43,044	43,098	42,405
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	114,899	121,300	116,061	113,251	106,968
X. Other Land Transport	20,844	22,137	20,432	18,817	18,211
XI. Shipping, etc.	40,694	42,702	38,361	38,308	38,050
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	54,173	60,394	55,547	50,286	43,639
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	25,760	28,313	30,488	29,767	25,504
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	28,053	31,343	28,371	30,440	31,140
(ii) Public Service	72,941	76,225	79,175	79,773	81,275
(iii) Retail and Wholesale	23,374	30,685	31,034	31,887	28,559
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring	40,009	42,811	48,691	46,577	41,027
(v) Other Miscellaneous	38,086	38,061	41,146	43,682	42,399
Total	851,478	911,652	911,541	901,168	855,757

4. Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members.—(i) States, 1930. The census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December 1930, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1930. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has also been added showing the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1930.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nth. T'ory.	Aus- tralia.
MALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	523,900	345,300	195,000	116,400	92,400	38,400	1,600	1,313,000
No. of Members of Unions	303,473	184,707	124,122	55,741	52,287	14,484	953	735,767
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	57.9	53.5	63.7	47.9	56.6	37.7	59.6	56.0
Junior Workers (under 20)	91,060	67,660	35,930	23,090	16,920	8,550	140	243,400
FEMALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	110,130	103,900	40,500	25,800	17,100	8,500	170	311,600
No. of Members of Unions	39,661	44,615	17,803	7,577	7,956	2,347	31	119,990
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	34.2	42.9	44.0	29.9	46.5	27.6	18.2	38.5
Junior Workers (under 20)	50,330	43,280	18,790	12,260	8,740	4,050	50	137,500

(a) Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

(ii) *Australia*.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1926 to 1930 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentages of Male and Female Members—Australia, 1926 to 1930.

Particulars.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
MALES.					
Estimated Total Number of Employees 20 years of age and over	1,240,914	1,267,636	1,288,200	1,302,400	1,313,000
Number of Members of Unions	745,691	793,131	785,189	774,031	735,797
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	60.1	62.6	60.9	59.4	56.0
Junior Workers (under 20)	230,003	234,994	239,060	241,400	243,400
FEMALES.					
Estimated Total Number of Employees 20 years of age and over	293,594	299,205	304,000	306,200	311,600
Number of Members of Unions	105,797	118,521	126,352	127,137	119,990
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	36.0	39.6	41.6	41.3	38.5
Junior Workers (under 20)	129,540	132,015	134,200	136,000	137,500

5. **Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1926 to 1930.**—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1926 to 1930 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, counted once only:—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia, 1926 to 1930.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
1926 ..	23	14	35	52	46	26	28	51	46	51	372
1927 ..	25	16	40	47	49	28	29	44	38	53	360
1928 ..	27	15	38	46	46	34	29	47	45	52	379
1929 ..	26	16	37	45	47	28	34	49	37	56	374
1930 ..	29	8	39	41	43	33	30	48	35	57	362

NUMBER OF UNIONS.

	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
1926 ..	501,514	101,277	112,095	74,867	32,132	10,638	6,846	7,323	3,288	1,408	851,478
1927 ..	556,402	101,341	124,686	65,693	34,772	10,640	6,996	6,722	2,836	1,555	911,652
1928 ..	565,478	94,620	121,944	65,148	32,738	13,047	6,995	7,114	3,220	1,437	911,541
1929 ..	556,447	98,868	117,834	64,008	33,720	10,831	8,273	7,061	2,001	1,525	901,168
1930 ..	543,235	57,939	133,496	58,476	31,726	12,786	7,030	7,007	2,485	1,677	855,767

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.

	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
1926 ..	58.9	11.9	13.1	8.8	3.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
1927 ..	61.0	11.1	13.7	7.2	3.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	100.0
1928 ..	62.0	10.4	13.3	7.1	3.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0
1929 ..	61.7	11.0	13.1	7.1	3.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
1930 ..	63.5	6.8	15.6	6.8	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1926 to 1930. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 98 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 287.

6 Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership, 1926 to 1930.

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.	
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	66 States.		
Number of Unions	1926 ..	19	15	12	22	48	111
	1927 ..	16	13	14	20	44	107
	1928 ..	17	14	14	19	43	107
	1929 ..	19	18	16	20	43	111
	1930 ..	18	15	16	19	43	111
Number of Members	1926 ..	26,271	53,873	96,491	204,094	341,061	711,790
	1927 ..	21,828	42,912	104,965	193,221	377,433	740,369
	1928 ..	22,200	51,226	95,363	175,128	398,365	742,271
	1929 ..	26,055	58,987	107,030	208,721	382,765	748,638
	1930 ..	24,609	68,108	99,861	183,809	357,469	728,441

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 111 in 1930, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 85 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number

of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith in each State at the end of the years 1926 to 1930.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Unions Affiliated, 1926 to 1930.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.	
No. of Councils	1926 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1	26
	1927 ..	3	5	4	2	8	2	1	25
	1928 ..	3	6	5	2	9	2	1	28
	1929 ..	3	5	4	2	9	2	1	26
	1930 ..	3	5	6	2	9	2	..	26
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1926 ..	91	196	85	65	206	47	3	693
	1927 ..	98	192	81	65	223	47	3	709
	1928 ..	97	188	83	65	227	55	1	716
	1929 ..	87	189	78	64	227	59	1	705
	1930 ..	84	188	68	65	237	59	..	701

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

A Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State; such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. The Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils are the branches of the Australasian Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

8. Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.* Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1930 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 23, with a membership of approximately 18,000. At the same date the number of unions registered was 136, with a membership of approximately 750,000, representing 87.6 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. **General.**—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employes are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1926 to 1930:—

Employers' Associations—States, 1926 to 1930.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.							
1926	136	143	72	52	50	25	478
1927	141	136	77	52	52	27	485
1928	146	140	76	56	59	28	505
1929	146	154	80	56	62	29	527
1930	146	152	83	58	66	29	534
NUMBER OF BRANCHES.							
1926	464	617	183	..	16	..	1,280
1927	825	483	109	..	281	1	1,699
1928	907	525	188	13	301	1	1,935
1929	921	526	191	12	301	6	1,957
1930	930	495	197	12	297	7	1,938
MEMBERSHIP.							
1926	42,666	32,386	21,113	6,572	8,356	2,481	113,574
1927	53,715	31,629	18,381	6,361	10,190	2,464	122,740
1928	55,353	33,626	18,393	6,751	10,390	2,668	127,181
1929	57,839	36,357	20,113	6,871	11,410	2,752	135,342
1930	56,430	37,790	18,791	7,218	11,723	2,717	134,669

The large increase shown for "Number of Branches" since the year 1926 is wholly due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the table hereunder refer to Australia at the end of the years 1929 and 1930.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1929 and 1930.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Manufacturing—						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	20	19	3	3	1,740	1,607
II. Engineering, etc.	16	16	12	12	3,271	3,352
III. Food, Drink, etc.	111	113	82	91	19,603	20,585
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	18	20	2	2	2,323	2,147
V. Books, Printing, etc.	43	46	2	2	3,453	2,970
VI. Other Manufacturing	51	51	3	3	8,722	8,847
VII. Building	27	27	17	17	3,795	3,811
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	13	12	..	..	245	247
X. Other Land Transport	18	19	21	21	2,836	2,798
XI. Shipping, etc.	16	16	6	6	241	240
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	44	45	1,785	1,750	74,592	74,409
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	21	20	..	..	1,868	1,766
XIV. Miscellaneous	129	131	24	81	17,662	17,400
Total	527	534	1,957	1,938	135,342	134,660

The female membership of these associations was 5,282 for 1929, and 5,072 for 1930.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the large membership is mainly due to the proprietors of shops purveying foodstuffs being members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1926 to 1930.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia, 1926 to 1930.

Membership Groups.	1000 and over.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.								
1926	20	19	22	16	54	64	283	478
1927	20	23	20	18	60	73	271	465
1928	22	21	23	20	59	75	285	505
1929	25	18	22	18	60	80	304	527
1930	25	21	19	19	58	78	314	534
MEMBERSHIP.								
1926	70,873	13,559	8,579	3,854	7,751	4,202	5,156	118,574
1927	75,930	16,889	7,773	4,215	8,605	4,788	5,131	122,740
1928	78,503	15,373	9,391	4,918	8,637	4,911	5,448	127,181
1929	89,156	13,208	8,568	4,467	8,948	5,241	5,754	135,342
1930	88,531	15,039	7,223	4,863	8,297	5,221	5,995	134,660
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.								
1926	62	12	8	3	7	4	4	100
1927	61	14	6	4	7	4	4	100
1928	62	12	7	4	7	4	4	100
1929	66	10	6	3	7	4	4	100
1930	66	11	5	3	6	4	5	100

5. **Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations the State body generally has complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for years 1926 to 1930, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-State or federated associations having branches in two or more States:—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations, 1926 to 1930.

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.						
1926	4	3	5	3	8	28
1927	4	1	4	9	14	32
1928	3	3	3	11	16	38
1929	3	4	4	10	16	37
1930	4	3	4	12	16	39
MEMBERSHIP.						
1926	534	432	1,861	24,118	25,950	52,695
1927	352	315	1,665	40,548	37,854	80,524
1928	205	1,126	208	59,175	41,511	102,225
1929	201	1,066	594	60,729	43,166	105,756
1930	1,169	339	975	61,327	43,303	107,113

Of the total membership of 134,669 of all employers' associations, 80 per cent. are organized on an inter-State basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c., section (Class XII.) is the most extensive representative in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 52 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. **The International Labour Conferences.**—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences and the institution of the International Labour Office. In the report referred to, information was given regarding the activities of the Labour Office and the reports of the five Annual Labour Conferences, which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15; of the Seventh Conference in Labour Report No. 16; of the Eighth and Ninth Conferences in Labour Report No. 17; and of the Tenth Conference in Labour Report, No. 19.

The subject-matters discussed, and the names of the Australian delegates to the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Conferences were given in Labour Report, No. 20.

The Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva from 10th to 28th June, 1930. Australia was represented by Mr. P. E. Coleman, M.H.R., Commonwealth Government delegate; Mr. W. C. F. Thomas, C.B.E., Employers' delegate; Mr. Charles A. Crofts, Employees' delegate; and Major O. C. Fuhrman, O.B.E., Adviser.

Draft Conventions and Recommendations relative to labour and industrial conditions were adopted by the Conference:—Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour; recommendation concerning indirect compulsion to labour; recommendation concerning the regulation of forced or compulsory labour; convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices; recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments; recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in theatres and other places of amusement; recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in establishments for the treatment or the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit.

The following questions were considered by the Conference:—Forced labour; hours of work of salaried employees; and hours of work in coal-mines. Draft conventions were adopted on each of the first two questions. On the question of hours of work in coal-mines the necessary two-thirds majority failed to be obtained by a few votes when the final vote was taken, and the Conference decided to put the question on the Agenda of its next session for reconsideration. The Conference also dealt with a number of proposals submitted by the Governing Body on different questions affecting the Standing Orders of the Conference.

2. **Unemployment.**—In the following table the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1930. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva :—

Unemployment in various countries during 1930.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed During Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia .. ..	..	..	14.6	..	..	18.5	..	..	20.5	..	..	23.4	19.3
Belgium	4.0	4.9	4.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.7	8.13	9.5	8.5	12.0	17.0	7.0
Canada	10.8	11.5	10.8	9.0	10.3	10.6	9.12	9.33	9.4	10.8	13.8	17.0	11.0
Denmark	20.3	21.0	15.0	11.8	9.4	8.7	9.3	9.0	9.4	11.4	15.3	24.0	13.8
Germany	22.0	23.5	21.7	20.3	19.5	19.6	20.5	21.7	22.5	23.6	26.0	31.7	22.7
Great Britain ..	12.4	12.9	13.7	14.2	15.0	15.4	16.7	17.1	17.6	18.7	19.1	20.3	16.1
Holland	13.9	12.5	8.6	6.9	6.3	5.5	6.7	7.6	8.2	9.6	12.5	18.2	9.7
New Zealand ..	..	..	8.6	..	..	10.9	..	..	13.5	..	..	15.5	12.1
Norway	19.0	18.9	17.8	15.8	12.2	10.8	10.8	13.4	15.7	18.0	21.4	25.5	16.6
Sweden	14.2	13.2	12.5	11.1	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.4	9.8	12.5	15.6	23.9	12.1
Switzerland ..	..	..	4.2	..	..	5.7	..	..	8.3	..	..	10.4	7.2

3. **Trade Unionism in other Countries.**—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the publications issued by the *International Federation of Trade Unions*.

Trade Unions—Membership, 1929 (or latest date).

Country.	No. of Organized Workers.	Country.	No. of Organized Workers.
Argentina	112,000	Japan	308,900
Australia	901,163	Jugo-Slavia	60,044
Austria	760,163	Korea	123,000
Belgium	528,380	Latvia	23,556
Brazil	270,000	Lithuania	18,486
Canada	319,476	Luxemburg	17,668
Ceylon	114,000	Mexico	1,800,000
Chile	204,000	Mongolia	5,000
China	2,800,000	New Zealand	102,646
Cuba	71,186	Norway	137,000
Czechoslovakia ..	1,738,265	Palestine	26,049
Denmark	311,052	Panama	3,000
Dutch East Indies ..	24,021	Paraguay	8,000
Egypt	60,000	Peru	25,000
Estonia	13,336	Philippines	67,000
Finland	90,321	Poland	512,317
France	1,200,600	Porto Rico	18,000
Germany	4,948,267	Portugal	20,000
Great Britain	4,833,115	Roumania	41,421
Greece	82,775	Russia	11,060,000
Holland	561,037	South African Union ..	115,997
Hungary	177,678	Spain	295,000
Iceland	111,921	Sweden	528,107
India	273,621	Switzerland	265,612
Ireland	108,636	Uruguay	28,484
Italy	3,000,000	United States	4,331,251

4. Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports:—

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1930.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	AUSTRALIA.						NEW ZEALAND.					
		Sydney.			Melbourne.			Wellington.			Christchurch.		
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread	2 lb.	d. 5.73	d. 5.73	d. 5.56	d. 6.13	d. 5.83	d. 5.23	d. 5.03	d. 4.73	d. 7.00	d. 6.50	d. 6.50	d. 6.50
Flour, ordinary	25 lb.	54.40	52.35	49.40	42.50	51.90	48.60	46.95	37.80	64.00	65.50	67.00	67.00
Tea	lb.	25.45	25.45	24.91	25.18	28.10	27.50	26.40	26.50	27.75	27.75	27.00	25.50
Coffee	"	26.00	26.00	25.64	25.45	26.80	26.80	26.00	25.00	27.75	28.50	27.75	25.00
Sugar	"	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.48	4.50	4.50	4.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Rice	"	3.73	3.57	3.55	3.52	3.70	3.55	3.50	3.40	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.00
Oatmeal	"	4.10	3.83	3.91	3.80	3.68	3.41	3.33	3.15	2.75	2.89	2.71	3.00
Reishia	"	9.00	8.77	8.95	8.92	9.75	9.55	9.30	9.25	5.00	5.25	5.25	5.25
Potatoes	14 lb.	20.58	23.14	23.30	21.21	10.80	10.43	11.93	10.93	18.00	18.75	13.25	12.75
Onions	"	2.75	2.00	1.89	1.86	1.91	0.75	1.00	0.90	2.25	2.00	1.25	1.25
Milk	quart	8.67	8.61	8.48	7.00	7.39	7.30	7.30	7.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.00
Butter	lb.	23.82	22.13	22.58	18.40	22.35	22.10	21.85	17.25	18.50	15.25	17.25	14.50
Cheese	"	14.77	16.00	14.73	16.50	18.00	18.20	17.10	15.45	13.00	11.75	11.50	10.75
Eggs	dozen	24.00	33.45	18.00	17.45	20.40	28.20	16.90	13.65	27.25	39.25	31.75	17.25
Bacon	lb.	12.55	11.95	11.20	9.95	14.25	13.63	13.25	13.13	16.00	16.25	15.75	15.75
Beef, sirloin	"	20.14	18.82	18.09	16.13	21.90	21.20	19.40	18.25	9.50	9.50	9.00	8.75
" rib	"	12.00	11.44	11.33	10.94	11.55	11.10	11.65	10.40	7.25	7.00	7.50	7.75
" steak, rump	"	8.85	8.60	8.85	8.33	0.70	0.45	0.60	0.60	9.50	8.50	8.50	8.75
Mutton, leg	"	16.80	16.67	16.44	16.00	16.80	16.50	17.10	16.00	12.00	12.00	11.75	12.00
" chops	"	8.00	7.75	7.60	7.45	7.25	7.30	7.60	6.35	9.25	8.75	7.50	6.00
" "	"	7.65	7.55	7.45	7.25	5.00	5.00	6.25	4.80	9.25	8.75	8.50	7.00
" "	"	10.60	10.50	10.45	9.90	8.56	8.67	8.83	8.11	..	..	..	..
Pork chops	"	16.15	14.65	14.65	13.06	14.20	13.80	13.20	11.75	..	..	..	..

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1930—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	UNITED KINGDOM.				UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.			
		Capetown.		Johannesburg.		Capetown.		Johannesburg.	
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread	2 lb.	d. 4.50	d. 4.38	d. 4.25	d. 7.85	d. 7.81	d. 7.73	d. 7.75	d. 7.72
Flour, ordinary	25 lb.	57.14	54.46	53.57	84.00	80.90	78.50	78.73	77.63
Tea	lb.	24.00	23.75	23.75	34.13	30.97	30.79	30.85	30.77
Coffee	"	"	"	"	20.67	21.12	20.58	19.94	19.18
Sugar	"	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.63	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.00
Rice	"	"	"	"	3.93	4.96	4.95	4.96	5.00
Oatmeal	"	"	"	"	4.08	4.95	4.95	4.29	4.28
Potatoes	14 lb.	"	"	"	10.08	11.21	10.44	10.38	9.94
Onions	lb.	9.50	8.50	13.50	10.33	11.21	10.44	10.38	9.94
Milk	quart	6.50	5.75	6.00	13.32	17.49	18.36	17.76	24.01
Butter	lb.	22.50	18.50	19.50	22.31	21.32	21.14	21.04	21.18
Cheese	dozen	14.00	12.75	12.50	7.47	6.73	7.27	7.09	6.73
Eggs	dozen	24.00	18.00	18.50	23.67	20.77	20.18	19.94	21.77
Bacon	lb.	17.50	16.25	15.75	17.06	16.88	17.56	17.71	16.78
Beef, sirloin	"	{ 16.75	{ 15.50	{ 15.50	{ 25.33	{ 24.33	{ 24.33	{ 24.33	{ 24.33
" rib	"	{ 11.00	{ 10.50	{ 10.50	{ 15.14	{ 15.70	{ 15.70	{ 15.70	{ 15.70
steak, rump	"	{ 18.00	{ 18.00	{ 18.00	{ 21.54	{ 21.54	{ 21.01	{ 20.00	{ 19.12
Mutton, leg	"	{ 11.75	{ 11.25	{ 11.25	{ 8.88	{ 8.26	{ 8.09	{ 8.06	{ 8.27
Pork chops	"	"	"	"	7.33	6.17	5.13	5.09	5.09
					12.14	10.91	10.83	10.63	10.86
					10.14	9.33	9.83	9.68	9.86

(a) British. (b) Chilled or frozen.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1930—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	CANADA.											
		Ottawa.						Montreal.					
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread	2 lb.	d. (a) 7.30	d. (a) 7.70	d. (a) 7.40	d. (a) 6.60	d. (a) 7.30	d. (a) 7.70	d. (a) 7.40	d. (a) 6.60	d. (a) 7.30	d. (a) 7.70	d. (a) 7.40	d. (a) 6.60
Flour, ordinary	25 lb.	70.00	68.75	62.50	53.75	67.50	67.50	61.25	51.25	67.50	67.50	61.25	51.25
Tea	lb.	33.80	30.05	31.00	20.50	34.30	30.85	30.15	29.05	33.95	33.95	30.15	29.05
Coffee	"	29.45	28.40	30.40	28.05	29.75	28.85	28.00	26.25	21.35	21.35	19.80	19.35
Sugar	"	3.25	3.15	3.00	2.90	3.30	3.00	2.90	2.85	3.25	3.25	2.95	2.85
Rice	"	5.50	5.45	5.35	5.40	5.05	4.95	4.90	4.85	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.65
Oatmeal	"	3.20	3.20	3.10	2.90	3.10	2.95	2.95	2.75	4.40	4.40	4.35	4.30
Raisins	"	8.52	8.27	8.00	8.16	8.30	8.69	8.53	8.16	6.10	6.10	5.95	5.75
Potatoes	14 lb.	20.95	21.00	12.83	11.57	18.43	19.56	11.57	11.33	27.30	30.10	23.40	20.80
Onions	lb.	2.70	3.05	2.80	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.25	2.55	3.00	4.70	3.90
Milk	quart	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.50	6.00	6.00	6.25	7.05	7.00	7.00	7.00
Butter	lb.	22.85	17.55	16.35	17.70	22.00	18.50	17.50	18.40	23.50	23.15	24.35	22.70
Cheese	"	17.70	17.20	16.50	15.05	15.40	15.25	15.25	13.85	18.45	17.90	17.10	16.40
Eggs	dozen	28.95	18.85	21.40	35.55	28.45	21.30	23.00	34.15	23.65	16.85	21.55	24.20
Bacon	lb.	17.30	19.20	18.85	19.00	18.20	18.45	18.15	17.95	21.30	21.15	21.35	21.05
Beef, sirloin	"	20.75	20.55	20.30	20.30	19.95	19.60	19.50	19.40				
" rib	"	17.35	18.10	16.95	15.65	18.70	20.40	17.05	15.65	18.00	17.80	16.60	15.95
" steak, rump	"	13.50	15.00	13.95	12.45	17.00	18.00	16.55	13.95	21.65	21.50	19.85	18.05
Mutton, leg	"	15.35	15.98	14.90	15.65	16.05	15.19	15.19	13.85				
Pork chops	"	14.85	14.35	14.35	13.25	16.75	15.65	15.15	13.85				
	"	14.50	14.95	13.95	13.85	14.85	14.95	13.90	12.45	17.60	18.05	19.55	16.40

(a) Dominion average.

