CHAPTER XXII.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

[Note.]—For the year 1920-21 the Queensland, Western Australian and Tasmanian year ended 31st December, 1920, and that of the three remaining States ended 30th June, six months later. In 1923-24 Tasmania adopted the year ended 30th June, and Queensland fell into line during 1924-25, while Western Australia proposes to make the change in 1925-26.

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

§ 1. Number and Classification of Factories.

- 1. General.—The number of factories in each State does not necessarily furnish an accurate indication of the extent or progress of manufacturing throughout Australia, since the larger establishments in many cases tend to absorb smaller enterprises, while on the other hand new factories are constantly springing up, and small plants are as numerous as large ones.
- 2. Number of Factories in each State, 1920-21 to 1924-25.—The following table gives the number of factories in each State for the years 1920-21 to 1924-25:—

FACTORIES.—NUMBER IN EACH STATE, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.	
1920-21	5,837	6,532	1,795	1,438	895	6:6	17,113	
1921-22	6,356	6,753	1,810		986	686	18,023	
1922-23	6,702	7,096	1,878	1,609	1,199	689	19,173	
	7,321	7,289	1,912	1,698	1,188	781	20,189	
1923-24	7,906	7,425	1,890	1,711	1,188	675	20,795	

⁽a) See general note above.

3. Classification of Factories, Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25.—The following table shows the number of factories in Australia for each year from 1920-21 to 1924-25 classified in the groups agreed upon by the Conferences of Statisticians in 1902 and 1906. Details in regard to some of the principal industries in these groups will be found in § 9 hereinafter:—

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Class of Industry.	1920-21. (a)	1921–22. (a)	1922-23. (a)	1923-24. (a)	1924-25. (a)
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
and pastoral pursuits, etc.	772	762 99	810	799	780
II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, etc	92	736	97 782	99	98
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc	707	2,103		845	871
IV. Working in wood	2,053		2,236	2,497	2,507
V. Metal Works, machinery, etc.	2,133	2,181	2,349	2,575	2,600
VI. Connected with food and drink, etc.	2,453	2,539	2,635	2,702	2,756
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	3,499	3,893	4,225	4,408	4,616
VIII. Books, paper, printing and engraving	1,259	1,313	1,347	1,423	1,477
IX. Musical instruments, etc	43	45	59	50	55
X. Arms and explosives	17	17	14	15	13
XI. Vehicles and fittings, saddlery and harness, etc.	1,634	1,778	1,913	2,189	2,338
XII. Ship and boat building and repairing	79	81	81	88	87
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	916	927	1,010	1,160	1,192
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	305	313	327	323	340
XV. Surgical and other scientific instruments	73	77	81	84	92
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and plated ware	233	247	254	258	262
XVII. Heat, light, and power	529	563	590	435	448
XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.i	101	115	118	126	121
XIX. Minor wares, n.e.i.	215	234	245	113	142
Total	17,113	18,023	19,173	20,189	20,795

⁽a) See general note above.

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

The expansion in the number of factories in Australia has been particularly marked during recent years. Approximately 1,000 additional establishments have been added to the total number in each of the past four years. As previously pointed out, however, any increase or decrease in the number of factories from year to year does not necessarily indicate a change in the position of the industry.

4. Classification of Factories, States, 1924-25.—The following table shows the number of factories in each State during 1924-25 classified according to the nature of the industry:—

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION. STATES, 1924-25.

	FACTURIES.—CLA	13311 107	111011,	SIAIL	5, 1724	20.		
	Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
1.	Treating raw material, product of					1 1		1
	agricultural and pastoral pur-					į l		l
	suits, etc	260	272	43	96	51	58	780
11.	Treating oils and fats, animal,		0-		١.,	1	•	1
	vegetable, etc.	42	27	12	11	4	2	98
	Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc.	387	261	41	105	57	20	871
	Working in wood	976	704	340	140	167	180	2,507
v.	Metal works, machinery, etc	968	1,012	190	245	140	45	2,600
VI.	Connected with food and drink,			l i		1		
	etc	948	721	480	272	224	111	2,756
VII.	Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	1,748	2,000	274	326	178	90	4,616
	Books, paper, printing, and en-	']				/
	graving	581	545	137	102	91	21	1,477
IX.	Musical instruments, etc	27	20	1	5	2		55
	Arms and explosives	3	9		1		• • •	13
Ϋ́T.	Vehicles and fittings, saddlery and				_	1 1	• • •	1 1
411.		935	844	160	203	131	65	2,338
VII	Ship and boat building and re-	000	0.1	100		101	00	2,000
.711.		48	11	9	10	4	5	87
VIII	pairing	420	467	109	96	59	41	1,192
		144	142	6	19	17	12	340
	Drugs, chemicals, and by products	144	144	0	19	11	14	340
Δ٧.	Surgical and other scientific in-	30	37	11	8	6		
W 117	struments	30	31	11		0 1	••	92
XVI.	Jewellery, timepieces and plated	00		101				000
	ware	93	111	16	24	10	. 8	262
AVII.	Heat, light, and power	188	138	44	30	34	14	448
VIII.	Leatherware, n.e.i	42	59	9	6	3	2	121
XIX.	Minor wares, n.e.i	66	45	8	12	10	1	142
	Total	7,906	7,425	1,890	1,711	1,188	675	20,795

(a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

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

1. States, 1924-25.—A more satisfactory method of measuring the importance of the manufacturing industry in Australia may, perhaps, be obtained by grouping the factories according to the average number of employees therein.

The following table shows, for each State, the number of factories classified according to the number of hands employed, and the average number of hands employed therein, during 1924-25:---

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1924-25.

No. of Persons Employed in each Factory.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
		Nu	BER OF F	ACTORIES.			
Under 4	2,081	1,787	350	294	287	146	4,945
4	767	764	142	143	128	92	2,036
5 to 10	2,360	2,259	558	612	378	245	6,412
11 to 20	1,196	1,169	369	290	. 173	82	3,279
21 to 50	938	902	273	227	133	73	2,546
.51 to 100	303	312	90	97	56	24	882
Over 100	`261	232	108	48	33	13	695
Total	7,906	7,425	1,890	1,711	1,188	675	20,795

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1924-25—continued.

No. of Persons Employed in each Factory.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

	1			1	1	1	1
Under 4	4,293	3,872	780	691	597	306	10,539
4	3,068	3,056	568	572	512	368	8,144
5 to 10	16,241	15,706	3,985	4,239	2,615	1,714	44,500
11 to 20	17,369	17,068	5,368	4,119	2,566	1,211	47,701
21 to 50	30,060	28,661	8,787	7,080	4,326	2,323	81,237
51 to 100	20,450	21,960	6,104	6,587	3,826	1,609	60,536
Over 100	74,279	63,835	23,330	15,065	7,316	3,467	187,292
						l	·
Total	165,760	154,158	48,922	38,353	21,758	10,998	439,949
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

2. Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25.—For the period covered in the following table the number of factories has increased at a faster rate than that of employees, consequently a reduction has occurred in the average number of employees per factory. The same reason may be assigned for the decrease in the proportionate number of hands employed in the larger establishments, which dropped from 42.92 per cent. of the total employment in 1920-21 to 42.57 per cent. in 1924-25.

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

·	Establishments Employing on the Average—									
Year.(a)	20 hands and under.		20 to 100 hands.		101 hands and upwards.		Total.			
	Es- tablish- ments.	Hands.	Es- tablish- ments.	Hands.	Es- tablish- ments.	Hands.	Es- tablish- ments.	Hands.		
1920-21										
Number	13,396	96,379	3,066	124,307	651	165,953	17,113	386,639		
Average per establishment		7.19		40.54		254.92	,	22.59		
Percentage on total	78.28	24.93	17.92	32.15	3.80	42.92	100.00	100.00		
1921-22-		****								
Number Average per establishment	14,211	100,301 7.06	3,163	127,692	649	167,432	18,023	395,42		
Percentage on total	78.86	25.37	17.54	40.37 32.29	3.60	257.98 42.34	100.00	21.9		
1922-23—	10.00	20.01	17.54	32.29	3.00	42.34	100.00	100.00		
Number	15,176	104,545	3,337	137,998	660	169,867	19,173	412.410		
Average per establishment	,_	6.89		41.35		257.37	10,110	21.5		
Percentage on total	79.15	25.35	17.41	33.46	3.44	41.19	100.00	100.0		
1923-24			ţ]		
Number	16,086	109,673	3,421	141,549	682	178,768	20,189	429,990		
Average per establishment	** ******	6.82		41.38		. 262.12		21.3		
Percentage on total	79.68	25.51	16.94	32.92	3.38	41.57	100.00	100.0		
1924-25 Number	16,672	110.884	3,428	141,773	205	107 000	00.705	400.04		
Average per establishment	10,012	6.65	1 .	41.36	695	187,292 269.48	20,795	439,949 21.1		
Percentage on total	80.17	25.20	16.49	32.23	3.34	42.57	100.00	100 0		

§ 3. Power used in Factories.

1. States, 1924-25.—The following table shows the number of factories using steam, gas, oil, electricity, or waver, and the horse-power of engines or motors during 1924-25:—

FACTORIES	-HORSE-POWER	OF	ENGINES	LISED	1024_25

	Number o	f Establis	Actual Horse-power of Engines Used.						
State.	Using Machinery worked by Steam, Gas, Oil, Electricity, or Water.		Total.	Steam.	Gas.	Oil.	Elec- tricity.	Water.	Total.
N.S.W Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia	No. 6,976 6,151 1,581 1,423 995 591	No. 930 1,274 309 288 193 84	No. 7,906 7,425 1,890 1,711 1,188 675	H.P. 251,042 233,290 92,633 87,940 44,886 5,684	H.P. 14,817 17,869 13,401 8,353 5,252 288	H.P. 3,539 5,380 1,639 4,067 1,952 655	H.P. 154,849 117,525 27,891 28,818 18,060 47,238	H.P. 682 (a) 26 14 72,286	H.P. 424,929 374,064 135,590 129,102 70,150 126,151
Australia	17,717	3,078	20,795	715,475	59,980	17,232	394,381	73,008	1,260,076

(a) Statistics of Water Power not collected.

The utilization of mechanical power in factories is greatest in New South Wales where the largest number of industries requiring a considerable amount of power is located. Victoria, on the other hand, has the largest number of establishments, such as those connected with clothing and textile fabrics, wherein much less power is utilized.

The number of establishments in Australia during 1924-25 using steam, gas, oil, electricity, or water was 17,717; or 85.19 per cent. of the total; 3,078 establishments, representing 14.81 per cent., used no mechanical power. The total actual horse-power in use was 1,260,076, distributed in the following proportions:—Steam, 56.78 per cent.; gas, 4.76 per cent.; oil, 1.37 per cent.; electricity, 31.30 per cent.; and water, 5.79 per cent.

2. Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25.—The following table shows the horse-power of engines used in connexion with factories in Australia during each of the last five years:—

FACTORIES.—HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES USED, AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

	Number o	f Establis	-	. Actual Horse-power of Engines Used.						
Ycar (a)	Using Machinery worked by Steam, Gas, Oil, Electricity, or Water.	Others.	Total.	Steam.	Gas.	Oil.	Elec- tricity.	Water.	Total.	
1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924 25	No. 13,943 14,859 15,951 17,056 17,717	No. 3,170 3,164 3,222 3,133 3,078	No. 17,113 18,023 19,173 20,189 20,795	H.P. 437,851 460,258 475,917 633,683 715,475	H.P. 59,365 57,877 59,702 60,237 59,980	H.P. 11,884 10,363 12,240 16,277 17,232	H.P. 217,916 249,379 283,850 344,085 394,381	H.P. 15,465 20,216 35,732 56,492 73,008	H.P. 742,481 798,033 867,441 1,110,774 1,260,076	

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

The growth of electrical power has been one of the chief factors in the rapid increase of mechanical power which has taken place in factories during recent years. From 72,250 horse-power in 1913, or roughly one-sixth of the total horse-power of engines used, it has increased to 394,381 horse-power, or one-third of the total installations in 1924–25. Steam power continues to expand with the development of the larger industries, but the increase in the use of gas and oil engines is negligible. During the past four years 129,399 horse-power has been added each year to the plant actually in use.

3. Classes of Industry, States, 1924-25.—The following table gives a classification of the actual horse-power of engines used in factories of different descriptions in each State during 1924-25:—

FACTORIES.—HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES USED IN EACH CLASS, 1924-25.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
I. Treating raw material, pro-	н.Р.	н.Р.	н.Р.	H.P.	Н.Р.	н.Р.	H.P.
duct of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, etc	8,932	9,584	1,300	2,033	799	577	23,225
II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, etc	2,164	1,066	835	507	94	18	4,684
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc	26,791 24,653	14,955 19,693	3,268 11,670	5,146 3,480	2,893 9,937	2,079 3,502	55,132 72,935
V. Metal works, machinery, etc. VI. Connected with food and	77,916	23,284	11,143	13,147	5,591	36,720	167,801
drink, etc VII. Clothing and textile fabrics.	44,702	42,916	48,844	10,792	9,056	3,884	160,194
etc. VIII. Books, paper, printing, and	10,600	20,089	2,584	1,384	573	1,408	36,638
engraving IX. Musical instruments, etc	12,491 817	9,655 356	1,984	1,851 17	1,275 2	444	27,700 1,192
 X. Arms and explosives XI. Vehicles and fittings, sadd- 	673	664	•••	2			1,339
lery and harness, etc. XII. Ship and boat building and	4,319	3,157	849 87	3,990 915	529 30	240 27	13,084
repairing XIII. Furniture, bedding, and up-	9,333 4,336	1,383 3,638	1,494	1,434	762	420	11,775 12,084
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by- products	4,027	4,165	168	4,203	1,398	205	14,166
XV. Surgical and other scientific instruments	105	95	53	20	17		290
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and plated ware	495	581	49	85	26	15	1,251
XVII. Heat, light, and power XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.i	190,255 205	211,424 513	51,145 33	80,148	37,047 48	76,586 1	646,605 805
XIX. Minor wares, n.e.i	2,115	6,846		33	73	25	9,176
Total	424,929	374,064	135,590	129,192	70,150	126,151	1,260,076

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

4. Classes of Industry, Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25.—The following table shows a similar classification of the actual horse-power of engines used in manufacturing industries in Australia during the years 1920-21 to 1924-25 inclusive:—

FACTORIES.—HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES USED, AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Class of Industry.	1920-21. (a)	1921-22. (a)	1922-23. (a)	1923–24. (a)	1924-25 (a)
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, etc. II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, etc. III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc. IV. Working in wood. V. Metal works, machinery, etc. VI. Connected with food and drink, etc. VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc. VIII. Books, paper, printing, and engraving IX. Musical instruments, etc. X. Arms and explosives XI. Vehicles and fittings, saddlery and harness, etc. XII. Ship and boat building and repairing XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products XVI. Jewellery, timepleces, and plated wire XVII. Heat, light, and power XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.i. XIX. Minor wares, n.e.i.	22,475 3,098 38,290 60,363 122,744 124,550 24,342 18,201 704 1,446 6,410 10,076 8,227 10,332 156 8,25 280,589 616 6,977	23,439 3,062 41,031 58,677 135,690 136,773 28,451 21,392 590 1,691 6,990 11,879 8,923 11,386 179 99,409 6,930 8,935	23,976 3,421 42,787 60,343 140,009 147,160 30,382 21,812 888 809 8,361 11,406 9,995 11,309 209 1,066 344,373 708 8,427	24,319 3,848 48,614 68,234 162,153 159,982 35,295 26,569 1,116 1,236 11,237 11,387 11,387 218 1,120 522,621 766 8,272	23,225. 4,684 55,132 72,935 167,801 160,194 36,638 27,700 1,192 1,339 13,084 11,775 12,084 14,166 290 1,251 646,605 805
Total	742,481	798,093	867,441	1,110,774	1,260,076

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

The actual horse-power of engines used increased in every branch of industry except two, viz., Class I. Treating Raw Materials, and Class X. Arms and Explosives, during the last four years. The industries using the greatest amount of power were Class XVII. Heat, light, and power; Class V. Metal works, machinery, etc.; and Class VI. Connected with food and drink. These three classes, which together accounted for 85.28 per cent. of the total power used in 1924–25 increased their horse-power from 527,883 to 1,074,600 during the four years under review, and are mainly responsible for the development of mechanical power in factories since 1920–21.

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§ 4. Employment in Factories.

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

The following table shows, for each year from 1920-21 to 1924-25 inclusive, (a) the average numbers of persons (including both sexes and all ages) employed in manufacturing industries in each State: (b) the percentage of the numbers employed in each State on the total numbers employed in Australia; and (c) the numbers employed per ten thousand of the mean population in each State and Australia:—

FACTORIES.—EMPLOYMENT, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Year.(c	1)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land,	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia
			Avera	AGE NUME	ER.	•		
1920–21		145,011	140,743	43,196	30,430	17,034	10,225	386,639
1921-22	• •	148,876	144,876	42,248	31,171	18,127	10,127	395,425
1922-23 1923-24	• •	152,266 $159,674$	152,625 156,162	43,403 44,948	34,695 37,275	19,097 19,712	10,324 12,219	412,410
1923-24 1924-25		165,760	154,158	48,922	38,353	21,758	10,998	439,949
		PERC	ENTAGE O	n Austra	LIAN TOT	AL.		
		%	%	%_	_%_	%	%	%
1920-21	•• }	37.51	36.40	11.17	7.87 7.88	4.41	2.64	100.00
1921-22 1922-23	•••	$37.65 \\ 36.92$	$\frac{36.64}{37.01}$	10.69 10.53	7.88 8.41	4.58 4.63	$2.56 \\ 2.50$	100.00
1922-23	• • •	37.13	36.32	10.35	8.67	4.59	2.84	100.00
1924-25		37.68	35.04	11.12	8.72	4.94	$\frac{2.52}{2.50}$	100.00
		PER	10,000 01	MEAN P	OPULATIO	N.		<u>' </u>
1920-21		693	921	578	620	517	486	715
1921-22		699	934	553	620	544	475	719
1922-23	• • •	701	960	556	676	562	481	734
1923-24	••	723	961	554	710	566	557	748
1924-25		735	930	586	712	598	505	749

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

2. Rates of Increase, 1919-1920 to 1924-25.—The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease on the average number of persons employed for the preceding year in each of the years from 1919-20 to 1924-25.

FACTORY EMPLOYEES.—PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE, 1919-20 TO 1924-25.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
1919-201920-21 1920-211921-22 1921-221922-23 1922-231923-24 1923-241924-25	% 0.39 2.67 2.28 4.87 3.81	% 3.39 2.94 5.35 2.32 -1.28	% 5.64 -2.20 2.73 3.56 8.84	% 0.36 2.44 11.31 7.44 2.89	% 10.55 6.42 5.35 3.22 10.38	% 2.09 -0.96 1.95 18.36 -10.00	% 2.63 2.27 4.30 4.26 2.32

NOTE.—The minus sign indicates decrease.