(b) Average for all towns.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1929 and 1930.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1929.	1930.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1929.	1930.
GROUP I. METALS—				GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.—			
Iron—Pig—		s. d.	s. d.	Currants ..	lb.	0 7½	0 7½
Mixed Noe. ..	ton	140 0	140 0	Raisins ..	doz. 1-lb	0 6½	0 7
Rod and Bar ..	"	415 0	410 10	Herrings ..	tins	7 4½	7 7
Angle and Tee ..	"	\$21 8	320 0	Salmon ..	doz. hlvs	19 3	19 3
Plate ..	"	273 4	270 0	Sardines ..	lb.	7 0	7 9½
Hoop ..	"	363 4	355 0	Tea ..	"	1 4½	1 2
Galvanized ..	"			Coffee ..	"	2 1½	2 1½
Corrugated ..	"	486 8	488 4	Cocoa ..	"	1 3	1 3
Wire Fencing ..	"	285 0	297 3½	Sugar ..	ton	777 10	777 10
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	1,250 0	1,250 0	Macarout ..	lb.	0 5½	0 5½
Lead—Sheet ..	"	784 2	810 10	Taploca ..	cwt.	21 6	20 8½
Piping ..	"	864 2	904 8	Rice ..	ton	520 0	525 0
Copper—Sheet ..	lb.	1 5½	1 5½	Salt—Fine ..	"	110 0	112 1
Coal (on Wharf) ..	ton	45 9	43 10	Rock ..	"	150 0	150 0
Tinned Plates ..	box	29 2	29 8½	Mustard ..	doz. 1-lb.		
Quicksilver ..	lb.	3 10½	3 10½	Starch ..	tins	44 10½	45 0½
				Blue ..	lb.	0 11	0 11½
GROUP II. WOOL, COTTON, ETC.—				GROUP VI. MEAT—			
Jute Goods—				Beef ..	100 lb.	47 10½	47 3½
Bransacks ..	doz.	8 5½	6 6½	Mutton ..	lb.	0 4½	0 3½
Cornacks ..	"	8 9½	8 4½	Lamb ..	"	0 6½	0 5½
Woolpacks ..	each	4 1½	3 9½	Veal ..	"	0 5½	0 5½
Leather—				Fork ..	"	0 10	0 7½
Chrome Box ..	ft.	1 3½	1 0½				
Hide ..	"			GROUP VII. BUILDING MATERIAL—			
Sole Leather—				Timber, Flooring ..	100 ft. ln.	23 2½	25 9½
Factory ..	lb.	1 8½	1 3½	6 x 1½ ..	"	17 11½	20 1
Slides ..	"			6 x 2 ..	"	15 10½	18 0
Rough Tanned ..	"	1 1½	0 9½	6 x 3 ..	"	11 7½	12 9½
Split ..	"	0 10	0 7½	6 x 4 ..	"	12 6½	14 0½
Cotton—Raw ..	"	1 3½	0 9½	Weatherboards ..	1,000 ft.	238 4	252 6½
Wool ..	ton	670 8½	660 7½	Oregon ..	sq.	450 10	471 11½
Tallow ..	"			Shelving ..	caak	20 5	21 3
				Cement ..	ton	1,179 8	1,215 3
				White Lead ..	"		
GROUP III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—				GROUP VIII. CHEMICALS—			
Wheat ..	bushel	4 10½	3 10½	Cream of Tartar ..	lb.	1 4½	1 5½
Flour ..	ton	240 9½	213 7½	Carbonate of Soda ..	ton	285 0	289 7
Bran ..	"	141 6½	132 0½	Saltpetre ..	"	715 0	835 5
Pollard ..	"	148 1½	140 3½	Sulphur ..	"	220 0	220 0
Oats ..	bushel	3 6½	2 11½	Caustic Soda ..	"	550 0	550 0
Oatmeal ..	ton	497 11	494 2	Potassium Cyanide ..	lb.	1 7½	1 7½
Barley—English ..	bushel	4 3½	3 5½	Alum ..	ton	435 0	442 1
Cape ..	"	3 5½	2 9½				
Maize ..	"	5 4½	5 7½				
Hay ..	ton	181 4½	164 11				
Straw ..	"	61 11½	48 4½				
Peas ..	bushel	7 1½	5 6½				
Potatoes ..	ton	275 10	109 11½				
Malt ..	bushel	7 6½	6 10½				
Chaff ..	ton	105 11½	94 0½				
Onions ..	"	210 10½	70 6½				
GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—							
Ham ..	lb.	1 7½	1 5½				
Bacon ..	"	1 3½	1 1½				
Cheese ..	"	1 3½	1 2½				
Butter ..	"	1 9½	1 6½				
Lard ..	"	0 10	0 10½				
Eggs ..	doz.	1 2½	1 2½				
Honey ..	lb.	0 4½	0 4½				
Beeswax ..	"	1 9½	1 5½				
Condensed Milk ..	dos. tins	11 5½	10 3½				

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section II.
Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Sydney during each Month of the Year, 1930.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1930.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread	2 lb.	5.70	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.75	5.53	5.50	5.30	5.20	5.13	5.08	5.51
Flour	25 lb.	53.80	54.40	53.80	52.35	52.35	51.60	50.60	40.40	47.00	44.95	42.50	41.00	49.48
Tea	lb.	25.45	25.45	25.45	25.45	25.45	25.45	24.91	24.91	24.91	24.91	25.15	24.82	25.19
Coffee	"	26.18	26.09	26.09	26.09	26.09	25.91	25.64	25.64	25.18	25.36	25.45	25.00	25.73
Sugar	"	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
Rice	"	3.75	3.73	3.73	3.68	3.68	3.64	3.61	3.57	3.60	3.55	3.52	3.52	3.63
Bago	"	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.30	3.30	3.25	3.20	3.20	3.25	3.31
Ham	"	6.94	6.79	6.85	7.47	7.47	7.33	6.67	6.64	6.67	6.58	6.36	6.18	6.71
Oatmeal	"	4.20	4.10	4.09	4.03	4.03	4.02	3.88	3.91	3.93	3.82	3.80	3.74	3.96
Raisins	"	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.84	0.85	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.79	0.88
Currants	"	9.18	9.27	9.18	9.05	8.91	8.73	8.64	8.77	8.68	8.73	8.65	8.41	8.84
Starch	"	9.27	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.36	9.41	9.23	9.36	9.36	9.39
Blue	doz. sq.	13.73	13.86	13.86	13.26	13.38	13.55	13.41	13.59	13.79	13.64	13.86	13.86	13.54
Caudles	lb.	10.14	10.41	10.23	10.27	10.36	10.46	10.55	10.73	10.73	10.73	10.73	10.73	10.49
Soap	6 lb.	6.16	5.51	5.50	5.50	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.48	5.55	5.48	5.61	5.61	5.50
Potatoes	14 lb.	23.33	20.58	23.33	23.33	23.14	23.43	22.07	23.38	19.57	20.86	21.21	21.33	22.13
Onions	"	3.00	2.75	2.33	2.25	2.00	1.86	1.86	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.86	2.00	2.13
Kerosene	gal.	23.25	23.25	23.25	22.95	22.20	22.20	22.10	22.20	22.09	22.09	22.09	21.94	22.47
Dairy Produce—														
Milk	quart	8.70	8.67	8.67	8.67	8.61	8.35	8.35	8.40	8.40	8.25	7.90	7.75	8.39
Butter	lb.	23.10	23.32	22.23	22.27	22.18	22.69	22.59	22.59	20.68	19.50	18.40	17.35	21.40
Cheese	"	14.86	14.77	14.55	15.14	16.00	15.95	15.91	14.73	13.91	13.73	12.50	11.77	14.39
Eggs	doz.	22.00	24.00	26.91	32.64	33.45	32.00	23.23	18.00	17.18	17.15	17.45	19.60	23.64
Bacon, Middle	lb.	20.14	20.14	19.68	19.05	18.82	18.64	18.56	18.09	17.27	16.73	16.18	16.77	18.26
Shoulder	"	12.85	12.55	12.55	12.15	11.95	11.45	11.55	11.30	10.75	10.40	9.95	10.30	11.49
Ham	"	23.39	23.39	23.28	23.17	22.61	22.06	22.11	21.67	21.00	10.83	19.28	18.45	21.69
Meat—														
Beef, Sirloin	"	11.90	12.00	11.70	11.40	11.44	11.10	11.33	11.33	11.17	10.61	10.94	10.94	11.31
" Ribs..	"	9.05	8.85	8.85	8.50	8.60	8.60	8.70	8.85	8.10	8.10	8.33	8.20	8.40
" Flank	"	9.25	9.06	9.05	8.05	8.44	8.35	8.22	8.28	8.11	7.75	8.00	8.20	8.47
" Shin	"	6.60	6.50	6.40	6.30	6.25	6.20	6.55	6.40	6.45	6.00	6.33	6.20	6.85
Steak, Rump	"	16.70	16.89	16.00	16.50	16.67	16.10	16.00	16.44	16.00	15.73	16.00	16.11	16.32
Shoulder	"	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.75	8.75	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.65	8.10	8.22	8.50	8.68
" Stewing	"	7.90	7.85	7.85	7.65	7.50	7.55	7.75	7.75	7.55	7.05	7.33	7.55	7.62
Beef, Corned	lb.	0.40	0.39	0.30	0.00	0.90	0.80	0.910	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.55	0.90	0.99
" Brisket, with bone	"	5.30	6.15	5.15	4.85	4.83	4.63	4.95	4.95	4.70	4.60	6.06	4.75	4.91
" " without bone	"	7.60	7.40	7.35	7.15	7.10	7.15	7.30	7.20	7.20	6.95	7.30	7.10	7.23
Mutton, Leg	"	8.10	8.05	8.05	7.75	7.75	7.60	7.80	7.80	7.50	6.85	7.45	7.25	7.60
" Shoulder	"	6.05	6.00	5.95	5.90	5.80	5.80	5.95	5.90	5.45	5.30	5.80	5.55	5.79
" Loin	"	9.45	9.25	9.40	9.20	9.30	8.95	9.05	9.05	8.50	8.15	8.70	8.15	8.93
" Neck	"	4.25	4.05	4.30	4.30	4.25	4.35	4.50	4.25	4.20	3.85	4.30	4.35	4.25
Chop, Loin	"	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.50	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.45	10.00	9.45	9.90	9.60	10.26
" Leg	"	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.40	9.30	9.35	9.35	9.20	8.90	8.35	9.10	8.95	9.19
" Neck	"	7.65	7.65	7.30	7.30	7.55	7.35	7.35	7.45	7.05	6.75	7.25	6.90	7.29
Pork, Leg	"	14.60	14.65	14.60	14.40	13.90	14.20	13.80	13.80	12.40	12.70	13.33	12.75	13.76
" Loin	"	15.30	15.20	15.10	14.85	14.75	14.70	14.55	14.55	13.05	12.90	13.33	13.00	14.29
" Belly	"	12.25	12.05	12.10	11.90	12.00	11.80	11.70	11.70	11.00	10.80	11.17	10.45	11.54
" Chops	"	15.15	15.15	15.05	14.95	14.65	14.75	14.55	14.55	13.05	12.95	13.04	13.10	14.25

SECTION II.—continued.
Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Melbourne during each Month of the Year, 1930.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average Year, 1930.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread	2 lb.	5.33	6.33	6.33	5.28	5.28	6.13	5.18	5.03	4.95	4.73	4.73	4.68	5.07
Flour	25 lb.	52.00	51.90	51.45	49.60	48.60	48.60	47.35	46.95	44.70	39.55	37.80	36.40	46.26
Tea	lb.	28.10	28.10	27.80	27.80	27.50	28.70	26.40	28.40	26.10	23.10	26.50	26.40	27.16
Coffee	25 lb.	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.00	26.00	26.00	25.90	25.90	26.20	26.88
Sugar	4 lb.	4.48	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Rice	5 lb.	3.70	3.70	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.50	3.54
Sago	3 lb.	3.38	3.38	3.28	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.11	2.97	2.89	2.89	2.89	3.14
Jam	6 lb.	6.80	6.80	6.33	6.27	6.33	6.30	6.60	6.11	6.83	6.58	6.73	6.93	6.64
Oatmeal	3 lb.	3.66	3.66	3.70	3.50	3.41	3.40	3.30	3.33	3.25	3.15	3.15	3.00	3.36
Raisins	9 lb.	9.75	9.75	9.70	9.60	9.55	9.45	9.35	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.25	9.00	9.49
Currants	8 lb.	8.80	8.85	8.65	8.60	8.60	8.70	8.45	8.45	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.63
Starch	10 lb.	10.40	10.40	10.35	10.30	10.30	10.35	10.30	10.30	10.15	10.20	10.15	10.20	10.28
Blue	12 lb.	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	11.98	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.29
Candles	lb.	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.25	11.40	11.25	11.25	11.40	11.10	11.45	11.48
Soap	5 lb.	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.19	5.19	5.19	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.19	5.21
Potatoes	14 lb.	14.43	14.43	14.08	14.43	14.43	13.00	12.86	11.93	10.87	10.86	10.93	12.00	12.34
Onions	lb.	1.71	1.71	1.64	0.91	0.75	0.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.96	1.07	1.04
Kerosene	gal.	22.76	22.86	22.86	22.16	22.11	21.61	21.51	21.91	21.90	21.74	22.14	22.21	22.11
Dairy Produce—														
Milk	quart	7.40	7.39	7.35	7.95	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
Butter	lb.	22.33	22.35	22.30	22.20	22.10	22.25	22.50	21.35	19.80	18.55	17.25	16.70	20.80
Cheese	lb.	18.90	18.00	18.00	17.70	18.20	17.80	17.70	17.10	16.90	18.05	16.45	14.70	17.15
Eggs	doz.	15.50	20.40	22.60	26.50	28.20	27.90	17.00	16.90	13.75	13.00	12.65	15.40	19.35
Bacon, Middle	lb.	21.90	21.90	22.00	21.40	21.20	20.90	20.30	19.40	18.80	18.25	18.25	18.25	20.19
Shoulder	lb.	14.00	14.25	14.25	13.50	13.63	13.50	14.00	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.13	12.75	13.67
Ham	lb.	23.37	23.25	23.13	22.50	22.29	22.25	21.63	20.83	19.88	19.00	18.75	17.88	21.24
Meat—														
Beef, Sirloin	lb.	11.50	11.55	11.20	10.95	11.30	11.20	11.50	11.65	11.60	11.00	10.40	9.80	11.12
Ribs	lb.	9.75	9.70	9.35	9.05	9.45	9.45	9.55	9.60	9.60	9.05	8.60	8.10	9.27
Flank	lb.	8.50	8.50	8.44	8.44	8.61	8.67	8.94	8.72	8.64	8.17	8.22	8.00	8.49
Shin	lb.	8.85	8.85	8.75	8.75	8.85	8.85	8.95	8.75	7.00	6.95	6.65	6.20	8.61
Steak, Rump	lb.	16.80	16.80	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	17.00	17.10	16.90	16.30	16.00	15.90	16.57
Shoulder	lb.	9.60	9.50	9.35	9.15	9.45	9.45	9.90	9.75	9.65	9.00	8.75	8.75	9.41
Beef, Corned	lb.	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.10	8.20	8.35	8.30	8.45	8.50	8.25	7.75	7.55	8.20
Roll	lb.	10.30	10.45	10.00	9.85	10.15	10.10	10.20	10.35	10.20	9.95	9.60	9.40	10.05
Brisket, with bone	lb.	6.05	6.10	5.90	6.55	6.65	6.60	5.80	6.05	5.90	5.80	5.40	5.20	5.75
without bone	lb.	8.10	7.10	7.15	7.70	7.85	7.80	7.95	7.95	8.00	7.85	7.55	7.25	7.84
Mutton, Leg	lb.	7.10	7.25	7.15	7.10	7.90	7.90	7.35	7.65	7.10	6.70	6.35	6.35	7.05
Shoulder	lb.	4.55	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35	4.70	4.80	4.55	4.05	4.05	3.65	4.38
Loin	lb.	6.95	7.05	6.95	6.85	6.75	6.80	6.80	6.95	6.85	6.40	6.40	6.78	6.78
Neck	lb.	3.85	3.85	3.70	3.55	3.70	3.65	4.10	4.10	4.00	3.60	3.60	3.15	3.74
Chops, Loin	lb.	8.35	8.25	8.25	8.15	8.35	8.60	8.80	8.70	8.50	8.00	7.80	7.50	8.28
Leg	lb.	8.61	8.56	8.61	8.56	8.67	8.67	8.78	8.83	8.83	8.39	8.11	8.06	8.58
Neck	lb.	5.00	5.00	4.90	4.85	5.00	4.90	5.20	5.25	5.25	4.80	4.80	4.40	4.93
Pork, Leg	lb.	13.20	13.20	12.90	12.80	12.80	12.30	12.20	12.00	11.70	11.50	10.70	10.55	12.15
Loin	lb.	13.50	13.50	13.40	13.30	12.80	12.75	12.55	12.65	12.00	11.50	11.05	10.65	12.44
Belly	lb.	13.20	13.20	12.90	12.60	12.60	11.95	12.25	12.05	11.80	11.20	10.85	10.27	12.08
Chops	lb.	14.56	14.20	14.00	13.80	13.80	13.50	13.60	13.20	12.90	12.25	11.75	10.75	13.14

SECTION II.—continued.
Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Brisbane during each Month of the Year, 1930.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average Year, 1930.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread	2lb.	5.50	5.75	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.95	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.23
Flour	25 lb.	43.11	51.45	49.55	46.15	45.61	44.25	41.00	43.97	42.41	41.27	38.50	38.50	44.96
Tee	"	25.95	21.50	25.77	23.20	25.90	24.50	24.43	24.54	23.30	21.91	23.39	23.32	24.54
Coffee	"	20.32	20.12	20.12	22.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	22.46	23.14	23.67	23.67	23.67	23.93
Sugar	"	4.46	4.40	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46
Rice	"	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.39	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.38
Yams	"	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
Peas	"	6.39	6.32	6.32	6.30	6.30	6.25	6.25	6.39	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
Oatmeal	"	8.73	3.45	3.45	3.38	3.38	3.24	3.24	3.45	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.47
Raspins	"	10.18	10.18	10.18	10.00	9.77	9.59	9.45	9.45	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Curants	"	8.55	9.45	8.73	8.73	8.91	8.09	8.09	8.73	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.73
Starch	"	8.77	8.73	8.73	8.73	8.73	8.73	8.73	8.77	8.80	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.73
Blue	doz. sq.	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41
Candles	lb.	10.45	10.45	10.36	10.45	10.55	10.45	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55
Soap	"	4.32	4.34	4.36	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.41	4.43	4.46	4.40	4.40	4.30
Potatoes	14 lb.	23.00	19.00	17.32	19.73	19.00	18.45	18.82	18.01	17.73	19.27	14.55	15.05	18.20
Onions	lb.	1.59	1.48	1.15	1.16	1.12	1.25	1.33	1.38	1.32	1.31	1.19	1.27	1.51
Karusena	gal.	21.73	21.00	20.08	15.91	15.91	16.00	15.82	15.82	16.14	16.50	16.50	16.50	17.33
Dairy Produce—														
Milk	quart	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	6.95	6.70	6.60	6.60	7.04
Butter	lb.	24.95	23.00	22.68	22.68	22.91	23.61	23.61	23.61	23.61	20.61	19.61	18.82	22.73
Cheese	"	14.73	14.32	14.41	14.41	14.63	14.36	14.23	14.41	15.77	15.68	15.68	15.68	15.45
Eggs	doz.	15.64	18.77	19.91	21.18	27.00	23.05	19.55	14.65	15.70	16.68	19.86	19.86	17.37
Bacon, Middle	lb.	16.55	15.05	15.41	15.05	15.36	15.00	14.82	14.82	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.23
Bacon, Shoulder	"	21.27	19.91	19.95	19.88	19.59	19.27	18.95	18.91	18.09	18.18	18.27	18.27	18.25
Ham	"	22.00	20.70	19.90	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	18.78	17.58	17.00	15.20	19.05
Meat—														
Beef, Sirloin	"	9.00	9.00	8.70	8.50	8.40	8.25	8.25	8.35	8.25	8.00	7.95	7.95	8.89
Ribs	"	6.43	6.45	6.15	6.05	5.70	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.50	5.55	5.55	5.81
Flank	"	4.50	4.25	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.65
Shin	"	4.30	4.10	4.10	4.05	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.95
Steak, Rump	"	11.30	11.30	11.70	11.65	11.40	11.23	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.10	10.95	10.95	11.33
Shoulder	"	6.40	6.40	6.15	6.15	6.00	5.90	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.60	6.00
Stewing	"	5.50	5.35	5.10	5.15	4.90	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.69
Beef, Corned Roll	"	8.45	8.45	8.15	7.95	7.50	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.35	7.20	7.05	7.05	7.61
Brisket, with bones	"	4.80	4.55	4.20	4.10	3.95	3.95	3.90	3.85	3.90	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.02
Brisket, without bones	"	6.45	6.45	6.10	6.05	6.00	5.90	5.80	5.90	5.90	5.70	5.70	5.70	6.07
Mutton, Leg	"	7.55	7.55	7.05	6.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.35	6.25	6.15	6.15	6.46
Shoulder	"	4.30	5.00	4.70	4.30	4.25	4.10	4.10	4.10	3.75	3.75	3.65	3.65	4.20
Loin	"	6.90	6.90	6.80	6.55	6.45	6.45	6.35	6.30	6.20	6.10	5.80	5.80	6.31
Neck	"	2.35	2.00	2.00	2.20	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.90	1.95	1.95	2.00
Chops, Loin	"	7.60	7.60	7.20	6.65	6.55	6.75	6.55	6.55	6.50	6.40	6.15	6.15	6.74
Leg	"	7.75	7.75	7.50	6.85	6.95	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.70	6.60	6.55	6.55	6.90
Neck	"	4.45	4.55	4.25	4.15	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.80	4.10
Pork, Leg	"	12.10	12.05	11.95	11.20	11.10	11.10	11.05	10.80	10.80	10.15	9.85	9.85	10.98
Loin	"	12.20	12.15	12.05	11.35	11.05	11.15	11.05	10.80	10.80	10.25	9.95	9.95	11.05
Belly	"	9.75	9.85	9.85	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.00	8.90	8.40	8.10	8.00	9.08
Chops	"	12.35	12.35	12.05	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.25	11.25	10.75	10.00	9.83	11.30

SECTION II.—continued.
Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Adelaide during each Month of the Year, 1930.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1930.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread	2 lb.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	d. 4.60
Flour	25 lb.	50.00	50.00	48.00	46.40	45.95	44.10	43.35	42.80	41.40	39.50	36.15	34.60	43.59
Tea	"	23.70	23.70	23.65	23.75	22.50	22.30	22.25	22.90	22.25	22.45	25.05	25.35	24.24
Coffee	"	23.50	26.80	26.80	23.50	26.70	26.40	26.10	26.00	25.70	25.70	25.70	25.70	26.23
Sugar	"	4.43	4.43	4.43	4.43	4.43	4.43	4.45	4.43	4.43	4.43	4.43	4.43	4.43
Rice	"	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.66	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.65	3.55	3.59
Eggs	"	2.95	2.95	2.90	2.98	2.90	2.80	2.80	3.00	2.95	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.92
Bacon	"	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.77	5.77	5.72	5.98	5.82	5.77	5.92	5.85	5.83	6.78
Oatmeal	"	3.42	3.40	3.33	3.31	3.28	3.25	3.25	3.20	3.13	3.10	3.12	2.98	3.23
Raisins	"	7.05	6.95	7.06	7.05	6.96	6.85	6.75	6.75	6.95	6.95	6.35	6.90	6.92
Currants	"	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.80	7.40	7.25	7.15	6.95	6.90	7.28
Starch	"	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.23
Butter	doz. sq.	12.00	11.65	12.00	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.80	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.77
Candles	lb.	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.95	10.95	10.71
Soap	"	4.92	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.62	4.40	4.42	4.45	4.64	4.56	4.30	4.30	4.60
Potatoes	14 lb.	17.71	12.51	13.86	17.43	17.43	16.14	15.71	15.40	13.14	13.43	14.86	13.43	15.06
Onions	lb.	1.43	1.25	1.29	1.39	1.28	1.27	1.37	1.07	1.00	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.20
Kerosene	gal.	21.85	21.85	21.15	20.55	20.45	19.65	19.45	19.50	19.50	19.60	19.99	19.99	20.30
Dairy Produce—														
Milk	quart	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.88	7.10	7.00	7.75
Butter	lb.	23.50	24.05	23.30	23.25	23.15	23.55	23.50	20.40	18.75	17.70	16.15	16.90	21.17
Cheese	"	14.20	14.95	14.40	14.40	14.60	14.75	13.55	13.10	12.85	11.30	10.45	9.75	13.19
Eggs	doz.	13.95	12.15	12.15	11.25	12.60	13.70	16.45	14.10	10.45	10.00	9.45	10.90	14.79
Bacon, Middle	lb.	18.15	18.05	18.05	17.90	17.90	18.20	18.05	14.85	15.00	14.60	13.35	12.65	15.95
Bacon, Shoulder	"	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	11.69	10.78	10.78	11.00	11.11	10.31	9.75	11.83
Ham	"	20.44	20.50	20.33	20.31	20.08	18.31	16.11	16.33	16.44	16.22	15.44	15.33	17.99
Meat—														
Beef, Sirloin	"	11.60	11.60	11.80	11.60	11.60	10.80	10.30	10.30	9.80	9.55	9.50	9.20	10.63
Ribs	"	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.70	9.70	8.80	8.40	8.10	7.50	7.55	7.60	7.25	8.64
Flank	"	17.10	17.10	17.40	17.10	17.10	10.33	10.00	10.00	9.33	9.00	8.22	6.00	10.23
Shin	"	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.70	7.60	7.20	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.80	7.49
Steak, Rump	"	16.60	16.30	16.20	16.80	16.10	15.60	15.60	15.40	14.90	14.90	14.40	13.90	15.53
Steak, Shoulder	"	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.80	10.90	10.30	10.10	9.90	9.70	9.50	9.60	9.20	10.22
Stewing	"	10.20	10.10	10.30	10.40	10.20	9.70	9.40	9.10	8.80	8.70	8.60	8.40	9.51
Beef, Corned Roll	"	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.50	11.00	10.85	10.55	10.15	10.05	10.15	9.90	10.92
Beef, Brisket, with bone	"	7.75	7.50	7.38	7.38	7.35	7.63	7.13	6.13	6.25	6.25	6.25	5.88	6.91
" " without bone	"	9.25	9.20	9.10	9.10	9.00	8.35	8.15	8.15	7.90	7.80	7.75	7.65	8.45
Mutton, Leg	"	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.00	8.95	8.95	8.35	8.25	8.03	7.80	7.60	8.61
Shoulder	"	8.05	7.80	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.15	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.85	6.55	6.30	7.24
Loin	"	6.80	6.80	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.15	6.15	7.85	7.70	7.70	7.35	7.35	8.16
Neck	"	6.50	6.45	6.45	6.65	6.35	6.00	5.95	6.05	5.85	5.70	5.50	5.50	6.14
Chops, Loin	"	10.80	10.80	9.30	9.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.10	9.70	9.50	9.50	9.37
Leg	"	11.20	11.10	11.00	11.00	10.80	10.60	10.30	10.20	10.60	9.70	9.65	9.50	10.46
Neck	"	8.30	8.30	8.00	7.80	7.65	7.30	7.10	7.30	7.10	7.00	6.95	6.80	7.47
Pork, Leg	"	13.70	13.50	13.40	13.10	12.60	11.60	11.20	11.00	10.90	10.40	10.20	9.80	11.79
Loin	"	14.20	14.10	13.90	13.50	13.20	12.30	12.10	11.60	11.50	11.10	10.70	10.10	12.96
Belly	"	14.30	14.20	13.40	13.50	13.20	12.40	12.10	11.30	11.40	11.00	10.50	10.00	12.27
Chops	"	14.80	14.70	14.70	14.10	14.00	13.00	12.80	12.20	12.20	11.70	11.30	10.80	13.03

SECTION II.—continued.
Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Perth during each Month of the Year, 1930.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average Year, 1930.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread	2 lb.	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	d. 5.43
Flour	54 lb.	64.80	64.80	63.40	61.00	61.00	60.10	48.00	47.10	42.60	40.50	38.50	37.40	47.93
Tea	25 lb.	26.40	26.40	26.40	26.40	26.40	26.40	26.10	26.10	25.10	24.90	25.10	25.90	26.13
Coffee	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.00	22.00	22.60	22.60	22.60	22.60	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Sugar	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.97
Rice	3.50	3.53	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.58	3.48	3.75	3.90	3.88	3.93	3.88	3.65
Rago	3.18	3.18	3.13	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.13	3.28	3.50	3.60	3.58	3.48	3.43	3.39
Jam	6.77	6.90	6.90	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.63	6.28	6.03	6.00	6.57	6.93	6.95	6.73
Oatmeal	8.91	8.86	8.86	8.86	8.84	8.84	8.84	8.77	8.75	8.62	8.68	8.68	8.68	8.73
Raisins	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.25	8.15	8.30	8.30	8.23
Currants	8.60	8.45	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.65	8.45	8.50	8.55	8.45	8.50	8.50	8.52
Starch	9.20	9.25	9.10	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.25	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.90	8.80	8.92
Blue	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.15	16.30	16.30	16.24
Candles	11.40	11.43	11.43	11.43	11.43	11.43	11.38	11.38	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.37
Soap	5.60	5.46	5.56	5.57	5.57	5.56	5.56	5.66	6.48	6.58	6.04	5.34	5.37	5.74
Potatoes	16.00	18.90	14.80	16.40	16.40	19.10	20.20	19.40	18.90	18.40	19.05	8.40	9.10	13.13
Onions	2.80	1.94	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.84
Kerose	22.86	22.66	21.68	21.68	21.68	21.68	21.68	21.68	21.75	22.21	21.91	22.55	22.55	21.96
Dairy Produce—														
Milk	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.44	8.44	8.44	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.48
Butter	24.10	24.30	23.80	23.70	23.70	23.50	23.50	23.30	22.90	20.90	20.20	18.40	17.90	22.33
Cheese	15.40	15.30	15.30	15.80	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.30	15.40	14.20	13.20	12.40	11.70	15.63
Eggs	17.70	18.40	23.50	29.00	29.80	22.00	20.30	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.50	9.30	9.30	16.49
Bacon, Middle	20.10	19.70	20.00	20.10	20.10	20.10	19.70	19.40	18.90	18.60	18.30	17.80	17.60	18.33
Bacon, Shoulder	11.60	11.00	11.00	10.80	11.00	11.00	10.75	10.30	9.90	9.80	9.35	9.25	9.20	10.33
Ham	32.90	22.50	23.10	23.90	22.90	22.90	22.60	22.50	22.00	21.70	21.20	20.30	19.90	22.87
Meat—														
Beef, Stricks	10.85	10.45	10.75	11.80	11.40	11.40	10.50	10.30	9.70	9.10	9.00	8.70	8.80	10.09
" Ribs	9.00	8.95	9.00	9.50	9.40	9.40	8.90	8.40	8.10	7.40	7.80	7.10	7.10	8.38
" Flank	9.50	8.75	9.40	9.80	9.90	9.90	9.60	9.80	8.60	8.40	8.60	8.60	8.40	9.11
" Shin	8.00	7.80	8.10	8.00	8.40	8.40	7.90	7.60	7.60	7.10	7.10	6.90	6.90	7.60
Steak, Rump	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.50	17.50	16.70	16.60	15.80	15.60	15.60	15.70	13.70	16.50
" Shoulder	10.40	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.80	10.80	10.20	10.10	9.70	8.70	8.90	8.20	8.30	9.73
" Stewing	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.10	8.80	8.40	7.50	8.10	7.30	7.20	8.63
Beef, Corned	10.10	10.00	10.00	10.40	10.40	10.40	9.80	9.50	9.40	8.80	8.90	8.70	8.60	9.85
Hall with bone	6.45	6.30	6.10	6.50	6.80	6.80	6.40	6.20	5.70	5.15	5.40	5.25	5.20	5.95
Brisket without bone	8.20	7.90	7.90	7.90	8.90	8.90	8.40	7.50	7.20	6.70	6.90	6.85	6.70	7.48
Mutton, Leg	10.00	9.70	9.65	9.25	9.00	9.00	8.40	8.30	7.45	6.50	6.25	6.85	6.95	8.03
" Shoulder	6.50	6.90	6.40	6.80	6.90	6.90	6.55	6.55	6.10	4.95	4.30	4.10	4.05	6.39
" Loin	9.10	9.10	9.10	8.70	8.40	8.40	8.30	8.30	7.40	6.75	6.40	5.70	5.75	7.78
" Neck	8.30	8.50	6.05	6.90	6.10	6.10	5.60	6.10	6.10	4.85	4.05	4.05	4.05	5.08
Chops, Leg	10.10	10.00	10.10	9.80	9.50	9.50	9.00	8.70	8.40	8.15	7.90	6.65	7.05	8.68
" Leg	10.90	10.70	11.00	10.30	9.90	9.90	9.60	9.90	9.25	7.40	7.40	7.05	6.85	9.28
" Neck	7.60	7.40	7.30	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.70	6.40	6.10	5.55	6.20	4.65	4.55	6.94
Pork, Leg	15.60	15.00	14.90	14.70	14.10	14.10	13.80	13.20	12.40	11.00	11.40	10.65	11.70	13.20
" Loin	15.40	15.00	15.00	14.70	14.80	14.80	13.80	13.50	12.40	12.00	11.30	10.40	10.70	13.04
" Belly	13.00	12.40	12.50	12.80	12.30	12.30	11.40	11.40	10.60	9.80	9.40	8.60	8.90	11.63
" Chops	15.70	15.30	15.10	15.10	14.90	14.10	14.10	14.20	13.60	12.80	12.10	11.40	11.20	13.79

SECTION II.—continued.
Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Hobart during each Month of the Year, 1930.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1930.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread	2 lb.	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	d. 7.19
Flour	25 lb.	54.45	53.55	52.45	50.45	50.05	49.05	48.05	46.75	45.90	42.50	39.45	36.90	d. 47.89
Tea	lb.	24.90	26.20	25.60	25.60	25.60	25.60	25.60	25.40	25.40	25.70	26.60	27.00	d. 25.89
Coffee	lb.	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	d. 23.80
Sugar	4 lb.	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	d. 4.50
Rice	3 lb.	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.85	3.85	d. 3.89
Sago	3 lb.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.75	3.70	3.65	d. 3.78
Onions	lb.	6.77	6.50	6.37	6.40	6.33	6.40	6.37	6.37	6.73	6.70	6.70	6.65	d. 6.61
Onions	lb.	4.03	4.08	4.10	4.08	4.00	4.00	3.95	3.95	3.83	3.78	3.68	3.75	d. 3.91
Onions	lb.	10.25	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.85	9.70	9.80	9.50	d. 9.81
Carrots	doz. 80.	9.00	9.60	9.70	9.60	9.65	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.25	9.15	9.15	9.05	d. 9.40
Turnips	doz. 80.	10.30	10.25	10.25	10.20	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.40	10.30	10.30	10.35	10.45	d. 10.22
Spinach	lb.	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	d. 11.60
Beans	lb.	10.70	10.70	10.60	10.65	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.70	10.70	10.85	d. 10.65
Carrots	lb.	6.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.15	5.15	d. 5.16
Peas	14 lb.	22.67	20.52	17.94	21.50	20.28	19.11	18.33	17.83	19.91	15.77	15.64	19.43	d. 18.76
Potatoes	lb.	2.89	2.22	1.89	1.75	1.69	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.78	1.78	1.89	1.89	d. 1.87
Onions	lb.	25.16	25.16	25.16	25.16	25.16	25.16	25.16	25.16	25.31	25.31	25.71	25.24	d. 25.24
Yarrowse	Gal.													
Dairy Produce—														
Milk	quart	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.40	7.00	7.00	d. 7.78
Butter	lb.	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	21.00	18.90	17.30	15.85	d. 21.18
Eggs	doz.	15.00	15.10	15.10	14.90	14.90	15.70	15.40	15.20	15.00	14.70	13.70	13.80	d. 14.78
Eggs	doz.	15.50	18.10	20.20	23.44	28.70	34.70	35.40	35.20	32.10	11.20	11.70	15.00	d. 17.74
Bacon, Middle	lb.	18.11	18.11	18.11	18.00	17.80	18.00	17.87	17.67	18.44	15.67	15.11	15.00	d. 17.15
Bacon, Shoulder	lb.	10.67	10.58	10.44	10.44	10.33	10.50	10.22	9.89	9.89	8.67	8.50	8.50	d. 9.81
Ham	lb.	29.00	19.60	19.60	19.60	19.60	19.20	18.40	18.00	18.25	17.40	16.67	17.00	d. 18.60
Meat														
Beef, Sirloin	lb.	10.38	10.44	10.44	10.40	10.40	10.50	10.20	10.80	10.20	10.10	10.10	9.80	d. 10.24
Beef, Ribs	lb.	9.00	9.00	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.60	8.60	8.30	8.10	8.30	8.00	d. 8.59
Beef, Flank	lb.	7.44	7.44	7.33	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.80	7.00	6.90	6.80	6.70	d. 7.09
Beef, Shin	lb.	6.38	6.50	6.50	6.11	5.78	5.67	5.67	5.67	5.67	5.36	5.89	5.33	d. 5.90
Steak, Rump	lb.	15.44	15.89	16.00	15.80	15.80	15.30	15.40	15.40	16.00	14.80	13.00	15.00	d. 15.39
Steak, Shoulder	lb.	8.44	8.55	8.33	8.40	8.20	8.10	8.30	8.40	8.10	8.10	8.40	8.00	d. 8.28
Stewing	lb.	8.33	8.33	8.22	8.30	8.20	8.00	7.80	7.80	7.90	8.00	7.80	8.00	d. 8.02
Beef, Corned	lb.	10.33	10.11	10.11	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.70	9.80	9.50	9.50	9.60	9.70	d. 9.64
Beef, Corned	lb. with bones													
Beef, Corned	lb. without bones	5.61	5.44	5.50	5.45	5.35	5.30	5.25	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.35	5.25	d. 5.41
Mutton, Leg	lb.	8.75	8.75	8.88	8.33	8.56	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.00	8.11	8.22	8.22	d. 8.37
Mutton, Leg	lb.	8.44	8.28	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	7.90	7.85	7.70	7.70	7.30	d. 7.89
Mutton, Shoulder	lb.	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.00	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.75	6.80	6.35	d. 5.90
Lamb	lb.	8.11	8.00	7.75	7.80	8.00	7.80	7.50	7.60	7.40	7.40	7.60	7.00	d. 7.65
Lamb, Neck	lb.	6.33	6.00	6.11	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.68	5.68	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.30	d. 5.87
Chops, Leg	lb.	11.22	10.67	10.89	10.80	10.80	10.60	10.60	10.50	10.80	10.15	10.10	9.80	d. 10.61
Chops, Leg	lb.	11.35	10.67	10.67	10.60	10.50	10.50	10.10	10.30	10.30	10.40	10.30	9.80	d. 10.57
Pork, Leg	lb.	7.55	7.58	7.58	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.40	7.50	7.30	7.40	7.40	6.80	d. 7.40
Pork, Leg	lb.	12.33	12.22	12.22	12.20	12.10	11.50	11.70	12.00	11.50	11.00	11.40	11.10	d. 11.62
Pork, Loin	lb.	12.67	12.75	12.56	12.45	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.10	11.60	d. 12.26
Belly	lb.	12.33	12.33	12.33	12.10	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.20	d. 11.90
Chops	lb.	13.55	13.56	13.33	13.40	13.40	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.30	13.50	12.90	12.50	d. 13.10

Section III.

Weekly House Rents^(a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1926 to 1930.

TOWNS.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	24 7	24 5	25 2	25 7	26 4
Newcastle	22 10	23 4	24 0	23 10	23 0
Broken Hill	14 10	15 3	15 5	15 5	16 0
Goulburn	23 5	25 0	20 0	27 3	26 0
Bathurst	19 7	19 1	19 6	19 4	21 6
Weighted Average	24 2	24 1	24 9	25 1	25 9
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	22 10	23 0	23 11	24 1	22 3
Ballarat	13 0	13 11	14 10	15 6	15 4
Bendigo	16 1	17 4	17 5	18 0	16 6
Geelong	21 1	21 11	21 7	20 8	19 5
Warrnambool	16 3	17 5	18 3	18 8	19 0
Weighted Average	22 1	22 4	23 2	23 4	21 7
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	17 11	18 4	18 0	18 6	17 1
Toowoomba	16 3	16 4	16 0	15 10	16 0
Rockhampton	14 7	16 4	14 4	13 11	15 1
Charter Towers	12 4	12 5	14 11	16 5	15 10
Warwick	15 0	16 5	14 11	14 11	14 8
Weighted Average	17 3	17 8	17 8	17 9	16 6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	20 5	20 9	22 5	21 8	20 2
Kadina, etc.	11 1	11 2	10 7	9 9	8 9
Port Pirie	15 8	15 6	15 5	15 4	15 9
Mount Gambier	11 8	11 8	12 1	12 4	12 11
Peterborough	16 5	17 7	16 11	17 11	17 10
Weighted Average	19 8	20 0	21 6	20 9	19 5
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	10 9	20 3	20 8	21 0	21 7
Kalgoorlie	12 1	11 11	11 11	11 11	14 10
Northam	18 10	19 8	20 2	20 2	19 10
Bunbury	15 7	15 8	14 9	14 10	17 3
Geraldton	18 11	19 2	21 0	21 8	23 5
Weighted Average	18 10	19 3	19 8	19 11	20 7
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	21 11	21 3	20 6	20 6	20 1
Launceston	17 6	17 4	18 7	18 3	17 9
Burnie	17 8	18 11	17 2	17 2	18 0
Devonport	16 8	16 4	15 8	16 2	17 0
Queenstown	8 9	9 4	10 1	11 5	14 6
Weighted Average	19 9	19 4	19 4	19 3	18 10
Weighted Average, Australia	21 10	22 0	22 8	22 10	22 4

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Males Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1930.

NOTE.—Rating or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an (a). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight, *vide* footnotes below. Awards, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1930. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 89s. 6d. to 98s.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 98s. and 100s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopering— Coopers ..	112 0	*129 0	*109 6	102 6	*115 0	*110 0
Furniture— Cabinetmakers ..	*108 6	109 6	*102 11	107 6	*110 0	107 6
Carpet Planners ..	*107 6	109 6	..	107 6	91 0	107 6
Chairmakers ..	*108 6	109 6	*102 11	107 6	*110 0	107 6
French Polishers ..	*108 6	109 6	*102 11	107 6	*107 0	107 6
Upholsterers ..	*108 6	107 6	*102 11	105 6	*110 0	105 6
Woodcarvers ..	*108 6	109 6	*102 11	107 6	*110 0	107 6
Wood Machinists ..	*108 6	94/6 to 108/6	*102 11	92/6 to 107/6	*107/ & 110/	92/6 to 107/6
Mattress Making—Wire— Finishers ..	*103 6	100 6	* 96 6	98 6	..	98 6
Makers ..	*103 6	100 6	* 96 6	98 6	*104 0	98 6
Picture Framing— Compo. Workers ..	102 6	94 6	* 96 0	92 6	} *101 0	83 6
General Hands ..	102 6	95 6	* 96 0	85 6		
Gilders ..	102 6	97 6	* 96 0	95 6		
Mount Cutters ..	102 6	97 6	* 96 0	95 6		
Saw Milling and Timber Yards— Box and Casemakers ..	100 0	95 0	* 85 8	90 0	91 0	94 0
Labourers ..	88 0	83 0	* 84 9	78 0	79 0	82 0
Machinists— Box Printing ..	91 0	86 0	* 85 8	81 0	82 0	85 0
Boutle Carver ..	109 0	104 0	* 91 3	99 0	100 0	103 0
Nailing ..	94 0	89 0	* 85 8	84 0	85 0	88 0
Planing ..	100/ to 106/	95/ to 101/	* 90 4	90/ to 95/	91/ to 97/	94/ to 100/
Shaping ..	109 0	104 0	*104 1	99 0	100 0	103 0
Ordermen ..	100 0	95 0	* 87 7	90 0	91 0	94 0
Saw Doctors ..	118 0	113 0	*100 5	108 0	109 0	112 0
Sawyers— Band or Jig ..	100/ to 112/	95/ to 107/	* 93 1	90/ to 102/	91/ to 103/	94/ to 106/
Circular ..	98/ to 108/	93/ to 101/	* 90 4	88/ to 96/	89/ to 97/	92/ to 100/
Stackers ..	94 0	89 0	*100 5	84 0	85 0	88 0
Wood Turners ..	109 0	104 0	* 94 0	99 0	100 0	108 0

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Implements— Assemblers ..	* 92 0	91 0	* 86 0	86 6	* 98 0	..
Bulldozermen ..	* 90 6	97 0	..	92 6	*104 0	..
Drillers ..	* 90 8	90 0	..	85 6	* 98 0	..
Fitters ..	*94/ & 104/	97/ to 101/6	..	92/6 to 97/	*110 0	..
Labourers—unskilled ..	* 82 6	86 8	..	82 0	* 86 0	..
Machinists—Iron ..	*90/6 & 98/	94 0	..	89 6	*103 0	..
Painters—Brush ..	* 83 0	89 6	..	85 0	..	..
Scroll ..	* 90 0	101 6	..	97 0	..	..
Patternmakers ..	*112 0	108 6	..	105 0	*110 0	..
Sheet Iron Workers ..	* 90 6	101 6	..	97 0	..	..
Strikers ..	* 83 0	91 0	..	86 6	* 89 0	..

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(8a) 85 hours. (4) 86 hours. (4b) 40 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43 hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (10) 46 hours. (10a) 46½ hours. (11) 46½ hours—Daylight, 46 hours, artificial light, 46 hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (38a) 88 hours per fortnight. (38b) 88 hours per fortnight. (38a) 96 hours per fortnight. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter).

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Boiler Making—						
Journeyman ..	*112 0	*107 6	*100 8	*102 0	*110 0	*108 6
Railwayman ..	*117 6	*107 6	*100 8	*102 0	*113 0	*108 0
Brassworking—						
Coremakers ..	*97/ to 112/	*92/6 & 107/6	*100 8	*87/ & 102/	*110 0	*91/6 & 106/6
Dressers ..	*96 to 98/	*91/6 & 93/6	* 81 4	*86/ & 88/	* 92 0	*90/6 & 92/6
Finishers ..	*104/ to 112/	*98/6 & 107/6	*100 8	*94/ & 102/	110 0	*98/6 & 106/6
Furnacemen ..	*100 0	* 95 6	*81/4 to 90/8	* 86 0	*104 0	* 90 6
Moulders ..	*97/ & 112/	*92/6 & 107/6	*97/ to 100/8	*87/ & 102/	*110 0	*91/6 & 106/6
Cycles—						
Assemblers ..	* 92 0	95/ & 100/	*92/4 & 100/8	90/ to 108/6	*92/ & 101/	80 0
Frame Builders ..	* 93 4	100/ & 102/6	*100 8	90/ to 108/6	..	80 0
Repairers ..	* 93 4	100 0	*100 8	90/ to 108/6	..	80 0
Turners (Motor) ..	*112 0	*107 6	*104 4	*102 0	*110 0	*106 6
Electrical Installation—						
Cable Jointers ..	118 6	107/6 & 109/6	*101 1	102/ & 104/	..	106/6 & 108/6
Fitters ..	118 6	*109 6	*103 10	*104 0	*110 0	*103 6
Mechanics ..	112 6	103 6	*101 1	98 0	*110 0	102 6
Patrolmen ..	..	93/6 & 103/6	* 82 9	88/ & 98/	..	92/6 & 102/6
Wiremen ..	112 6	103 6	*101 1	98 0	*104 0	102 0
Other Adults ..	..	83 6	* 80 0	78 0	* 86 0	82 6
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	118 6	109 6	*103 10	104 0	*110 0	108 6
Cable Jointers ..	118 6	107/6 & 109/6	*101 1	102/ & 104/	..	106/6 & 108/6
Instrument Makers ..	118 6	109 6	*103 10	104 0	*110 0	108 6
Linesmen ..	112 6	103 6	*101 1	98 0	*104 0	102 6
Meter Testers ..	112 6	98/6 & 102/	*101 1	93/ & 96/6	..	97/6 & 101/
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	93/6 & 103/6	* 82 9	88/ & 98/	..	92/6 & 102/6
Shift Electricians ..	118 6	103/6 & 109/6	*113 10	..	..	102/6 & 108/6
Switchboard Attendants ..	..	102 0	* 80 0	96 6	..	101 0
Other Adults ..	..	83 6	* 80 0	78 0	..	82 6
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters ..	118 6	*109 6	*103 10	*104 0	*110 0	*108 6
Mechanics ..	112 6	103 6	*101 1	98 0	*110 0	102 6
Wiremen ..	112 6	103 6	*101 1	98 0	*104 0	102 6
Electroplating—						
Platers ..	*104 & 112/	*99/6 & 107/6	* 91 0	*94/ & 102/	*110 0	*98/6 & 106/6
Polishers ..	*98/6 to 103/	105 0	*85/6 to 91/	97 6	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	*118 0	*108 6	*104 4	*103 0	*110 0	*107 6
Borers and Stotters ..	*112 0	*107 6	*100 8	*102 0	*110 0	*106 6
Brassfinishers ..	*110/ & 112/	*99/6 & 107/6	*100 8	*94/ & 102/	*110 0	*93/6 & 106/6
Coppersmiths ..	*118 0	*108 6	*104 4	*103 0	*110 0	*107 6
Drillers—Radial ..	*100 0	* 95 6	* 88 8	* 90 0	*110 0	* 94 6
Fitters ..	*112 0	*107 6	*100 8	*102 0	*110 0	*100 6
Milers ..	*112 0	*107 6	*100 8	*102 0	*110 0	*106 6
Pattern Makers ..	*121 0	*116 6	*106 0	*111 0	*119 0	*115 6
Planers—						
Rail and Plate, Edge ..	*104 0	* 99 6	* 86 0	* 94 0	*102 0	* 98 6
Other ..	*112 0	*107 6	*100 8	*102 0	*110 0	*106 6
Shapers ..	*112 0	*107 6	*100 8	*102 0	*110 0	*106 6
Turners ..	*112 0	*107 6	*100 8	*102 0	*110 0	*106 6
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Boilermakers' Helpers ..	* 94 0	* 89 6	* 81 4	* 84 0	* 92 6	* 88 6
Labourers ..	* 94 0	* 89 6	* 81 4	* 84 0	* 86 0	* 88 6
Engineers' Labourers ..	* 94 0	* 89 6	* 79 8	* 84 0	* 92 0	* 88 6
Furnacemen's Assistants ..	* 94 0	* 89 6	* 79 8	* 84 0	* 92 0	* 88 6
Moulders' Labourers ..	* 94 0	* 89 6	* 79 8	* 84 0	* 92 0	* 88 6
Strikers ..	*94/ & 96/	*80/6 & 91/6	* 81 4	*84/ & 86/	* 98 0	*88/6 & 90/6

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Moulding—Iron—						
Corcmakers—Machine	* 97 0	* 92 6	*100 8	* 87 0	110 0	* 91 6
" Other ..	*112 0	*107 6	*100 8	*102 0	110 0	*105 6
Dressers and Fettlers	96 0	* 91 6	* 81 4	* 86 0	* 92 0	* 90 6
Furnacemen ..	102/ & 103/	*97/6 & 98/6	*81/4 to 90/8	*92/ & 93/	*104 0	*96/6 & 97/6
Moulders—Machine ..	* 97 0	* 92 6	* 97 0	* 80 0	110 0	* 95 6
" Other ..	*112 0	*107 6	*100 8	*102 0	110 0	*106 6
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	* 89 0	93/ & 98/	* 92 4	97 6	99 0	108/ & 112/
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-						
work ..	* 97 0	98 0	* 94 2	93 0	..	..
Ornamental ..	*100 0	105 0	* 94 2	105 0	..	..
Soldiers ..	*89/ & 93/	93/ & 101/	* 94 2	91 6	99/ & 106/6	..
Tinmiths ..	*108 0	105/6 & 114/	* 94 2	102/ & 109/	106/6 & 115/	108 0
Nailmaking—						
Case Wiremen ..	* 88 6	86 0	..	75 0	..	..
Labourers ..	* 89 6	86 0	..	75 0	..	..
Setters Up ..	*107 6	97 0	..	75/ to 89/6	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	*102 6	100 0	..	90 0	97 6	89/ to 105/