3. Employees in Classes of Industry, Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25.—The following table gives the average numbers of persons employed in factories under each group in Australia during the years 1920-21 to 1924-25 inclusive:—

FACTORY EMPLOYEES .-- CLASSES, AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Class of Industry.	1920–21. (a)	1921-22. (a)	1922-23. (a)	1923-24. (a)	1924–25. (a)
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, etc. 11. Treating cils and fats, animal, vegetable, etc 11. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc 11. Working in wood 12. Working in wood 13. V. Metal works, machinery, etc 14. Connected with food and drink, etc 15. VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc 16. VIII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc 17. Musical instruments, etc 17. Arms and explosives 18. Arms and explosives 18. Ship and boat building and repairing 18. Mil. Ship and boat building and repairing 18. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery 18. Surzical and other scientific instruments 18. XV. Surzical and other scientific instruments 18. XVI. Lewellery, timepleces, and plated ware 18. XVII. Leatherwore, n.e.i.	10,494 2,848 18,311 31,942 80,550 57,599 88,577 27,522 1,1065 1,504 16,334 6,702 11,827 6,805 5,805 5,805 2,707 12,770 2,191	10,925 3,103 16,974 32,393 76,798 50,252 97,194 28,673 1,154 1,372 16,808 7,035 11,475 6,933 5,700 2,503 13,431 2,414	11,394 3,173 13,663 33,102 78,614 60,888 102,451 31,015 1,415 433 19,532 6,053 12,609 6,884 5,489 14,112 2,476	10,842 3,424 20,259 81,319 88,213 61,550 100,850 32,659 1,357 22,490 5,794 15,230 7,215 60,20 2,447 12,967 2,576	10,289 3,342 20,342 36,252 90,888 64,712 100,830 33,043 1,441 819 24,234 6,230 15,697 7,511 690 2,365 13,735 2,506
XIX. Minor wares, n.e.i	6,343	6,418	6,523	4,390	5,023
Total	386,639	395,425	412,410	429,990	439,949

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

On the average during each of the last four years employment has been found for 13,328 additional persons in the manufacturing industries. The classes responsible for the bulk of the increase were Class VII. Clothing and Textile Fabrics, Class V. Metal Works, Class XI. Vehicles etc., and Class VI. Food and Drink, in several of the principal industries of which classes considerable development has occurred during the period.

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

4. Employees in Classes of Industry, States, 1924-25.—The following table gives a classification of employees in manufacturing industries in each State during 1924-25:—

FACTORY EMPLOYEES.—CLASSES, STATES, 1924-25.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
I. Treating raw material, product of							
agricultural and pastoral pur-						1	
suite, etc	3,812	4,066	703	. 814	436	458	10,289
II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vege-	0,012	2,000		- 014	100		10,250
A 1-1 - A A	1,726	950	245	291	84	46	3,342
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc.	9.491	6,181	1,012	2,159	1.031	468	20.342
717 At 11 t	10,330	10,161	5.675	2.021	5,975	2,050	36,252
V. Metal works, machinery, etc.	41.914	25,427	7,817	9,938	3,825	1.967	90.888
VI. Connected with food and drink, etc.	20,087	19.344	16,176	4,428	2.794	1.883	64.712
	33,270	49,633	7,296	5,773	3,034	1,824	100,830
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc VIII. Books, paper, printing and engraving	12,904	11,595	3,865	2,491	1,476	712	83.043
	881	467	11	63	1,710		1,441
37 Aura and annual miner	388	428	1	3		••	819
X. Arms and explosives	900	*440		9	•••		OTA
XI. Vehicles and fittings, saddlery, and	8,162	6,957	2,236	5,131	1,173	575	24.234
harness, etc.	5.083	432	8:1	578	1,113	34	6.230
XII. Ship and boat building and repairing		5,312	1,708	1.494	852	385	
λIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	5,951		129	946	488	03	15,697
XIV Drugs, chemicals, and hy-products	2,998	2,882	129	840	400	03	7,511
XV. Surgical and other scientific instru-	275	236	93	52	34	1	2011
ments	275	230	93	02	34		690
XVI. Jewellery, timepleces, and plated	873	1 000	129	194	75	25	0.005
ware		1,069					2,365
XVII. Heat, light, and power	4,389	5,423	1,353	1,779	340	451	18,735
XVIII. leacherware, n.e.i	1,179	940	180	142	55	11	2,506
XIX. Minor wares, n.e.l.	2,048	2,655	205	56	53	6	5,028
Total	165,760	154,158	48,922	38,353	21,758	10,998	139,949

(a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

The largest number employed in any particular class in Australia during 1924-25 was in class VII., in which there were 100,830 employees, or 22.92 per cent. of the total in all classes. The class affording employment to the smallest number of hands was Class XV., in which there were 690 hands, or 0.16 per cent, of the total. Classes VI., VII., and VIII. include those industries in which female labour is largely employed. (See § 5, 5 hereof.)

5. Employees According to Nature of Employment.—(1) General. In the following table the average numbers of persons employed in each State during 1924-25 are classified according to the nature of their employment:—

FACTORY EMPLOYEES .- NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1924-25.

	Average Number of Person Employed.								
State.	Working Pro- prietors.	Managers and Overseers.	Accountants and Clerks.	Engine- drivers aud Firemen.	Workers, Skilled & Unskilled, in Factory Mill or Workshop. (a)	Carters, Messen- gers and Others.	Total.		
New South Wales	6,732	5,876	8,301	3,292	139,275	2,284	165,760		
Victoria	7,255	5.043	6.827	2,142	129,434	3,457	154,158		
Queensland	1,342	1,798	2,635	2,060	37,855	3,232	48,922		
South Australia	1,407	1,378	2.329	545	31,960	734	38,353		
Western Australia	701	984	1,008	552	16.845	1,668	21,758		
Tasmania	470	449	731	317	8,814	217	10,998		
Australia	17,907	15,528	21,831	8,908	364,183	11,592	439,949		

(ii) Outworkers. The term "outworker" or "homeworker" has acquired a special meaning in connexion with manufacturing industries, and technically embraces only those to whom work is given out by factory owners to be wrought upon in the employees' own homes. Individuals working for themselves are not included. The following table gives particulars of the average number of outworkers connected with factories in each State during each year from 1920-21 to 1924-25 inclusive:—

			1				L .	1.
Year.(b)		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
						<u> </u>		
1920-1921		471	1,151	41	68	14	45	1,790
1921-1922		618	1,476	26	59	8	48	2,235
1922-1923		547	1,228	33	84	8	32	1,932
1923-1924		470	870	38	35	9	41	1,463
1924-1925	••.	461	728	32	62	4	19	1,306

FACTORIES.—OUTWORKERS(a), 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

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

§ 5. Sex Distribution in Factories.

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

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

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

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

(ii) Average Number of Males and Females Employed, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following table shows the average number of male and female employees in factories in each State from 1920-21 to 1924-25:—

FACTORIES.-MALES AND FEMALES EMPLOYED, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

State.		1920-21.(a)	$ (a) \mid 1921-22.(a) \mid 1922-23.(a) $		1923-24.(a)	1924-25.(a)
		1	Males.			•
New South, Wales		112,187	112,362	114,970	121,845	126,496
Victoria		96,379	97,789	103,092	107,578	105,984
Queensland	• •	36,011	35,050	35,528	36,788	40,895
South Australia	• •	24,548	25,006	27,988	30,261	31,238
Western Australia	• •	14,329	15,514	15,851	16,439	18,316
Tasmania	• •	8,746	8,525	8,453	10,046	9,016
Australia		292,200	294,246	305,882	322,957	331,945
		F	EMALES.		1	
New South Wales		32,824	36,514	37,296	37,829	39,264
Victoria		44,364	47,087	49,533	48,584	48,174
Queensland		7,185	7,198	7,875	8,160	8,027
South Australia	• •	5,882	6,165	6,707	7,014	7,115
Western Australia	•	2,705	2,613	3,246	3,273	3,442
l'asmania	••	1,479	1,602	1,871	2,173	1,982
Australia		94,439	101,179	106,528	107,033	108,004

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

During the years specified in the above table there has been an increase in the number of male factory employees in Australia of 39,745, or an annual average of 9,936, whilst the number of female employees increased by 13,565, or an annual average of 3,391.

(iii) Average Number of Males and Females Employed per 10,000 of Mean Population, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following table shows the average number of male and female employees per 10,000 of the mean male and female population respectively in each State from 1920-21 to 1924-25:—

MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES PER 10,000 OF MEAN MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION RESPECTIVELY, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

State.	1920-21.(a)	1921-22.(a)	1922-23.(a)	1923-24.(a)	1924-25.(a)						
Males.											
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		1,051 1,279 910 1,001 814 821	1,037 1,279 869 992 875 792	1,038 1,307 862 1,087 876 782	1,081 1,333 868 1,140 883 917	1,099 1,286 929 1,141 938 830					
Australia		1,063	1,053	1,070	1,105	1,108					

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

MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES PER 10,000 OF MEAN MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION RESPECTIVELY—continued.

State.	1920-21.(a)	1921-22.(a)	1922-23.(a)	1923-24.(a)	1924-25.(a)					
FEMALES.										
New South Wales		321	350	350	350	356				
Victoria		573	599	618	593	578				
Queensland		204	199	213	215	203				
South Australia		239	246	262	274	269				
Western Australia		176	168	205	202	204				
Tasmania	••	142	152	175	198	181				
Australia		356	374	386	380	375				

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

3. Rate of Variation for each Sex.—The percentages of annual increase or decrease during the years 1920-21 to 1924-25 in the average number of males and females employed in factories are shown below:—

PERCENTAGES OF ANNUAL INCREASE, MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

State.	1919-20— 1920-21.(a)	1920-21— 1921-22.(a)	1921-22 — 1922-23.(a)	1922-23— 1923-24.(a)	1923–24— 1924–25.(a)	
			Males.	,		
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		% 2.14 4.64 6.38 4.75 12.04 2.86	% 0.16 1.46 -2.67 1.87 8.27 -2.53 	% 2.31 5.42 1.36 11.93 2.17 -0.84	% 5.91 4.35 3.54 8.12 3.71 18.84	% 3.82 -1.48 11.16 3.23 11.42 -10.26
			Females.			
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		$ \begin{array}{r} -5.18 \\ -0.13 \\ 2.06 \\ -2.10 \\ 3.24 \\ -2.25 \end{array} $	11.24 6.14 0.18 4.81 3.40 8.32	2.14 5.19 9.41 8.79 24.23 16.79	1.43 -1.92 3.62 4.58 0.83 16.14	3.79 -0.84 -1.63 1.43 5.16 -8.79
Total		-1.85	7.14	5.29	0.47	0.91

NOTE.—The minus sign indicates decrease.

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

4. Masculinity of Employees in Factories.—The extent to which females are employed in the factories of Australia may perhaps be more clearly shown by giving the masculinity of employees for each State for a series of years. The following table furnishes particulars for each of the years 1920-21 to 1924-25 inclusive:—

MASCULINITY (b) OF FACTORY EM	PLOYEES,	1920-21	TO	1924-25.
-------------------------------	----------	---------	----	----------

Year.(a)		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
1920-21	•••	54.7	37.0	66.7	61.3	68.2	71.1	51.1
1921-22		51.0	35.0	65.9	60.4	71.2	68.4	48.8
1922-23		51.0	35.1	63.7	61.3	66.0	63.8	48.3
1923-24		52.6	37.8	63.7	62.4	66.8	62.0	50.2
1924-25		52.6	37.5	67.2	62.9	68.4	64.0	50.9

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

(b) Excess of males over females per 100 of both sexes combined.

The ratio of the sexes employed in factories in Australia has remained fairly constant during recent years, with a tendency towards increased masculinity in the latest two years. Fluctuations have, however, taken place in several of the States, the masculinity increasing in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, and decreasing in New South Wales and Tasmania. The tables given in the succeeding sub-section show that the comparatively high proportions of females have been due not so much to the incursion of female labour into what may be termed men's trades, as to the activity in those trades in which women are ordinarily engaged, more especially in dressmaking, millinery, etc.

5. Employment of Females in Particular Industries.—The employment of women in manufacturing industries in Australia is mainly confined to a few trades, of which the more important are comprised in Classes VI., VII., and VIII., viz., in connexion with food, drink, etc., clothing and textile fabrics, and books, paper, printing, etc. The following tables show the average number of females employed in each of these classes in each State during 1924-25 and the percentages of the average number so employed on the total average number of females employed in all classes of factories:—

FEMALES EMPLOYED IN PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES, AND PERCENTAGES ON AVERAGE TOTAL EMPLOYED. 1924-25.

AVERAU	1017	AL LINI	LUILD	, 1727-			
Class.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
	Avei	BAGE NU	MBER.				
VI. Food, drink, etc.	6,261	5,169 84,899	994 5,301	912 4,241	512	494 1,200	14,342 71,159
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics VIII. Books, paper, printing, etc	23,269 3,693	3,282	894	773	2,249 326	1,200	9,114
All other classes	6,041	4,824	838	1,189	355	147	13,389
Total	39,264	48,174	8,027	7,115	3,442	1,982	108,004
Percentages on	Averag	E TOTAL	L FEMAI	LE EMPI	OYEES.		
VI. Food, drink, etc	15.95	10.73	12.38	12.82	14.88	24.92	13.2
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics	59.26	72.44	66.04	59.61	65.34	60.54	65.88
VIII. Books, paper, printing, etc All other classes	9.40 15.39	6.81 10.02	11.14 10.44	10.86 16.71	9.47	7.12 7.42	8.44 12.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

FEMALES EMPLOYED	IN FACH	INDUSTRY	IN CLASS VII	DURING 1024-25

	New	South W	ales.		Victoria		0	ther Stat	es.
Industry.	Males.	Females	Femininity.	Males.	Females	Femininity.	Males.	Females	Femininity.
Woollen and tweed mills		1,090	22.13	2,224	2,853	12.39	453	626	16.03
Knitting factories	489	2,034	61.23	648	3,779	69.16	27	220	78.14
Cotton mills	231	253	4.54		. : : .		75	3	-92.31
Boo's and shoes	4,022	2,142	-30.50	6,947	5,152	-14.84	1,853	1,104	-29.57
Clothing (tailoring and		0.4-0	E0.05	.4	-	~		- 00-	
slop)	2,536	8,479	53.95	2,221	7,632	54.92	1,805	5,927	53.31
Clothing (waterproof	٠	0.7	=1 =0			04.40	ŀ		
and oilskin)	15	91	71.70	73	188	84.43	• • •	••	
Dressmaking and milli-	100	0 000	00.00	400	7010	00.00		0.500	07.00
nery	120	3,630	93.60 ~18.34	423	7,916	92.06	$\begin{array}{c c} 32 \\ 112 \end{array}$	2,702	97.66 8.94
Dyeworks and cleaning Furriers	242	$\begin{array}{c c} 167 \\ 270 \end{array}$	13.68	$\begin{array}{c} 127 \\ 197 \end{array}$	133	2.31		134 91	38.93
	205		30.98		406	34.66	40 63	81	12.50
Hats and caps	548	1.040	82.01	$692 \\ 442$	1,004	44.06	136	1.873	86.46
Shirts, ties, and scarves	349 258	$\begin{vmatrix} 3,532 \\ 79 \end{vmatrix}$	-53.12	501	5,237	70.73	183	39	- 64.86
Rope and cordage	142	146	1.39	134	$\begin{array}{c c} 390 \\ 102 \end{array}$	-12.46 -13.56	104	74	-16.30
Tents and tarpaulins Bags and sacks	142	316	35.91	105	102	0.94	53	117	37.65
Bags and sacks	140								
Total, Class VII	10,001	23,269	39.88	14,734	34,899	40.63	4,936	12,991	44.93

NOTE.—The minus sign denotes excess of males over females.

§ 6. Child Labour in Factories.

- 1. Conditions of Child Labour.—The employment of young persons in factories in each State of Australia is regulated by Acts of Parliament, as is the case with the employment of female labour. Reference to the legislation regarding the employment of child labour in factories will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540 to 566. The general object of the restrictions imposed is to assure that a proper period shall be devoted to primary education, and that the early years of toil shall not exhaust the worker before the attainment of full growth.
- 2. Average Number of Children Employed, 1920-21 to 1924-25.—In the statistical compilations of the various States the term "child" may be taken to denote any person

⁽a) Excess of females over males per 100 of both sexes combined.

under sixteen years of age. The following table shows the average number of children of each sex employed in manufacturing industries in each State during the years 1920-21 to 1924-25:—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

State.		1920-21.(a)	1921-22.(a)	1922-23.(a)	1923-24.(a)	1924–25.(a
]	Males.	*	<u></u>	
N - C4b Wala-		9.679	2.011	2.005	4 100	. 3,968
New South Wales	• •	3,673 3,715	3,911 3,780	3,995 4,031	4,128 4,057	4,027
Victoria	• •				1,236	
Queensland	• •	1,266 991	1,077 996	1,119	1,199	1,507
South Australia	• •			1,125		1,080
Western Australia	• •	448	401	452	530	552
lasmania	• •	315	287	282	360	238
Australia	••	10,408	10,452	11,004	11,510	11,372
		F	EMALES.			
New South Wales		3,610	4,150	4,288	4,038	4,256
Victoria		2,798	3,120	3,163	3,422	3,223
Queensland		738	774	969	972	979
South Australia		679	714	795	773	839
Western Australia		311	235	251	200	254
Fasmania	• •	193	135	266	294	190
Australia	••	8,329	9,128	9,732	9,699	9,741
		ı	Total.		·	3
New South Wales	•••	7,283	8,061	8,283	8,166	8,224
Victoria		6,513	6,900	7,194	7,479	7,250
Queensland		2,004	1,851	2,088	2,208	2,486
South Australia		1,670	1,710	1,920	1,972	1,919
Western Australia		759	636	703	730	806
Casmania	• •	508	422	548	654	428

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

^{3.} Percentage of Children on Total Number of Employees.—The foregoing table shows a general increase in the number of children employed in factories during the past four years. This increase is greater among the females than is the case with the males, the respective gains being 1,412 and 964. Examined in conjunction with the total number of persons employed the percentage of children has decreased since 1920-21.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ON TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

State.		1920-21.(a)	1921-22.(a)	1922-23.(a)	1923-24.(a)	1924-25.(a)
		_%	_%	_%_	_%_	% 4.96
New South Wales	• •	5.02	5.41	5.44	5.11	
Victoria	• •	4.63	4.76	4.71	4.79	4.70
Queensland		4.64	4.38	4.81	4.91	5.08
South Australia		5.49	5.49	5.53	5.29	5.00
Western Australia		4.46	3.51	3.68	3.70	3.70
Tasmania	• •	4.97	4.17	5.31	5.35	3.89
Australia		4.85	4.95	5.03	4.93	4.80

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

4. Industries Employing Child Labour.—The employment of children is largely confined to a limited number of industries, the most important of which are specified in the next table, which shows the average number of children of each sex employed during 1924—25 in the several industries indicated.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED .- VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, 1924-25.

an	To divistant	N.S	w.	Vict	oria.	Q'la	nd.	S. A	ust.	₩		Та	s.	Aust	ralia.
Class.	Industry.	м.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.
11. 111.	Soap and candles Bricks, tiles, pottery, and carthenware	49 165	31 11	18 58	21 2	13 20	2	9 25	18	6 14	1		••	95	73
IV.	Joinery, boxes, cases,				_		•••		••		7	4	٠٠	286	
ď.	etc. Saw mills	88 50	3 2	150 12		32 103	1 3	36 17	1 3	22 27		6 23	::	334 232	9 8
,,	inents Engineering, ironworks, and foundries	20 327	23	506	7 4	83		39 127	9	70				155 1,116	_
,,	Galvanized ironwork- ing and tinsmithing Railway carriage, rail-	139	40	180	22	67	3	37	1			1	••	424	66
,,	way and tramway workshops	66	2	173		24		21		3				287	
Ϋ́I.	Wire working Meat and fish preserving Biscuits	115 233	212	19 13 108	90	135 12	 6 22	17	15	5 1 38	14	:: ::	•	154 149 408	5 6 353
"	Confectionery Jams, pickles, sauces,	77	221	30	60	29	37	7	55	3	15	51	45	197	438
"	etc	26	12	44	10	14	16	16	25	1	8	10	6	111	77
,,	Condiments, coffee, spices, etc.	34	49	7	23			54	11	12	1			107	84
vïı.	Tobacco, cigars, etc. Woollen and tweed	56 86	109 154	81 200	33 262		17		2	6	10	 26	 51	143 324	154 493
"	Boots and shoes Clothing (tailoring and	155	247	319	479	46	84	36	45	35	17	17	18	608	89 0
,,	slop) Dressmaking and mil-	81	772	76	377	54	298	30	152	9	53	15	14		,
**	linery Shirts, ties, scarves, etc. Hats and caps	9 19 38	430 455 142	15 21 48	555 330 33	,	96 142 8	·· ₂	126 67	1	46 23	1 1	27 12	26 50	1,029
"	Knitting factories	33	282	25	337	:::	12	1	25	::	5		• • •	89 59	189 665
víiı.	Rope and cordage Printing and binding	11 390	28 257	70 331	32 76	15 234	103	99	66	8 72	2 21	18	7	107 1,144	63 530
"	Paper making, paper	- 1	1	- 1	- 1	7	35				- 1	10	•		
XI.	boxes, etc	92 35	207	98 67	117	23		19 13	99	2 12	12		••	218 156	470 3
xïı.	Cycles and motors Billiard tables, cabinet making and furniture	234	12 7	211	4	107 69	4 2	164	4 2	48	1	17	••	781	21
"	Bedding, flock, and upholstery	113 52	36	166 40	24	8	2	69 13	3	30 3		8	٠,	455	15
XIV.	Chemicals, drugs, and	- 1				ျိ			-	i -[•	2	1	118	66
xviii.	medicines Leather belting, etc	39 77	83 81	19 34	48 30	is	8 11	10 10	16 35	7		2 1	i	70 135	161 158

5. Apprenticeship.—In all the States Acts are in force for the regulation of the age at which children may be employed in gainful occupations. Legislative provision is also made for the regulation of apprenticeship under the various State Factories Acts or Arbitration Acts. These Acts, while laying down general principles, leave to the wages tribunals the actual determination of the conditions under which apprentices may be employed.