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Aerated Water and						
Cordials—						
Bottlers ..	*90/6 to 93/	85/6 to 88/	* 77 0	93 0	91 0	94 6
Drivers (Motor)	*95/ to 103/	*88/6 to 96/6	86/ to 94/	*88/6 to 96/6	93 0	*88/6 to 96/6
" (One Horse) ..	* 90 0	* 83 6	84 0	*83 6	98 0	* 83 6
Packers ..	* 88 0	* 83 0	* 77 0	90 0	91 0	92 6
Wires ..	* 88 0	83 0	..	90 0	91 0	92 6
Baking (Bread)—						
Board Hands ..	*128 6	* 128 4	*95/ to 100/	107 6	*110 0	107 0
Carters (One Horse) ..	*108 6	*100 0	* 86 0	96 6	98 6	83 6
Doughmen ..	*131/ & 132/6	*128 4	*102 6	107 6	*115 0	107 0
Ovenmen ..	*135 6	*128 4	*100 0	107 6	*112 6	107 0
Singlehands ..	*133 6	*139 4	*102 6	112 6	*115 0	107 0
Baking (Biscuits and						
Cakes)—						
Adult Males ..	* 91 0	85 6	* 77 0	75 0	98 6	88 0
Bakers ..	*105 0	95 6	* 84 6	80 0	106 0	92 6
Mixers ..	* 97 0	95 6	* 84 6	78 0	108 0	96 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males ..	*100 0	*100 0	* 85 0	* 97 6	*101 0	92 6
Bottlers and Washers	*100 0	*100 0	* 85 0	* 97 6	*101 0	92 6
Cellarmen ..	*103 0	*103 3	* 90 0	* 97 6	*101/ & 106/	92 6
Drivers (Two Horses)	*103 0	88 6	* 90 0	*100 6	*101 0	83 6
" (Motor under 8						
tons) ..	*109 0	88/6 to 92/6	*87/ to 95/	*108 6	..	88/6 to 92/6
Towermen ..	*102 0	*104 0	* 85 0	*100 6	*101 0	94 6
Butchering (Carcass)—						
Chilling Room Hands	* 98 6	..	* 94 6	95 0	* 91 0	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	*102 6	10 91 0	* 82 0	95 0	* 96 0	82 6
" (Mutton) ..	* 94 0	10 91 0	* 82 0	95 0	* 96 0	82 6
Scalders ..	*114 6	99 0	* 94 6	109 0	*96/ & 113/6	..
Slaughtermen (Beef)	*142 6	*120 0	*104 6	*130 0	*113 6	120 0
" (Mutton)	(a)	*120 0	*104 6	*130 0	*113 6	120 0

(a) Piecework rates.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	109 6	101 6	* 94 6	96 0	106 0	95 0
"	92 0	89 0	* 85/6 & 88/6	88 6	91 0	..
General Hands ..	97 0	101 6	* 94 6	96 0	106 0	95 0
Shopmen ..	102/ to 109/6	101 6	* 94 6	96 0	106/ & 111/	95 0
Smallgoodsmen ..	111 0	99 0	*94 6	93 6	106/ & 111/	102 6
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Chamber Hands ..	*96/6 & 102/6	*110 0	*120 9	91/ to 100/	89 6	85 6
Pullers and Stackers..	*93 6	*110 0	*126 3	86/ to 95/	88 6	85 6
Confectionery—						
Journeyman ..	106 4	98 0	* 84 6	80/ & 85/6	*110 0	97 9
Storemen ..	83 6	94 0	* 81 0	75 0	98 6	90/3 to 95/3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Carters—First Hand..	118 6	108 6	*106 0	106 6	114 0	102 6
Cutters Up—First Hand	104 6	101 0	*100 0	99 0	104 6	95 0
Ham Baggers ..	..	94 0	* 94 0	92 0	99 6	95 0
Lardmen ..	91 0	94/ to 101/	* 94 0	92 0	104 6	95 0
Rollers and Trimmers	96 0	101 0	* 87 9	99 0	99/6 & 104/6	95 0
Scalders ..	91 0	101 0	* 96 6	99 0	107 0	95 0
Slaughtermen ..	105 0	108 6	*106 0	106 6	114 0	120 6
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	111 0	108 6	*106 0	106 6	114 0	102 6
Smokers—First Hand	97 0	101 0	*100 0	99 0	99 6	95 0
Jam Making and Pres-						
erving—						
Adult Males ..	87 6	87 6	* 77 0	87 6	91 0	87 6
Solderers ..	94 6	94 6	* 94 2	94 6	91 0	94 6
Malting—						
Maltsters ..	*100/ & 102/	100 0	* 77 0	*103 6	*101 0	83 0
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders ..	* 97 0	86 0	* 73 6	81 0	..	80 0
Mixers or Blenders ..	* 90 0	88 0	* 78 6	83 0	..	80 0
Stone Dressers ..	* 97 6	93 6	* 78 6	88 6	..	80 0
Milling—Flour—						
Millers—Head ..	*116 0	*116 0	* 99 6	*116 0	*116 0	130 0
" Shift ..	*103/ to 113/6	*103/ to 113/6	*91/ to 99/	*103/ to 113/6	*103/ to 113/6	105/ & 114/
Packermen ..	* 91 0	* 91 0	* 79 6	* 91 0	* 91 0	95 0
Purifiers ..	* 94 0	* 94 0	* 79 6	* 94 0	* 94 0	90 0
Silkmen ..	* 94 0	* 94 0	* 79 6	* 94 0	* 94 0	90 0
Storemen—Head ..	* 96 0	* 96 0	* 84 6	* 96 0	* 96 0	100 0
Topmen ..	* 94 0	* 94 0	* 79 6	* 94 0	* 94 0	95 0
Truckers and Others..	*86/ to 89/	*86/ to 89/	..	*86/ to 89/	*86/ to 89/	90 0
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen ..	* 92 6	86 6	* 78 6	81 6	..	90/ & 95/
Millers—Head ..	*103 0	93 6	*82/6 & 97/6	88 6	..	115 0
Pastrycooking—						
Carters ..	* 92 6	83 6	* 84 0	96 6	95 6	83 6
Pastrycooks ..	*106 6	111 6	*105 0	107 6	106/ & 115/6	100 0

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	* 98 6	* 98 6	* 98 6	*102 6	* 98 6	* 98 6
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters ..	*118 0	*118 0	*118 0	*118 0	*125 6	*118 0
Pressers ..	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*115 6	*108 0
Tailors ..	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*115 6	*108 0
Trimmers ..	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*115 6	*108 0

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tailoring—Ready-made—						
Cutters	*111 0	*111 0	*111 0	*111 0	*108 0	*111 0
Folders	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 91 6	..	* 91 6
Machinists	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	..	*108 0
Pressers	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*103 0	*108 0
Tailors	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*103 0	*108 0
Trimmers	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*103 0	*108 0
Textile-Working—Woollen						
Mills—						
Carders	85 6	86 6	* 77 0	84 6	82 0	80 6
Dyehousemen	87 0	86 6	* 77 0	84 6	82 0	80 6
Labourers—General	85 6	86 6	* 77 0	84 6	82 0	80 6
Pattern Weavers	85 6	89 6	a	87 6	85 0	83 6
Scourers	86 0	86 6	* 77 0	84 6	82 0	80 6
Spinners	86 6	86 6	* 88 0	84 6	82 0	80 6
Tuners	89/6 & 101/	88/ & 103/	*77/ to 88/	86/ to 101/	83/6 to 98/6	82/ to 97/

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bookbinding—						
Bookbinders	*112 0	*112 0	*104 0	*112 0	*116 0	*112 0
Finishers	*112 0	*112 0	*104 0	*112 0	*116 0	*112 0
Marblers	*112 0	*112 0	*104 0	*112 0	*116 0	*112 0
Paper Rulers	*112 0	*112 0	*104 0	*112 0	*116 0	*112 0
Engraving (Process)—						
Engravers	*112 6	*120 0	..	*100 6	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone	*118 6	*110/ & 120/	*107 0	*113 0	..	..
Etchers—Line	*112 6	*117 6	*102 0	* 99 0	..	..
Operators	*118 6	*110/ & 120/	*107 0	*113 0	..	..
Printers	*112 6	*112 6	* 97 0	* 89 0	..	..
Routers	*107 6	*110 0	* 94 6	* 89 0	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	*112 0	*112 0	*108 0	*112 0	..	*112 0
Rotary Machinists	*112 0	*112 0	*108 0	*112 0	*106 0	*112 0
Stone Polishers	* 96 0	* 96 0	* 88 0	* 96 0	..	* 96 0
Printing (Daily News-						
papers)—						
Compositors—						
Day Work	*136 0	*127 6	*111 10	*119 6	*146 0	*114 0
Night Work	*145 0	*140 0	*119 2	*128 6	*161 0	*123 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work	*130 0	*105 10	* 93 0	* 95 6	*131 0	* 95 6
Night Work	*140 0	*117 7	*103 0	*104 6	*146 0	*104 0
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work	*161/ & 171/	a	*123 1	a	*157 0	a
Night Work	*171/ & 181/	a	*130 5	a	*172 0	a
Machinists (First						
Hand)—						
Day Work	*135 0	*117 7	*120 6	*119 6	*136 0	*114 0
Night Work	*145 0	*135 3	*125 6	*128 6	*151 0	*123 0
Publishers	* & *115/ & 125/	* & *105/10 & 114/10	*87/ to 103/	* & *98/6 to 107/6	* & *116/ to 133/	* & *93/ to 102/
Readers—						
Day Work	*140 0	*127 6	*108 0	*122 6	*146 0	*117 0
Night Work	*150 0	*130 0	*113 0	*131 6	*161 0	*126 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work	*110 0	* 92 6	* 93 0	* 95 6	*112 0	* 92 0
Night Work	*120 0	*95/ & 100/	* 98 0	*104 6	*127 0	* 99 0
Stereotypers (First						
Class)—						
Day Work	*127 6	*111 9	*100/6 & 108/	*107 6	*128 6	*102 0
Night Work	*137 6	*122 1	*105/6 & 113/	*116 6	*143 6	*111 0

(a) Piece-work rates.

(b) Other than in newspaper offices.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Printing (Job Offices)—						
Compositors ..	*112 0	*112 0	*104 0	*112 0	*116 0	*112 0
Electrotypers ..	*112 0	*112 0	*104 0	*112 0	..	*112 0
General Hands ..	* 88 0	* 88 0	* 88 0	* 88 0	..	* 88 0
Linotype Operators ..	*124 0	*124 0	*108/ & 115/4	*124 0	*188 0	*124 0
Machinists ..	*112 0	*112 0	*88/ to 104/	*112 0	*116 0	*112 0
Monotype Operators ..	*124 0	*124 0	*103/ & 109/	*124 0	*138 0	*124 0
Monotype Casting						
Machinists ..	*112 0	*112 0	* 88 0	*112 0	..	*112 0
Readers ..	*118 0	*118 0	*104 0	*118 0	*116 0	*118 0
Stereotypers ..	*112 0	*112 0	*104 0	*112 0	*116 0	*112 0

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brickmaking—						
Burners ..	*100 6	89 0	*85/ to 91/	97 6	*93/6 & 107/	93 0
Carters—Two Horses ..	*101 0	88 6	89 0	88 6	100 6	93 0
Drawers ..	*100 6	88/6 to 93/6	* 79 6	105 6	..	93 0
Labourers ..	* 94 6	83 0	* 77 8	94 6	* 93 6	90 0
Machinemen ..	* 96 6	84 6	* 79 6	97/6 & 100/6	*93/6 & 93/6	90 0
Panmen ..	*94/6 & 98/6	86/ to 90/	* 77 8	97/6 & 100/	* 93 6	90 0
Pitmen ..	* 88 6	89/ to 94/	* 79 6	99 6	* 93 6	90 0
Setters ..	*100 6	88/6 to 93/6	*77/6 & 79/6	105 6	*101 6	96 0
Wheelers ..	* 94 6	83 0	*77/6 & 79/6	94 6	*93/6 & 96/6	90 0
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers ..	*105 0	95 0	..	98 6	..	..
Finishers ..	*105 0	95 0	..	99 6	..	..
Machinists—Boring ..	*105 0	95 0	*94 0	98 6	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	*109 6	100 0	..	105 0	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers ..	87 6	89 0	* 81 0	81 0	..	..
General Hands ..	85 6	83 0	* 77 0	78 0	86 0	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	90 0	89 0	* 77 0	81 0	96 0	..
Moulders ..	87 6	89 0	* 81 0	81 0	95 0	80 0
Stillmen ..	90 6	89 0	* 81 0	81 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Gullotine and other Cutters ..	*100/ to 103/	*100/ to 103/	* 92 0	*100/ to 103/	*99/ & 100/6	*101/ to 103/
Other Adults ..	* 88 0	* 88 0	* 79 6	* 88 0	* 86 0	* 88 0
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers ..	112 6	107 0	*101 0	101 6	110 0	106 6
Labourers ..	88 6	83 0	* 80 0	77 6	86 0	82 6
Painters ..	*112 6	*107 0	*101 0	*101 6	*110 0	106 6
Smiths ..	112 6	107 0	*101 0	101 6	110 0	106 0
Trimmers ..	112 6	107 0	*101 0	101 6	110 0	106 6
Wheelmaking						
Machinists ..	112 6	107 0	*101 0	101 6	110 0	106 6
Wheelwrights ..	112 6	107 0	*101 0	101 6	110 0	106 6
Fellmongering—						
Bate Hands ..	91 6	88 0	* 89 6	81 0	89 0	..
Green Hands ..	91 6	86 0	* 86 6	81 0	89 0	..
Limepit Men ..	91 6	86 0	*89/6 & 92/6	81 0	89 0	..
Machinists ..	94 6	89 0	*86/6 to 85/6	81 0	..	..
Soakhole Men ..	94 6	89 0	* 92 6	81 0	89 0	..
Wool Sorters ..	168 6	101 0	* 92 6	81 0	89 0	..

(c) Piece-work rates.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gas Making and Supply—						
Coke Trimmers ..	*105 0	* 94 3	* 77 0			
Gas Filters ..	*121 0	*121 0	*112 6	*119 0	*122 0	* 98 11
Labourers ..	* 98 0	* 86 5	* 77 0	* 89 0	* 86 0	* 84 2
Maintenance ..	*109 0	118 0	* 88 0	*115/ to	* 98 0	* 92 5
Metermakers ..	*118 6	109 7		116/ 119/ to	*110 0	99 6
Meter Testers ..	*106 6	103 7		142/8 107 0		
Service Layers ..	*109 0	118 0	* 89 0	*119 0	*101 0	* 99 5
Stakers ..	*113 0	*103/10 to	*102/ &	*108/9 to	*102 9	*100 10
		107/9	104/	110/3		
Glassfoundry—						
Furnacemen ..	* 96 6	* 92 0	* 94 0	* 87 0	* 97 0	
Labourers ..	87 6	83 6	85 0	78 0	88 0	
Lehrmen ..	*91 0	*87 0	*88 6	81 6	*88 0	
Sorters ..	90 0	86 0	87 6	81 6	88 0	
Glassworking and Glazing						
Revellers ..	110 0	107 6	*100 0	105 6	*107 0	105 6
Cutters and Glaziers ..	108 6	107 6	* 94 0	105 6		
Lead Light Glaziers ..	108 6	107 6		105 6		
Silverers ..	110 0	107 6	*100 0	105 6	*107 0	
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—						
Chainmakers ..	*105/ to	101 6	* 89 6	*100 0	*110 0	*80/ to 100/
	107/					
Engravers ..	*107 6	*107 6	*89/4 & 92/	*102 6	*110 0	*80/ to 100/
Mounters ..	*105 0	101 6	*89/6 & 92/	*110 0	*110 0	*80/ to 100/
Setters ..	*107 6	104 0	* 92 0	*110 0	*110 0	*80/ to 100/
Watch and Clock-makers and Repairers	*108 6	*90/ & 100/	* 94 6	*106/ &	*111 0	
				110/		
Masonry—Marble and Stone—						
Carvers ..	*156 8	*151 2	*121 8	*150 4	*113/8 &	
					117/4	
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	*130 0	107 0	*121 8	*113/8 &	*113/8 &	
				124/8	117/4	
Other ..	*117/4 &	119 0	*121 8	*113/8 &	*113/8 &	
	126/6			124/8	117/4	
Masons ..	*130 0	*124 0	*121 8	*124 8	*113/8 &	*110 0
					117/4	
Paper Bag Making—						
Goullotine Cutters ..	*100 0	*100 0	* 95 6	*100 0	*106 0	*100 0
Machinists ..	*103 0	*103 0	* 95 6	*103 0	*106 0	*103 0
Paper Making—						
Beatermen ..	*102 6	104 0				
Breakermen ..	* 85 6	87 0				
Goullotine Men ..	* 85 6	86 0				
Machinists ..	*102 6	107 0				
Ragboltermen ..	* 87 6	86 0				
Other Adults ..	* 84 6	83 0				
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	* 97 6	90 0	* 85 0	101/ to 102/		84 0
Hollow-ware Pressers ..	*102 6	88 0	* 77 8	90/ to 105/		84 0
Sanitary Pressers ..	*108 6	89 0	* 77 8			84 0
Throwers—1st Class ..	*108 6	95 0	* 96 0	95/ to 110/		87 0
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	* 98 0	90 0	* 91 0	102 0	98 0	84 0
Drawers ..	* 92 6	87 0	* 77 8	102 0	86 0	
Moulders ..	* 99 6	83 0	* 77 8		99 0	78/ & 79/6
Mould Makers ..	* 94 6	95 0	* 79 6	102 0	96 0	
Setters ..	* 96 6	89 0	* 77 8		90/ & 93/	79 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine ..	*102 0	* 95 0	* 86 2	92 6	* 94 9	88 0
Dressers ..	*111 2	100 0	* 80 2	84 6		84 0
Facemen ..	*104 0	95 0	* 86 2	86 6		78 0
Hammermen ..	*100/ &	*100 0	* 86 2	88 6	* 94 9	84 0
	102/6					
Machine Feeders ..	*100 0	* 91 6	*81/7 &	86 6	*100 0	81 0
			85/8			
Quarrymen ..	*111 2		* 89 10	86 6	* 94 9	88/ & 102/

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rubber Working—						
Calendar Hands ..	1 ^a 107/ to 111/	1 ^a 103/ to 107/	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	1 ^a 02 0	1 ^a 89 6	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	1 ^a 03 6	1 ^a 89 6	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	1 ^a 03 6	1 ^a 89 6	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathes						
Hands ..	1 ^a 07 0	1 ^a 03 0	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	1 ^a 09 6	1 ^a 05 6	..	..	..	..
Spreaders ..	1 ^a 03 6	1 ^a 03 6	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing, and other Makers ..	1 ^a 04 6	1 ^a 00 6	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders ..	1 ^a 109 0	1 ^a 105 6	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making—						
Harnessmakers ..	109 0	109 0	109 0	102 6	110 0	109 0
Saddlers ..	109 0	109 0	109 0	102 6	110 0	109 0
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers ..	109 0	109 0	109 0	97 6	91 0	109 0
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners	*115 6	*115 6	*115 6	*115 6	*115 6	*115 6
Dockers ..	118 0	118 0	*107 4	118 0	*108 4	..
Painters ..	118 0	118 0	*107 4	118 0	*108 4	..
Shipwrights ..	130 0	*118 4	*118 4	130 0	130 0	*118 4
Soap Making—						
General Hands ..	85 6	83 0	* 77 0	78 0	86 0	80 0
Mixers ..	85 6	89 0	* 77 0	84 0	93 0	..
Soap Makers ..	97 6	..	* 77 0	..	91 0	100 0
Tanning and Currying—						
Beamsmen ..	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6
Carriers ..	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Japanners or Enamellers ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Linememen and Yardmen	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0
Machinists—						
Fleshing ..	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6
Scouring ..	87 0	87 0	87 0	87 0	87 0	87 0
Spitting ..	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Unhairing ..	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0
Rollers and Strikers ..	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0
Tablemen ..	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters ..	103/ to 109/	103/ to 109/	103/ to 109/	97 6	..	..
Machinists ..	103/ to 109/	103/ to 109/	103/ to 109/	97 6	..	..
Sewers—Hand ..	103/ to 109/	103/ to 109/	103/ to 109/	97 6	..	..
Tent Makers ..	103/ to 109/	103/ to 109/	103/ to 109/	97 6	91 0	..

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Building—						
Bricklayers—						
Surface ..	*126 6	*115 6	*112 6	*121 0	*121 0	*106 4
Sewer and Tunnel ..	*132 8	*123 9	*112 6	*121 0	*121 0	*112/ & 118/4
Carpenters ..	*125 0	*116 6	*112 6	*110 11	*122 0	*114 7
Labouring (Builders)..	* 99 11	* 94 6	* 94 2	* 89 10	*94/8 to 103/8	* 98 6
Lathers ..	*102 0	*104 6	*112 6	(a)	(a)	* 95 4
Metal Cellars ..	*117 0	*112 9	*112 6	..	*122 0	*106 4
Masons ..	*6130 0	*124 0	*121 8	*124 8	*118/8 & 117/4	*108 4
Painters, Paperhangers	*115 10	*102 8	*112 6	*118 8	*120 2	*108 4
Signwriters ..	*123 2	*102 8	*112 6	*118 8	*120 2	*106 4

(a) Mainly piece-work.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Building—continued.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Plasterers—						
Surface ..	*132 0	*123 9	*112 6	*121 0	*121 6	*105 4
Sewer or Tunnel ..	*137 6	*137 6	..	*121 0	*127/6 & 133/6	*112/4 & 115/4
Plumbers, Gasfitters	*128 10	*121 0	*112 6	*110 0	*122 0	*98/11 to 121/
Slaters ..	*126 10	*126 6	*112 6	(a)	..	*110 0
Tilers ..	*126 10	*121 0	*112 6	*121 0	*119 2	*110 0
Tuckpointers ..	*100 0	*117 4	*112 6	*121 0	(a)	*128 9
Water Supply and						
Sewerage—						
Concrete Workers ..	100/6 & 105/6	*106 8	*88/ to 97/2	95 0	* 92 0	89 0
Labourers ..	95 0	* 84 2	* 79 0	93 0	* 86 0	83 0
Miners—Sewer ..	*a & *118/6 & 137/	*94/2 to 99/8	*104 6	..	* 95 0	95 0
Pipe-jointers and Setters ..	103/6 & 105/	* 96 2	*82/6 & 84/4	96/ & 99/	*95/ & 104/	89 0

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	
Coal Mining—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Blacksmiths ..	*113/6 to 120/6	120 0	*b127/6 to 130/0	..	*b & *126 0	107/ & 121/6	
Bracemen ..	*b108/6 to 110/6	*b116 6	*b111/ to 123/6	..	..	..
Carpenters ..	*110/6 to 124/6	116 6	*b121/6 to 122/6	..	..	107 0
Deputies ..	*b132/6 to 143/	135 0	*b130/6 to 134/	..	..	125/ & 126/
Engine Drivers—							
Winding and Loco.	*117 to 135/ 120/6	112/ & 120/6	*b120/6 to 150/	..	*121/6 to 129/	118/ to 124/6	
Other ..	*108/6 to 110/	112 0	*b114/6 to 144/	..	..	..
Labourers—							
Surface ..	*106 0	105 0	*b108/ to 114/4	..	..	105/ & 106/6
Underground ..	*b105/ to 108/6	*b105 0	*b106/ to 115/	..	* 99 0	*b105/ & 106/6	
Miners—							
Machine ..	(a)	(a)	*b127/ to 130/6	..	*118/6 to 127/6	..	
Manual—Dry Work	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	*117 6	(a)	
Platmen or Banksmen	*b108/6 to 112/	*b116 6	*b108/ to 115/	..	*109 6	*b103 6	
Shaftsinkers—							
Dry Work ..	*b107/3 to 126/	*b120 0	*b180/6 to 136/	} Not mined.	*119 6	(a)	
Wet Work ..	*b110/6 to 126/6	*b135 0	*b180/0 to 145/3		..	(a)	
Shiftmen—							
Dry Work ..	*b105/ to 129/6	*b116 6	*b122/6 to 130/6		*b119/6 to 123/
Wet Work ..	*b105/ to 129/6	*b122 6	*b131/9 to 139/9	..	..	..
Shotfired ..	*b128/6 to 132/6	..	*b122/6 to 130/6	..	*119 6	..	
Timbermen ..	*b105/ to 122/	*b129 0	*b122/6 to 130/6	..	*119 6	..	
Weighmen ..	*112/ to 115/6	*b123 0	..	..	..	*b114 0
Whealers ..	*b106/ to 112/	*b108 6	*b111/6 to 119/	..	*109/6 & 115/6	*b103 6	
Gold and Other Mining							
(except Coal)—							
Battery Feeders ..	*87/ to 101/	76/9 to 87/6	*87/4 to 92/10	(b)	*86/ to 99/	78 0	
Bracemen ..	*a & 90/ to 101/	*81/9 to 92/6	*92/10 to 96/4	..	*96/ to 108/	* 81 0	

(a) Piece-work rates. (b) South Australia—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not shown, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on account of the depression in the industry.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—contd.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers— Stationary ..	* & 95/ to 103/	88/6 to 108/11	*91/ to 112/	..	100/ to 108/	79/6 to 94/6
Winding and Loco.	* & 105/ to 115/	97/6 to 115/11	*101/ to 123/	..	103/ to 118/	88/6 to 101/6
Firemen ..	* & 86/ to 99/	85/6 to 96/11	*86/ to 103/10	..	98/ to 99/	76/6 to 82/6
Labourers ..	*a & *87/ to 95/	*76/ to 87/6	*87/4 to 92/10	..	*86/ to 102/	* 78 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	*a & *96/ to 104/	*52/9 to 105/6	*101/1 to 106/7	..	*100/ to 119/	*87/ to 90/
Manual— Dry Work ..	*a & *96/ to 104/	*85/9 to 103/6	*92/10 to 98/4	..	*95/ to 114/	*87/ to 88/6
Wet Work ..	*s & *105/ to 110/	*91/9 to 109/6	*101/1 to 107/6	..	*104/ to 123/	*98/ to 94/6
Platmen ..	*s & *90/ to 101/	*81/9 to 92/6	*92/10 to 98/4	..	*98/ to 108/	* 81 0
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	*s & *93/ to 104/	*91/9 to 105/6	*92/10 to 107/6	..	*102/ to 119/	* 98 0
Wet Work ..	*a & *108/ to 110/	*97/9 to 111/6	*101/1 to 107/6	..	*111/ to 123/	*116 8
Timbermen ..	*a & *94/6 to 110/	*87/3 to 104/	*101/1 to 106/7	..	*102/ to 119/	*90/ to 96/

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Railways—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—						
1st Class ..	**a193 0	130 0	115/ to 125/	129 6	*132 0	126 6
2nd Class ..	**a127 0	124 0	109/6 to 119/6	126 6	*124 0	120 6
3rd Class ..	**a121 0	118 0	103/ to 113/	120 6	*116 0	114 6
4th Class ..	**a114 0	112 0	97/ to 107/	114 6	*110 0	108 6
5th Class ..	**a109 0	106 0	97/ to 107/	..	*110 0	102 6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	**a103 0	100 0	90/6 to 100/6	107 0	*107 0	96 6
2nd Class ..	**a 97 0	94 0	90/6 to 100/6	102 6	*101 0	90 6
3rd Class ..	**a 91 0	88 0	85/ to 95/	99 6	* 96 0	84 6
Guards—						
1st Class ..	**a100/ to 112/	110/6 to 113/6	110/6 to 120/6	105/6 to 108/6	*110 0	103/ to 106/
2nd Class ..	**a94/ to 100/	106/ to 109/	105/ to 115/	101/ to 104/	*107 0	97/ to 100/
3rd Class ..	**a90/ to 94/	88/ to 100/	95/ to 105/	83/ to 92/	*101/ to 104/	91/ to 94/
Porters ..	**a85/ to 94/	82/ to 97/	81/ to 95/	80/ to 86/	* 88 0	79/ to 88/
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	**a112/ to 118/	**a109/6 to 115/	110/6 to 120/6	95 0	* 95 0	91 0
2nd Class ..	**a107/6 to 110/6	**a104/6 to 107/6	103/ to 113/	92 0	* 92 0	88 0
3rd Class ..	**a100/ to 103/	**a100 0	99/6 to 106/6	..	..	..
Ordinary ..	**a91/ to 97/	**a88/ to 94/	91/ to 101/	..	* 92 0	..
Signalmen—						
Special ..	..	**a118 0	104/ to 116/	99/6 to 103/6	*113 0	..
1st Class ..	**a121 0	**a109 0	102/ to 112/	96 6	*104 0	88/ to 91/
2nd Class ..	**a115 0	103 0	98/ to 108/	93 6	* 98 0	82/ to 86/
3rd Class ..	**a110 0	98 6	91/ to 101/	87 6	* 92 0	..
4th Class ..	**a97/ to 106/	94 0	87/ to 97/	84 6	* 89 0	..

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Car Washers or Cleaners	**a92/ & 95/	89 0	* 84 10	81 0	* 86 0	85 0
Conductors—						
1st Year ..	**a97 6	89 0	80 0	83/ to 85/	* 88 0	83 6
2nd Year ..	**a100 6	92 0	80/ to 85/	85 0	* 98 0	86 6
3rd Year ..	**a103 6	95 0	85/ to 95/	89/ to 91/	* 98 0	89 6
Horse Drivers	**a99 0	95 0	84 0	98 0	* 92 0	83 6
Labourers ..	**a92 0	88/ to 89/	* 77 0	79 0	* 86 0	82/ to 85/
Maintenance Men	**a95 0	92 0	* 84 10	82 0	* 92 0	88 0
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year ..	**a100 6	89 0	80 0	85 0	* 98 0	85 0
2nd Year ..	**a103 6	92 0	80/ to 85/	88 0	* 98 0	88 0
3rd Year ..	**a106 6	95 0	85/ to 95/	91/ to 92/6	* 98 0	91 0
Overhead Wiresmen—						
Leading ..	**a119/6 to 128/6	..	*116 1	94 6	*114 0	106 0
Other ..	**a113/6 & 122/6	..	*101 1	92 0	*104 0	98 0
Fitters ..	**a107 0	101/ to 107/	*85/6 & 92/10	85/ to 88/	* 98 0	91/ to 97/
Signalmen ..	**a106/6 to 116/6	98/ to 104/	88/ to 92/	91/ to 97/6	..	..
Track Cleaners	**a90 0	88 6	80 0	82 0	* 92 0	85 0

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	93 6	83 6	84 0	83 6	95 6	83 6
Two Horses ..	98 6	88 6	89 0	88 6	100 6	89 6
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	98 6	83 6	84 0	83 6	* 94 0	83 6
Two Horses ..	105 0	88 6	89 0	88 6	* 99 0	88 6
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	93 6	91 6	91 0	91 6	103 6	91 6
Two Horses ..	98 6	96 6	96 0	96 6	108 6	96 6
Sanitary Carters	104/ & 109/	*87/6 to 97/6	85 0	87/6 to 97/6	* 95 0	87/6 to 97/6
Stable Hands	93/ & 98/	82 6	77 0	82 6	94 6	82 6
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	95/6 to 105/6	88/6 to 92/6	86/ to 94/	88/6 to 92/6	100/6 & 104/6	86/6 to 92/6
3 tons or over ..	105/6 to 110/	96 6	99/ to 104/	96 6	108 6	96 6
Lift Attendants—						
Goods ..	* 86 6	90 0	* 82 0	75/ to 80/	86 0	..
Passenger ..	* 86 6	90 0	*77/ & 79/	75/ to 80/	86 0	84 0

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WEAR# LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Waterside Working— Wharf Labourers per hour	s. d. 2 9½	s. d. 2 9½	s. d. 2 9½	s. d. 2 9½	s. d. 2 9½	s. d. 2 9½
Passenger Vessels—Inter- state—						
Bakers per month			308/ to 386/			
Barmen ..			285/d.			
Butchers ..			308/ to 346/c			
Cooks—						
Chief ..			416/ to 446/c			
Second ..			336/c			
Third ..			276/c			
Ships' ..			326/c			
Pantrymen ..			307/8d			
Scullerymen ..			256/c			
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon ..			297/8d			
Second ..			327/8d			
Second Saloon ..			327/8d			
Fore Cabin ..			307/8d			
Bedroom ..						
and Other ..			277/6 to 287/6d			
All Vessels—Interstate—						
A.B. Seamen per month			315/			
Boatswains ..			335/			
Donkeymen ..			375/			
Firemen ..			355/			
Greasers ..			355/			
Lamp Trimmers ..			335/			
Fuel Trimmers ..			316/			
Marine Engineers d e g—						
Chief per month		Vessels, Under 100 N.H.P.		Vessels, 100 N.H.P. and over.		
Second ..		617/6 to 672/6		702/6 to 1052/6		
Third ..		512/6		612/6 to 702/6		
Fourth ..		467/6		457/6 to 582/6		
5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ..				398/ to 522/6		
				858/		
Merchant Service b f g—						
Masters per month		Seagoing Passenger Vessels.		Seagoing Cargo Vessels.		
Officers—		125 tons or under. Over 10,000 tons.		60 tons or under. Over 10,000 tons.		
Chief ..		628/	1,742/6	640/	1,302/6	
Second ..		488/	702/6	428/	622/6	
Third ..		428/	622/6	358/	562/6	
Fourth ..		..	532/6	..	492/6	
Fifth ..		..	388/	..	388/	

a Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. c Not more than 8 hours per day. d Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, nor more than 8 per day when in terminal ports. e Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horsepower of vessels. f Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. g Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day. Masters and Officers—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. h Not more than 8 hours per day.

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Farmings—						
General Hands a b ..	25/ to 35/	20/ to 35/	20/ to 40/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 40/	20/ to 36/
Harvesters a b ..	48/ to 75/	30/ to 60/	35/ to 70/	40/ to 60/	30/ to 60/	40/ to 60/
Milkers a b ..	20/ to 35/	20/ to 35/	15/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	25/ to 40/	20/ to 35/
Ploughmen a b ..	25/ to 40/	25/ to 40/	20/ to 35/	25/ to 35/	30/ to 40/	25/ to 40/
Chaffcutters—						
Portable ..	..	.. 95 6	.. 78 0	..	..	.. 92/6 & 95/
Stationary ..	..	.. 89 6	.. 78 0	.. 76/ to 86/	..	.. 92/6 & 95/

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gardening—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Gardeners ..	95 0	91 0	* 86 8	88/6 & 91/6	92 0	86 0
Labourers ..	82 6	87 0	* 77 0	85/6 & 88/6	90 0	83 0
Nurserymen	85 0	91 0	* 83 6	91/6 & 97/6	98 0	86 0
Labourers ..	82 0	86 0	* 77 0	85/ to 91/6	86 0	85 0
Pastoral Workersd—						
Cooks b ..	93 0	93 0	* 91 0	93 0	95 8	93 0
Shearers .. per 100	32 6	32 6	* 36 0	32 6	31 6	32 6
Shed Hands b ..	82 6	82 6	* 81 0	82 6	88 0	82 6
Wool Pressers b ..	105 6	105 6	* 99 0	105 6	108 0	106 6
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	81/ to 82/	77/ to 81/	* 78 0	71/ to 80/	..	..

a Buling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. c Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. d Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Chefs ..	*105/ to 197/6	104/ to 133/6	*102/ & 107/	110/6 to 135/6	108/ & 116/	72/5 to 127/11
Cooks—Second ..	*95/ to 147/6	98/ to 116/	* 92 0	95/6 to 110/	94/ & 100/	57/7 to 102/1
Cooks—Third ..	*92/6 to 117/6	98 0	* 92 0	95/6 to 99/	93 0	57/7 to 82/4
Kitchenmen ..	* 84 6	92 0	* 79 6	85 6	88 0	64 2
Hairdressing—						
Hairdressers ..	103 6	100 0	* 92 0	100 0	106 0	100/ & 105/
Hotels—						
Barmen ..	* 94 6	94 6	* 83 0	92 0	106 0	88 0
Billiard Markers ..	82 6	92 0	* 77 0	85 6	88 0	64 2
Handymen ..	82 6	92 0	* 77 0	85 6	88 0	52/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants ..	82 6	* 90 0	* 77 0	85 6	..	55/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work ..	82 6	92 0	* 77 0	88 0	88 0	55 11
Porters—Night Work ..	87 6	92 0	* 77 0	93 0	93 0	64 2
Walters—Head ..	91 6	94 6	* 77 0	92 6	..	82/4 & 95/6
Walters—Other ..	84 6	92 0	* 77 0	88 0	92 0	63/1 & 82/4
Restaurants—						
Pantrymen ..	82/ to 85/	81 6	70 6	85 6	88 0	64 2
Walters ..	82/6 to 87/6	81 6	70 6	88/ & 89/	92 3	63/1 to 82/4

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Factory Engine Driving—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class ..	100/ to 103/	99/ to 102/	*104 0	90/ to 93/	92/ to 95/	94/6 to 97/6
2nd Class ..	97/ to 100/	96/ to 99/	* 96 0	87/ to 90/	89/ to 92/	91/6 to 94/6
3rd Class ..	97/ to 100/	96/ to 99/	* 88 0	87/ to 90/	89/ to 92/	91/6 to 94/6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	94 0	96 0	* 86 0	87 0	86 0	88 6
2nd Class ..	91/ to 92/6	88/6 to 93/	..	79/6 to 86/	83/ to 84/6	85/6 to 87/
Greasers ..	91 0	88 6	* 86 0	81 0	83 0	85 6
Trimmers ..	89 6	88 6	* 82 0	79 0	81 6	84 0

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Municipal—						
Labourers ..	* 98 6	80 0	* 77 0	75 0	* 86 0	83 0
Street Sweepers ..	* 98 6	91 0	* 77 0	75 0	* 86 0	83 0
Shop and Other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen ..	100 0	¹² 106 0	* 92 0	97 0	98 6	¹⁰⁸⁵ /to 100/
Chemists' Assistants	97/6 & 105/	110 0	* 103 6	¹² 80 0	..	110 0
Clerks ..	90 0	* & ¹⁰ 92/6	* 92 0	* & ⁹ 94 0	96 0a	¹⁰ 110 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	100 0	106 0	* 92 0	97 0	98 6	¹⁰⁸⁵ /to 100/
Furniture Salesmen ..	100 0	¹¹ 108 6	* 92 0	97 0	98 6	107 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	95 0	99 0	* 92 0	95 0	98 6	88 0
Hardware Salesmen	100 0	92 6	* 92 0	97 0	98 6	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	94 6	82/6 & 96/	* 92 0	97 0	98 6	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts.	91 0	95 0	* 92 0	95 6	98 6	88 0
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.						
Night Watchmen ..	¹⁰ 80/6 & 90/	¹⁰ 92/6 & 107/11	* 80 0	¹¹ 92 0	..	¹⁰ 80 6
Office Cleaners ..	⁹ 89/ to 99/	¹⁰ 86 0	⁹ 77/ & 82/	86 6	* 89 0	¹⁰ 75 0
Packers—General ..	¹⁰ 92/ to 96/	89 0	* 82 0	88 6	98 6	80 6
Storemen—General ..	¹⁰ 90/6 to 93/6	89 0	* 82 0	88 6	98 6	80 6
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers ..	92 0	91 0	* 82 0	88 6	98 6	80 0
Storemen ..	90 6	91/ to 98/	* 82 0	88 6	98 6	80 0
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers ..	¹⁰ 93/6 to 95/6	93 9	* 82 0	85 6	98 6	80 0
Storemen ..	¹⁰ 90/6 to 92/6	93 9	* 82 0	85 6	98 6	80 0

(a) 38 hours except in special circumstances.

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1930.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 133.)

GROUP III.—FOOD; DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Biscuit Making— Adult Females ..	* 48 6	42 0	* 39 6	39 6	* 49 1	46 0
Confectionery— Adult Females ..	44 6	51 9	* 39 6	40 0	* 47/ to 62/	51 9
Jam Making and Pro- serving— Fillers ..	51 6	51 6	* 45 0	51 6	* 46 5	51 6
Other Adults ..	46 6	46 6	* 41 6	45 6	* 46 5	46 6
Tea Packing— Head Women ..	* 46 3	69 0	* 41/ to 50/6	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	* 46 3	51 0	* 39 6	44 6	* 46 5	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)— Ringers ..	* 44 6	* 54 0	..	(a)	49 5	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	* 48 6	* 50/ & 55/	..	(a)	49 6	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking— Machinists — Wax Thread ..	* 58 9	* 58 9	* 49 9	* 61 3	..	* 58 9
Other Adults ..	* 50 3	* 50 3	* 49 9	* 52 3	* 50 3	* 50 3
Dressmaking— Adult Females ..	* 50/ to 70/6	* 50/ to 70/6	* 50/ to 70/6	* 50/ to 70/6	* 52/1 & 54/1	* 50/ to 70/6
Dyers and Cleaners— Adult Females ..	* 50/ to 56/	* 50/ to 56/	* 50/ to 56/	* 50/ to 56/	* 62 11	* 50/ to 56/
Hat Making (Straw)— Finishers and Machinists	* 58 0	* 58 0	* 58 0	* 53 0	..	* 58 0
Millinery— Adult Females ..	* 50/ to 53/	* 50/ to 53/	* 50/ to 53/	* 50/ to 53/	* 50 1	* 50/ to 53/
Shirt Making— Adult Females ..	* 50/ to 65/6	* 50/ to 65/6	* 50/ to 65/6	* 50/ to 65/6	* 50/1 & 58/1	* 50/ to 65/6
Tailoring (Order)— Machinists— Coat Hands ..	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 65 3	* 60 6
Trousers, Vest Hands	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 65 3	* 55 0
Tailoresses— Coat Hands ..	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 65 3	* 60 6
Trousers, Vest Hands	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 55/10 & 67/3	* 55 0
Tailoring (Ready-made)— Machinists— Coat Hands ..	* 58 0	* 58 0	* 58 0	* 58 0	* 53 1	* 58 0
Trousers, Vest Hands	* 53 0	* 53 0	* 53 0	* 53 0	* 50 1	* 53 0
Tailoresses— Coat Hands ..	* 58 0	* 58 0	* 58 0	* 58 0	* 53 1	* 58 0
Trousers, Vest Hands	* 52 0	* 52 0	* 52 0	* 52 0	* 50 1	* 52 0
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)— Comb Minders ..	49 6	46/6 to 48/	* 41 0	45/6 & 47/	44/ to 45/6	45/3 & 46/9
Drawers and Menders	53/6 to 58/6	45/ to 54/	* 41 0	44/ to 53/	42/6 to 51/6	48/9 to 52/9
Warpers ..	53/6 & 58/6	47 6	* 41 0	40 6	42 6	46 3
Weavers—Loom ..	58 6	49 0	* 41 0	48 0	46 0	47 9
Other Adults ..	49 6	45 0	* 41 0	44 0	46 6	48 0
Underclothing— Adult Females ..	* 50/ to 62/6	* 50/ to 63/6	* 50/ to 63/6	* 50/ to 63/6	* 52/1 & 54/1	* 50/ to 63/6

(a) Piece-work rates.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bedding and Furniture— Bedding Machinists .. Picture Frame Workers	<i>s. d.</i> * 49 6 * 54 6	<i>s. d.</i> * 50 3 * 54 3	<i>s. d.</i> * 42 4 ..	<i>s. d.</i> * 49 3 ..	<i>s. d.</i> 54 8 54 8	<i>s. d.</i> * 50 6 ..
Bookbinding— Folders and Sewers ..	* 55 6	* 55 6	* 44 3	* 55 6	* 54 7	* 55 6
Brush Making— Adult Females ..	* 53 0	44 0	* 41 6	42 6	..	..
Candle and Soap Making— Adult Females ..	46 0	43 9	* 40 3	41 9	..	35 0
Cardboard Box Making— Box Makers .. Other Adults ..	*52/6 to 57/6 *47/6 to 51/6	*52/6 to 57/6 *47/6 to 51/6	* 42 6 * 42 6	*52/6 to 57/6 *47/6 to 51/6	* 48 11 * 48 11	*52/6 to 57/6 *47/6 to 51/6
Jewellery— Chainmakers .. Gilders .. Polishers .. Scratch Brushers ..	*54/6 & 69/6 * 54 6 * 54 6 * 54 6	60 0 67 6 70 0 47 6	* 61 6 * 51 6 * 51 6 * 51 6	.. 11 55 0 11 55 0 11 55 0	.. 69 9....	........
Leather Goods— Adult Females ..	* 54 0	* 54 0	* 54 0	50 0	* 63 5	* 54 0
Paper Making— Adult Females ..	* 45 0	45 6	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making— Adult Females ..	*47/6 to 52/6	* 47/6 to 52/6	* 44 3	*47/6 to 52/6	* 54 7	*47/6 to 52/6
Potteries— Adult Females ..	* 44 6	10 42 6	* 44 6	..	..	..
Printing— Jobbing Office Assistants .. Lithographing Feeders	* 55 6 * 54 6	* 55 6 * 54 6	* 44 3 * 44 3	* 55 6 * 54 6	* 54 7 * 54 7	* 55 6 * 55 6
Rubber Working— Adult Females ..	* 46 6	* 45 4	..	..	..	..
Tent and Tarpaulin Making Machinists ..	* 54 0	* 54 0	* 54 0	45 0	* 48 5	* 54 0

GROUP XIII.—HOUSEHOLD, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Hotels— Barmaids .. Housemaids .. Laudresses .. Waitresses—Head .. " Other ..	<i>s. d.</i> * 70 0 53 6 59 0 59 6 54 6	<i>s. d.</i> 71 6 59 0 62 0 62 0 58 0	<i>s. d.</i> * 74 6 * 42 0 * 48 0 * 42 0 * 42 0	<i>s. d.</i> 39 0 56 0 61 0 61 0 56 0	<i>s. d.</i> 106 5 43 8 33 8 .. 33 8	<i>s. d.</i> 66 0 48/2 & 52/7 55 11 63/1 & 69/8 48/2 & 56/5
Laundries— General Hands .. Machinists— Shirt and Collar .. Sorters .. Starchers .. Washers ..	44 6 44/6 & 48/ 46 6 44 6 44/6 & 50/6	* 42 6 * 52 6 * 42 6 * 50 0 *50/ to 85/	* 40 6 * 40 6 * 40 6 * 40 6 * 40 6	42 6 46 6 46 6 42 6 42 6	56 5 61 5 55 5 55 5 37 5	24 0 24/ & 30/ 24 0 24 0 24 0 36 0
Office Cleaning— Adult Females ..	*53/ to 55/3	* 73 4	*54/6 to 58/6	39 6	* 1 9	..
Restaurants— Pantry Maids .. Waitresses ..	52 0 52/ to 55/	47 6 47 6	* 43 0 * 43 0	43 6 50/ & 55/	* 58 11 * 60 11	49 4 48/2 to 56/5

(a) Per hour, with minimum of 25 hours per week.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers ..	51 9	*a & 10 56/	* 69 6	* & 10 53/	61 5a	10 60 0
Clerical Assistants ..	51 9	*a & 10 56/	* 69 6	* & 10 58/	..	10 60 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot ..	58 0	12 47 6	* 55 0	44 0	* 55/7 & 60/7	10 50 0
Drapery ..	58 0	50 0	* 55 0	44 0	* 55/7 & 64/1	10 50 0
Fruit and Confectionery Newsagent and Book- stall ..	48 6	45 0	* 55 0	..	* 55 7	55 0
Tobacconists ..	* 57 0	45/ & 50/	* 55 0	44 0	* 55 7	60 0
	59 0	35 0	* 55 0	51 6	* 55 7	55 0

(a) 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1930.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1930.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1930.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1930.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Furniture—																
Cabinet Makers	60 0	48	108 6	44	39 5	46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0	60
															to	55
															123 3	60
Upholsterers	60 0	48	108 6	44	38 8	46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	to	55
															123 3	60
French Polishers	60 0	48	108 6	44	37 5	46½ to 54	80 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0	50
															to	55
															123 3	55
Sawmilling—																
Machinists, Planing	63 0	48	100 0	48	..	..	..	..	67 0	47	102 10	47	60 0	55	98 7	44
			to												to	55
			106 0												115 1	55
„ Shaping	69 0	48	109 0	48	..	..	..	..	45 0	47	102 10	47	68 2	55	98 7	44
															to	55
															115 1	55
Sawyers, Band or Jig	68 0	46	100 0	48	..	..	..	..	64 0	47	102 10	47	68 2	55	123 3	55
			to												to	55
			112 0												119 2	60
„ Circular	54 0	48	98 0	48	..	..	..	..	48 0	47	..	..	61 7	55	119 2	60
			to												to	60
			106 0												to	60
Engineering, and Metal Working—																
Fitters and Turners	70 0	48	112 0	44	38 11	58 to 64	62 11	47	64 7	47	99 0	44	..	..	90 6	44
															to	58
															178 9	58

Patternmakers	74 0	48	121 0	44	42 1	53 to 54	66 7	47	89 0	49	99 0	44	88 0	55	126 7	44
Moulders (Iron)	68 0	48	97 0	44	41 8	53 to 54	62 11	47	64 7½	47	99 0	44	78 0	60	143 10	55
Tinsmiths	72 0 and 80 0	48	112 0 to 103 0	44	..	54 to 54	..	..	62 8	47	99 0	44	58 10	54	117 6 to 166 ½	44
Milling (Flour)— Millers (Shift)	63 0 and 70 0	48	103 0 to 113 6	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	48	91 0	48	78 0	60	123 3 to 156 2	60
Packermen	61 0	48	91 0	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	48	87 0	48	60 0	60	111 0	60
Bootmakers—	60 0	48	98 6	44	30 0	52½	56 0	48	52 6	45	88 11	44	93 0	55	123 3 to 164 5	48 to 67½
Tailoring (Ready made)— Cutters	65 0	48	111 0	44	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	84 0	44	72 0 to 80 0	49	147 11 to 178 8	44 to 48
Pressers (Coat)	60 0	48	108 0	44	..	..	..	..	55 0	45	87 6	44	80 0 to 80 0	49	147 11 to 172 7	44 to 48
Trimmers	65 0	48	108 0	44	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	84 0	44	60 0	49	123 3 to 156 2	44 to 48
Bookbinding— Bookbinders	65 0	48	112 0	44	83 11	50 to 51	80 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	72 0	48	138 8	48
Paper Rulers	66 0 to 77 6	48	112 0	44	38 11	50 to 51	80 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	80 0	48	138 8	48
Printing (Daily Newspapers)— Compositors (Day work)	88 0	48	135 0	44	35 8	50	80 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	88 0	48	180 10	48
Readers	80 0	48	140 0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 0	48	180 10	48
Compositors (Jobbing Offices)	65 0	48	112 0	44	35 8	50 to 51	89 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	74 0	48	172 7	48
Linotype Operators	80 0	48	124 0	44	..	..	..	..	74 0	48	110 0	42	..	..	..	..
Building— Bricklayers	78 0	48	126 6	44	40 7	49½	75 2	44	70 6	47	104 6	44	118 10	54	210 7	44
Carpenters	72 0	48	125 0	44	39 11	49½	75 2	44	64 7½	47	101 9	44	97 2	54	163 8 to 192 1	44 to 56

(a) Kilmen.