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

[Note.]—In all tables relating to Salaries and Wages paid in Factories the amounts given are exclusive of all sums drawn by working proprietors.

- 1. General.—The importance of the manufacturing industries of Australia is indicated by the fact that the total value of the output for 1924-25 was £380,843,986, of which amount the sum of £221,993,978 represents the value of the raw materials used, and £11,713,250 the value of the fuel and light used. The difference between the sum of the two latter amounts and the value of the output, viz., £147,136,758, represents the amount by which the value of the raw materials was enhanced in the process of manufacture. The total amount of salaries and wages paid in factories during 1924-25 was £81,360,021.
- 2 Salaries and Wages Paid.—(i) Total Amount, 1924-25. The total amount of salaries and wages paid during the year 1924-25 in various classes of factories in Australia is shown in the following table:—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES, 1924-21	SALARII	S AND	WAGES	PAID	IN	FACTORIES.	1924-25
---	---------	-------	-------	------	----	------------	---------

£ 724,150	£ 810,507	£	£	£	£	£
724,150	•			-	-	
724,150	810.507					i
724,150	810.507			ì		
724,150	810.507					
724,150	810.507					
1	310,000	118,655	142,566	61,081	31,496	1,888,455
					•	,,
1				i		i
315,612	195,772	48,556	51,705	18,676	7,678	637,999
			İ	i		1
2,058,986	1,359,389	184,169	456,961	194,230	96,856	4,350,591
1,976,956	2,065,041	1,058,878	405,677	1,345,090	331,611	7,183,253
		i .	'	i		
9,582,173	5,321,302	1,666,462	2,182,746	780,708	472,457	20,005,848
3,721,700	3,779,328	3,446,134	798,805	515,945	314,861	12,576,773
		1				1
1,170,403	6,375,886	835,191	653,401	337,573	201,185	12,573,639
2,471,130	2,262,649	783,400	435,490	308,745	154,404	6,415,818
200 105	404.070				ĺ	1
		1,856		3,244		319,123
100,142	89,274		549	• • •		189,965
1		l	!		ĺ	1
1 400 000		050430	040 400			
1,460,028	1,228,762	350,410	1148,439	192,556	93,940	4,274,135
1 057 000	100 074	11.000	100 140	1 0045	4050	
1,255,922	103,074	11,020	120,140	3,245	4,959	1,498,966
1 000 004	000 100	000 045	040.000	154 100	F0.040	
1,029,304	900,103	293,345	243,038	154,128	56,848	2,676,826
504 970	E 74 000	17 900	100 202	07.000	0.005	1 100 500
594,270	374,000	17,390	190,595	91,000	8,033	1,483,586
	ļ		1		1	1
48 040	40.690	10 144	0.445	4 640		117 007
40,848	40,020	10,144	8,445	4,040	• • •	117,807
	1		1	į	1	
187 033	100 488	99 153	24 207	19 439	9038	438,945
						3,479,909
						356,280
						892,103
040,102	010,100	15,050	1,505	3,770	, 10	082,103
31,520,849	97 444 141	0 228 454	7 150 858	4 127 830	1 888 080	81,360,021
	1,976,956 9,582,173 3,721,700 4,170,403 2,471,130 202,165 100,142 1,460,028 1,255,922 1,029,304 594,270 46,949 167,033 1,130,520 173,274 340,132	1,976,956 2,065,041 9,582,173 5,321,302 3,721,700 3,779,328 4,170,403 6,375,886 2,471,130 2,262,649 100,142 89,274 1,460,028 1,228,762 1,255,922 103,674 1,029,304 900,163 594,270 46,949 40,620 167,033 1,130,520 173,274 340,132 199,488 1,376,178 133,015 518,760	1,976,956 2,065,041 1,058,878 9,582,173 5,321,302 .,666,462 3,721,700 3,779,328 3,446,134 4,170,403 6,375,886 835,191 2,471,130 2,262,649 783,400 202,165 104,273 1,856 100,142 89,274 . 1,480,028 1,228,762 350,410 1,255,922 103,674 11,026 1,029,304 900,163 293,345 594,270 574,060 17,390 46,949 40,620 16,144 167,033 1,376,178 322,699 173,274 1,376,178 322,699 173,274 350,515 22,883 340,132 518,760 19,098	1,976,956 2,065,041 1,058,878 405,677 9,582,173 5,321,302 ,666,462 2,182,746 3,721,700 3,779,328 3,446,134 798,805 4,170,403 6,375,886 835,191 653,401 2,471,130 2,262,649 783,400 435,490 202,165 104,273 1,856 7,585 100,142 89,274 744,439 1,460,028 1,228,762 350,410 948,439 1,255,922 103,674 11,026 120,140 1,029,304 900,163 293,345 243,038 594,270 574,060 17,390 100,393 46,949 40,620 16,144 9,445 167,033 1,376,178 332,609 349,132 173,274 130,015 22,883 13,101 173,274 130,015 22,883 12,102 17,589 19,098 7,589	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

The maximum amount of salaries and wages paid in any particular class during 1924-25 was in Class V., the amount being £20,005,848; or 24.59 per cent. on the total amount; the minimum amount was in Class XV., £117,807, or 0.14 per cent. on the total. The State in which the largest amount was paid was New South Wales.

(ii) Totals and Averages, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following statement shows the total amount of salaries and wages paid, and the average amount paid per employee in each State, during each of the years 1920-21 to 1924-25. The figures are exclusive of working proprietors and of the amounts drawn from the business by them:—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.—TOTAL AND AVERAGE PER ANNUM PER EMPLOYEE, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Year.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920-21	Total amount paid	25,618,591	21,377,216	6,718,905	4,866,211	2,870,567	1,480,228	62,931,718
	Average per employee	182.39		161.12				
1921-22	Total amount paid .	26,783,242						68,050,861
	Average per employee	186.21		177.12				
192223	Total amount paid .	27,050,730						71,133,152
	Average per employee	184.44	175.79	178.16	178.83	180.32	107.23	179.92
1923-24	Total amount paid	29,772,994	27,472,084					77,278,265
NE	Average per employee	194.08	184.80	179.21	188.17	190.22	163.60	187.61
1924-25	Total amount paid	31,520,849	27,444,141	9,228,454	7,150,658	4,127,839	1,888,080	81,360,021
	Average per employee	198.21	186.81	193.96	193.54	196.03	179.34	192.78

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

In comparing the figures in the preceding table, regard should be paid to the nature of certain industries which are carried on to a greater extent in some States than in others. In Victoria, for instance, there is a large number of hands employed in Class VII., comprising a heavy percentage of women and children. The highest average wage per employee in 1924–25 was paid in New South Wales, where the percentage of industries requiring highly skilled labour is largest.

The salaries and wages paid in factories have advanced considerably during recent years in consequence of the rapid rise in the cost of living. During the past four years the average wage increased by £23.50 or 13.88 per cent., while the additional outlay for wage increases amounted in the aggregate to £10,000,000.

(iii) Earnings of Males and Females, 1924-25. The following table shows the approximate amount paid in salaries and wages to males and females in each class of industry in each State during the year 1924-25:—

SALARIES AND WAGES.—MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1924-25.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'tand,	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Таз.	Australia.
		MA	LES.		,		
I. Treating raw material product of agricul-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
tural and pastoral pursuits, etc II. Treating oils and fats, animal, vege	700,995	805,704	117,998	141,275	60,782	31,374	1,858,128
table, etc.	274,646	178,380	45,749	47,574	18,018	6,763	571,130
clay, glass, etc	2,042,764	1,341,040	182,141	454,685	189,614	96,574	4,306,818
IV. Working in wood V. Metal works, machi-	1,956,032	2,047,602	1,047,147	399,855	1,343,350	330,813	7,124,799
	9,451,979	5,248,402	1,654,712	2,164,178	776,400	467,850	19,763,521

SALARIES AND WAGES.—MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1924-25-continued.

			1924-20-	-continue	a			
	lass of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qʻland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia
			Males	continue	<i>l</i> .			
		£	£	£	£	£	£.	£
VI.	Connected with food and drink, etc	3,138,866	3,218,624	3,361,541	720,560	478,189	272,730	11,190,510
VII.	Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	1,883,636	2,870,862	372,038	259,794	131,574	111,810	5,629,71
VIII.	Books, paper, print- ing, and engraving	2,109,705	1,910,622	697,347	374,923	274,362	139,694	5,506,65
IX.	Musical instruments,		101,940	1,770	7,380	3,088		
X. XI.	Arms and explosives Vehicles and fittings, saddlery and har-	188,919 99,249	72,371	1,7,0	549			303,093 172,169
XII.	ness, etc. Ship and boat build-	1,425,550	1,210,239	333,918	907,166	187,547	90,501	4,154,92
	ing and repairing Furniture, bedding,	1,249,208	103,275	11,026	120,140	3,245	4,959	1,491,85
	and upholstery	952,898	835,785	278,637	233,539	147,038	53,887	2,501,78
	Drugs, chemicals, and by-products Surgical and other scientific instru-	499,898	494,146	11,264	177,195	93,380	8,907	1,284,79
VVI	ments Jewellery, timepieces,	42,851	38,801	15,153	8,616	4,217		109,63
XVII. VIII.	and plated ware Heat, light, & power Leatherware, n.e.i. Minor wares, n.e.i.	157,312 1.120,288 130,729 245,418	106,321	17,430	33,452 438,576 7,792 7,221	12,162 83,775 6,243 4,946	2,936 106,200 887 748	414,418 3,377,153 269,403 713,303
		27,670,943				3,817,930		70,743,80
		21,010,943	22,313,301	0,000,200	0,504,470	0,511,500	1,120,000	1.0,7.70,6.0
_			FEM	ALES.				
ſ.	Treating raw material product of agricul- tural and pastoral							
п.	pursuits, etc Treating oils and fats, animal, vege-	23,155	4,803	657	1,291	299	122	30,32
Ш.	table, etc. Processes in stone,	40,966	17,392	2,807	4,131	658	915	66,86
	Clay, glass, etc	16,222 20,924	18,349 17,439	2,028 11,731	2,276 5,822	4,616 1,740	282 798	43,77 58,45
	nery, etc Connected with food	130,194	72,900	11,750	18,568	4,308	4,607	242,32
	and drink, etc Clothing and textile	582,834	560,704	84,593	78,245	37,756	42,131	1,386,26
	fabrics, etc.	2,286,767	3,505,024	463,153	393,607	205,999	89,375	6,943,92
	Books, paper, print- ing, and engraving	361,425	352,027	86,053	60,567	34,383	14,710	909,16
	Musical instruments, etc.	13,246	2,333	86	205	156		16,020
X. XI.	Arms and explosives Vehicles and fittings,	893	16,903	••	` ''	• •		17,790
	saddlery and har- ness, etc.	34,478	18,523	16,492	41,273	5,009	3,439	119,21
	Ship and boat build- ing and repairing	6,714	399	.				7,11
XIII.	Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	76,406	64,378	14,708	9,499	7,090	2,961	175,04
	Drurs, chemicals, and by-products Surgical and other	94,372	79,914	6,126	13,198	4,458	728	198,79
	scientific instru- ments . Jewellerv, timepieces,	4,098	1,819	991	829	432		8,169
	and plated ware Beat, light, & power	9,721 10,232	12,013 74,647	1,072 5,916	1,445 10,556	276 169	1,236	24,52 102,75
. VIII.	Leatherware, n.e.i. Minor wares, n.e.i.	42,545 94,714	74,647 3%,694 76,319	5,458 6,570	4,308 368	1,730 830	143	86,878 178,801
	Total	3,849,906	4,928,580	720,191	646,188	309,909	161,447	10,616,22

(iv) Total and Average Earnings of Males and Females, 1920-21 to 1924-25. Similar information for the last five years is given in the table hereunder:—

SALARIES AND WAGES.—MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.					
Males,												
Per cent. on total Average per employee £ 1921-22.aAmount paid Per cent. on total Average per employee £ 1922-23.aAmount paid Per cent. on total Average per employee £ 1923-24.aAmount paid Per cent. on total Average per employee £ 1924-25.aAmount paid £ 1924-25.aAmount paid £	88.87 210.99 23,466,566 87.62 218.03 23,456,421 86.71 213.83 26,166,890 87.89 225.77 27,670,94	82.65 195.63 19,497,451 81.76 213.07 20,799,146 81.41 215.56 22,581,677 82.20 224.08	91.81 178.49 6,596,101 91.39 196.28 6,781,882 91.06 199.57 7,058,196 90.90 200.39 8,508,263	91.04 190.05 4,827,612 90.85 203.02 5,392,340 90.72 202.85 6,115,958 90.91 212.48 6,504,470	92.25 191.16 3,155,091 93.17 209.65 3,217,347 91.91 210.53 3,345,430 91.88 210.39 3,817,930	93.01 165.07 1,388,741 92.41 173.57 1,499,750 91.29 187.99 1,739,153 91.54 183.75 1,726,633	197.85 58,931,562 86.60 210.79 61,146,886 85.96 210.84 67,007,304 86.71 218.93 70,743,800					
	Per cent. on total 87.78 82.04 92.20 90.96 92.49 91.45 86. Average per employee £ 230.29 220.49 214.83 217.70 216.28 201.69 224.											

£	2,852,375	3,708,299	550,161	435,942	222,610	103,406	7,872,793
]	11.13	17.35	8.19	8.96	7.75	6.99	12.51
ee £	87.61	84.71	77.04	74.71	82.94	70.30	84.28
£	3,316,676	4,349,044	621,672	486,315	231,459	114,133	9,119,299
	12.38	18.24	8.61	9.15	6.83	7.59	13.40
ee £	91.62	93.60	87.01	79.54	89.19	72.42	91.11
£	3.594,309	4,748,046	666,077	551,405	283,278	143,151	9,986.266
1	13.29	18.59	8.94	9.28	8.09	8.71	14.04
ee £	97.23	97.21	85.13	82.87	88.30	75.55	94.80
€	3.606.104	4.890.407	706.733	611.440	295.529	160.748	10.270.961
	12.11	17.80	9.10	9 09	8.12	8.46	13.29
ee £	96,22	102.12	87.20	87.75	91.21	74.83	97.08
£i	3,849,906	4.928.580	720.191	646,188	309.909	161.447	10,616,221
	12.22	17.96	7.80	9.04	7.51		
ee £¹	100.20	103.74	90.30	91.42	91.07	82.08	99.41
	ee £	11.13 87.61 3,316,676 12.38 91.62 2.£ 3,594,309 13.29 97.23 .£ 3,606,104 12.21 96.22 .£ 3,849,906	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \begin{array}{c} \bullet \text{I} 1.13 \\ 87.61 \\ 87.61 \\ 84.71 \\ 77.04 \\ 4.349.044 \\ 12.38 \\ 18.24 \\ 8.61 \\ 18.24 \\ 8.61 \\ 87.01 \\ 8.69 \\ 18.29 \\ 19.29 \\ 19.$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ . \\ . \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet $

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

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

SALARIES AND WAGES.—MANAGERS, OVERSEERS, AND OTHER FACTORY EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, 1924-25.

				Salaries ar	d Wages 1	Paid to—			
	Class of Industry.	Managers, Over- seers, Accountants, and Clerks.		All o Emplo		All Employees.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
ī.	Treating raw material product of agricul- tural and pastoral	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
11.	pursuits, etc Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable,	229,958	12,310	1,628,170	18,017	1,858,128	30,327	1,888,455	
ш	etc Processes in stone.	123,687	21,671	447,443	45,198	571,130	66,869	637,999	
	clay, glass, etc.	455,184	22,776	3,851,634		4,306,818		4,350,591	
	Working in wood Metal works, machin-	745,783	46,354	6,379,016	12,100	7,124,799	58,454	7,183,253	
	ery, etc Connected with food	2,032,836	123,674	17,730,685	118,653	19,763,521	242,327	20,005,848	
	and drink, etc. Clothing and textile	1,964,832	199,462	9,225,678	1,186,801	11,190,510	1,386,263	12,576,773	
	fabrics, etc. Books, paper, printing	984,676	372,611	4,645,038	6,571,314	5,629,714	6,943,925	12,573,639	
	and engraving	996,309	178,506	4,510,344	730,659	5,506,653	909,165	6,415,818	
	Musical instruments,	33,514	6,057	269,583		303,097		319,123	
Δ.	Arms and explosives	28,696	1,834	143,473	15,962	172,169	17,796	189,965	

SALARIES AND WAGES.—MANAGERS, OVERSEERS, AND OTHER FACTORY EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, 1924-25—continued.

			Salaries a	and Wages	Paid to-			
Class of Industry.	Managers, Over- seers, Accountants, and Clerks.)ther oyees.	All Employees.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
XI. Vehicles and fittings,	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
saddlery and har- ness, etc XII. Ship and boat build-	482,924	76,036	3,671,997	43,178	4,154,921	119,214	4,274,135	
ing and repairing XIII. Furniture, bedding,	161,234	5,547	1,330,619	1,566	1,491,853	7,113	1,498,966	
and upholstery XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and	210,155	37,014	2,291,629	138,028	2,501,784	175,042	2,676,826	
by-products XV. Surgical and other	297,902	46,857	986,888	151,939	1,284,790	198,796	1,483,586	
scientific instru- ments XVI. Jewellery, timepieces,	17,021	2,793	92,617	5,376	109,638	8,169	117,807	
and plated ware	36,196	8,833	378,222	15,694	414,418	24,527	438,945	
XVII. Heat, light, and power	698,983	49,347	2,678,170		3,377,153			
XVIII. Leatherwaie, n.e.i	40,930	8,239			269,402		356,280	
XIX. Minor wares, n.e.i	94,122	9,715	619,180	169,086	713,302	178,801	892,103	
Total	9,634,942	1,229,636	61,108,858	9,386,585	70,743,800	10,616,221	81,360,021	
Average paid per employee	340.04	136.26	212.99	96.01	224.41	99.41	192.78	

3. Value of Fuel and Light Used.—(i) Total Amount, 1924-25. The expenditure in factories on fuel and light is of considerable importance; in 1924-25 it amounted to £11,713,250. The classes of industry in which fuel was most extensively used were Class V., Metal Works, Machinery, etc., £3,472,793; Class XVII., Heat, Light, Power, etc., £2,748,256, of which amount £2,408,753 was expended on generating electric light and power; Class VI., Connected with Food, Drink, etc., £2,040,674; and Class III., Stone, Clay, Glass, etc., £1,495,471. The following table shows the value of fuel and light used in the different classes of industry during 1924-25:—

VALUE OF FUEL AND LIGHT USED IN FACTORIES, 1924-25.