SECTION VI.—continued.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1930.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1930.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1930.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1930.	
	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Building—continued.	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Labourers—Carpenters' ..	60 0	44	90 11	44	27 0	49½	56 10	44	51 4	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	63 3	44
Concrete Workers ..	60 0	44	90 11	44	27 0	49½	56 10	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	111 0	60
Earth Excavators ..	60 6	44	90 11	44	27 0	49½	56 10	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	63 3	44
Painters	64 0	48	115 10	44	36 3	49½	71 6	44	60 6	44	90 0	44	86 5	54	111 0	60
Paperhangers	64 0	48	115 10	44	36 3	49½	71 6	44	60 6	44	90 0	48	86 5	54	117 6	44
Plasterers	78 0	48	132 0	44	40 0	49½	75 2	44	66 0	44	104 6	44	105 7	48	172 11	49½
Plumbers	72 0	48	126 10	44	39 8	49½	75 2	44	62 4	44	90 0	44	91 10	54	172 7	44
Tramways—																
Conductors—																
1st year	48 0	48	97 6	}96c	27 5	a	64 0	}48	66 0	}48	92 0	}48	52 10	}60	129 6	}70
2nd year	51 0	48	100 6				to		42 0		52 10		60		143 10	
3rd year	54 0	48	108 6				to		73 0		55 2		60		158 2	
Motormen—																
1st year	54 0	48	100 6	}96c	30 11	a	64 0	}48	48 0	}48	96 0	}48	52 10	}60	129 5	}70
2nd year	57 0	48	103 6				to		73 0		52 10		60		143 10	
3rd year	60 0	48	106 6				to		73 0		55 2		60		158 2	
Carrying (Merchandise)—																
Carters (1 horse) ..	50 0	56½	93 6	48	25 7	b	57 0	48	48 0	48	88 0	48	84 0	54	89 10	57
Municipal—Labourers ..	57 0	48	98 6	48	26 9	b	58 0	47	50 11	}47	90 1	47	48 7	54	90 5	63
							66 6	47	58 9							98 7	60

(a) Hours were reduced in 1919.

(b) Not available.

(c) Ninety-six hours per fortnight.

Section VII.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—1911 Base.—The index-numbers in the following tables are computed for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on a different basis to those given in previous sections of this Report. As indicated in the headings to the tables the rent constituent is based upon the weighted average of *all houses*. The index-numbers are directly comparable with those published in Labour Report, No. 15, and in Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics previous to No. 99.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food and Groceries Only.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.				1930.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney	1,838	1,905	1,861	1,863	1,847	1,810	1,818	1,907	1,833	1,844	1,810	1,816	1,953	1,933	1,941	1,905	1,824	1,808	1,748	1,657
Newcastle .. .	1,839	1,864	1,833	1,844	1,839	1,798	1,819	1,830	1,828	1,823	1,814	1,811	1,912	1,879	1,885	1,911	1,817	1,794	1,727	1,624
Broken Hill .. .	2,111	2,224	2,084	2,047	2,097	2,113	2,184	2,223	2,204	2,153	2,129	2,131	2,271	2,284	2,299	2,342	2,214	2,195	2,068	1,978
Goulburn .. .	1,863	1,881	1,811	1,849	1,834	1,809	1,823	1,852	1,853	1,849	1,840	1,947	1,935	1,951	1,983	1,856	1,800	1,722	1,609	
Bathurst .. .	1,770	1,835	1,780	1,770	1,794	1,754	1,765	1,810	1,769	1,785	1,771	1,749	1,893	1,846	1,850	1,884	1,790	1,775	1,712	1,615
Weighted Average— New South Wales .. .	1,845	1,910	1,864	1,865	1,852	1,816	1,823	1,912	1,842	1,850	1,810	1,824	1,958	1,937	1,945	1,970	1,833	1,817	1,754	1,661
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne .. .	1,750	1,860	1,759	1,728	1,698	1,692	1,777	1,761	1,715	1,709	1,653	1,653	1,773	1,800	1,800	1,809	1,633	1,677	1,640	1,528
Ballaarat .. .	1,796	1,852	1,818	1,781	1,761	1,736	1,793	1,780	1,741	1,735	1,723	1,704	1,802	1,812	1,856	1,838	1,767	1,763	1,708	1,573
Bendigo .. .	1,797	1,853	1,774	1,784	1,761	1,738	1,804	1,780	1,738	1,737	1,724	1,706	1,841	1,832	1,833	1,891	1,766	1,783	1,733	1,574
Geelong .. .	1,751	1,820	1,754	1,721	1,717	1,704	1,741	1,740	1,710	1,712	1,687	1,704	1,792	1,784	1,809	1,835	1,664	1,671	1,623	1,539
Warrnambool .. .	1,711	1,824	1,774	1,711	1,675	1,676	1,722	1,715	1,692	1,675	1,631	1,642	1,708	1,719	1,810	1,844	1,719	1,713	1,653	1,583
Weighted Average— Victoria .. .	1,753	1,858	1,762	1,731	1,703	1,696	1,777	1,761	1,717	1,711	1,663	1,653	1,776	1,800	1,805	1,816	1,689	1,685	1,645	1,532
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane .. .	1,773	1,778	1,796	1,805	1,719	1,642	1,667	1,692	1,669	1,669	1,650	1,695	1,729	1,690	1,684	1,700	1,605	1,537	1,490	1,402
Toowoomba .. .	1,730	1,791	1,782	1,775	1,712	1,585	1,595	1,630	1,575	1,584	1,597	1,616	1,670	1,632	1,651	1,691	1,590	1,547	1,496	1,419
Rockhampton .. .	1,834	1,886	1,892	1,885	1,836	1,767	1,780	1,783	1,727	1,735	1,715	1,763	1,833	1,786	1,797	1,813	1,743	1,656	1,611	1,514
Charters Towers .. .	1,967	2,026	2,041	2,088	2,118	2,008	2,001	2,016	1,982	1,919	1,908	1,936	2,016	1,947	1,979	1,940	1,852	1,796	1,656	1,608
Warwick .. .	1,720	1,810	1,807	1,839	1,738	1,695	1,718	1,733	1,651	1,655	1,655	1,694	1,755	1,710	1,725	1,756	1,651	1,603	1,556	1,460
Weighted Average— Queensland .. .	1,781	1,798	1,812	1,821	1,746	1,663	1,685	1,708	1,677	1,677	1,661	1,705	1,745	1,704	1,703	1,719	1,626	1,559	1,503	1,421

SECTION VII.—continued.
 RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY—continued.
 Weighted Average—Six Capitals to 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.				1930.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide ..	1,861	1,967	1,839	1,808	1,931	1,822	1,873	1,839	1,810	1,828	1,751	1,713	1,844	1,891	1,921	1,890	1,779	1,758	1,833	1,828
Kadina, &c. ..	1,802	1,988	1,908	1,905	1,916	1,915	1,913	1,911	1,920	1,905	1,869	1,883	1,993	2,011	2,085	2,073	1,942	1,931	1,837	1,700
Port Pirie ..	1,968	2,064	1,979	1,939	1,928	1,903	1,922	1,911	1,903	1,905	1,849	1,842	1,974	1,958	1,998	2,014	1,917	1,910	1,784	1,979
Mount Gambier ..	1,778	1,885	1,863	1,804	1,814	1,795	1,833	1,816	1,806	1,799	1,785	1,744	1,825	1,833	1,864	1,869	1,756	1,675	1,641	1,540
Peterborough ..	1,924	2,046	1,985	1,973	1,966	1,962	1,983	1,985	2,006	1,998	1,955	1,962	2,086	2,058	2,103	2,091	1,954	1,947	1,865	1,999
Weighted Average— South Australia ..	1,867	1,971	1,848	1,818	1,838	1,830	1,877	1,846	1,820	1,838	1,761	1,728	1,856	1,899	1,930	1,904	1,792	1,771	1,649	1,842
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c. ..	1,854	1,940	1,861	1,807	1,812	1,823	1,775	1,769	1,768	1,903	1,900	1,929	1,952	1,984	1,927	1,893	1,830	1,808	1,700	1,546
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	2,121	2,182	2,138	2,057	2,058	2,036	2,053	2,012	2,003	2,060	2,158	2,166	2,245	2,324	2,312	2,177	2,037	2,180	2,078	1,843
Northam ..	1,991	2,005	2,010	1,974	1,953	2,000	1,959	1,939	1,901	1,960	2,016	2,020	2,057	2,124	2,078	2,013	1,938	1,954	1,873	1,684
Bunbury ..	1,932	2,057	2,037	1,988	2,004	1,983	1,963	1,960	1,959	2,017	2,063	2,043	2,062	2,128	2,127	2,076	2,018	2,015	1,915	1,701
Geraldton ..	1,989	2,053	2,012	1,992	1,980	1,966	1,956	1,971	1,946	1,955	1,956	1,981	2,021	2,068	2,089	2,037	1,977	1,972	1,903	1,691
Weighted Average— Western Australia ..	1,899	1,973	1,900	1,846	1,848	1,865	1,816	1,807	1,803	1,924	1,959	1,959	1,988	2,035	1,996	1,911	1,858	1,853	1,752	1,586
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart ..	1,870	1,911	1,860	1,822	1,812	1,787	1,795	1,750	1,730	1,738	1,717	1,735	1,838	1,824	1,838	1,849	1,782	1,757	1,705	1,584
Launceston ..	1,826	1,895	1,862	1,789	1,801	1,770	1,756	1,733	1,711	1,715	1,686	1,673	1,780	1,747	1,752	1,840	1,734	1,713	1,679	1,574
Burnie ..	1,902	1,946	1,895	1,858	1,819	1,824	1,827	1,801	1,792	1,783	1,783	1,799	1,889	1,892	1,957	1,969	1,882	1,867	1,769	1,676
Devonport ..	1,880	1,915	1,839	1,858	1,844	1,796	1,819	1,737	1,718	1,770	1,739	1,731	1,844	1,836	1,870	1,872	1,719	1,719	1,691	1,577
Queensdown ..	2,082	2,113	2,088	2,050	2,003	1,963	1,969	1,965	1,924	1,939	1,927	1,934	2,039	2,025	2,031	2,054	1,940	1,949	1,919	1,829
Weighted Average— Tasmania ..	1,872	1,916	1,871	1,824	1,818	1,790	1,793	1,760	1,733	1,743	1,719	1,721	1,826	1,813	1,824	1,860	1,761	1,753	1,708	1,593
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns ..	1,815	1,893	1,827	1,810	1,792	1,768	1,801	1,825	1,777	1,789	1,764	1,755	1,866	1,860	1,874	1,882	1,769	1,745	1,682	1,577
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities ..	1,808	1,898	1,820	1,803	1,782	1,763	1,794	1,820	1,771	1,784	1,745	1,746	1,859	1,865	1,867	1,873	1,751	1,784	1,673	1,568

SECTION VII.—continued.
Retail Price Index-Numbers—Housing—All Houses.
Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1926.					1927.					1928.					1929.					1930.					
	1926.					1927.					1928.					1929.					1930.					
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Weighted Average.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Weighted Average.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Weighted Average.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Weighted Average.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Weighted Average.	
Sydney ..	1,813	1,814	1,811	1,812	1,812	1,801	1,793	1,819	1,820	1,805	1,845	1,840	1,860	1,863	1,865	1,863	1,865	1,874	1,878	1,890	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,878	1,890	1,877
Newcastle ..	1,304	1,307	1,301	1,302	1,302	1,332	1,332	1,332	1,338	1,350	1,379	1,376	1,371	1,368	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383
Broken Hill ..	931	949	979	984	984	981	1,013	1,016	1,000	1,004	1,006	1,003	1,003	1,010	1,013	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006
Goulburn ..	1,674	1,679	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,749	1,807	1,781	1,814	1,794	1,811	1,824	1,827	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830
Bathurst ..	1,248	1,245	1,246	1,240	1,240	1,267	1,264	1,248	1,240	1,249	1,260	1,263	1,262	1,267	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260
Weighted Average— New South Wales ..	1,768	1,760	1,759	1,759	1,759	1,782	1,746	1,770	1,775	1,813	1,813	1,797	1,799	1,812	1,814	1,822	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824
Melbourne ..	1,821	1,844	1,844	1,847	1,847	1,841	1,842	1,861	1,866	1,843	1,835	1,832	1,830	1,842	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839
Ballarat ..	1,186	1,201	1,204	1,201	1,201	1,203	1,224	1,231	1,229	1,252	1,283	1,298	1,306	1,322	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320
Geelong ..	1,131	1,245	1,246	1,244	1,244	1,263	1,264	1,308	1,312	1,314	1,363	1,361	1,342	1,324	1,319	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327
Warrnambool ..	1,314	1,299	1,300	1,317	1,317	1,305	1,365	1,385	1,431	1,431	1,432	1,432	1,432	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430
Weighted Average— Victoria ..	1,761	1,784	1,784	1,787	1,787	1,784	1,787	1,806	1,802	1,796	1,786	1,788	1,781	1,791	1,787	1,788	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774
Brisbane ..	1,459	1,458	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,462	1,467	1,487	1,482	1,480	1,486	1,480	1,484	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495
Toowoomba ..	1,324	1,351	1,335	1,336	1,336	1,305	1,311	1,308	1,299	1,268	1,268	1,260	1,261	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255
Rockhampton ..	1,216	1,218	1,218	1,218	1,218	1,232	1,236	1,268	1,268	1,234	1,211	1,205	1,217	1,214	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Charter Towers ..	804	804	819	819	819	810	810	810	861	861	891	908	908	957	974	971	966	966	966	966	966	966	966	966	966	966
Warrick ..	1,201	1,201	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,137	1,163	1,161	1,161	1,102	1,107	1,110	1,110	1,126	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
Weighted Average— Queensland ..	1,399	1,398	1,401	1,404	1,404	1,409	1,411	1,433	1,427	1,417	1,415	1,417	1,415	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VICTORIA.

QUEENSLAND.

SECTION VII.—continued.
 RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—continued.
 Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.				1930.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,557	1,556	1,561	1,548	1,580	1,585	1,624	1,615	1,683	1,664	1,668	1,654	1,654	1,632	1,581	1,561	1,559	1,509	1,464	1,376
Kadina, &c. .. .	732	728	805	803	834	836	824	847	810	787	788	791	767	698	699	694	679	655	651	633
Port Pirie .. .	1,065	1,066	1,065	1,068	1,065	1,069	1,083	1,079	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,079	1,078	1,075	1,076	1,059	1,046	1,056	1,078	1,070
Mount Gambler .. .	814	814	816	822	799	801	804	850	867	867	877	881	885	888	888	888	893	893	893	893
Peterborough .. .	1,109	1,109	1,195	1,195	1,201	1,215	1,207	1,226	1,216	1,205	1,226	1,231	1,247	1,244	1,265	1,260	1,258	1,249	1,241	1,218
Weighted Average— South Australia ..	1,490	1,490	1,489	1,486	1,516	1,521	1,556	1,550	1,609	1,591	1,586	1,633	1,582	1,559	1,513	1,495	1,491	1,445	1,405	1,325
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c. .. .	1,311	1,320	1,318	1,314	1,307	1,304	1,338	1,376	1,377	1,332	1,384	1,385	1,396	1,381	1,400	1,405	1,431	1,425	1,411	1,361
Kalgoorlie, &c. .. .	770	769	752	756	738	788	736	736	731	735	745	746	740	725	722	722	720	729	745	744
Northam .. .	1,042	1,041	1,061	1,082	1,081	1,080	1,130	1,179	1,113	1,097	1,093	1,094	1,101	1,087	1,089	1,089	1,115	1,115	1,105	1,103
Bunbury .. .	896	913	906	905	913	913	898	893	903	903	918	896	883	881	884	884	940	941	930	930
Geraldton .. .	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,020	1,003	1,003	1,019	1,019	1,019	1,045	1,068	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,110	1,139	1,203	1,198
Weighted Average— Western Australia ..	1,234	1,241	1,288	1,235	1,228	1,225	1,254	1,287	1,285	1,290	1,293	1,294	1,303	1,288	1,304	1,308	1,332	1,329	1,321	1,278
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart .. .	1,661	1,628	1,658	1,654	1,629	1,611	1,591	1,580	1,554	1,564	1,562	1,581	1,576	1,574	1,585	1,584	1,581	1,532	1,578	1,535
Launceston .. .	1,374	1,373	1,368	1,350	1,333	1,334	1,346	1,360	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,410	1,413	1,416	1,422	1,422	1,411	1,414	1,385	1,382
Burnie .. .	1,370	1,370	1,383	1,278	1,237	1,230	1,220	1,220	1,244	1,250	1,248	1,257	1,282	1,237	1,241	1,240	1,240	1,247	1,225	1,164
Devonport .. .	1,327	1,313	1,298	1,292	1,307	1,275	1,271	1,301	1,332	1,315	1,256	1,248	1,271	1,276	1,266	1,266	1,281	1,271	1,272	1,247
Queenstown .. .	552	552	527	490	490	490	557	607	624	643	684	678	713	715	716	756	781	782	798	798
Weighted Average— Tasmania .. .	1,514	1,493	1,509	1,495	1,477	1,463	1,456	1,456	1,463	1,469	1,465	1,475	1,473	1,472	1,481	1,482	1,477	1,478	1,465	1,438
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns .. .	1,652	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,659	1,658	1,680	1,682	1,700	1,695	1,688	1,688	1,698	1,694	1,695	1,690	1,687	1,682	1,666	1,550
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities ..	1,719	1,727	1,726	1,726	1,723	1,721	1,746	1,746	1,768	1,760	1,763	1,763	1,763	1,759	1,761	1,755	1,752	1,724	1,662	1,600

SECTION VII.—continued.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT—ALL HOUSES—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.				1930.				
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																					
Adelaide ..	1,736	1,798	1,720	1,701	1,727	1,725	1,771	1,747	1,758	1,760	1,713	1,689	1,766	1,784	1,761	1,766	1,689	1,655	1,663	1,668	1,466
Kadina, &c. ..	1,821	1,870	1,856	1,862	1,871	1,871	1,863	1,876	1,864	1,845	1,824	1,834	1,839	1,871	1,887	1,869	1,828	1,828	1,806	1,806	1,261
Port Pirie ..	1,615	1,654	1,604	1,581	1,573	1,560	1,577	1,569	1,564	1,565	1,532	1,528	1,606	1,596	1,621	1,569	1,569	1,539	1,539	1,494	1,429
Mount Gambier ..	1,982	1,845	1,887	1,880	1,887	1,840	1,849	1,841	1,852	1,816	1,811	1,869	1,839	1,845	1,863	1,866	1,801	1,833	1,833	1,874	1,274
Peterborough ..	1,689	1,661	1,680	1,653	1,651	1,649	1,656	1,679	1,682	1,672	1,655	1,673	1,741	1,724	1,708	1,749	1,608	1,600	1,608	1,501	1,501
Weighted Average— South Australia	1,712	1,773	1,700	1,681	1,706	1,708	1,745	1,724	1,733	1,734	1,689	1,668	1,743	1,759	1,759	1,736	1,669	1,637	1,649	1,453	1,453
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																					
Perth, &c. ..	1,681	1,685	1,658	1,604	1,604	1,612	1,608	1,607	1,607	1,689	1,706	1,705	1,724	1,743	1,716	1,678	1,705	1,651	1,651	1,581	1,470
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,606	1,599	1,620	1,562	1,515	1,532	1,512	1,487	1,480	1,515	1,577	1,583	1,658	1,667	1,659	1,525	1,554	1,554	1,557	1,301	1,301
Northam ..	1,601	1,662	1,607	1,584	1,623	1,621	1,613	1,607	1,571	1,610	1,637	1,639	1,684	1,697	1,678	1,633	1,609	1,604	1,604	1,446	1,446
Bunbury ..	1,606	1,672	1,582	1,563	1,585	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,589	1,598	1,622	1,578	1,613	1,616	1,588	1,576	1,576	1,574	1,510	1,584
Geraldton ..	1,632	1,629	1,605	1,587	1,586	1,577	1,565	1,573	1,566	1,570	1,571	1,590	1,627	1,640	1,631	1,629	1,621	1,630	1,615	1,468	1,468
Weighted Average— Western Australia	1,630	1,672	1,628	1,594	1,594	1,602	1,588	1,598	1,600	1,664	1,685	1,668	1,707	1,728	1,706	1,663	1,642	1,638	1,675	1,460	1,460
TASMANIA.																					
Hobart ..	1,789	1,795	1,777	1,753	1,737	1,715	1,711	1,886	1,856	1,865	1,853	1,866	1,730	1,721	1,726	1,740	1,687	1,685	1,681	1,564	1,564
Lausnonton ..	1,440	1,630	1,669	1,609	1,611	1,631	1,637	1,580	1,584	1,597	1,650	1,669	1,618	1,611	1,628	1,608	1,602	1,590	1,588	1,495	1,495
Burnie ..	1,853	1,709	1,684	1,617	1,680	1,576	1,577	1,662	1,586	1,585	1,540	1,576	1,609	1,623	1,668	1,669	1,648	1,639	1,608	1,468	1,468
Douglas ..	1,652	1,667	1,646	1,625	1,624	1,584	1,587	1,587	1,589	1,583	1,540	1,632	1,609	1,605	1,634	1,635	1,539	1,539	1,519	1,441	1,441
Queenstown ..	1,453	1,474	1,444	1,408	1,384	1,357	1,395	1,401	1,389	1,408	1,416	1,413	1,454	1,487	1,492	1,520	1,464	1,460	1,468	1,405	1,405
Weighted Average— Tasmania	1,725	1,742	1,722	1,689	1,678	1,656	1,656	1,636	1,632	1,690	1,616	1,620	1,681	1,673	1,683	1,704	1,644	1,640	1,608	1,529	1,529
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns ..	1,748	1,797	1,768	1,746	1,737	1,722	1,761	1,766	1,745	1,750	1,727	1,728	1,787	1,787	1,800	1,808	1,731	1,711	1,651	1,566	1,566
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities	1,771	1,822	1,781	1,771	1,758	1,743	1,774	1,750	1,768	1,774	1,748	1,749	1,820	1,821	1,828	1,826	1,762	1,730	1,668	1,582	1,582

SECTION VII.—continued.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—Annual Figures—1901 to 1930.—The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six capital cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Sydney	917	936	989	1,156	1,306	1,520	1,540	1,549	1,733	2,148	1,898	1,708	1,820	1,732	1,785	1,867	1,846	1,826	1,948	1,759
Melbourne .. .	955	925	985	1,091	1,411	1,462	1,412	1,466	1,620	2,056	1,901	1,644	1,802	1,684	1,748	1,774	1,732	1,684	1,795	1,632
Brisbane	955	947	1,018	1,078	1,373	1,426	1,406	1,495	1,762	2,052	1,812	1,608	1,693	1,690	1,734	1,758	1,690	1,671	1,701	1,508
Adelaide	1,028	951	1,020	1,215	1,487	1,532	1,445	1,554	1,719	2,132	1,906	1,723	1,828	1,791	1,840	1,869	1,841	1,775	1,887	1,674
Perth	1,184	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,483	1,542	1,505	1,486	1,772	2,050	1,995	1,773	1,828	1,881	1,938	1,866	1,796	1,882	1,938	1,719
Hobart	1,011	1,010	1,058	1,212	1,445	1,523	1,544	1,635	1,748	2,162	2,025	1,794	1,863	1,849	1,810	1,863	1,788	1,727	1,833	1,702
Weighted Average— Six Capitals .. .	972	955	1,000	1,144	1,416	1,495	1,472	1,514	1,716	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682

HOUSING—ALL HOUSES.