Class of Indus	try.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Treating raw product of	agricul-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
tural and pursuits, et II. Treating oils	c !	117,061	108,709	17,129	18,913	6,454	2,242	270,508
animal, veg	etable, etc.	60,411	39,706	4,589	9,178	1,829	1,048	116,761
elay, glass, IV. Working in v	etc	686,891 75,755	452,766 57,868	37,288 22,952	208,461 12,680	59,509 10,987	50,556 12,976	1,495,471 193,218
V. Metal works, ery, etc	machin-	2,315,832	304,487	73,932	377,675	,	353,063	3,472,793
VI. Connected v and drink,	ith food	673,319	656,848	423,642	164,216	ŕ	43,434	2,040,674
VII. Clothing an fabrics, etc.		121,929	253,3.8	18,651	20,557	6,056	24,057	444,568
VIII. Books, paper, and engrav	ing	117,459	115,860	24,863	16,138	8,764	4,952	288,036
IX. Musical ins		5,263	2,652		160			8,110
X. Arms and exp XI. Vehicles and saddlery a	fittings.	3,895	12,900	••	10	• • •	••	16,805
ness, etc. XII. Ship and boar		47,453	41,274	6,981	31,918	7,044	3,082	137,752
and repairing XIII. Furniture, be	ng	69.163	5,001	170	6,740	8	154	81,236
upholstery XIV. Drugs, chemi		23,949	27,753	7,477	7,393	3,130	1,382	71,084
hy-products XV. Surgical an	3	64,387	71,960	2,031	32,891	11,136	716	183,121
scientific in XVI. Jewellery, ti	struments	1,441	1,179	560	518	182	••	3,875
and platedy XVII. Heat, light, a	vare	5,759 1.461,180	7,554 715,905	603 139,755	1,820 244,764		176 37,227	16,270 2,748,256
XVIII. Leatherware, XIX. Minor wares,	n.e.i.	1,969 30,378	4,042 84,853	299 1,462	209 666	304 513	17	6,840 117,872
Total	j	5,883,494	2,964,635	782,384	1,154,902	392,753	535,082	11,713,250

(a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Total Amount, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following table gives the sums expended on fuel and light during the past five years:—

VALUE OF FUEL AND LIGHT USED IN FACTORIES, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
1920-21	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	3,608,744	2,184,096	766,590	704,775	273,061	155,222	7,692,488
	3,983,730	2,329,760	668,224	798,495	324,619	151,553	8,256,381
	4,021,068	2,443,681	690,656	948,455	361,990	193,765	8,659,615
	5,129,848	2,803,239	708,888	1,008,557	380,499	265,409	10,296,404
	5,883,494	2,964,635	782,384	1,154,902	392,753	535,082	11,713,250

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

4. Value of Raw Materials Used.—(i) Total Amount, 1924-25. The value of raw materials worked up (i.e., exclusive of fuel, lubricants, etc.) in factories in Australia during 1924-25 was £221,993,978, which represents 58.29 per cent. of the total value of the final output. (See next sub-section.) The following table shows the value of the raw materials worked up in various classes of industry in each State:—

VALUE OF RAW MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES, 1924-25.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'iand.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia,
I. Treating raw material, product of agricul-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
tural and pastoral pursuits, etc. II. Treating oils and fats,	6,370,830	4,610,049	2,335,301	725,591	616,907	244,978	14,903,656
animal, vegetable,	1,915,261	1,146,909	156,291	246,080	86,990	30,213	3,581,744
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc	1,758,339	852,617	147,921	343,473	111,436	38,159	3,251,945
IV. Working in wood V. Metal works, ma-	4,925,714	2,515,981	1,895,917	1,427,483			
chinery, etc	24,967,739	6,764,017	1,778,720	6,370,572	1,074,833	1,317,151	42,273,032
VI. Connected with food and drink, etc	34,517,251	26,623,668	20,658,406	5,881,956	2,689,909	1,311,859	91,683,049
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	7,538,604	13,310,534	2,012,791	1,149,009	647,286	376,369	25,034,598
VIII. Books, paper, print- ing, and engraving	3,009,145	2,560,152	520,753	473,640	235,636	91,341	6,890,667
IX. Musical instruments,	305,995		1	1		,	<i>'</i> '
X. Arms and explosives XI. Vehicles and fittings,	20,126		2,362	1,282		••	447,699 207,517
saddlery and har- ness, etc.	1,326,139	1,062,177	480,4∠3	1,401,121	380,257	56,142	4,706,253
XII. Ship and boat build- ing and repairing	584,620	28,123	13,468	145,644	2,160	3,862	777,877
XIII. Furniture, bedding,		1	·		'		
upholstery XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and	1,823,821	1,406,183	431,329	324,247	190,417	52,227	4,228,224
by-products XV. Surgical and other	2,444,541	1,792,235	56,103	614,647	466,270	55,287	5,429,083
scientific instru- ments	46,082	33,252	7,904	9,558	7,538		104,334
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and platedware	154,226	252,748	11,772	28,680	13,330	939	461,695
XVII. Heat, light, and power	1,931,138	1,406,379	151,241		52,093		3,828,380
XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.i	342,335		36,722			1,207	
XIX. Minor wares, n.e.t.	699,422					400	
Total	94,681,328	66,290,693	30,726,434	19,409,892	6,993,731	3,891,900	221,993,978

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

The largest value of raw materials used was in Class VI., "Connected with Food and Drink, etc." the total being £91,683,049. The next in order of importance was Class V., "Metal Works, Machinery, etc.," in which raw materials valued at £42,273,032 were used. The minimum value appears in Class XV., "Surgical and other Scientific Instruments," the total being only £104,334.

(ii) Total Amount, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following table presents particulars of the values of raw materials used in factories during the past five years:—

VALUE OF RAW MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	£ 91,104,505 82,090,396 77,222,401 85,568,596 94,681,328	£ 65,401,425 60,352,561 62,658,163 62,217,874 66,290,693	£ 24,073,200 24,808,420 21,403,740 22,110,052 30,726,434	£ 14,375,430 14,087,936 16,015,552 17,463,156 19,409,892	£ 6,677,414 6,087,693 5,553,347 5,897,549 6,993,731	£ 4,234,308 2,983,265 3,22J,460 3,781,499 3,891,900	£ 205,866,282 190,410,265 186,082,663 197,038,726 221,993,978

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

5. Total Value of Output. (i) Total, 1924-25. The value of the output of new goods manufactured and of repairs effected in factories of various classes in each State during 1924-25 is shown in the following table. The figures given represent not only the increase in value due to the process of manufacture, but also include the value of the raw materials and the fuel and light used. The difference between the sum of the values of the materials and the fuel and light used and the total output (see sub-section 6 hereof) is the real value of production from manufactories.

TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1924-25.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
to	£	£		-		£	
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits,	£	£	£.	£	£	£	£
etc II. Treating oils and fats,	7,698,337	6,254,372	2,483,348	981,408	767,964	311,115	18,496,544
animal, vegetable, etc.	2,933,238	1,724,696	304,585	363,546	116,482	51,122	5,493,669
glass, etc 1V. Working in wood	6,064,262 8,020,954			1,313,265 2,031,341		256,169 689,376	
V. Metal works, machinery,	42,494,404	14,903,234	4,282,891	9,869,486	2,100,060	2,600,697	76,250,772
VI. Connected with food and drink, etc	45,732,840	36,560,899	28,207,722	7,734,066	4,032,723	1,949,776	124,218,026
fabrics, etc	14,834,883	, . ,	3,382,332	2,170,516	1,111,214	707,570	46,197,327
and engraving IX. Musical instruments, etc.	7,300,440 641,850	280,812	6,382	32,346	4,725		966,115
X. Arms and explosives XI. Vehicles and fittings, sad-	152,727	•		2,142			516,581
dlery and harness, etc. XII. Ship and boat building and repairing	3,563,375 2,004,282	163,696	, ,	2,780,246 297,401			,,
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	3,475,812	2,913,265		·	386,764	1	1 ' '
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	4,646,287			'		1	-,,
XV. Surgical and other scientific instruments	127,252	108,657	39,519	33,303	15,803		324,534
XVI. Jewellery, timepleces, and plated ware XVII. Heat, light, and power	419,938 7,553,733					6,172 518,076	
XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.i. XIX. Minor wares, n.e.i.	638,212 1,306,047	569,910	68,930	49,826	27,929	2,664	1,357,471
Total	159,608,873	118,177,398	49,142,436	32,143,993	13,928,782	7,842,504	380,843,986

New South Wales far exceeds the other States in respect of the total value of output, the value being £159,608,873, or 41.91 per cent. on the total for all States. Next in order of value is Victoria, which produced 31.03 per cent.; the value of the output of Queensland was 12.90 per cent.; of South Australia 8.44 per cent.; of Western Australia 3.66 per cent.; and of Tasmania 2.06 per cent. The two most important classes in order of value of output (Classes VI. and V.) are the same as in order of value of raw materials used.

(ii) Totals and Averages, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following statement shows the value of output of factories, value per employee, and value per head of mean population in each State during the five years ended 1924-25:—

TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
				Тот	AL.			•
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920 21 1921-22 1922 23 1923-24 1924-25	• •	132,820,065 132,735,140 146,359,260	106,008,294 106,243,181 111,286,343 113,921,927 118,177,398	39,190,242 40,334,298 37,824,101 38,867,603 49,142,436	22,358,109 23,854,857 26,903,775 29,650,995 32,148,993	11,443,080 11,291,739 11,321,551 11,976,310 13,928,782	7,151,972 5,796,625 6,426,226 7,801,488 7,842,504	323,993,08; 320,340,76; 326,497,13; 348,577,58; 380,843,98;
		,		PER EMP	PLOYEE.			
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920–21 1921–22 1922–23 1923–24 1924–25	••	951 892 872 917 963	753 733 729 730 767	907 955 - 871 865 1,005	735 765 775 795 838	672 623 593 608 640	699 572 622 638 713	838 810 792 811 866
		,	PER HEAT	o of Mean	POPULATI	on.	•	
		£	£	£	£ .	£	£	£
1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25		65.90 62.42 61.09 66.24 70.80	69.38 68.51 69.98 70.09 71.32	52.54 52.87 48.43 48.42 58.86	45.54 47.48 52.42 56.51 59.69	34.67 33.83 33.33 34.39 38.25	34.00 27.18 29.92 35.61 36.00	59.96 58.27 58.11 60.76 64.84

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

^{6.} Value added in Process of Manufacture.—(i) Total in Classes, 1924–25. The difference between the figures given in sub-section 5 and the sum of the corresponding figures in sub-sections 3 and 4 represents the amount added to the value of the raw materials by the process of manufacture. This is the real measure of the value of production of manufacturing industries. The following table shows the value added in this manner during 1924–25 in each State for the various classes of factories:—

VALUE ADDED IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE, 1924-25.

C	llass of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S: Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
I.	Treating raw material, product of agricul-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
п.	tural and pastoral pursuits, etc. Treating oils and fats,	1,210,446	1,535,614	130,918	236,904	144,603	63,895	3,322,380
III.	animal, vegetable, etc Processes in stone,	957,566	·					
IV.	clay, glass, etc Working in wood Metal works, machin-	3,619,032 3,019,485				295,512 1,713,940		7,749,672 11,032,981
	ery, etc Connected with food	15,210,833 10,542,270		2,430,239 7.125,674		977,423	1	30,504,947 30,494,308
	Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	7,174,350	10,426,960	.,,	, ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	20,718,166
	Books, paper, printing and engraving Musical instruments,	4,173,836					1	10,728,551
X.	etc	330,592 128,706			14,581 850		::	510,30 6 292,25 9
XII.	saddlery and harness etc. Ship and boat building	2,189,783		1,194,776		294,623	134,148	7,102,020
	and repairing Furniture, bedding,	1,350,499		18,170	,	3,398	1	
XIV.	Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	1,628,042 2,137,359			•		1	4,212,39 2 4,181,364
	Surgical & other scien- tific instruments Jewellery, timepieces,	79,729	74,226	31,055	23,232	8,083		216,325
XVII.	and platedware Heat, light and power	259,953 4,161,415 293,908	3,261,760	963,399	912,753	224,581	393,208	
	Leatherware, n.e.i Minor wares, n.e.i	576,247		43,306				
	Total	59,044,051	48,922,070	17,633,618	 11,579,199 	6,542,298	3,415,522	147,136,758

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Totals and Averages, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The amount of the value added is in much the same order as in the case of value of output, the six most important classes being V., VI., VII., IV., VIII. and XVII., in the order named. The value added to raw materials by process of manufacture and the amount per employee and per head of mean population are shown in the following table for the years 1920-21 to 1924-25:—

FACTORIES,—VALUE ADDED IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Year.	(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
		·		Valui	5.			
020-21 021-22 022-23 023-24 024-25		£ 43,128,137 46,745,939 51,491,671 55,660,816 59,044,051	£ 38,422,773 43,560,860 46,184,499 48,900,814 48,922,070	£ 14,350,452 14,857,654 15,729,705 16,048,663 17,633,618	£ 7,277,904 8,968,432 9,939,768 11,170,282 11,579,199	£ 4,492,605 4,879,427 5,406,214 5,698,262 6,542,298	£ 2,762,442 2,661,807 3,003,001 3,754,580 3,415,522	£ 110,434,3 121,674,1 131,754,8 141,242,4 147,136,7

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

FACTORIES—VALUE ADDED IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE, 1920-21 TO 1924-25—continued.

			1 1		1		1	
Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia
			:	PER EMPL	OYEE.			
920-21 921-22 922-23 923-24 1924-25		£ 297 314 338 349 356	£ 273 300 303 313 317	£ 332 352 362 357 360	£ 239 288 286 300 302	£ 264 269 283 289 301	£ 270 263 291 307 311	£ 286 308 319 328 334
			PER HEAT	D OF MEA	n Popula	rion.		
1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25		£ 20.62 21.97 23.70 25.19 26.19	£ 25.15 28.09 29.00 30.09 29.52	£ 19.24 19.47 20.14 19.99 21.12	£ 14.82 17.85 19.37 21.30 21.50	£ 13.61 14.62 15.92 16.36 17.97	£ 13.13 12.48 13.98 17.14 15.68	£ 20.44 22.13 23.45 24.62 25.05

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

FACTORIES.-VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, 1924-25.

State.		Raw Materials Used.	Fuel and Light.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profits.	Total Value of Output.								
	VALUE AND COST, ETC.													
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		£ 94,681,328 66,290,693 30,726,434 19,409,892 6,993,731 3,891,900	£ 5,883,494 2,964,635 782,384 1,154,902 392,753 535,082	£ 31,520,849 27,444,141 9,228,454 7,150,658 4,127,839 1,888,080	£ 27,523,202 21,477,929 8,405,164 4,428;541 2,414,459 1,527,442	118,177,398 49,142,436 32,143,993 13,928,782 7,842,504								
Australia	••	221,993,978	11,713,250	81,360,021	65,776,737	380,843,986								
	PERCE	NTAGE OF CO	STS, ETC., O	N TOTAL V	ALUE.									
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		% 59.32 56.09 62.53 60.38 50.21 49.63	3.69 2.51 1.59 3.59 2.82 6.82	% 19.75 23.22 18.78 22.25 29.64 24.07	% 17.24 18.18 17.10 13.78 17.33 19.48	% 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00								
Australia .	•	58.29	3.08	21.36	17.27	100.00								

^{7.} Value of Output and Cost of Production.—As the total value of the output for Australia for 1924-25 was estimated at £380,843,986, there remained, after payment of £221,993,978, the value of the raw materials used, of £81,360,021 for salaries and wages and of £11,713,250 for fuel, the sum of £65,776,737 to provide for all other expenditure and profits. The following table gives corresponding particulars for each State, expressed absolutely, and as percentages on the total value of the output for the year 1924-25:—

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

1. General.—As an indication of the permanent character and stability of the industries which have been established in Australia, it may be noted that the values of land and buildings and of plant and machinery used in the factories are rapidly increasing. Thus, for the whole of Australia the total value of land and buildings and plant and machinery has increased from 1920-21 to 1924-25 by £70,998,069, i.e., from £129,486,738 to £200,484,807, or at the rate of £17,749,517 per annum.

The following statement shows the values of land and buildings and of plant and machinery used in connexion with manufacturing industries in each State during the year 1924-25:—

VALUE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, PLANT, AND MACHINERY, 1924-25.

Value of—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
Land and buildings Plant and machinery	£ 41,351,080 43,553,900			£ 6,882,119 7,529,854	£ 4,562,184 4,864,253	2,104,704 6,728,602	£ 91,241,907 109,242,900
Total	84,904,980	61,031,975	21,876,136	14,411,973	9,426,437	8,833,306	200,484,807

(a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

The total capital invested in land, buildings, plant, and machinery in manufacturing industries in Australia during the year 1924-25 was approximately £200,484,807 (or £34 2s. 8d. per head of population); of that sum £91,241,907 was invested in land and buildings occupied as manufactories, the remaining £109,242,900 being the value of the plant and machinery used in connexion therewith.

2. Value of Land and Buildings.—(i) Total, Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The value of the land and buildings occupied in connexion with manufacturing industries may be conveniently classified according to the nature of the industry concerned.

The following table shows for Australia as a whole the approximate value of land and buildings occupied in connexion with manufacturing industries of various classes during each year from 1920-21 to 1924-25 inclusive:—

VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Class of Industry.	1920–21.(a)	1921–22.(a)	1922-23.(a)	1923-24.(a)	1924-25.(a)
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural and pastoral pur-	£	£	£	£	£
suits, etc	1,811,005	1,910,816	1,983,100	2,085,336	2,249,180
II. Treating oils and fats, animal,]	1		1	
vegetable, etc	680,763	741,683	831,004	952,566	1,024,779
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc.	2,814,447	3,067,776	3,242,782	3,592,378	4,247,108
IV. Working in wood	3,061,888	3,359,738	3,889,858	4,101,394	4,322,832
V. Metal works, machinery, etc	10,409,753	10,607,622	11,396,988	12,999,237	14,389,282
VI. Connected with food and drink, etc.	14,218,716	15,306,571	17,064,884	18,277,106	19,568,157
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc	8,265,497	10,122,483	11,588,846	13,247,960	14,841,895
VIII. Books, paper, printing, and en-	1	1			
graving	4,738,597	5,158,723	6,132,123	6,747,855	7,376,113
IX. Musical instruments, etc	195,072	226,751	304,432	254,266	325,792
X. Arms and explosives	275,482	277,562	207,500	298,217	417,831
XI. Vehicles and fittings, saddlery and	1	ì			ì
harness, etc	3,093,034	3,576,519	4,145,937	5,166,587	6,175,406
XII. Ship and boat building and re-	}	1	{		}
pairing	1,391,113	1,860,720	1,796,690	1,789,464	1,822,238
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	1,663,270	1,839,005	2,109,655	2,498,679	2,691,412
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by products	1,687,297	2,059,410	2,171,915	2,351,728	2,453,897
XV. Surgical and other scientific instru-				} ' '	' '
ments	132,161	156,048	189,777	221,256	274,283
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and plated		1			
ware	487,763	578,963	580,094	620,686	629,775
XVII. Heat, light, and power	4,867,348	5,138,371	5,277,183	6,102,870	7,170,768
XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.i.	304,506	310,904	359,636	394,402	401,588
XIX. Minor wares, n.e.i.	733,756	1,022,793	1,108,904	860,074	857,571
•		l			\
Total	60,831,468	67,322,458	74,381,308	82,562,061	91,241,907

As shown in the above table, the total net increase during the four years was £30,410,439, or an annual average of £7,602,610. The largest increases were in Classes VII., VI., V., XI., VIII. and XVII., and amounted to £6,576,398; £5,349,441; £3,979,529; £3,082,372; £2,637,516 and £2,303,420 respectively.

(ii) Value in each State, 1924-25. The following table gives similar information for each State for the past year :--

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treating raw material,]			
product of agricultural				!			
and pastoral pursuits,	000 074	931,200	111,300	130,096	67,227	16,483	2,249,180
etc	992,874	931,200	111,300	130,090	07,227	10,400	2,249,100
animal, vegetable, etc.	618,541	221,105	89,134	68,155	19,527	8,317	1,024,779
III. Processes in stone, clay.	010,041	221,100	00,104	00,100	10,021	0,011	1,021,110
glass, etc	2,177,541	1.129,700	150,114	369.207	233,223	187.323	4,247,108
IV. Working in wood	1,926,931					104,224	
V. Metal works, machinery,		1					1 1
etc.	7,512,401	3,634,625	744,259	1,323,381	766,724	407,892	14,389,282
VI. Connected with food and		- 0-0 -0-					
drink, etc	7,375,561	5,253,495	3,682,660	1,411,546	1,257,062	587,833	19,568,157
VII. Clothing and textile	0 140 700	0 440 005	700.000	757 700	400.010	970 047	14 041 005
fabrics, etc.	6,142,723	6,449,935	703,663	757,708	408,019	319,841	14,841,895
VIII. Books, paper, printing, and engraving	3,279,887	2,468,880	684,083	526,791	317,945	98,527	7,376,113
IX. Musical instruments, etc.	158,942		900				325,792
X. Arms and explosives	150,571			3,800	1,510	::	417,831
XI. Vehicles and fittings, sad-	100,011	200,100	• • •	0,000	''	• •	12.,00
diery and harness, etc.	2,860,461	1,557,605	461,878	800,443	344.635	150,384	6,175,406
XII. Ship and boat building	_,,	_,,		,	,	,	.,,
and repairing	1,490,038	272,875	8,567	44,808	2,725	3,225	1,822,238
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and			_	-			
upholstery	1,110,205	982,325	219,938	195,313	142,036	43,595	2,693,412
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and				J			
by-products	1,340,335	670,780	27,315	260,857	135,935	18,675	2,453,897
XV. Surgical and other scien-	107 100	75.010	00.017	00.010			074 000
tific instruments	121,196	75,810	26,017	26,910	24,350	••	274,283
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces,	250,452	257,555	29,329	51,520	25.815	15,104	629,775
and plated ware XVII. Heat, light, and power	3,329,233						
XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.i.	192,288		23,333	11,475		1,232	
VIV Minor program a i	320,000						

VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.—STATES, 1924-25.

467,540

18,026

31,340

18,665

7,873,660 6,882,119 4,562,184 2,104,704 91,241,907

857,571

XIX. Minor wares, n.e.i.

Total

320,900

41,351,080 28,468,160

The maximum value for Australia of land and buildings in any particular class was in Class VI., amounting to £19,568,157, or 21.45 per cent. on the total value. The next in order of importance were Classes VII., V., VIII., XVII. and XI., in which the values were £14,841,895; £14,389,282; £7,376,113; £7,170,768, and £6,175,406 respectively. The sum of the values for the six classes mentioned amounted to £69,521,621, or 76.19 per cent. on the total value for all classes.

(iii) Value in each State, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The total value of factory land and buildings at the end of each year from 1920-21 to 1924-25 is given hereunder.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25		£ 28,428,917 32,052,303 34,559,510 37,979,192 41,351,080	£ 17,313,350 19,810,170 22,428,525 24,972,560 28,468,160	£ 6,261,266 6,373,504 6,615,350 7,284,212 7,873,660	£ 4,495,667 4,711,022 5,324,484 6,312.553 6,882,119	£ 3,350,608 3,206,295 4,001,366 4,206,874 4,562,184	£ 981,660 1,169,164 1,452,073 1,806,670 2,104,704	£ 60,831,468 67,322,458 74,381,308 82,562,061 91,241,907

VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

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

Since 1920-21 there has been a general increase throughout Australia, the States showing the greatest progress being New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, with annual average increases of £3,230,541, £2,788,703, and £596,613 respectively.

3. Value of Plant and Machinery.—(i) Total, Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following table shows for Australia as a whole the approximate value of plant and machinery used in factories during each year from 1920-21 to 1924-25 inclusive:—

VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Class of Industry.	1920–21.(a)	1921-22.(a)	1922-23.(a)	1923-24.(a)	1924-25.(a)
I. Treating raw material, product of agricultural and pastoral	£	£	£	£	£
pursuits, etc	1,823,119	1,915,266	2.064,189	2,170,405	2,065,838
II. Treating oils and fats, animal,	,	, ,			
vegetable, etc.	829,390	881,060	1,035,461	1,147,029	1,166,482
III. Processes in stone, clay, glass,	3,565,083	4,281,438	4.841,188	5,462,976	5,781,144
IV. Working in wood	4,083,711	4,543,992	4,734,078	5,291,155	5,405,755
V. Metal works, machinery, etc.	14,688,625	15,833,262	16,701,195	18,410,074	19,723,951
VI. Connected with food and drink,	,,	, , , , ,			
etc	16,472,128	18,037,602	20,214,770	20,948,905	22,845,337
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	3,781,164	- 4,840,385	5,775,392	6,722,006	7,164,675
VIII. Books, paper, printing, and en-	4 040 490	4.890,224	5,800,029	6,706,697	7.282.913
graving	4,246,439 58,078	66.274	86,660	94,453	111,238
V Ammo and avalations	304,800	271,845	216,667	252,658	309,017
XI. Vehicles and fittings, saddlery	001,000	211,010	210,001	202,000	000,01.
and harness, etc.	853,259	941,849	1,047,440	1,277,937	1,524,491
XII. Ship and boat building and					
_ repairing	1,520,756	2,161,809	2,035,576	2,045,117	1,888,127
XIII. Furniture, bedding, and up-	466,952	505,870	559,354	673,810	743,217
holstery	400,952	505,870	259,324	073,810	140,211
products	1,497,619	1.646,119	1,785,912	2,094,340	2,289,112
XV. Surgical and other scientific	-,,	_,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_,,	
instruments	32,299	36,542	39,577	45,919	55,094
XVI. Jewellery, timepieces, and				*** ***	144.000
plated ware	114,892	125,784	137,512	146,907	144,983 29,538,177
XVII. Heat, light, and power	13,515,725 66,544	16,032,361 76,251	17,887,928 91,306	25,030,504 106,574	99,684
XVIII. Leatherware, n.e.l	734,687	997,767	1,027,676	925,073	1.103,665
	132,001	551,101	_,021,010	120,010	_,,
Total	68,655,270	78,085,680	86,081,910	99,552,539	109,242,900

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

During the past four years there has been a steady and substantial net increase amounting in all to £40,587,630, or an annual average of £10,146,908. All classes of industry participated, the largest increase being in Class XVII., "Heat, Light, and Power," where it amounted to £16,022,452, while the next in order were Class VI., "Connected with Food and Drink, etc.," £6,373,209, and Class V., "Metal Works, Machinery, etc.," £5,035,326.

(ii) Value in each State, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The figures in the previous table refer to Australia as a whole. In the following table results are shown for each State, and it will be seen that the increase is general throughout the States. Victoria shows the largest advance, viz., £14,384,430; while New South Wales comes next with £12,438,456.

VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY .-- STATES, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Year.(a)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.	
1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	£ 31,115,444 35,229,530 37,548,766 41,141,890 43,553,900	£ 18,179,385 21,182,110 23,994,715 28,223,915 32,563,815	£ 9,615,509 10,253,104 11,098,375 12,321,440 14,002,476	£ 4,473,247 4,896,264 5,519,035 6,929,821 7,529,854	£ 3,340,158 3,596,877 4,218,550 4,496,082 4,864,253	£ 1,931,527 2,927,795 3,702,469 6,439,391 6,728,602	£ 68,655,270 78,085,680 86,081,910 99,552,539 109,242,900	

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

(iii) Value according to Industry, 1924-25. The following table shows the value of plant and machinery used in factories in each State during 1924-25, classified according to the nature of the industry in which used:—

VALUE	ΛE	DIANT	AND	MACHINERY	INDUSTRIES	1024_25
VALUE	ur	PLANT	AND	MACHINERY	-muustkies.	1924-25.

	Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'Land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
I.	Treating raw material,				_		_	
	product of agricul-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	tural and pastoral pursuits, etc.	920,290	734,965	156,211	115,252	75,160	63,960	2,065,838
	Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, etc.	646,562	263,325	101,657	139,865	10,706	4,367	1,166,482
Ш.	Processes in stone, clay, glass, etc	3,159,831	1,217,620	335,689	524,355	311.187	232,462	5,781,144
	. Working in wood	1,638,393	1,196,235	783,551		1,339,222		
	Metal works, machin- ery, etc	11,336,058	3,367,055	1,420,438	1,206,106	671,518	1,722,776	19,723,951
	Connected with food and drink, etc	7,533,795	5,448,320	7,159,221	1,309,358	1,040,272	354,371	22,845,337
	Clothing and textile fabrics, etc.	2,093,667	4,172,360	273,510	226,154	78,040	320,944	7,164,675
VIII.	Books, paper, printing, and engraving	3,295,430	2,609,205	538,398	396,151	313,123	130,606	7,282,913
IX.	Musical instruments, etc.			150			100,000	111,238
	Arms and explosives	40,232		١	390			309,017
XI.	Vehicles and fittings,					1		
	saddlery and harness,	500,000	411 005	05.047	044 405	00.400	05 414	1 504 401
VII	etc. Ship and boat building	586,886	411,325	95,941	344,495	60,430	25,414	1,524,491
AII.	and repairing	1,680,676	85,025	26,419	92,707	1,150	2,150	1,888,127
XIII.	Furniture, bedding and	1,000,010	00,020	20,210	32,101	1,100	2,100	1,000,121
******	upholstery	287,348	242,510	81,907	70,008	38,075	23,369	743,217
XIV.	Drugs, chemicals, and	1	•			, .		
	by-products	853,215	742,185	29,539	426,231	179,146	58,796	2,289,112
XV.	Surgical and other							
****	scientific instruments	25,570	15,125	7,150	5,631	1,618		55,094
AVI.	Jewellery, timepieces, and plated ware	54,638	68,045	5,764	12,011	2,657	1.868	144,983
XVII	Heat, light and power		10.868,700		2,484,550		3,505,400	
XVIII	Leatherware, n.e.i	42,424						
	Minor wares, n.e.i.	312,490						
	-	l	l	·				
	Total	43.553.900	32.563 815	 14.002.478	7.529.854	4.884 253	6 728 609	109,242,900
	1000	10,000,000	020,000,010	A T, 002, T10	,,020,009	2,002,200	0,120,002	100,242,000

(a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

The greatest value for any particular class of industry is for class XVII., "Heat, Light, and Power," and amounts to £29,538,177, or 27.04 per cent. on the total for all classes. The next in order of importance is Class VI., "Connected with Food and Drink, etc.," amounting to £22,845,337, or 20.91 per cent. on the total, followed by Class V., "Metal Works, Machinery, etc.," which amounts to £19,723,951, or 18.05 per cent. on the total value. The total for these three classes amounts to £72,107,465, or 66.00 per cent. on the total value for all classes.

§ 9. Individual Industries.

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

2. Tanneries.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. In Class I. the most important industry is tanning. Formerly the production of tanneries in Australia was confined to the coarser class of leathers, but there are now very few kinds which cannot be produced locally, and by reason of their superiority an export trade has been built up in some varieties.

TANNERIES. 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A. (a)	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approx. value of land and buildings £ Approx. value of plant and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid during year£ Value of fuel used £ Value of raw material worked up £ Total value of output £ Value added in process of manufacture £	73 1,205 2,567 292,324 202,249 267,321 23,158 1,311,599 1,780,906 446,149	4,365 491,745 401,375 521,601 47,261 1,692,544 2,673,149	281 443 23,916 36,065 51,105 3,342 251,161 349,171	22,669 36,251 4,615 110,600	140,508	156 12,211 8,465 6,752 404 43,875 62,254	8,149 879,185 694,603 906,492

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The development of the tanning industry during the period 1920-21 to 1924-25 is shown in the following table:—

TANNERIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	
Number of employees		164 4,026 6,868 684,892 520,400 825,751 62,247 4,596,271 6,179,417 1,520,899	164 4,438 7,697 721,699 581,008 935,009 72,581 3,684,000 5,451,596 1,695,015	163 4,542 7,740 769,328 627,560 963,526 75,064 3,765,981 5,568,358 1,727,313	166 4,485 8,182 818,212 684,329 964,563 80,117 3,630,198 5,475,956 1,765,641	155 4,189 8,149 879,185 694,603 906,492 80,858 3,507,778 5,171,005 1,582,369

Compared with the results for the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 there was a decline in all items during 1924-25, while the production of leather decreased from 55,913,930 lbs. in 1922-23 to 48,911,506 lbs. in 1924-25. The output in the latter year, however, was nearly four million lbs. greater than that of 1920-21, although higher prices in the earlier year were responsible for the greater value of the production returned therein.

(iii) Raw Materials Used and Production, 1924-25. The quantities of raw materials used and leather produced in tanneries in each State are shown in the following table:—

TANNERIES.—RAW MATERIALS USED AND PRODUCTION, 1924-25.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust. (a)	Tas.	Australia.
Hides and calf skins Sheep pelts Other skins Bark Leather made Basils produced	No.	884,195 1,742,385 669,357 10,639 19,276,236 1,559,111	12,085 22,070,564	143,405 1,839	76,710 5,534 967 1,241,414	5,852 1,211 2,181,093	1,080 270	

3. Fellmongering and Wool-scouring Works.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. The next industry in importance in Class I. is that of fellmongering and wool-scouring, one of the earliest industries established in Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry in each State during the past year:—

FELLMONGERING AN	WOOL-SCOURING	WORKS.	192425.
------------------	---------------	--------	---------

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A. (a)	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up Value of final output Value added in process of manufacture £	40 1,081 2,968 271,117 351,679 189,136 34,146 3,550,456 3,792,603 208,001	1,555 193,020 165,940 96,648 25,456 1,783,543 2,020,893	72,747 99,135 49,416	74 192 14,938 25,420 13,437 2,218 232,923 252,124	46 211 18,436 26,786 8,301 3,022 249,234	:: :: ::	94 1,997 5,458 570,258 668,960 356,938 75,706 7,813,400 8,343,978 454,867

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924,

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following return furnishes particulars of fellmongering and wool-scouring establishments in Australia for the last five years:—

FELLMONGERING AND WOOL-SCOURING WORKS.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

						7
Items.	Itema.		1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
· — · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up Value of final output Value added in process of manufacture		97 2,707 6,278 548,084 681,366 510,286 84,833 6,682,138 7,913,477 1,146,506	97 2,571 6,657 541,561 720,972 533,705 99,741 5,660,278 6,699,452 939,433	99 2,576 6,530 542,373 733,919 546,015 108,019 6,848,785 8,602,162 1,645,358	102 2,161 6,250 594,547 766,689 422,788 84,445 8,158,925 8,977,412 734,042	94 1,997 5,458 570,258 668,960 356,938 75,706 7,813,400 8,343,973 454,867

The wool-scouring industry developed considerably under the régime of the Central Wool Committee, and during 1919-20 the record output of 107,726,653 lbs. of scoured wool was produced. The production declined considerably since that date, however, and during 1924-25 only 82,240,117 lbs. of greasy wool and 3,329,237 skins were treated for an output of 46,956,822 lbs. of scoured wool.

4. Soap and Candle Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. In Class II, soap and candle factories are the most important establishments. The manufacture of these two products is frequently carried on in the same factory, so that separate returns cannot be obtained; it may, however, be noted that the manufacture of soap is the more important. The following table gives particulars of soap and candle factories in each State during the year 1924-25:—

SOAP	AND	CANDLE	FACTORIES.	1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A. (c)	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approx. value of land and buildings £ Approx. value of plant and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid during year£ Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up £ Total value of output £ Value added in process of manufacture £	29 1,165 1,250 351,427 389,029 206,561 41,095 847,548 1,483,824 595,181	165,460 201,400 141,838 27,877 743,210 1,176,919	186 210 43,210 52,251 35,961 3,011 123,829	231 374 49,978 117,344 43,435 8,282 205,724 309,548	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	67 2,425 2,744 (b) 637,819 (b) 775,027 (b) 454,149 (b) 83,138 (b)2,037,505 (b)3,365,010 (b)1,244,367

- (a) Particulars not available for publication.
- (b) Including Western Australia and Tasmania.
- (c) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following table gives similar particulars for the last five years as regards Australia as a whole:—

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.	1920-21.a b	1921–22.b	1922-23.6	1923–24.b	1924–25.b
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power and engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of fraw material worked up Value of final output Value added in process of manufacture	62	69	69	70	67
	2,008	2,329	2,419	2,556	2,425
	1,782	2,015	2,320	2,622	2,744
	426,339	479,872	563,216	650,163	637,819
	537,534	610,418	759,192	834,678	775,027
	326,449	394,567	415,681	438,748	454,149
	88,728	94,204	75,728	77,976	83,138
	2,119,957	1,755,252	1,790,540	1,729,946	2,037,505
	2,941,833	3,007,286	3,042,506	2,915,030	3,365,010
	733,148	1,157,830	1,176,238	1,107,108	1,244,367

- (a) Excluding three soap and candle establishments in Western Australia.
- (b) Including other small establishments in Western Australia.

(iii) Raw Materials Used and Production, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following statement shows the quantities of certain raw materials used, together with the production, in soap and candle factories in Australia during the years 1920-21 to 1924-25:—

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES.—RAW MATERIALS USED, AND PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Parti	culars.		1920–21.a	1921–22.a	1922-23.a	1923-24.a	1924-25.a
Tallow used Alkali used Coconut oil used Soap made Candles made		cwt.	353,001 120,882 459,013 692,192 87,304	460,164 134,994 591,117 824,002 91,116	482,422 144,092 662,161 878,238 101,586	434,622 140,923 739,377 883,944 86,684	483,756 168,587 796,400 997,902 80,771

⁽a) Exclusive of Western Australia.