Sydney	858	911	1,090	1,279	1,220	1,212	1,215	1,252	1,289	1,415	1,474	1,535	1,617	1,687	1,729	1,813	1,808	1,857	1,670	1,839
Melbourne .. .	738	804	970	1,126	1,085	1,089	1,124	1,180	1,283	1,405	1,502	1,597	1,672	1,729	1,742	1,839	1,850	1,835	1,836	1,729
Brisbane	488	575	767	882	859	847	859	905	983	1,061	1,079	1,206	1,247	1,242	1,251	1,459	1,480	1,487	1,505	1,344
Adelaide	629	812	1,112	1,040	932	930	959	1,022	1,108	1,216	1,239	1,360	1,450	1,551	1,565	1,553	1,601	1,605	1,607	1,477
Perth	801	684	810	914	848	869	874	885	916	996	1,055	1,092	1,124	1,134	1,154	1,316	1,331	1,332	1,395	1,407
Hobart	667	708	805	914	928	928	951	956	1,134	1,373	1,440	1,445	1,602	1,665	1,634	1,650	1,603	1,565	1,580	1,568
Weighted Average— Six Capitals .. .	751	816	1,000	1,135	1,081	1,080	1,098	1,143	1,215	1,333	1,404	1,480	1,551	1,609	1,632	1,725	1,734	1,768	1,760	1,685

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—COMBINED.

Sydney	893	926	1,081	1,206	1,323	1,394	1,406	1,427	1,560	1,847	1,724	1,634	1,737	1,714	1,762	1,844	1,830	1,839	1,916	1,792
Melbourne .. .	870	875	950	1,105	1,277	1,309	1,294	1,349	1,481	1,788	1,737	1,625	1,749	1,703	1,745	1,801	1,781	1,746	1,812	1,672
Brisbane	769	794	915	997	1,162	1,188	1,181	1,262	1,442	1,645	1,511	1,442	1,510	1,506	1,535	1,653	1,698	1,595	1,620	1,441
Adelaide	864	894	1,058	1,143	1,259	1,285	1,245	1,335	1,468	1,756	1,653	1,574	1,670	1,693	1,727	1,739	1,742	1,730	1,772	1,593
Perth	1,027	986	1,128	1,143	1,222	1,266	1,246	1,239	1,420	1,617	1,609	1,495	1,538	1,580	1,616	1,640	1,605	1,677	1,715	1,591
Hobart	869	886	954	1,090	1,233	1,276	1,301	1,356	1,496	1,837	1,785	1,651	1,756	1,773	1,738	1,778	1,712	1,661	1,729	1,647
Weighted Average— Six Capitals .. .	880	897	1,000	1,140	1,278	1,324	1,318	1,362	1,510	1,785	1,697	1,600	1,700	1,682	1,722	1,786	1,766	1,760	1,822	1,683

SECTION VII.—continued.

Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, showing Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries and on Housing (All Houses) separately, and on these Items combined. Basis of Table—Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Housing (All Houses) in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1928.			1929.			1930.		
	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (All Houses)	Food Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (All Houses)	Food Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (All Houses)	Food Groceries, and Housing.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney	1,076	763	1,839	1,147	769	1,916	1,036	756	1,792
Newcastle	1,071	648	1,719	1,117	649	1,766	1,025	629	1,654
Broken Hill	1,270	412	1,682	1,354	415	1,769	1,245	416	1,661
Goulburn	1,090	743	1,833	1,152	752	1,904	1,029	729	1,768
Bathurst	1,042	617	1,559	1,101	630	1,631	1,015	538	1,563
Weighted Average ..	1,080	742	1,822	1,150	747	1,897	1,040	735	1,776
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne	992	754	1,746	1,037	755	1,812	961	711	1,672
Dallarat	1,017	531	1,548	1,083	543	1,626	1,003	535	1,538
Bendigo	1,017	558	1,575	1,096	545	1,641	1,009	517	1,520
Geelong	1,008	697	1,690	1,063	695	1,723	957	623	1,585
Warrnambool	978	598	1,566	1,043	591	1,634	932	612	1,594
Weighted Average ..	994	734	1,728	1,060	734	1,794	965	693	1,658
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane	984	611	1,595	1,002	618	1,620	838	553	1,441
Toowoomba	938	520	1,458	978	515	1,493	891	512	1,403
Rockhampton	1,022	498	1,520	1,065	494	1,559	961	507	1,468
Charter Towers	1,145	363	1,508	1,160	393	1,558	1,018	391	1,409
Warwick	980	455	1,435	1,023	461	1,484	924	468	1,382
Weighted Average ..	989	582	1,571	1,012	588	1,600	900	538	1,438
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide	1,046	684	1,780	1,111	661	1,772	956	607	1,593
Kadina, &c.	1,116	326	1,442	1,197	294	1,491	1,091	269	1,360
Port Pirie	1,104	443	1,547	1,170	440	1,610	1,073	437	1,510
Mount Gambler	1,050	359	1,409	1,088	365	1,453	973	367	1,340
Peterborough	1,169	601	1,670	1,228	615	1,743	1,099	510	1,609
Weighted Average ..	1,052	654	1,706	1,117	632	1,749	994	683	1,677
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, &c.	1,109	568	1,677	1,141	574	1,715	1,012	579	1,591
Kalgoorlie, &c.	1,235	304	1,539	1,334	299	1,633	1,198	302	1,500
Northam	1,102	452	1,614	1,218	449	1,667	1,097	456	1,558
Bunbury	1,190	372	1,562	1,235	363	1,598	1,126	365	1,511
Geraldton	1,164	422	1,576	1,210	432	1,642	1,110	477	1,588
Weighted Average ..	1,126	530	1,656	1,166	535	1,701	1,038	541	1,579
TASMANIA—									
Hobart	1,017	614	1,641	1,080	649	1,729	1,002	645	1,647
Launceston	999	596	1,585	1,048	593	1,631	937	574	1,561
Burnie	1,060	613	1,573	1,135	614	1,649	1,055	601	1,556
Devonport	1,024	530	1,554	1,093	523	1,621	968	521	1,509
Queenstown	1,137	270	1,407	1,200	298	1,498	1,124	325	1,449
Weighted Average ..	1,018	604	1,622	1,078	607	1,655	1,004	602	1,606
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	1,042	696	1,738	1,103	696	1,799	998	669	1,665
Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities	1,037	723	1,760	1,099	723	1,822	990	693	1,683

Section VIII.

WAGES AND PRICES.

A Short Examination of the Accuracy of the Retail Price
Index-Number used in the Adjustment of Wages.

(SECOND EDITION—REVISED.)

Prepared under instructions from the Minister of State
for Home Affairs,

BY

L. F. GIBLIN,

Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

It has been said that the civilization of a country is better measured by its use of index-numbers than by its use of motor-cars. It is not enough, however, to use them extensively for important practical decisions, as we do in Australia; we must use them with understanding and confidence.

These few pages are meant for a help to understanding and confidence. Explanations are given and present-day difficulties are discussed so far as possible in plain and untechnical language; and, I hope, honestly. But the subject is inherently difficult, and the reader must contribute his quota of hard thinking—and honest thinking—if profit is to come of it.

L. F. GIBLIN,

Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

Canberra, F.C.T.

5th November, 1931.

SECOND EDITION.

The opportunity has been taken to revise and expand the original text in the interests of clearness and accuracy. Most of the amendments spring from the criticism of the many friends who have dealt faithfully with the imperfections of the first print, among whom I may thank particularly Mr. E. T. McPhee, the Deputy-Statistician in Hobart.

L. F. G.

4th December, 1931.

WAGES AND PRICES.

SECTION I.

The Measurement of Retail Prices.

1. An index of retail prices was first compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1911, as part of an investigation into the movement of prices generally, wholesale, retail, export and import. The main object was to supply the data for consideration on an international scale of the major economic problems of the relations between money, production, trade and employment, the importance of which has, since the war, recorded very ample recognition. (See Labour Report No. 1, Introduction, paragraph 1). The measurement of retail prices was not expressly undertaken for wage-fixing purposes, though no doubt its probable usefulness as a help in wage adjustments was recognized. The precise and rigid use to which it has been put could not have been foreseen.

2. The principle on which the index of prices was made is as follows. An assortment of goods in common use is made, so many pounds of bread, flour, butter, tea, meat, etc., in proportion to the amounts consumed by the whole of the people of Australia. This assortment is called a "basket" of goods. If the cost of this basket of goods is made out at two different times at the prices obtaining at those times, then the change in the total cost of the "basket" will measure the change in the general level of prices of the goods in the basket. If the basket cost 120s. at one time and 132s. at a later time, then prices would have risen 12s. in 120s. or 10 per cent. The difference between prices at two places is measured in the same way.

3. The "basket" might perhaps contain 10 lb. of bread to 5 lb. of sugar, 8 lb. of meat of various kinds, 1 lb. of butter, 3 quarts of milk and smaller quantities of twenty other foods. These are not the exact quantities used but they give a rough picture of them. Of course, the proportion of quantities would not suit every household. (Theoretically every household should have its own price-index.) The proportions of the various foods, e.g., 5 lb. of sugar to 1 lb. of butter, are the actual averages for all households. It is found by trial that the ordinary differences between households cause very little divergence from the average result, except in a few very special cases, such as vegetarians. Even for these, since it is the change in prices that we are trying to measure the result based on average consumption will not be very far out, and may be either higher or lower than the true index for these special individuals.

4. For any such index to be valid, the basket must always contain the same goods of the same quality or grade and in the same quantity. Therefore, the goods must be such that both quantity and grade can be clearly and definitely described. If any goods cannot be definitely described in this way, they must be left out of the basket.

5. The simple foods best fill these conditions; and after foods, the best are house-rents. All clothing is difficult because the grades and qualities cannot be exactly described and are always changing. Household gear of all kinds—crockery, pots, brushes, furnishings—is nearly as difficult as clothing.

6. Consequently, when the index was first made, only food and groceries and house rents were taken into account. The result should be a good and trustworthy index for food and rent. Let this be assumed for the present. Possible defects will be examined later (Section III.).

SECTION I.

7. Food and rent make about 60 per cent. of all family expenditure on consumption on the average for all wage earners. What about the other 40 per cent.?

8. Prices tend to go up and down together. There will be exceptional movements of individual prices, seasonal and otherwise, but wherever there is any substantial change up or down, most prices will tend the same way. Consequently, if we divided the basket of goods equally into two baskets *at random* each basket would show about the same change of price as the other and as the whole basket. This conclusion comes from our experience of how prices move.

9. It follows that it is not necessary to take into account all goods used to get a true measure of the price level. Any representative sample of the goods would give practically the same result. Hence follows a very important principle. It is much more important to have goods which can be clearly described as to quantity and grade than to cover the whole range of goods consumed. An index covering 40 items about which there is no uncertainty as to grade or quantity is a better and a truer index than one with 20 additional items, about which there is some uncertainty as to grade or quantity. For this reason, certain foods of moderate importance were omitted from the Australian basket, such as cabbages, apples, oranges, and all other fresh vegetables and fruit, and fresh fish of all kinds. None of these things are sold uniformly throughout Australia at so much per pound, and there are considerable variations in grade which cannot be exactly described. A further difficulty is that both consumption and price vary with the season, and during part of the year some of these goods are unobtainable. That difficulty could be got over, though it would make the work more complicated and expensive, but the impossibility of getting uniform prices for a uniform grade is a definite bar to including such goods.

10. It is stated in the last paragraph that a representative sample of the goods consumed is sufficient for a good price-index. But the sample must be representative of all the goods consumed; it must be a fair sample. It may not be a fair sample when only food and housing is included, while clothing and household gear are left out entirely. It follows that it cannot be assumed without inquiry that the food-and-housing index will measure accurately all retail prices. The true index for all prices may be higher or lower than the index for food and housing.

11. We find in fact considerable differences in the three groups of food—meat, dairy produce and groceries. Though on the whole they move together, the variations may be considerable. In the last ten years the index for meat has varied as much as 12 per cent. from the index for all food. (This of course, is not a *random* division of the "basket", such as was spoken of in paragraph 8.) It might be expected that clothing prices would be even more likely to show variation from food prices.

12. The variations in the groups of foods are chiefly the result of good and bad seasons, in Australia and elsewhere. These variations then will tend to cancel out from time to time and the error will not be cumulative. For clothing and household gear, which are manufactured goods, the case is different. There is no doubt that manufactured goods tend to become cheaper relatively to food. That this has happened over the last 100 years is a matter of common knowledge, and there can be little doubt that this tendency will continue and may become stronger as increasing population

SECTION I.

puts greater pressure on the natural resources of the world. But it is a long run effect and may be directly contradicted by the experience of a few years. Food prices are essentially more variable than prices of manufactured goods, because both demand and supply for the basic foods are much more rigid than for manufactured goods, so that over-production and under-production are both more likely with foodstuffs.

13. We may conclude from general reasoning that the prices of clothing and household gear will in the long run tend to fall more or rise less than the prices of food, but that over a few years the opposite effect is quite likely.

14. The matter may be tested by Australian experience. Since 1921, an attempt has been made to make an index of all retail prices, including clothing and household gear, and this index has been carried back to 1914. It has not the accuracy of the food-and-rent index, because it was impossible to specify definite grades and qualities of clothing, etc., and without definite specification of grade and quality, no index of prices can be satisfactory. With this caution, the figures in the different groups can be compared. The group "Miscellaneous" includes household gear and fuel, but also a number of other items, such as lodge dues, tram fares and newspapers which do not fluctuate much and therefore tend to keep the group more stable than any other group. The table gives the index-numbers of prices in each group with 1914 as base for the six capital cities taken together for all the years for which data are available, and for three quarters of 1931. The last column gives the food-and-rent index (all houses) as used by the Arbitration Court, but carried only to three figures. This index may be compared with that in the preceding column for "all-items". The difference between the two is somewhat greater than if rents had been confined to four and five roomed houses in the last column. These houses give a somewhat better and more trustworthy index than all houses (see Section IV. Table I.), but as the "all houses" index is the one in most practical use, it seems desirable to make the comparison with it.

Index-Numbers of Prices, November, 1914=100.

(Six Capital Cities.)

	Food.	Rent (4 and 5 rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	All items.	Food and rent (all houses.)
Nov. 1920 ..	189	131	181	159	170	162
Nov. 1921 ..	148	135	165	135	147	139
Nov. 1922 ..	147	143	140	133	142	142
1923 ..	157	146	139	133	146	149
1924 ..	151	152	133	134	144	148
1925 ..	156	155	131	132	145	151
1926 ..	160	158	131	133	147	157
1927 ..	156	159	129	135	146	155
1928 ..	154	164	132	135	147	154
1929 ..	163	165	132	135	150	160
1930 ..	147	161	126	133	142	148
1931—						
1st. Qtr.	134	147	116	131	132	136
2nd "	131	142	114	130	128	132
3rd. "	125	136	112	129	125	127

SECTION I.

15. When the story begins in November, 1920, prices were at the peak. Food and clothing were almost equally high, but rent lagged behind miscellaneous expenditure. Consequently the food-and-rent index (with 1914 as base) was nearly 5 per cent. below the "all-items" index. It remained above by about the same amount in 1921 but fell in 1922, until at the end of the year both index-numbers were the same. The greater rise of the "all-items" index in this period was a reasonable consequence of conditions during and directly after the war when imports were severely restricted, so that clothing and household gear were relatively higher than other prices.

16. From 1922, the opposite movement began and the food-and-rent index showed more rise since 1914 than the "all-items" index. In 1926, food-and-rent was nearly 7 per cent. above "all-items" and this relative position was maintained substantially until the latter half of 1930.

17. From the middle of 1930, the fall in food-and-rent was faster than the fall in "all-items", so that the divergence between the two gradually narrowed. In the third quarter of 1931, food-and-rent was less than 2 per cent. above "all-items".

18. The conclusion is that the index-number for food and housing in general is rather higher than the index-number for all retail prices, and so slightly exaggerates the "cost of living". The exception is for the abnormal post-war years, 1920 and 1921, and in these the "all-items" index was 5 per cent. above the food-and-rent index. There was probably a similar but smaller difference in the later war years.

19. The prices for clothing and "miscellaneous" from 1914 to 1919 were not collected at the time but retrospectively in 1920 and 1921. To avoid any error on this account, a comparison may be made which does not involve pre-war prices.

It will be noticed that the two index-numbers were exactly the same in November, 1922, so that the same conclusions must be drawn for the following years, whether we take 1914 or 1922 as base. The statements of paragraphs 16 and 17 are equally true when 1922 is substituted for 1914 as base. The food-and-rent index has since 1922 always been above the "all-items" index, but the difference is getting smaller and is now less than 2 per cent.

20. Although the prices for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure are much less satisfactory than for food and rent, and could not safely be used for quarterly variations for single towns, yet the results taken for the six capitals as a whole for the whole year should give a fairly trustworthy picture of the general trend because the averaging over a large population for the whole year will largely eliminate chance irregularities. I think the conclusion may fairly be drawn that for the six capitals the food-and-rent index slightly exaggerates the "cost of living", but not to a serious extent, and that it may be taken as a reasonably satisfactory index of retail prices generally.

SECTION II.

The Basic Wage and Retail Prices.

21. In 1907, the Federal Basic Wage was fixed at 7s. a day in Melbourne by the implication of the "Harvester" judgement of the Federal Arbitration Court. Mr. Justice Higgins, in deciding that 7s. a day in Melbourne was "fair and reasonable remuneration", made some inquiries into household expenditure. But the award was in effect a practical judgement based on the rates actually ruling in Melbourne.

22. Prices at the time were rising very slowly, and in fact imperceptibly to general observation, and it was not for some years that the question of adjusting wages to the cost of living became acute. Evidence as to cost of living was submitted by Unions, but it was not until 1912 that an officer of the Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics gave formal evidence. The Bureau had begun its investigation of retail prices in 1911 and carried them back to 1901. The first Labour Report with prices and a price-index back to 1901 was published in December, 1912; it contained also an elaborate paper by Sir George Knibbs on the theory of Price-Indexes. In the tramways case, earlier in the year, the Court was "interested" in the statistical evidence but did not accept it as conclusive. Mr. Justice Higgins said "I shall watch with attention any further development of Mr. Knibbs's inquiries."

23. In 1913, a further step was made. In the Gas Employees' case, the President of the Court, Mr. Justice Higgins, said, in reference to official evidence about the retail price-index:—"Since that time (1907) I have found many indications that the minimum of 7s. had become too low owing to the increased cost of living, and I have allowed the fact to influence my awards; but I have never had presented to me, before this case, evidence sufficiently specific to show me what the advance in the basic wage should be". In the Engine-drivers' case, and the Building Labourers' case, later in the same year, the procedure was further developed and since that time the Retail Price-Index has been accepted as the basis of all variations of award. It has been modified to meet special cases, e.g., country wages, and there have been two formal deviations from it—in the addition of the "Powers, 3s." in 1921, and in the 10 per cent. all round reduction in February 1931, and subsequent months.

24. It is to be noted that what the Bureau of Statistics offers to the Court is simply a general index of the retail prices of food and of rents, separately and combined, for the principal towns of Australia. It was not designed with special reference to wage-regulation, nor has it been altered at any time with that in view. It has been for the Court to say what use it will make of that index. The responsibility of the Bureau is to make the index as accurate as possible for what it is designed to do, i.e., measure the rise and fall in the cost of food and housing. The fact that the index is used by the Court for the very important practical business of fixing wages does not concern the Bureau, except to re-double the need for care and accuracy in compiling the index.

25. It may be noted that the popular term "cost of living index" is not recognized by the Bureau of Statistics. The term is of doubtful meaning, and might be taken to imply that account should be taken of changing standards to meet altered conditions—a rising standard after the war and a falling standard in the present depression. Measurement of the cost of living would require also that account should be taken of the possibility of substituting one food for another, mutton for beef when beef is high, and beef

SECTION II.

for mutton when mutton is high, and other natural devices of the practical housewife. Nothing of this kind is attempted. What is presented is simply an index of retail prices of the same grades and qualities of certain goods in a constant proportion (see Section I., paragraphs 2-6). The same is true of the price-indexes of other countries, which are often described (sometimes officially) as "Cost of Living Indexes". In most countries, the term "Cost of Living" is used to distinguish a price-index, generally very rough, for all household expenditure from one for food only, which is of much higher accuracy.

26. The Commonwealth Statistician and his officers have from time to time expressed opinions in evidence to the Court or in official publications on matters which are of necessity controversial. For example, the opinion has been expressed from time to time:—

- (1) That the index for food and housing makes in general a fairly satisfactory measure of retail prices generally.
- (2) That the index for food and housing, if not always perfectly satisfactory for retail prices generally, is still the best measure of them that can, in practice, be made.
- (3) That the error in using food and housing as a general index of prices will be now one way, now the other, so that it will not accumulate to any serious amount in any moderate period of years.

27. These opinions have been repeatedly expressed by Sir George Knibbs and Mr. Wickens in the past as a result of their thought and experience. I have briefly reviewed the matter from a perfectly independent point of view in Section I. of this Report, and have given reasons for coming to substantially the same conclusions. But these are of necessity only opinions on matters open to argument, and it rests with the Court to give what weight it thinks fit to them.

SECTION III.

The Accuracy of the Retail Price-Index.

28. A large volume of criticism has been directed against the Retail Price-Index, against its accuracy and against the use made of it in the determinations of wages. This criticism has in the past come from both sides in industrial disputes; but recently, on account of the severe reduction in wages, it has come almost entirely, and naturally with increased force, on behalf of the wage-earner.

29. It is very desirable to maintain confidence on both sides in the methods of wage-determination. The Australian system, though of course far from perfect, can claim great merits. It has shown itself a more effective instrument for adjusting wages up or down in rough accordance with economic conditions than that of any other country where employers and employed are highly organized. It is, therefore, very desirable to examine carefully all such criticism, to supply explanations in case of misunderstanding of the technical procedure of price measurement, and to take action to correct any defects that may appear as a result of the examination. It will appear that some of the criticism refers not so much to the price-index as to the use made of it by Arbitration Courts. These matters must of course be argued out before the Court itself.

30. Much current criticism of the price-index and the use made of it is put together and set out forcibly in a Report by a sub-committee of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, consisting of Messrs. P. J. Clarey and H. C. Gibson. It will be convenient to take first the conclusions of this sub-committee and examine them.

31.—(1.) *Predominant Prices*—

“That the use of the predominant price basis in the calculation of information as respects food and groceries results in false conclusions; the figures not only recording changes of price, but also changes in the community's standard of living.”

32. There is no doubt that the rigid use of the “predominant price” might lead to measurement of change of standard rather than change of price. But, in fact, there is no evidence of any change of grade in the goods for which prices are quoted. When the collection of prices was begun, dealers were very properly asked to quote the “predominant price,” i.e., the price of the grade or quality of tea, cheese, &c., which was most in demand; and the words “predominant price” were put at the head of official tables and have remained there until recently. But it was not intended that the grade or quality should be changed because of a change in the demand. Such a procedure would be contrary to the first principles of making a price-index as laid down by Sir George Knibbs who, as Commonwealth Statistician, devised and carried out for many years the compilation of the retail price-index. In his comprehensive memoir on the subject (*Labour Report 1918*, Appendix) he emphasized—

“The necessity of seeing that the grade or standard of commodities is kept constant, if they are to be used to measure accurately the purchasing-power of money” (page 191).

and again—

“Price variations due to change of grade in commodities nullify comparisons, inasmuch as they introduce the effect of change of standard” (page 228).

SECTION III.

This principle has, in practice, been carried out, but as in general there was no reason to expect that the predominant grade would be changed and no evidence of change in any returns, the word "predominant" was allowed to stand without the qualification that was strictly necessary.

33. In the present year, a new situation has arisen. With the severe reduction in real wages, due to the Arbitration Court award of January and to taxation, there came a real danger of a change of grade. The price-returns were closely scrutinized for any change of grade—which is easily detected on the tabulated returns—, and a letter was sent to all the dealers making returns warning them against any change of grade in making a return of prices. The State Statisticians who actually collect the prices, co-operated in the watch for possible errors. In official publications dealing with the food-and-rent index, all reference to "predominant" has been cut out so as to avoid any danger of misunderstanding.

34. Scrutiny of past returns shows clearly that no appreciable change of grade has been made by retailers. Occasionally a single return from a country storekeeper shows a possible variation of grade and is sent back for explanation or amendment. Comparison of retail and wholesale prices has supplied a further check. It can be concluded with confidence that no appreciable change of grade has been made by retailers making returns of food and that no such variation will be made in the future.