5. Saw-mills, etc.—(i) Details for States, 1924-25. The most important industry in Class IV. is that of saw-milling. As separate particulars of forest saw-mills are not available for some of the States, both forest and other saw-mills, as well as joinery. moulding, and box factories, have been combined in the following table:—

SAW-MILLS, FOREST AND OTHER; JOINERY, ETC., 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	863	661	321	128	167	172	2,312
Number of employees	9,318			1,934			
Actual horse-power of engines	,,,,,,	,	,			'	
employed	22,661	18,754	11,045	3,398	9,937	3,304	69,099
Approximate value of land and				.=0.=00			
buildings £ Approximate value of plant and	1,648,279	913,710	410,241	270,588	529,082	98,105	3,870,005
machinery £	1 471 197	1,101,665	731,392	165 000	1,339,222	979 084	5,081,439
Total amount of wages paid	1,411,101	1,101,005	101,002	100,000	1,000,222	212,00	0,001,100
during year £	1,799,690	1,878,216	1.012.885	391,382	1,345,090	326,865	6,754,128
Value of fuel used £	66,218		19,702	12,304	10,987	12,475	173,840
Value of raw material worked							
_ up £	4,624,876			1,393,943			10,758,499
Total value of output £	7,379,459	5,471,210	3,612,683	1,971,783	2,120,248	673,583	21,228,966
Value added in process of	0 000 002	2 060 407	1 015 760	505 500	1 719 040	449 550	10,296,627
manufacture £	2,688,365	0,009,467	1,815,769	565,536	1,110,840	440,000	10,280,027
	<u>, </u>					•	

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The development of forest and other saw-mills, etc., since 1920-21 is shown in the following table:—

SAW-MILLS, FOREST AND OTHER; JOINERY, ETC.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.	 1920–21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923–24.	1924-25.
Number of establishments Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Tota amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up. Value of final output Value added in process of manufacture	 1,897 30,074 57,947 2,773,952 3,868,390 5,248,331 102,195 9,344,674 17,446,035 7,999,166	1,943 30,522 56,046 4,271,225 5,701,531 115,049 8,348,619 16,832,110 8,368,442	2,067 31,173 57,615 3,525,233 4,446,516 5,832,137 128,106 9,104,572 17,912,365 8,679,687	2,315 34,092 64,580 3,693,174 4,955,110 6,576,474 140,152 10,344,024 20,755,852 10,271,676	2,312 34,041 69,099 3,870,005 5,081,439 6,754,128 173,840 10,758,499 21,228,966 10,296,627

The pre-war development in Australia in the building and other trades using timber received a temporary check during the war years, but the all-round increases since 1920-21 in the number of employees, in wages, value of materials used, and final output, as well as in capital invested in land and buildings and plant and machinery, show that the industries concerned have practically regained their normal rate of progression. The saw-mill output of native timber increased from 601,248,000 super. feet in 1920-21 to 664,550,000 super. feet in 1924-25.

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

(ii) Details for States, 1924-25. The following table gives particulars of the agricultural implement works in each State for the year 1924-25:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approx. value of land and buildings £ Approx. value of plant and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid during year £ Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up Total value of output £ Value added in process of manufacture £	30 571 377 165,707 55,176 127,344 4,393 147,883 370,530 218,254	84 3,208 2,443 223,565 315,620 731,162 47,178 817,032 1,847,949 983,739	129,866	1,021 157,556 156,991 230,948 15,345 202,237	7,031		153 5,535 4,349 625,767 559,413 1,181,572 70,680 1,569,456 3,283,008 1,642,872

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(iii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The Agricultural Implement industry declined considerably during the war years, but steady development has taken place since 1920-21, and substantial increases have occurred in all the items enumerated in the following table. Details for the past five years are as follows:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS .-- AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.		1920-21.a	1921–22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up Value of final output Value added in process of manufacture	*********	141 4,299 2,576 392,870 431,152 794,554 55,709 1,064,611 2,288,713 1,168,393	140 4,696 3,312 435,233 478,896 987,610 60,410 1,387,571 2,863,875 1,415,894	154 4,674 3,619 499,987 508,921 941,778 54,546 1,190,905 2,685,342 1,439,891	160 5,584 3,807 590,066 595,151 1,126,002 63,096 1,442,679 3,132,305 1,626,530	153 5,535 4,349 625,767 559,413 1,181,572 70,680 1,569,456 3,283,008 1,642,872

⁽a) Excluding three establishments in Western Australia.

7. Engineering Works, Ironworks, and Foundries.—(i) Details for States, 1924–25. The classification in these industries is not very satisfactory. Generally, engineering shops, ironworks, and foundries are included, as also are factories for making safes, patterns, meters, and springs. Railway workshops, agricultural implement factories, metal extraction and ore reduction works, galvanized iron works, stove and oven-making works, and wire-working establishments are not included. The combination of industries is rendered necessary owing to the limited classification still adopted by some of the States.

ENGINEERING WORKS, IRONWORKS, AND FOUNDRIES, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	522	554	60	. 89	99	23	1,347
Number of employees	14,898	10,945	2,433	2,888	1,520	387	33,071
Actual horse-power of en- gines employed	32,202	13,015	2,694	2,449	2,253	398	53,101
Approximate value of land	32,202	15,015	2,034	2,770	0.20	380	33,101
and buildings £	2,662,568	1,598,150	225,771	269,226	215,932	41,617	5,011,264
Approximate value of plant	4 000 014	1 606 700	000 404	310,611	291,467	£0.150	0.004.005
and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid	4,080,914	1,626,700	302,424	310,011	291,407	52,159	6,664,275
during year . £	3,362,823	2,313,685		552,087	304,833	80,227	7,095,333
Value of fuel used £	433,125	173,634	25,423	46,406	23,713	7,272	709,573
Value of raw materials	10,163,896	0.075.077	667,531	770,415	349,519	44.007	14 671 075
worked up £ Total value of output £	15,270,907	2,675,677 6,398,790		1,557,472	842,422	44,837 159,871	14,671,875 25,644,739
Value added in process of	13,210,501	0,555,790	1,410,277	1,001,712	012,422	135,571	20,044,739
manufacture £	4,673,886	3,549,479	722,323	740,651	469,190	107,762	10,263,291
	1 1		l	l	lI		

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

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The development of engineering works, ironworks, and foundries in Australia since 1920-21 is shown in the following table:—

ENGINEERING WORKS, IRONWORKS, AND FOUNDRIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.	1920–21.a	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	1924-25.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of fraw material worked up Value of final output Value added in process of manufacture £	1,248	1,281	1,368	1,343	1,347
	33,914	30,628	31,872	33,052	33,071
	48,852	51,780	51,328	52,051	53,101
	4,108,640	4,197,014	4,560,030	4,570,486	5,011,264
	5,702,388	5,933,667	6,201,317	6,348,433	6,664,275
	6,523,651	6,265,599	6,078,966	6,949,295	7,095,333
	631,032	623,273	560,783	685,916	709,573
	14,247,190	11,727,407	8,794,023	13,386,286	14,671,875
	24,361,080	21,468,595	18,260,945	24,151,439	25,644,739
	9,482,858	9,117,915	8,906,139	10,079,237	10,263,291

⁽a) Including three agricultural implement establishments in Western Australia.

The expansion of local industry during recent years has necessitated an increased provision of machinery, and the difficulty of obtaining overseas supplies during the war and for some years after created an opportunity of which the Australian engineering trade has availed itself largely. The industry has grown to large proportions, but its progress during the past two years was restricted by the severe competition encountered from overseas, while the depression in 1921–22 and 1922–23 was caused by the closing down of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's Steel Works for the greater part of that period. These industries are all large consumers of Australian materials, and for this reason their progress is doubly important.

8. Railway and Tramway Workshops.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. The railway and tramway workshops which form an important item in Class V. are chiefly State-owned institutions. The following table giving details concerning them includes, however, private and municipal establishments for manufacturing and repairing rolling-stock:—

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY WORKSHOPS, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	45	18	11	22	20	7	123
Number of employees	12,122	5,888	3,121	2,888	1,955	371	26,345
Actual horse-power of engines	7 000	4150	0.001	0.000	0.00-	000	00.007
employed Approximate value of land	7,930	4,156	3,331	2,260	2,965	323	20,965
and buildings £	2,066,186	821,770	292,440	520,721	471.893	1,165	4,174,175
Approximate value of plant	' ' '		1	,	, ,	,	
and machinery £	2,379,636	809,250	244,664	314,215	364,642	91,847	4,204,254
Total amount of wages paid during year £	2,919,222	1,289,834	705,398	721,439	413,030	91,753	6,140,676
Value of fuel used £	82,780		12,099				175,760
Value of raw material worked	82,780	34,510	12,099	22,913	21,082	2,376	175,760
up £	2,128,349	1.582,517	408,272	364.313	402,736	33,541	4,919,728
Total value of output £	5,700,235	3,254,715	1,050,843	1,397,810	835,211	145,363	12,384,177
Value added in process of	-,,	.,,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	,	,,,
manufacture £	3,489,106	1,637,688	630,472	1,010,584	411,393	109,446	7,288,689
	l	l	i		l i		

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

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following table shows the development of railway and tramway workshops in Australia since 1920-21:---

Items.	1920–21.	920–21. 1921–22.		1923–24.	1924-25.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings £ Approx. value of plant and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid £ Value of fuel used Yalue of faw material worked up £ Value of final output £ Value added in process of manufacture £	103 23,670 16,142 3,123,818 2,810,282 5,273,942 132,956 3,808,850 9,488,649 5,546,843	101 23,802 15,889 3,287,393 3,111,789 5,609,957 143,357 4,518,058 10,610,662 5,949,247	23,672 16,603 3,429,066 3,299,252 5,591,520 155,795 4,459,599 10,603,049 5,987,655	122 25,130 17,830 3,887,082 3,867,175 5,799,183 159,651 4,596,829 11,652,306 6,895,826	123 26,345 20,965 4,174,175 4,204,254 6,140,676 175,760 4,919,728 12,384,177 7,288,689

The growth of the railway and tramway systems, conjointly with heavy increases in passenger and goods traffic throughout Australia, has resulted in corresponding activity in workshops engaged in the manufacture or repair of rolling-stock, etc. During the war the operations of these establishments were restricted to necessary work, but since 1920–21 the rate of expansion has been rapid. The number of employees has risen from 23,670 to 26,345, and the value of the output has increased by more than 30 per cent. during the past four years.

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

METAL EXTRACTION AND ORE REDUCTION WORKS, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Aust.	W.A.*	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid during year £ Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up Total value of output Value added in process of manufacture £	20 3,058 25,185 595,839 2,903,221 1,608,547 7,192,207 12,098,116 3,297,362	18,385 9,420 13,035 2,544 113,857 149,563	686,277 169,179	6,693 b b b b		b b b	41 6,305 72,106 c 1,167,481 c 5,470,841 c 1,836,078 c 2,261,016 c13,330,722 c20,913,201 c 5,320,563

⁽a) See second paragraph on next page. (b) Information not available for publication.
(c) Including South Australia and Tasmania.

The position of the base metals, with the exception of copper and tin, has shown considerable improvement since 1921, when the industry suffered a serious depression owing to the fall in metal prices.

In Western Australia all the plants are worked on the mines, and are therefore not included.

10. Bacon-curing Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. The following table gives particulars of factories engaged in bacon-curing in each State during the past year:—

BACON-CURING FACTORIES, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories	· 25 359	21 531	6 485	11 191	6 59	5 34	74 1,659
employed	596	1,542	708	430	266	97	3,639
Approximate value of land and buildings £ Approximate value of plant and	161,016	173,875	127,235	39,874	33,616	9,704	545,320
machinery £	75,078	96,185	76,623	24,579	14,624	3,251	290,340
Total amount of salaries and wages paid £ Value of fuel used £ Value of raw material worked up£ Total value of output £ Value added in process of manufacture £	90,787 16,419 891,639 1,092,347 184,289	123,300 20,539 1,262,862 1,571,357 287,956	108,893 13,446 740,650 1,092,502 338,406	33,906 3,841 279,133 355,829 72,855	13,646 2,856 153,249 196,730 40,625	6,677 2,102 82,380 99,439 14,957	377,209 59,203 3,409,913 4,408,204 939,088

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Quantity and Value of Production. The following table shows the number of pigs killed and the quantity and value of the production of bacon-curing factories in each State for the year 1924-25:—

BACON-CURING FACTORIES.—PIGS KILLED, AND PRODUCTION, 1924-25.

Partic	ulars.	_	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Aus- tralia.
				Pigs K	ILLED.				
Number			225,297	218,158	206,454	57,281	(a)19,657	18,357	745,204
			Pro	DUCTS (,	000 оміт	TED).			
Bacon and ham Lard	••	lbs.	19,765 668	20,432 985	15,335 766	4,786 172	2,608 103	1,677 72	64,608 2,766
		•		Val	UE.				
Bacon and ham Lard Other products		£ £ £	961,623 21,097 95,842	1,360,116 31,094 180,147	699,516 24,325 368,661	299,038 7,326 49,665	167,164 4,540 13,940	87,952 2,631 8,856	3,575,409 91,018 717,111

 ⁽a) In Western Australia, a portion of the bacon and ham treated in factories is imported and subsequently smoked in that State.
 (b) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

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

11. Butter, Cheese. and Condensed Milk Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. The subjoined table gives particulars of butter, cheese and condensed milk factories in each State during the year 1924-25:—

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A. (a)	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories	183	186			8	33	
Number of employees	1,454	2,427	1,386	362	50	147	5,826
Actual horse-power of engines							,
employed	5,428	5,543	3,369	1,023	303	268	15,934
Approximate value of land and		·			1		
buildings £	517,904	817,060	292,216	181,249	15,809	39,201	1,863,439
Approximate value of plant and	• •	· .	-				
machinery £	694,569		498,083		18,500	34,863	
Total amount of wages paid £	363,360		269,219		10,208	21,315	
Value of fuel used £	90,969	159,178	42,008	12,806	1,342	5,382	311,685
Value of raw material worked							i .
up £	6,753,812	6,879,638	4,265,426			257,912	19,080,739
Total value of output £	7,602,383	8,212,788	5,449,950	1,007,676	121,429	331,988	22,726,214
Value added in process of manu-		'		1			1
facture £	757,602	1,173,972	1,142,516	165,299	25,707	68,694	3,333,790

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following table shows the progress of the factories in this industry during the past five years:—

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.		1920-21.	1921–22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of factories Number of employees		579 4,981	591 5,368	573 5,141	583 5,233	600 5,826
Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx, value of plant and machinery	£	11,920 1,229,964 1,491,974	11,947 1,335,760 1,711,169	13,149 1,490,729 2.184,761		15,934 1,863,439 2,385,027
Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used	£	944,783 225,356	1,109,860 263,585	1,091,218 244,144	1,112,425 249,988	1,287,689 311,685
Value of final output Value added in process of manufacture	£	22,096,843 25,400,335 3,078,136	18,062,449 22,003,615 3,677,581	17,464,258 20,746,782 3,038,380		19,080,739 22,726,214 3,333,790

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

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.—PRODUCTION, 1924-25.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Aus- tralia,
	Milk	Used (,	000 оміт	TED).			
Butter factories gals. Cheese ,, ,, Condensed milk factories ,,	238,115 7,907 2,010	214,835 6,868 12,961	137,190 12,458 2,658	24,327 3,579	3,405 	10,385 682	628,257 31,494 17,629
	Рво	oucrs (,0	00 оміт	red).		<u> </u>	
Butter lbs. Cheese, ,, Condensed and concentrated	112,505 7,602	95,454 5,964	67,916 12,639	12,433 3,743	1,660	4,590 693	294,558 30,641
milk lbs. Powdered milk ,,	3,695 2,109	33,819 11,874	10,512	::	::		48,026 13,983

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.—PRODUCTION 1924-25—continued.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Aus- tralia
	V.	LUE (,00	0 омітть	ED).		<u> </u>	
Butter £ Cheese £ Condensed and concentrated	6,953 257	6,263 197	4,691 466	856 120	125	308 24	19,19 1,06
milk £ Powdered Milk £	114 131	1,005 498	289	! 	• •		1,40 62

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

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

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

The details given in the subjoined table include ice-making and freezing works, also meat-canning factories, separate particulars for each item for all the States not being available.

MEAT AND FISH PRESERVING, ICE AND REFRIGERATING WORKS, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories	175	54	69	. 19	37	14	368
Number of employees	1,744	1,317	4,272	205	390	74	8,002
Actual horse-power of engines		1	'				
employed	12,563	8,674	13,024	1,882	2,787	356	39,286
Approximate value of land and		000 005		100 450			
buildings £	1,307,014	938,025	1,631,423	199,452	519,481	60,200	4,655,595
Approximate value of plant and machinery £	1,250,395	769,095	1,103,528	146,953	384,501	27,500	3,681,972
Total amount of wages paid dur-	1,200,090	700,000	1,100,020	140,933	304,301	27,300	3,001,972
ing year £	356,121	253,539	995,739	42,219	105,590	12,124	1.765.332
Value of fuel used £	132,515	64,188	127,051	20,758	23,569	3,398	371.479
Value of raw material worked up£	6,268,329	1,836,381	1,087,929	135,954	229,272	3,131	12,560,996
Total value of output £	7,277,417	2,376,531	5,646,271	223,171	441,601	27,808	15,992,799
Value added in process of manu-					1		
facture £	876,573	475,962	1,431,291	66,459	188,760	21,279	3,060,324
	1			1	1		1 0

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

Exclusive of Victoria, for which State particulars are not available, the returns show that 227,601 tons of ice, valued at £516,684, were manufactured in Australia in 1924-25

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

13. Biscuit Factories.—The following table gives particulars regarding establishments at which the manufacture of biscuits, cakes, etc., was carried on in each State during the year 1924-25:—

DISCUIT. ETC., FACTURIES, 1924-4	BISCUIT.	ETC	FACTORIES.	1924-25.
----------------------------------	----------	-----	------------	----------

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land,	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories Number of employees	63 2,815	8 1,440	25 713	14 393	18 343		. 128 5,704
Actual horse-power of engines employed	1,277	533	347	295	168		2,620
Approximate value of land and buildings £	512,666	120,095	116,105	88,370	44,688		881,924
Approximate value of plant and machinery	219,525	136,345	68,035	59,864	23,542	.,	507,311
Total amount of wages paid dur- ing year £	452,947	220,255	135,247	59,697	46,355		914,501
Value of fuel used £	55,647	22,964	5,519 238,940	7,501	5,759	• •	97,390
Value of raw material worked up £ Total value of output £	1,520,652 2,657,695	677,272 1,134,206	539,586	205,425 324,699	167,926 251,900	• •	2,810,215 4,908,086
Value added in process of manufacture £	1,081,396	433,970	295,127	111,773	78,215		2,000,481

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924. (b) Included with confectionery.

14. Jam and Fruit Preserving, Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. The subjoined table gives particulars of factories at which these industries were carried on in each State during the year 1924-25. Separate returns for the different branches of the industry are not available for most of the States.

JAM AND FRUIT PRESERVING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories	1,971	52 2,501	16 385	17 684	14 108	21 629	164 6,278
Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines	1,971	2,501	909	00*	100	028	0,210
employed	752	1,161	404	266	1.06	1,300	3,989
Approximate value of land and buildings £	351,447	288,180	57,176	102,681	23,146	114,658	937,288
Approximate value of plant and machinery	161,757	267,725	51,854	78,400	11,809	45,130	616,675
Total amount of wages paid dur- ing year £	204,568	411.818	53,533	101,280	11,049	99,069	881,317
Value of fuel used £	17,282	30,948	2,930	7,142	787	10,063	69,152
Value of raw material worked up £	912,404	1,237,953	246,128	315,264	58,584	357,260	3,127,593
Total value of output £	1,475,925	2,090,690	342,664	474,786	85,699	525,907	4,995,671
Value added in process of manu-	* *	1	-		'	· ·	
facture £	546,239	821,789	93,606	152,380	26,328	158,584	1,798,926

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following table refers to jam and fruit preserving, etc., establishments in Australia for the last five years:—

JAM AND FRUIT PRESERVING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items,	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages taid Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up Total value of output Value added in process of manufacture	 154 6,243 2,996 760,855 516,348 749,980 58,737 3,465,562 5,262,608 1,738,309	164 5,958 3,257 830,484 556,801 685,017 48,987 2,541,268 3,975,779 1,385,524	170 5,983 3,698 895,513 606,716 781,429 56,718 2,704,356 4,549,216 1,788,142	175 6,600 3,941 981,354 599,857 885,104 63,406 2,939,187 4,722,383 1,719,790	164 6,278 3,989 9,77,288 616,675 881,317 69,152 3,127,593 4,995,671 1,798,026

The progress of the jam industry was very marked during the war years, when an important export trade was built up. During the past four years, however, the exports have declined to insignificant proportions, and the production of jams and jellies fell from 90,140,566 lbs. in 1920–21 to 64,657,052 lbs. in 1924–25. The output of preserved fruit, however, is growing steadily, and during 1924–25, 65,874,977 lbs. were processed, while the production of pickles and sauces is also on the increase.

(iii) Production. The following table shows the quantity and value of jams, pickles, and sauces manufactured in each State during 1924-25:—

JAMS, PRESERVED FRUIT, PICKLES AND SAUCES.—OUTPUT, 1924-25.

Particula	ır.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Aus- tralia.
		QUA	NTITY (,0	00 оміт	red).			
Jams Pulp Fruit, preserved Pickles Sauces	pin	18,187 3,379 17,019 2,413 5,976	24,659 16,959 31,624 2,057 7,894	3,911 823 8,505 439 1,001	7,416 5,993 4,743 536 3,402	(a) (a) (a) 160 179	10,484 5,767 3,984 18 31	64,657 32,921 65,875 5,623 18,483
			VAI	UE.				
Jams Pulp Fruit, preserved Pickles Sauces		£ 485,553 £ 22,543 £ 407,951 £ 76,604 £ 339,115	658,348 113,135 758,064 65,320 447,973	99,530 3,546 163,511 16,501 21,117	184,220 27,570 93,571 20,174 125,171	(a) (a) (a) 5,514 5,678	308,773 91,751 88,638 900 1,150	1,736,424 258,545 1,511,735 185,013 940,204

⁽a) Particulars not available.

15. Confectionery Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. The growth of this industry will be apparent when it is stated that at the close of 1900 there were in New South Wales only 16 establishments, with 706 employees, and in Victoria 16 establishments, employing 731 persons, the plant and machinery in the former State being valued at £2,815, and in the latter at £19,070. Returns for 1924-25 are given hereunder:—

CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (b)	Aus- tralia.
Number of factories	99	117	13	22	15	10	276
Number of employees	2,907	3,787	637	459	339	689	8,818
Actual horse-power of engines	2,001	3,70	03.	1 300	000	000	0,010
employed	3,700	6,766	317	484	332	1,126	12,725
Approximate value of land and	0,	3,,,,,	02.	101		1,120	12,120
buildings £	955,311	611,255	72,314	74,235	62,459	245,865	2,021,439
Approximate value of plant and	000,	,	,	,	1		_,0,100
machinery £	880,227	894,075	52,753	75,585	52,637	148,931	2,104,208
Total amount of wages paid during		, ,				,	_,_,_,_
year ., £	419.344	637,363	89.510	56,811	39,192	107.497	1.349.717
Value of fuel used £	47,160	84,139	3,374	7,191	3,872	9,314	155,050
Value of raw material worked up £	1,280,069	1,757,052	107,646	166,636	122,793	184,809	3,619,005
Total value of output £	2,437,771	3,054,726	329,145	288,307	181,082	332,797	6,623,828
Value added in process of manu-		' '	,	i i		,	, .,
facture £	1,110,542	1,213,535	218,125	114,480	54,417	138,674	2,849,773

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The growth of the confectionery industry during the past four years is exhibited in the following table:—

CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.	 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25. (a)
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid during year Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up Total value of output Value added in process of manufacture	 200 7,137 4,862 1,041,380 1,278,882 937,536 93,975 3,421,474 5,419,985 1,904,536	223 7,399 5,313 1,185,539 1,419,984 1,046,797 105,479 3,220,680 5,597,920 2,271,761	258 7,945 6,434 1,593,346 1,746,738 1,159,980 114,947 3,336,349 5,941,691 2,490,395	258 8,724 11,668 1,773,340 1,951,422 1,262,099 126,547 3,318,428 6,162,631 2,717,656	276 8,818 12,725 2,021,439 2,104,208 1,349,717 155,050 3,619,005 6,623,828 2,849,773

⁽b) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

⁽b) Including Biscuits.

The confectionery industry has expanded considerably during recent years, largely as a result of the stimulus afforded by the embargo placed on the importation of luxuries during the period of the war. The establishments engaged therein found employment for 8,818 persons in 1924–25, and the value of the output amounted to £6,623,828, or more than 22 per cent. greater than the value of the production in 1920–21. The Australian market has been captured, and an export trade is being developed. Several large British manufacturers of confectionery have established branch works in Australia.

16. Flour Mills.—(i) Details for States, 1924-25. The following table shows the position of the flour-milling industry in each State in 1924-25:—

	FLU	OK MIL	1764				
Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines	58 1,181	46 1,064	12 311	36 519	18 453	11 116	181 3,644
employed	6,868	5,363	1,352	3,029	2,986	428	20,026
Approximate value of land and buildings £ Approximate value of plant	676,378	338,605	132,827	170,126	169,773	41,470	1,529,179
and machinery £	836,493	487,990	165,925	256,905	218,768	30,155	1,996,236
Total amount of wages paid during year £ Value of fuel used £ Value of raw material worked	285,510 65,174	257,583 58,196	66,565 9,472	109,135 28,678	96,287 19,162	23,584 2,866	838,664 183,548
up £ Total value of output £ Value added in process of manu-	5,290,904 6,260,197	5,371,466 6,218,248	806,120 1,044,603	1,715,355 1,988,828	1,441,326 1,829,667		14,947,907 17,727,392
facture £	904,119	788,586	229,011	244,795	369,179	60,247	2,595,937

FLOUR MILLS, 1924-25.

⁽ii) Production of Flour and By-products, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The production of flour by the mills in each State for the years 1920-21 to 1924-25 was as follows:—

Year (b)	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	 Tons.a 244,818 336,572 354,704 409,645 395,409	Tons.a 260,032 - 308,532 352,002 382,204 359,597	Tons.à 54,383 54,694 51,476 54,244 52,592	Tons.a 98,557 108,893 109,761 113,436 117,042	Tons.a 120,125 82,148 94,316 107,990 122,192	Tons.a 23,596 20,613 23,220 25,337 21,866	Tons.a 801,511 911,452 985,479 1,092,856 1,068,698

FLOUR MILLS.—PRODUCTION OF FLOUR, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

The total production of flour in Australia for the last year, viz., 1,068,698 tons, was valued at £13,884,581. In addition, 442,472 tons of bran and pollard, valued at £2,902,704, were made. The total quantity of wheat ground was 50,805,093 bushels.

17. Sugar Mills.—(i) Details for 1924-25. The following table shows the position of the cane-crushing branch of the sugar-making industry in Queensland and New South Wales in 1924-25. Sugar-cane is not grown in the other States. Details regarding the area, yield, etc., of sugar-cane will be found in Chapter XVII., "Agricultural Production."

⁽a) The manufacture of cornflour, catmeal, etc., was also carried on in some of these establishments.(b) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

⁽a) Tons of 2,000 lbs. (b) See general note on first page of this Chapter.

Value of fuel used

Total value of output ..

Total amount of wages paid during year ...

Value of raw material worked up

Value added in course of manufacture

	,			
Items.		N.S.W.	Queensland.	Australia.
Number of factories Number of employees		3 445	37 6,250	40 6,695
Actual horse-power of engines employed Approximate value of land and buildings	 £	2,028 119,505	25,144 774,468	27,172 893,973
Approximate value of plant and machinery	£	478,020	4,433,542	4,911,562

£

£

£

99,737

16,611

476,062

754,191

261,518

1,414,026

8,478,513

11,005,855

2,365,996

161,346

1,513,763

8,954,575

11,760.046

2,627,514

177,957

SUGAR MILLS, 1924-25,

The products of the sugar mill are raw sugar and molasses, the former being sent to the refineries in different parts of Australia for further treatment. Part of the molasses produced is used for distillation, part is prepared for human consumption, part is turned into food-cake for cattle, and part is used for manuring land, but a considerable quantity is allowed to run to waste.

(ii) Progress of Industry. (a) New South Wales. The following table shows the progress of this industry in New South Wales since 1920-21:-

SUGAR MILLS.—NEW SOUTH WALES, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of factories Number of employees Cane crushed Sugar produced Molasses produced	tons tons gals.	3 437 131,313 15,124 649,800	3 428 149,474 17,806 940,700	3 446 147,992 18,580 816,720	3 445 132,084 16,829 752,650	3 445 228,978 26,682 1,313,400

The number of New South Wales mills has been reduced to three during recent years owing chiefly to the tendency towards concentration of cane-crushing in mills fitted with modern machinery, and the consequent closing of the small home mill. On the north coast of New South Wales some land formerly devoted to sugar-cane has been turned into pasture in connexion with the dairying industry, but a revival in canegrowing in this district has led to a movement for the erection of additional mills to treat the increased production.

(b) Queensland. Details for Queensland from 1911 onwards are given hereunder.

SUGAR MILLS.—QUEENSLAND, 1911 TO 1924.

Items.		1911.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Number of factories		49	43	38	37	37
Number of employees		4,295	6,091	5,589	5,555	6,250
Cane crushed	tons	1,534,451	2,287,416	2,167,990	2,045,808	3,175,377
Sugar produced	tons	173,296	282,198	287,785	269,175	400,645
Molasses—		-				
Sold to distillers	and		1			1
others	gals.	2,393,669	2,738,795	1,774,224	2,657,252	5,367,352
Used as fodder	gals.	789,564	2,053,338	1,916,393	2,448,595	2,236,788
Used as manure	gals.	223,000	78,720	322,113	209,600	196,080
Run to waste or bur	nt (a)	'		1		
	gals.	1,847,333	4,866,272	5,503,099	4,883,071	5,921,246
In Stock :	gals.	1,197,626	997,274	803,050	866,460	1,398,837
Total Molasses a	gals.	6,451,192	10,734,399	10,318,879		15,120,303

⁽a) Quantity recorded; large quantities run to waste of which no record is kept.

18. Sugar Refineries.—The establishment of the sugar-refining industry considerably antedates the establishment of the sugar-milling industry, the raw material operated upon being originally brought chiefly from Mauritius and the East. In 1924-25 there were two sugar refineries in each of the States of Victoria and Queensland, and one in each of the States of New South Wales and South Australia. The returns for the individual States cannot be disclosed.

In the six refineries, an average number of 1,620 hands was employed during the year. The approximate value of land and buildings was £741,605, of plant and machinery, £1,415,410; and the total amount of wages paid during the year was £385,829. The value of all materials used in sugar refineries was £9,692,768, while the total output reached £11,366,270. The amount of crude sugar used was 319,636 tons, and of refined sugar produced 308,601 tons, valued at £11,131,595.

19. Breweries.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. The following table gives particulars concerning breweries in each State:—

RKE	W	Ľ.	KI	ES,	15	24-	-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust. (a), (b)	Tas.	Australia.
Number of breweries	13	14	9	7	11	2	56
Number of employees	1,235	1,263	534	360	471	102	3,965
Actual horse-power of engines employed	3,502	5,204	1,785	1,093	1,582	237	13,403
Approximate value of land and buildings £	801,409	568,335	214,669	108,650	248,081	55,500	1,996,644
Approximate value of plant and machinery £	1,121,200	722,440	224,103	152,586	234,953	51,002	2,506,284
Total amount of wages paid during year £	352,157	342,569	135,914	108,942	126,455	27,286	1,093,323
Value of fuel used £	94,267	80,406	18,906	20,882	18,433	9,024	241,918
Value of raw material worked up £	1,130,651	1,091,574	180,239	295,788	247,070	74,270	3,019,592
Total value of output £	2,655,195	2,479,619	666,234	563,474	563,971	188,536	7,117,029
Value added in process of				1	1	' '	
manufacture £	1,430,277	1,307,639	467,089	246,804	298,468	105,242	3,855,519

⁽a) Includes malting.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The following table shows the progress of this industry during the past four years:—

BREWERIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of breweries Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx, value of land and buildings Approx, value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up Value of final output Value added in process of manufacture	67	64	61	57	56
	3,752	3,814	3,774	3,854	3,965
	10,833	12,132	11,492	12,761	13,403
	1,619,027	1,676,471	1,710,321	1,778,442	1,996,644
	1,882,956	1,993,699	2,140,654	2,247,811	2,506,284
	937,563	1,032,430	1,027,689	1,063,250	1,093,323
	195,135	214,803	194,324	197,596	241,918
	3,341,707	3,087,460	2,913,409	2,787,891	3,019,592
	6,991,770	6,798,223	6,872,682	6,887,462	7,117,029
	3,454,928	3,495,960	3,764,949	3,901,975	3,855,519

The main feature in the history of the brewing industry, which was established at an early date in Australia, has been the change from the small local brewery in every township of moderate size to the large centralized city brewery. This, however, has not been so much in evidence during the period embraced in the above table, the reduction of the number of establishments during recent years being mainly due to amalgamations. The total value of output of breweries in Australia increased from £6,991,770 in 1920-21 to £7,117,029 in 1924-25, but the increase was wholly due to higher

⁽b) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

prices, for the quantity of ale and stout brewed decreased during the period, the respective totals for the years 1920–1921 and 1924–25 being 70,235,740 and 67,188,370 gallons. The consumption of ale and stout per head of the population declined slightly in Australia during the past four years, and for 1924–25 the quantity consumed amounted to about 11 gallons.

(iii) Materials Used and Production. The table below shows the quantity of raw materials used and the quantity and value of ale and stout brewed in each State during the year 1924-25.

BREWERIES.-MATERIALS USED AND PRODUCTION, 1924-25.

Partic	ulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.b	Tasmania.	Australia
			Raw I	Materials	USED.	<u>'</u>		·
Malt Hops Sugar	bushels lb. cwt.	850,326 813,957 107,462	744,048 784,080 113,729	209,995 209,504 25,125	170,088 183,916 25,612	164,867 177,977 25,709	53,899 76,295 5,679	2,193,223 2,245,729 303,316
RAY	w Mate	RIALS USED	PER 1,000	GALLONS	of Ale	AND STOU	T PRODUC	ED.
Malt Hops Sugar	bushels lb. cwt.	34.68 32.20 4.38	30.88 32.54 4.72	32.36 32.29 3.87	30.73 33.23 4.63	31.73 34.25 4.95	39.61 56.07 4.17	32.64 33.42 4.51
			ALE AN	D STOUT 1	Brewed.			
Quantity Value(a)	gallons	24,519,876 2,622,583	24,089,435 2,479,619	6,488,405 666,234	5,533,982 558,689	5,195,998 559,490	1,360,674 188,368	67,188,370 7,074,983

⁽a) Exclusive of excise duty.

20. Distilleries.—The subjoined table gives particulars of distilleries in four States. There are no distilleries in Western Australia or Tasmania.

DISTILLERIES, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	Australia
Number of employees	42	10	4	27	415
	42	117	76	180	415
	251	572	243	485	1,551
	£ 24,033	132,395	41,571	152,860	350,858
	£ 68,071	144,195	108,350	153,767	474,388
	£ 11,928	28,333	16,678	32,316	89,255
	£ 6,369	8,987	7,919	14,886	38,161
	£ 102,092	55,085	33,203	206,607	396,987
Value added in process of manufacture	£ 146,807	129,655	103,458	315,274	695,19
	£ 38,346	65,583	62,336	93,781	260,04

The total quantity of spirit distilled during the year was 5,473,347 proof gallons, while the materials used comprised 787,279 cwt. of molasses, 94,866 bushels of malt, and 7,322,152 gallons of wine.

21. Tobacco, etc., Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. During the year 1924-25 there were twenty-seven establishments in which the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes was carried on. There were no factories engaged in this industry in Queensland or Tasmania.

⁽b) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

TOBACCO,	CIGAR,	AND	CIGARE	TTE FAC	TORIES,	1924–25.	
Items.			N.S.W.	Victoria.	S. Aust,	W. Aust.	A

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Australia.
Number of employees	 10 2,454 931 369,827 316,894 423,051 20,356 3,264,793 4,662,652 1,377,503	13 1,818 711 235,985 169,970 343,005 6,483 1,326,182 2,200,459 867,794	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	3 123 34 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	27 4,421 1,676 6 620,694 6 497,034 6 781,471 6 27,172 64,613,357 66,927,087 b2,286,558

ication. (b) Including South Australia and Western Australia. (c) Year ended 31st December, 1924. (a) Not available for publication.

(ii) Development in Australia. This industry was among the first to be established in Australia. In 1861 New South Wales had eleven factories, producing 177,744 lb. of manufactured tobacco; in the same year there was one factory in Victoria, but the quantity of tobacco manufactured is not available. The Australian market has for many years been largely supplied with local manufactures. The imports into Australia during 1924-25 comprised—manufactured tobacco 645,020 lb., cigars 97,789 lb., and cigarettes 328,503 lb., while the quantities manufactured in Australian factories were respectively 14,978,410 lb., 470,330 lb., and 4,872,711 lb. The following tables show the development of the tobacco manufacturing industry in Australia during recent vears :--

TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up.	£	40 4,525 1,186 490,494 369,267 706,218 18,201 5,091,272	36 4,340 1,203 490,414 413,119 724,919 20,354 4,925,066	29 4,319 1,466 493,597 427,825 734,070 20,612 4,603,218	28 4,312 1,609 531,273 478,477 742,697 18,954 4,500,304	27 4,421 1,676 620,694 497,034 781,471 27,172 4,613,357
Value of final output Value added in process of manufacture	£	6,709,298 1,599,825	6,710,757 1,765,337	6,690,701 2,066,871	6,645,451 2,126,193	6,927,087 2,286,558

LEAF USED AND PRODUCTION.

Leaf used Tobacco made Cigars Cigarettes	:. ::	·· ·· ··	1,000 lb.	16,636 13,268 544 5,324	16,867 14,216 508 4,907	17,104 14,636 483 4,384	17,104 14,145 431 4,794	18,073 14,978 470 4,873

Although the manufacturing side of the tobacco industry is so firmly established in Australia, the production of locally-grown leaf is comparatively small, and manufacturers are dependent on imported leaf for the supply of their raw material. The respective quantities of Australian and imported leaf used during 1924-25 were 1,066,763 and 17,006,274 lb.