35. It may be noted that it is only in a few commodities—butter and tea are the most important—that there is danger of an appreciable change of grade. The dominating commodities, bread, sugar, milk and meat are not affected. It is sometimes suggested that the food index will be made lower than it should be because of a greater demand for the cheaper joints. But that is to misunderstand the procedure. All joints are given a constant weight whatever the demand; and as in fact a beast has only the same number of joints whatever the demand for them, the price of the cheaper joints must rise if they are much sought after, and the price of the dearer joints must fall to correspond.

36. It is affirmed with confidence in the preceding paragraphs that no appreciable change of grade has taken place or can take place in future in any of the items of food, and groceries, for which prices are quoted. The same statement cannot be made for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure. For most of the items of these groups, grades and qualities are not definite enough to identify from quarter to quarter over a term of years. There has been no alternative to asking retailers to quote the "predominant price," whenever there is uncertainty as to the grade for which they last quoted. There is, therefore, a possibility of an appreciable change of grade in the course of years with changing fashions, and changing standards, particularly in women's clothing. It is probable that any change that has taken place up to the end of 1930 has been on the whole upward, because up to that time wages had risen more than prices, i.e., "real" wages had risen. From 1921 to 1930, the rate of "real" wages was from 6 per cent. to 12 per cent. higher than in 1911, though there was some fall in the war years. Moreover, 1911 was a peak year for "real" wages, and if the comparison be made with the average of the years 1910 to 1914, the rise in "real" wages would have been 3 per cent. higher than in the comparison with 1911 alone. There is then a possibility that the "all-items" index has been brought out

SECTION III.

a little higher than it should be as a true measure of all retail prices. The reverse effect is probably beginning to operate in the present year, because though the rates of "real" wages are still rising, the average "real" wage received, on account of unemployment, has fallen seriously.

37. It is for this reason, because it is impossible to identify grades and qualities in clothing and "miscellaneous", that the "all-items" index is much inferior to the food-and-rent index in accuracy, and cannot be recommended for practical use in the determination of wages or other payments. It serves a useful purpose in showing a trend, but cannot claim any high degree of accuracy.

38.—(2.) *Rent and home purchasers—*

"That the basis of recording variations in prices of rent is restrictive and inconclusive and does not cover the whole community's shelter charges; the investigations not covering the fixed charges of home purchasers, either by instalments or mortgages and their annual charges of taxation and maintenance."

39. It is quite true that the proportion of houses purchased on instalment or on mortgage is so large that they should be taken into account in measuring rent. The difficulty, however, of getting fair and reliable data is considerable, and if the data are dubious, the general principle is to omit such items from a price-index unless there is reason to think that their omission appreciably affects the index.

40. The question then is whether the omission of the charges on purchased houses seriously affects the rent-index. There does not seem to be any reason to think so. The number of houses that are now being purchased, or have been purchased in recent years is still considerably less than the number of rented houses. On the whole, in the long run, it is to be expected that the charges on purchased houses will be much the same as rents. A man will not purchase a house in preference to renting one, unless he can reasonably expect to get his house about as cheaply as a rented house of the same quality. The two charges in the long run will be much the same, but the purchaser avoids the fluctuations of rents. When trade is booming and rents are high, he will gain by having a time-purchased house with fixed charges. In the depression when rents are low, he will lose by his venture in comparison with the man with a rented house. It seems reasonable that he should take the rough with the smooth. It is his own choice.

41. In any case, it is not the actual amount of the charge on purchased houses that is in question, but only its fluctuations. The index is concerned only with changes of price and for this purpose it does not matter whether the goods in question are high grade or low grade, costly or cheap, so long as the price varies in the same way as other grades of the same goods. As pointed out above, the purchaser's charges are more stable than rents; they do not fall so much as rents, though the rate of interest is liable to fall as it has done at present; nor do they rise so much as rents in prosperous times, though rates of interest will tend to rise in those conditions. The effect of including the charges on purchased houses in rent would have only a very small effect on the whole food-and-rent index and therefore on wage rates based on the index. If these charges varied from 20 per cent. above to 20 per cent. below average rentals—and that is an extreme supposition—then the inclusion of purchased houses would raise or lower the food-and-rent index by 3 per cent. That is to say, wages would be about 4d. per day lower in good times and 4d. per day higher in bad times.

SECTION III.

42. Such greater stability in wages may be desirable. It would be a compromise between the interests of the purchaser and of the ordinary tenant. The possibility of getting fair and trustworthy data is being investigated, and if they can be got, a price-index will be computed which takes the charges on purchased houses into account. Whether such an amended index would be taken into account in fixing wages, would be of course a matter in the discretion of the Court.

43.—(3.)

“That the adoption by the Court of the Statistician’s assumption, that the variation of the 60 per cent. of expenditure recorded and investigated (rent, food and groceries) is an indication of the variation in prices of the 40 per cent. unrecorded, is unsound as between capital cities and country towns and results in a reduction of the standard of living and loss of real wages by provincial and rural workers.”

44. The logic of the last sentence is at fault. If the assumption is “unsound as between capital cities and country towns,” the result might equally be again in “real” wages by city workers. If the assumption is true on the whole, then the result would be some loss by country workers and some gain by city workers, with the total gain and loss balancing.

45. However, the assumption referred to is only in very general terms, and as our best information refers to the cities, let us suppose that it is true only for the cities, and consider how country wages are affected.

46. The argument is briefly as follows:—Food is about the same price in country towns as in the capitals. Rent is much lower. Therefore, food and rent together are lower. On the assumption referred to, clothing and miscellaneous should also be lower. But it is a matter of common knowledge, and borne out by the official record of prices that clothing is on the average at least as high in country towns as in the capitals. Therefore, the food-and-rent index does not fairly measure all retail prices in the country towns as compared with the capitals.

47. This is perfectly sound. But the Commonwealth Statistician has never “assumed” that the food-and-rent index measured satisfactorily differences in all retail prices between different places under different conditions. The opinion expressed (*see* Section I., paragraph 20) has been that the food-and-rent index measured on the whole with moderate accuracy the variation of all retail prices for the same place so long as social habits did not greatly change. Now there is no reason to doubt that the food-and-rent index for Ballarat (say) does very fairly measure the changes in all retail prices in Ballarat, though it does not give a fair comparison for all retail prices between Ballarat and Melbourne. The use of the food-and-rent index to vary wages in Ballarat is therefore fair and reasonable. The only question is on what base the wage should be computed as compared with Melbourne.

48. The question of a base is a matter for argument before the Court and a decision by it. In fact, the Court has not made the assumption attributed to it and determined wages in country towns and districts simply on the food-and-rent index. For example, in the award in the Engineers’ case, 26th March, 1930, in practically all the towns and country districts the wage based on the index-number is increased by a “loading”, rising as high as 9s. a week for country districts in South Australia. These “loadings” were in accordance with past awards, and were merely continued by Mr.

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Justice Beeby. Mr Deputy President Webb, in the Australian Workers' Union (Mining) case of 1924, made a clear statement of the principle involved and concluded: "The Court, therefore, has adopted the custom of making an allowance on the Country figure". Mr. Justice Powers in the same year (Commonwealth Railways' case) enforces the same principle. It is true that the Court has on occasion expressed itself not wholly satisfied with the method by which these discriminations were fixed, and suggested that the whole question should be reviewed by the Full Court. But there is no hint of any crude reversion to the simple index-number. In the Dried Fruits' case of 1929-30, the Chief Judge refused the employers' claim for an award for Mildura and Renmark based on the "four towns", i.e., excluding Melbourne, and made a higher award on the evidence; but he added:—

"I think the basic wage for the Mildura district ought to be adjusted upon the Victorian "four towns" index-numbers, which sufficiently reflect variations in the prices of provisions, clothing and sundries."

49. It is clear from these instances that the alleged "assumption" of the Commonwealth Statistician is not in fact adopted by the Court and consequently cannot result in "loss of real wages by provincial and rural workers".

50.—(4.)

"That the regimen used in the compilation of the index-numbers is inapplicable to the normal needs of the average Australian family, omitting as it does such essentials as vegetables (other than potatoes and onions), fruit and fish."

51. This objection seems to come from some misunderstanding of an index-number and is perhaps sufficiently answered in Section I., paragraph 9. If fish, fruit and vegetables were included, there would be some small difference, but it is impossible to say whether the index-number would be higher or lower than it is at present. The difference in any case would be small on the average, but the index-number would be more variable on account of seasonal fluctuations of price.

52.—(5.)

"That the mass-units used in the compilation of the said index-numbers are not an approximation of the quantities consumed in the average Australian family; a preponderating weight being given to such items as sugar, potatoes, flour and meat, while staple items, such as eggs and butter, are not given their due weight in proportion to their average consumption."

53. It is true that the mass units used in the compilation of the index-number are not all exactly proportional to present Australian consumption. It is desirable that the mass-units should be revised from time to time, and such a revision is now due. Investigation has in fact been going on for the last twelve months into some of the more difficult items of consumption, particularly meat and milk, and sufficient data are now available for revising the mass-units. This revision will be undertaken shortly.

54. Although the mass-units require revision, it is not to be supposed that revision will now make any appreciable change in the price-index. It is a well-known fact that very large variations in the mass-units or weights make very small variations in the index, unless the prices of the different items have varied in a very irregular way—some up and some down, or some

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stationary and some greatly changed. As nearly all individual prices have increased greatly since 1911, the corrections to be made on account of revised mass-units will be very small. (A full statement will be made on this matter, when the revision is complete.) It is desirable, however, to make the revision from time to time to prevent small errors from accumulating to substantial ones.

55. The criticism is made that sugar, potatoes, flour and meat are over-weighted in comparison with eggs and butter, and it appears to be thought that this has the effect of lowering the index and so lowering wages. Even if there were serious over-weighting of the articles specified, it would have precisely the opposite effect and would raise the price-index higher than it should be, because the prices of all the "over-weighted" items have increased since 1911 more than either of the "under-weighted" items. But there will in fact be no substantial change. Because the corrections to be made in the mass-units are not very great, and the movement of nearly all individual prices has been roughly similar, it is certain that the correction to be made in the index-number will be very small.*

56.—(6.)

"These inconsistencies result in a regimen below a normal standard of comfort and also result in drops of wages in excess of the drop in consumers' costs, and thus cause considerable variation between real and nominal wages."

57. This criticism amounts to a summary of the separate objections, and is sufficiently answered under the separate headings. No inconsistencies have been shown. The "regimen" has nothing to do with any standard of comfort; it is simply a choice of goods selected as most suitable for measuring as accurately as possible the movement in retail food prices. There is no evidence at all to show that the price-index so made has worked prejudicially to the wage-earner. It is not, of course, a perfect measure of the variation of consumers' cost for all individual consumers or for all classes of consumers. But where it is against a consumer in one movement of prices, it favours him to an equal extent when prices move the opposite way. We are all naturally sensitive to present ills and forgetful of past benefits.

58. The price-index, then, is not biased, but the question of how accurately it measures changes in the total costs of the wage-earner cannot be finally settled. In Section I. reasons are given for believing it reasonably accurate. If that is so, the index furnishes an effective means of keeping "real" wages at a constant value. Whether "real" wages ought not in the long run to increase with scientific and technical progress is not a question for the statistician. Here it remains only to examine some other current objections to the price-index, not included in the Melbourne Trades Hall Report.

59. *The Sales Tax.*—Anxiety has been expressed in many quarters, lest the prices used for the price-index should not include the sales tax. The assurance can be freely given that wherever the consumer is asked to pay the sales tax, it is included in the price used for the price-index. In a few cases, the trade has been carrying the sales tax—at least while it was only 2½ per cent.—and then of course the sales tax is not included in the quoted price nor in the price charged to the public. The price returned to the Bureau is

* Since this was written, a test has been made with weights based on present consumption. The result indicates that the error on account of using the old weights has not been more than three points in 1,600, which would affect wages by about a farthing a day.

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supposed to be the price charged to the public, and would naturally include the sales tax, wherever it is passed on to the public. Inquiries made by the State Statisticians have shown that this has been so, in fact.

60. The amount at issue is in any case very small. The only items affected are :—Tea, coffee, rice, sago, jam, oatmeal, starch, blue, soap and candles. The tax on all of these raises the price-index only seven points in about 1,500, and if the sales tax was omitted from all prices quoted, the effect would be to lower wages about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day.

61. There is however, a further and much more difficult question connected with the effect of such measures as a sales tax. (The general reader is recommended to pass on to paragraph 62.) If a tax is imposed on many commodities but not on the principal items which enter into the food-and-rent index, then it may be argued that the food-and-rent index will no longer measure accurately the rise or fall in retail prices generally. This argument is perfectly sound but its application requires caution. It is never strictly true that the food-and-rent index measures exactly the changes in all retail prices. It is only approximately true on the whole. Every change of price in individual items, a rise in bread or boots, a fall in meat or flannel, to some extent affects the relation between the two index-numbers. On the whole we find these effects cancel out and the two index-numbers remain fairly harmonious. Unequal movements of prices happen daily in the ordinary course of trade. We have also unequal movements due to action of governments. Every measure of taxation, every duty of customs or excise, causes some unequal movement of prices. The sales tax is only one of many such influences. The practical question then is whether the effect of the sales tax is so great that it stands out from the many other factors causing unequal price movement, so that it will appreciably affect the rough harmony which prevails on the average between food-and-rent and all retail prices.

62. The first question to settle is the magnitude of the sales tax effect. The rate of the tax is 6 per cent. and it is levied on (at the most) one-third of all consumption. If spread equally therefore it would raise prices not more than 2 per cent., and the food-and-rent index would be not more than 2 per cent. higher or about 28 points in the present average food-and-rent index of 1,400. But the actual effect of the sales tax is to raise food-and-rent about 7 points (paragraph 60). The effect of the incidence of the tax is therefore to put food-and-rent not more than 21 points out of harmony with all retail prices.

63. Consider on the other hand sugar, which by action of government has been kept from falling in price in harmony with all other commodities. If it had fallen 25 per cent. in price or about 1d. per lb.—wheat has fallen over 50 per cent.—food-and-rent would have fallen 23 points. If sugar fell to the New Zealand price, 3d. per lb., food-and-rent would be down 32 points, while an index for all retail prices would be down only about 19 points. Government action in this case may be said to have put food-and-rent out of harmony with all retail prices by about 13 points in one direction, against 21 points in the other direction by the sales tax. When to the effect of sugar protection is added the similar effect of keeping up butter prices by means of the tariff, the result is just about to balance the effect of the sales tax in the other direction of putting up other prices more than food-and-rent.

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64. There are numerous other disturbances of this kind but those mentioned are the most important. The exact balancing of them would be a long and difficult job, but enough has been said to show that the net effect is unlikely to be more than a few points in the index-number, and might be either way. That is to say that the effect of legislation, taxation and other government action probably has not put the food-and-rent index out of harmony with all retail prices by more than a few points; or made the adjustment of wages to prices in error by more than 1d. per day—where the error may be either up or down.

65. *Mid-monthly Prices.*—The charge has been made that retailers systematically lowered prices at the middle of the month when their returns were sent in, with the object of depressing wages. The basis of the charge was the daily report of retail prices appearing in the *Melbourne Herald*. No doubt isolated low prices in the middle of a month gave rise to the suspicion but careful examination shows no justification whatever for it. The *Herald* prices have been tabulated systematically day by day for the last sixteen months, and careful scrutiny shows no evidence whatever that prices at the middle of the month tended to be lower than those at other times. In fact, prices were found to be just as often higher as lower.

66. A further suspicion has been privately voiced, though not officially countenanced by any responsible Labour organization, that retailers deliberately and systematically under-state prices. A little common sense should dispense this suspicion, even if all credit for common honesty be refused to Australian retailers. The idea that ten reputable firms in each branch of trade in each city should systematically conspire to make false returns on a matter easily capable of verification, and expose themselves not only to very heavy legal penalties but to a scandal which would inevitably have a most damaging effect on business—surely such an idea only needs to be stated plainly to be dismissed as absurd.

67. *The Accuracy of the Price-data.*—For various reasons, some of which have been examined in previous paragraphs, a great deal of distrust of the accuracy of the recorded prices has been expressed. Occasional errors due to carelessness are found, as must be expected in the hundreds of thousands of prices which are dealt with yearly; but no evidence has been received of any appreciable inaccuracy one way or the other. The question is whether it ought to be possible for critics to supply evidence for charges of inaccuracy.

68. The average mid-monthly prices for every town are available monthly about four weeks after the event. They are printed in the *Quarterly Summary of Statistics* and are furnished monthly to newspapers which apply for them. They could be supplied, if desired, to the responsible trade union and employers' organizations in each State. This information allows the public to make some check on their accuracy, but only a very rough one. The average prices will not in general be the same as those of any individual retailer. Even if some organization interested kept a record of the prices of ten shops, the average could not be expected to be exactly the same as the official figures, unless the ten shops were the same as those supplying official returns. Both samples of ten shops would be satisfactory for measuring *changes* in price, which is all the price-index is concerned with, and would give the same percentage change. But the actual prices would be higher or lower according to the class of trade. Every effort has been made to keep the official prices continuous from the time that prices were first

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collected ; when a retailer goes out of business, his place is filled by another doing the same class of trade. Any other sample of retailers, however fairly chosen, would give slightly different averages. They might even be a better and more representative sample than the official ones, but it would still be wrong to use their prices instead of the official ones, because they are a different sample and would make the record of prices discontinuous.

69. How then can a check be made which will satisfy those who are vitally affected by the movement of the price-index. The obvious means is to publish the list of retailers supplying prices and of the individual prices quoted by them monthly. To that, however, there are very grave objections. The information is asked of retailers on the authority of the Census and Statistics Act, which guarantees that individual returns shall be treated as confidential and prescribes a penalty for any one disclosing them. In fact, retailers would be very unwilling to make returns if their names and prices were disclosed. They would be exposed to a good deal of worry, and would actually incur odium and lose business, as being in some way responsible for lower wages when prices were falling. Any cut in price in order to get trade in bad times would be represented as an attack on the workers' standard of living. Data unwillingly supplied always make bad statistics. If the law were altered to provide for publicity, the result would undoubtedly be seriously to impair the value of the price-index.

70. Other methods of check have been suggested, but none is simple, effective and inexpensive. The matter is under consideration and it is hoped that some practical means can be found. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information supplied—with the exception of occasional accidents of carelessness—but it is very desirable to be able to show convincing proof to those—whether employers or employed—whose interests are very seriously affected by changes in the price-index, and who cannot therefore always bring a quite unbiased judgement to bear on the subject.

71. *Rent.*—The information about rent is not so good as for food, though better than for clothing and other expenditure. The complaints of inaccuracy have, in general, come from the employers' side. Whenever times are bad and rents obviously falling, the rent-index is found to show little change. Rents are naturally much slower to move than food prices, and this effect is heightened by the choice of houses for the rent-index. The houses taken are normal fairly modern houses in fair situations ; old-fashioned, inconvenient houses, houses out of repair and poorly situated are excluded. These are the houses for which rents fall first, and in fact such houses become almost unlettable in times of depression. But for the more modern convenient house, rent is very slow to move. In particular, rents of four and five-roomed houses may even go up, because people move into smaller houses and the demand on them increases. It has happened repeatedly that the rent-index remains stationary or falls very slowly on the house-agents' returns, though the same house-agents' impressions, from the state of trade and the number of empty houses on their hands, are that rents are falling heavily.

72. The rent-index is, however, more liable to accidental variations than the food-index. The trouble comes from the enormous variety of grade of house and the difficulty of specifying a standard. There is no bias in the variations, which may be up or down. But it is, of course, desirable to eliminate them, and a procedure for getting more accurate data is under consideration.

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Tables.

The following tables provide material for study of the problem of the adjustment of wages to prices. The index-numbers are mostly given to base 100 instead of 1,000 but the "Harvester" equivalents are worked out to the full accuracy of the latter base. It must be understood that it is not in general possible to get an index-number of prices strictly correct to four figures. Most countries are content with three, and for a general survey the movement can more easily be picked up by using three figures.

TABLE I
Index-Numbers—Rent—Six Capitals.

Period.			All Houses.	Four and five rooms.	Period.			All Houses.	Four and five rooms.
1911	..	..	100	100	1929	..	..	176	175
1920	..	..	133	134	1930	..	..	169	171
1921	..	..	140	141					
1922	..	..	148	149	1930—1st Quarter	..	..	175	178
1923	..	..	155	155	2nd	..	..	172	174
					3rd	..	..	166	169
1924	..	..	161	162	4th	..	..	160	163
1925	..	..	163	165					
1926	..	..	173	168	1931—1st	..	..	156	156
1927	..	..	173	168	2nd	..	..	151	150
1928	..	..	176	174	3rd	..	..	146	145

The above table shows how rent has varied since 1911 according as "all houses" or "four and five-roomed houses" are taken. The weighted average for the Six Capitals in 1911 was 13s. 5d. for four and five-roomed houses, and 15s. 7d. for all houses. Each of these is taken as 100 in 1911, so that the percentage changes can be readily compared. It will be seen that the variations of rent are very similar whichever of the two groups of houses is considered. The movement may be a little quicker in one than the other, whether up or down, so that sometimes one, sometimes the other, shows a little more total variation since 1911. For the three quarters of 1931, the rise since 1911 has been practically the same in both index-numbers.

Table II. gives—

- (a) The food-and-rent index as used by the Arbitration Court, and alongside the "all-items" index which includes also clothing and miscellaneous expenditure. Both index-numbers are to base November, 1914, the earliest date for which the "all-items" index is available.
- (b) The "Harvester" equivalent on the food-and-rent index and, alongside, what the "Harvester" equivalent would have been, if the "all-items" index had been used from 1914 on, instead of the food-and-rent index. These figures are the strict "Harvester" equivalents, without the "Powers 3s." or the "10 per cent. cut."

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(c) The index-number of rates of wages, with the same base, November, 1914.

The wages taken account of in this index includes all those which are the result of legal determination or collective agreement. There is a considerable volume of wages paid to unorganized labour, particularly in country occupations, which is not fully covered.

(d) "Real" wages, i.e., in terms of retail purchasing power, with the same base, November, 1914. In the first column of "real" wages, purchasing power is measured by the food-and-rent index, in the second column by the "all-items" index.

TABLE II.
Retail Prices, Wage Rates and "Real" Wages.
Weighted Averages for the Six Capitals.
Base—November, 1914 = 100.

Period.	Retail Price Index.		Weekly "Harvester" Equivalent based on—		Average Rate of Wage Index.	"Real" Wages* based on—	
	Food and Rent.	"All Items."	Food and Rent.	"All Items."		Food and Rent.	"All Items."
			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			
1914 (November) ..	100	100	54	9	100	100	100
1921 (November) ..	139	147	76	3	169	121	115
1922 (November) ..	142	142	77	6	167	118	117
1923	149	146	81	8	167	112	114
1924	148	144	80	9	170	115	119
1925	151	145	82	9	172	114	119
1926	157	147	85	9	177	113	120
1927	155	146	84	10	180	116	124
1928	154	147	84	6	182	118	124
1929	160	150	87	6	182	114	121
1930—1st Quarter	154	147	84	2	183	119	125
2nd ..	152	145	83	1	181	119	125
3rd ..	146	141	80	1	179	123	127
4th ..	139	135	76	0	175	126	129
1931—1st ..	136	132	74	3	168	124	128
2nd ..	132	128	72	1	163	124	127
3rd ..	127	125	69	6	..	..	..

* Taking no account of unemployment.

From the table it may be noted :—

- (1) The food-and-rent index has risen since 1914 more than the "all-items" index.
- (2) Consequently the "Harvester" equivalent is now greater than if the "all-items" index had been used by the Arbitration Court since 1914.

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- (3) "Real" wages have increased roughly 25 per cent. since 1914, whichever index is used to measure purchasing power. The rise was appreciable and fairly continuous during 1930. In 1931, there is a small decline.

These figures, however, exaggerate a little the upward movement of "real" wages, because in 1914 "real" wages were below the average just as in 1911 they were above the average. If the comparison be made with the whole pre-war period, 1910 to 1914, the index-numbers of "real" wage rates based on food-and-rent (column before the last) would be in each year about three less. The effect on the last column cannot be stated, because we have no information about changes of price for clothing and "miscellaneous" in the period 1910 to 1914.

- (4) The "all-items" index shows a slightly greater rise in "real" wages than the food-and-rent index.

It is at first sight surprising that a greater fall in "real" wages is not shown in 1931, in view of the "10 per cent. cut" in "real" wages by the Federal Arbitration Court in February, 1931. It is probable, however, that only about half of all Australian wages have been subject to these Federal awards or to similar reductions by State awards. Moreover, most wages in New South Wales have not even been adjusted to retail prices so that "real" wages have on the whole risen in that State.

Further, it must be remembered that when wages are regularly adjusted to prices, "real" wages will rise in a period of falling prices (and fall in a period of rising prices) because of the necessary lag of wages behind prices.

When due weight is given to these two considerations, it will be seen that both the fall in wage rates and the fall in "real" wages shown in the table correspond reasonably with what might have been expected.