22. Woollen, Cotton, and Tweed Mills.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. The manufacture of woollens and tweeds was established in Australia at an early period in its history, and was under Government control, the first record in New South Wales dating back to 1801, when a few blankets were made by the convicts; the first record in Victoria was in 1867. A woollen mill was recently established at Albany in Western Australia, and the results of its operations will be included in the returns for 1925-26. The following table, which gives particulars for 1924-25, shows that the industry is now well established :--

WOOLLEN	AND	TWEED	MILLS	1024 25
WUULLEN	AIND	IWEED	MILLES.	1924-75.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia
Number of factories	12	28	2	2		5	49
Number of employees	1,785		275			600	7,941
Actual horse-power of engines em-	,	-,		1		1	,,,,,
ployed	3,180	10,778	690	420		1,242	16.310
Approx, value of land and buildings£	333,129			(a)			b 1,620,318
Approx. value of plant and ma-				` ` `		,	,,
chinery £	645,941	2,233,395	(a)	(a)		293,535	b 3,297,229
Total amount of wages paid during			` ` '	, ,		,	.,,
year £	258,194	717,568	(a)	(a)		65,129	b 1,102,718
Value of fuel used £	32,785		(a)	(a)			b 165,724
			(a)	(a)		203,680	b 3,197,778
	1,083,977	3,433,231	(a)	(a)		325,944	b 5,071,124
ture £	401,603	1,115,276	(a)	(a)		101,154	b 1,707,622
Total amount of wages paid during year £ Value of fuel used £ Value of raw material worked up £ Total value of output £ Value added in process of manufac-	258,194	717,568 103,532	(a) (a) (a)	(a)		65,129 21,110 203,680 325,944	b 1,102, b 165, b 3,197, b 5,071,1

- (a) Information not available for publication.
 (b) Including Queensland and South Australia.
 (c) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The progress of woollen and tweed milling in Australia during the last four years is shown in the following table:-

WOOLLEN AND TWEED MILLS .-- AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up Value added in process of manufacture	£ £ £ £ £	34 5,783 9,617 751,858 1,378,903 762,131 2,090,892 4,241,964 2,057,381	36 6,101 11,630 940,578 1,849,919 842,683 109,514 1,940,050 4,096,808 2,047,244	40 6,928 12,347 1,131,396 2,428,133 991,801 127,573 2,511,204 4,712,964 2,074,187	47 7,532 15,406 1,426,493 3,043,586 1,043,298 128,487 2,824,176 4,863,657 1,910,994	7,941 16,310 1,620,318 3,297,229 1,102,718 165,724 3,197,778 5,071,124 1,707,622	

(iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The production consists chiefly of tweed cloths, flannels, rugs, blankets and yarn, all of which have acquired a reputation for purity and durability. Detailed particulars for the several States are not available for publication. The total length of tweed and cloth manufactured in Australia during 1924-25 was 4,131,991 yards. In New South Wales 1,884,218 yards of tweed and cloth, and in Victoria 1,898,647 yards were manufactured. The production of flannel amounted to 6.035,901 yards, while blankets, shawls, and rugs to the number of 1,139,376 were manufactured. The output of yarn reported was 3,339,651 lb., most of which was produced in Victoria.

In addition to the woollen and tweed factories, there were 252 hosiery and knitting mills operating throughout Australia during 1924-25. These establishments provided employment for 7,197 persons, of whom 6,033 were females, and the value of their output amounted to £3,785,168.

Cotton ginning has been carried on intermittently in the Northern States, and the recent development in cotton growing has led to the establishment of modern ginning plants at convenient centres in Queensland. In New South Wales during 1923-24 the first up-to-date mill for the manufacture of cotton goods was erected. There were eight establishments treating cotton in Australia during 1924-25, and these employed 562 hands, while the value of the output was £562,329.

23. Boot Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. Among the manufactories of Australia the boot and shoe industry holds an important place in regard to employment afforded and extent of output. The following table gives particulars of this industry for each State during 1924-25:—

ROOT	AND	SHUE	FACTORIES.	1024-25
nuui	ANI	SHUE	PAULUKIES.	1944-67.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land,	S. Aust,	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	603 6,164			69 866		$\frac{12}{247}$	
Actual horse-power of engines employed .	2,219	3,249	341	341	193	84	6,427
Approx. value of land and build- ings £ Approx. value of plant and	1,249,007	1,142,870	74,375	125,237	65,332	19,704	2,676,525
machinery £ Total amount of wages paid dur-	345,134	605,945	43,870	50,919	23,939	9,672	1,079,479
· ing year £ Value of fuel used £	920,816 17,897				65,322 1,100	39,174 388	
Value of raw material worked up£ Total value of output £	1,320,852 2,787,375	2,943,105	306,403	161,681	125,365		4,908,260
Value added in process of manufacture £	1,448,626			,	1 1	57,020	

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The progress of the industry in the last four years is shown in the following table:—

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES.-AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx. value of land and buildings Approx. value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of faw material worked up. Value added in process of manufacture	 592 16,573 4,746 1,258,361 617,721 2,198,586 41,077 5,208,627 8,895,411 3,645,707	744 20,390 5,130 1,612,781 711,449 3,050,125 49,244 5,201,027 10,241,279 4,901,008	896 21,487 5,837 1,975,873 881,298 3,302,811 56,636 5,263,889 10,486,294 5,165,769	1,030 21,464 6,281 2,317,210 998,200 3,295,088 61,504 4,838,929 9,899,903 4,999,470	1,172 21,220 6,427 2,676,525 1,079,479 3,235,877 65,960 4,908,260 9,811,222 4,837,002

The inclusion of boot-repairing establishments in the returns is largely responsible for the increases recorded in the numbers of factories and hands employed in boot factories during the past four years. The output of boots and shoes is increasing, and the production of slippers rose from 1,140,632 pairs to 1,919,021 pairs during the period.

(iii) Quantity and Value of Production. The number and value of boots, shoes, and slippers made at factories in each State are shown in the following table:—

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES .-- OUTPUT, 1924-25.

800	AND SHO	DE FACIL	KIES.	-UUIPUI	, 1924-2	·	
Particulars.	N.S.W.	. Victoria. Q'land. S. Au		S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia,
	Qυ	ANTITY (,(имо 000	TED).			
Boots and shoes pairs Slippers ,, Uppers (a) ,,	3,715 636 39	7,496 1,167 16	776 19 3	463 18 9	345 73 2	156 6 3	12,951 1,919 72
		Vai	LUE.				
Boots and shoes Slippers Uppers (a)	£ 2,164,184 £ 120,960 £ 13,575	4,366,600 222,190 5,550	501,352 5,903 1,529	212,355 5,181 3,485	169,242 4,862 1,161	100,318 2,715 1,095	7,514,051 361,811 26,395

⁽a) Made for other than factory use.

⁽b) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

24. Clothing (Tailoring and Slop) Factories.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. The importance of this industry in the several States is shown in the following table:—

CLOTHING (TAILORING AND SLOP) FACTORIES, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	530	534	145	150	73	40	1,472
Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines employed	11,015	9,853	3,306 256	2,506 115	1,362 113	558 32	28,600 1,823
Approximate value of land and buildings £	1,941,157		366,476	351,944	191,540	97,239	4,291,681
Approximate value of plant and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid dur-	141,031	123,085	56,598	28,523	16,241	8,601	374,079
ing year £ Value of fuel used £	19,956	1,212,870 22,778	369,302 5,746	285,811 6,568	157,327 2,646	63,618 1,249	3,482,436 58,943
		2,085,605 3,965,405	615,310 1,233,755	417,622 854,769	265,870 492,167	63,717 165,528	5,407,676 10,881,684
Value added in process of manufacture £	2,190,552	1,857,022	612,699	430,579	223,651	100,562	5,415,065

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The development in the tailoring and slop branch of the clothing industry during the past four years, despite the high range of prices, may be accepted as an indication of the general prosperity of the community. The number of employees rose by 2,797, and increases were recorded in the power used and the capital invested in land, buildings, plant and machinery. It is not possible to measure the growth of the output owing to price fluctuations. Employment in this industry is, however, nearly 2,000 less than the highest pre-war figure. Details for the past five years are as follows:—

CLOTHING (TAILORING AND SLOP) FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923~24.	1924-25.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approx, value of land and buildings Approx, value of plant and machinery Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of raw material worked up. Total value of output Value added in process of manufacture	 £ £ £ £ £	1,272 25,803 1,408 2,753,171 263,067 2,859,971 44,042 6,020,891 10,679,919 4,614,986	1,379 27,616 1,386 3,230,794 290,453 3,189,402 49,525 5,978,992 10,782,182 4,753,665	1,418 28,822 1,617 3,445,473 328,347 3,370,258 56,194 5,521,496 10,719,900 5,142,210	1,440 28,148 1,655 3,899,477 358,603 3,402,069 56,492 5,257,702 10,527,577 5,213,383	1,472 28,600 1,823 4,291,681 374,079 3,482,436 58,943 5,407,676 10,881,684 5,415,065

25. Dressmaking and Millinery Establishments.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. Particulars of dressmaking and millinery establishments are given in the following table:—

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	256 3,750	492 8,339	48 810	48 980	56 709	22 235	922 14,823
Actual horse-power of engines employed	147	473	10	24	39	6	699
buildings £ Approximate value of plant and	876,843	1,138,265	55,375	95,127	87,848	17,519	2,270,977
machinery £ Total amount of wages paid dur-	41,451	103,145	4,732	7,900	7,469	1,405	166,102
ing year £	342,137	808,148	67,129	85,894	62,994	16,836	1,383,138
Value of fuel used £	3,658	12,895	356	1,201	582	350	19,042
Value of raw material worked up £	549,962	1,716,614	127,620	131,682	103,582	19,355	2,648,815
Total value of output £	1.167.015	3,047,653	213,247	274,080	175,999	42,656	4,920,650
Value added in process of manu-	, ,		· ·	1	·	•	1 ' '
facture £	613,395	1,318,144	85,271	141,197	71,835	22,951	2,252,793

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The development of dressmaking and millinery establishments in Australia during the past four years is shown in the following table:—

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.	1920–21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of factories	860	910	922	926	922
Number of employees	16,856	16,572	16,213	15,623	14,823
Actual horse-power of engines used	673	709	693	701	699
Approximate value of land and buildings £	1,392,868	1,579,428	1,732,865	2,047,288	2,270,977
Approximate value of plant and machinery £	150,475	146,814	150,242	155,011	166,102
Total amount of wages paid £	1,350,596	1,467,066	1,435,885	1,448,046	1,383,138
Value of fuel used £	15,864	17.207	18.252	18.680	19.042
Value of raw material worked up £	2,782,042	2,695,834	2,514,140	2.658.051	2,648,815
Value of final output £	4,951,519	5,000,412	4,815,441	4.999.412	4,920,650
Value added in process of manufacture £	2,153,613	2,287,371	2,283,049	2,322,681	2,252,793

26. Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Printing, and Binding Works.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. Printing ranks high in importance among the industries of Australia. It affords employment for more than 25,000 employees, and pays nearly £6,000,000 in salaries and wages. During 1924-25 the total value of the output amounted to £13,621,903.

The following table gives particulars of these industries in each State for the year 1924-25:—

ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, PRINTING, AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	487	431	129	89	81	21	1,238
Number of employees	9,747	8,073	3,561	1,829	1,357	712	25,279
Actual horse-power of engines employed	6,956	6,137	1,902	1,548	1,216	444	18,203
Approximate value of land and buildings £	2,454,481	1,777,475	636,658	442,700	299,580	98,527	5,709,421
	2,488,611	1,857,145	520,505	325,323	302,297	130,606	5,624,487
Total amount of wages paid during year £		1,695,194	743,523	351,126	294,816	154,404	5,232,040
Value of fuel used £ Value of raw materials worked	63,375	50,570	23,985	13,782	8,382	4,952	165,046
		1,681,452	488,233	323,409	218,582	91,341	4,904,536
Total value of output £	5,426,183	4,433,726	1,694,591	936,139	819,762	311,502	13,621,903
Value added in process of							1
	3,261,289	2,701,704	1,182,373	598,948	592,798	215,209	8,552,321

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Development in Australia, 1920-21 to 1924-25. The development of electrotyping stereotyping, printing, and binding in Australia since 1920-21 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, PRINTING AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENTS.—AUSTRALIA, 1920-21 TO 1924-25.

Items.	1920–21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of establishments Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines used Approximate value of land and buildings £ Approximate value of plant and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid Value of fuel used Value of raw materials worked up £	1,132	1,175	1,203	1,194	1,238
	23,053	23,992	25,857	25,162	25,279
	12,534	13,257	15,262	17,225	18,203
	3,976,321	4,219,547	5,134,668	5,260,806	5,709,421
	3,392,044	3,849,895	4,613,369	5,132,411	5,624,487
	4,083,732	4,557,165	5,182,861	5,253,593	5,232,040
	126,657	135,188	146,889	148,927	165,046
	6,526,081	6,434,932	5,658,994	4,879,459	4,904,536
	13,845,574	14,408,689	15,382,659	14,577,413	13,621,903
	7,192,836	7,838,569	9,576,776	9,549,027	8,552,321

Since 1920-21 the expansion in this industry has necessitated the employment of 2,000 additional workers and nearly 6,000 extra horse-power units, while the salaries bill increased by more than £1,000,000. Fluctuations in prices obscure the actual development, but the value added in process of manufacture increased from £7,192,836 to £8,552,321.

27. Coach and Wagon Building Works.—This industry forms one of the principal branches of manufacture in Class XI. Particulars of the operations of these establishments in 1924-25 are given in the subjoined table:—

COACH	AND	WAGON	BUILDING	WORKS.	1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	204	286	52	69	45	24	680
Number of employees	1,198	2,575	356	560	315	212	5,216
Actual horse-power of engines	•						i '
employed	759	1,287	257	466	177	99	3,045
Approximate value of land and		'		1			1
buildings £	294,226	403,960	60,165	86,930	44,218	34,460	923,959
Approximate value of plant and	•		•	1	'		!
machinery £	75,935	121,105	16,383	26,781	15,877	7,461	263,542
Total amount of wages paid		1	· ·	1	1		1
during year £	189,203	465,510	50,480	85,147	48.971	29,192	868,503
Value of fuel used £	10,949	15,110	1,489	7,486	4.126	1,490	40,650
Value of raw material worked up £	205,734	455,815	65,966	116,443	60,366	28,943	933,267
Total value of output £	526,328	1,152,252	150,980	250,476	142,548	82,717	2,305,301
Value added in process of manu-				1		1	
facture £	309,645	681,327	83,525	126,547	78,056	52,284	1,331,384

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

28. Cycle and Motor Works.—This industry has made rapid grogress in recent years owing to the increasing use of motor-propelled vehicles. The imposition of a heavy tariff duty on imported bodies has had the effect of establishing a local body-building industry, and the majority of cars now purchased in Australia are fitted with locally-made bodies. The classification of the various branches of this industry is not uniform in the States, consequently combined results are given in the following table. An endeavour is being made to obtain separate particulars in respect of motor-repairing and assembling, motor-body building and repairing, and motor cycle and bicycle building and repairing.

CYCLE AND MOTOR WORKS, 1924-25.

Item.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	675 6,354	505 3,867	82 1,585	124 4,436	76 680	34 313	1,496 17,235
employed	3,266	1,768	490	3,496	338	135	9,493
buildings £	2,447,985	1,041,180	331,487	690,333	240,052	109,206	4,860,243
Approximate value of plant and machinery	470,833	268,320	60,065	311,900	40,040	16,503	1,167,661
Total amount of wages paid during year £ Value of fuel used . £	1,160,130 35,217	681,319 25,016	253,513 5,093	838,913 23,959	112,663 2,744	58,528 1,487	3,105,066 93,516
Value of raw material worked up £ Total value of output £	978,577 2,732,272	483,711 1,625,386	361,312 1,402,173	1,250,169 2,464,705	271,788 451,522	16,740 91,087	3,362,297 8,767,145
Value added in process of manufacture £	1,718,478	1,116,659	1,035,768	1,190,577	176,990	72,860	5,311,332

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

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

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKING AND BILLIARD TABLE MAKING FACTORIES. 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia
Number of factories Number of employees	259 3,741	326 3,528	79 1,274	53 984	40 577	25 257	782 10,361
Actual horse-power of engines employed	3,239	2,718	1,280	1,052	596	394	9,279
Approximate value of land and	682.346	666,825	154.629	103,721	101,048	32,795	1,741,364
buildings £ Approximate value of plant and		l '		47.460	28,255	21,235	532,579
machinery £ Total amount of wages paid dur-	205,890	162,790	66,949		1 1	,	
ing year £ Value of fuel used £	685,849 16,287	611,226 19,003	233,864 6,233	174,034 5,371	115,411 2,524	41,460 1,117	1,861,844 50,535
Value of raw material used £ Total value of output £	1,006,443 2,051,307	759,262 1,767,538	325,442 675,322	191,443 458,340	135,320 283,825	28,808 95,386	2,446,718 5,331,718
Value added in process of manufacture £	1,028,577	989,273	343,647	261,526	145,981	65,461	2,834,465

(a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

30. Electric Light and Power Works.—Particulars of the electric light and power works of Australia are given in the subjoined table. In 1920–21 there were 260 establishments employing 4,044 hands; in 1924–25 the figures had increased to 298 establishments and 6,075 hands, while the production of electric light and power rose during the four years from 647,938,875 to 1,536,853,348 British units.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1924-25.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories Number of employees Actual horse-power of engines	125 1,802	84 2,011	26 704	1,079	30 268	11 211	298 6,075
employed	182,316	205,777	50,598	78,782	36,822	72,666	626,961
	2,237,949	1,730,865	219,579	546,544	175,736	10,634	4,921,307
Approximate value of plant and machinery £ Total amount of wages paid	5,280,887	7,900,455	1,961,153	1,810,688	609,845	3,254,702	20817,730
during year £	488,125	549,080	177,258	278,499	64,760	47,458	1,605,180
Value of fuel used £	1,233,573	684,785	129,853	210,278	142,478	7,786	2,408,753
Total value of output £	3,573,374	2,382,582	744,858	802,971	338,198	316,932	8,158,915

(a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

31. Gas and Coke Works.—(i) Details for each State, 1924-25. Gas works are in operation in nearly all the chief towns in Australia. In New South Wales there are fourteen and in Queensland two coke factories which are worked as separate industries. The subjoined table gives particulars of gas and coke works in each State for the year 1924-25:—

GAS AND COKE WORKS, 1924-25.

Items.	n.s.w.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	61 2,475	45 2,464	18 649	8 700	4 72	2 134	138 6,494
Actual horse-power of engines employed	7,279	2,009	547	1,366	225	140	11,566
Approximate value of land and buildings £ Approximate value of plant and	1,042,611	466,115	233,588	(a)	76,568	(a)	b1,880,024
	3,627,636	1,970,100	1,013,726	. (a)	115,904	(a)	67,566,279
during year £ Value of fuel used £	627,014 222,620	667,754 10.622	155,441 9,902	(a) (a)	19,184 6,947	(a) (a)	b1,670,436 b 291,232
Value of raw material used £	1,857,315	809,709 2,087,358	151,045 509,537	(a) (a)	37,484 87,901	(a)	b3,089,508 b7,250,094
Value added in process of manufacture £	1,802,961	1,267,027	348,590	(a)	43,470		<i>b</i> 3,869,354

⁽a) Information not available for publication. (b) Including South Australia and Tasmania. (c) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

(ii) Coal Used and Production, 1924-25. The following table shows the quantity and value of the production of gas and coke works in each State during the year 1924-25:—

GAS AND COKE WORKS.—COAL USED AND PRODUCTION, 1924-25.

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	Pa	rticulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
				COAL U	Used.		-		
Coal	-	tons	1,653,187	406,868	106,476	(b)	13,534	(b)	c2,282,070
				Propt	JCTS.				
Gas Coke		1,000 cubic feet tons	9,786,898 1,063,690	5,608,313 266,436	1,308,498 61,734	(b) (b)	217,117 6,682	(b) (b)	c18,377,039 c1,462,021
				VAL	UE.				
Gas Coke		£ £	1,879,917 1,500,453	1,540,000 266,436	515,492 59,795	. (b)	72,761 10,982	(b) (b)	c4,510,742 c1,944,832

⁽a) Year ended 31st December, 1924.

In order to cope with the general industrial expansion, the production of gas increased from 16,757,216 cubic feet in 1920-21 to 18,377,039 cubic feet in 1924-25, while the output of coke rose from 1,278,939 to 1,462,021 tons during the same period.

⁽b) Not available for publication.

⁽c) Including South Australia and Tasmania.